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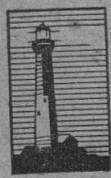
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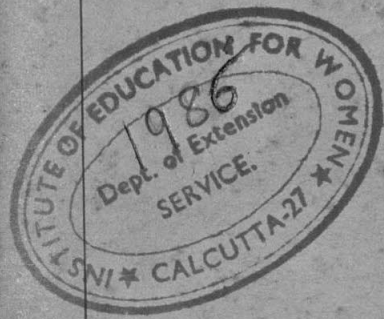
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Tornadoes in U. S., Loss of Life, Property Damage

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

Year	Number reported	Total loss of life	Property losses	Year	Number reported	Total loss of life	Property losses
1916-1929	1,684	4,164	\$183,117,225	1948	190	140	\$40,699,650
1930-1939	1,709	1,939	93,740,357	1949	262	212	27,367,380
1940	128	65	6,015,320	1950	209	212	13,602,340
1941	118	53	4,492,650	1951	300	34	29,484,275
1942	170	384	15,268,950	1952	270	230	35,193,903
1943	155	58	12,198,400	1953	532	516	224,345,900
1944	173	275	21,594,150	1954	690	35	28,367,400
1945	126	210	22,069,800				
1946	109	78	12,267,015	Total	6,997	8,776	793,819,395
1947	171	313	23,994,680	Average	179.4	225.0	20,354,343

Tornadoes in the United States with heavy loss of lives were: Feb. 9, 1884, from Illinois south to the Gulf of Mexico in which 800 were killed; Aug. 28 to Oct. 2, 1893, when 3,000 lost their lives; Missouri and Illinois tornado May 27, 1896, in which 306 were killed; St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1927, in which 87 were killed and the Higgins, Texas-Woodward, Oklahoma tornado April 9, 1947, in which 167 were killed. In Alabama 268 deaths occurred during a

series of tornadoes on March 21, 1932. On Mar. 21, 1952, a tornado struck six Southern States along the Mississippi River, killing 222. On May 1, 1953—Waco, Texas, 113 killed; in San Angelo, 10 killed. Total deaths, 123. On June 8, 1953—Flint, Mich., 116 deaths; other Mich. 12 deaths. Cleveland, Ohio, 17 deaths. Total deaths, 145.

(See page 88 for tornadoes of 1955)

On Fear and Freedom

"Any person who hasn't anything to fear can answer anything."—Bernard Baruch, commenting on the refusal of actors to answer Congressional inquiry into communist affiliations.

"I believe that freedom always wins the last battle."—Dr. Gainza Paz, editor of La Prensa, Buenos Aires, on the fall of President Peron.

Largest Donations Ever Made Announced by the Ford Foundation

The largest philanthropic donation ever made in the United States—and in the whole world, too—was announced Dec. 12, 1955, by the Ford Foundation in New York City. It allocated \$500,000,000, to be distributed during the next 18 months to 4,157 privately supported colleges, universities and hospitals throughout the United States. This exceeded by \$150,000,000 the total amount donated by the Foundation since its organization 19 years before by the family of Henry Ford. Based entirely upon the profits of the motor car industry, it was a dramatic demonstration of the contribution of private enterprise to the nation's welfare.

The Foundation announced that the sum would be given in addition to approximately \$30,000,000 allocated during the year for new projects, and it represented an evolution of the determination of Henry Ford II, expressed earlier in the year, to help raise the level of salaries of faculties. An advisory committee was formed to study needs and it agreed on the following program: \$210,000,000 for endowing increases in salaries of 615 private, regionally accredited, 4-year colleges and universities; \$50,000,000 to 126 institutions that already have improved the salaries and status of their teachers and could use the grants either to supplement them or turn the money to other work; the rest of the college grants to give healthy support to other institutions, without trying to compare their accomplishments. A ceiling of 2% of the payroll was placed on the grant to any one institution, so that no one received more than \$5,000,000.

HOSPITALS TO ENLARGE PLANTS

The aid to hospitals went to 3,500 voluntary, nonprofit institutions in the U. S. and its possessions, in grants of \$10,000 to \$250,000, the money to be used for all legitimate purposes except operating expenses for services. Facilities may be increased, personnel may be added, training may be

extended and research conducted under these grants. Hospital boards must submit evidence of tax exemption and outline their plans for the use of the money. The Foundation also will grant \$90,000,000 to privately supported medical schools as endowment to help them strengthen their instruction.

The Foundation made no discrimination between race or religion; its object was to benefit not one group or one region, but to raise the welfare of the institutions throughout the country.

CROSS-SECTION OF DONATIONS

Some of the donations were: California Institute of Technology, \$1,229,900; Stanford University, \$2,334,400; Yale University, \$4,000,900; Hampton Institute, \$420,000; University of Pennsylvania, \$2,742,800; University of Pittsburgh, \$1,498,200; Carnegie Institute of Technology, \$1,318,400; University of Chicago, \$4,324,200; Loyola University, \$711,500; Tuskegee Institute, \$547,800; Harvard University, \$4,510,000; Northwestern University, \$1,958,200; Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, \$475,200; Augustana College, \$248,800; New York University, \$5,000,000; Syracuse Univ., \$3,177,900; Yehiva University, \$203,200; Pratt Institute, \$391,100; Brigham Young Univ., \$1,030,100; Baylor University, \$884,800; Vanderbilt University, \$1,249,600.

The donations to hospitals were so widely distributed and to so many institutions that a large improvement in facilities and professional help was to be expected.

In estimating the value of the holdings of the Ford Foundation, the New York Times said:

As of Sept. 30, 1954, the Foundation's wealth had been reported at \$493,213,842. But the bulk of this was a theoretical book value for Ford Motor Company stock. When the stock is put on public sale next month, the Foundation's riches are expected to mushroom to a truer value between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000.

Portland, Ore., Housewife Wins \$25,000 for Baking Sweet Roll

Mrs. Henry Jorgensen, Portland, Ore., won an award of \$25,000 on Dec. 13, 1955, in the finals of an annual contest conducted by the Pillsbury Mills of Minneapolis. The award was made at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, after the "bakeoff" in a contest in which 100 persons, including one man and 2 boys, took part. Other prizes:

Mrs. Clara E. Hughes, Orange, Va., \$7,500 for a layer cake; Mrs. Nicholas Suciu, Otter Lake, Mich., \$2,500 for apple dumplings; Mrs. Louis Ganssle, Glen Ridge, N. J., \$1,000 for pucky star cookies. In the junior class: Karen Fokmier, 14, Battle Creek, Mich., \$3,000 for pieburgers; La Vaun Jost, 15, Limestone, Okla., \$2,000, for layer cake with apricot. All contestants received a range from the General Electric Co. The winning recipe:

- 2 cakes compressed yeast
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water (or 2 packages dry yeast and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup very warm, not hot, water)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup hot scalded milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons grated orange rind
- 2 unbeaten eggs
- 4 to 4½ cups sifted Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup orange juice
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Soften compressed yeast in lukewarm water. (Or soften dry yeast in warm water.)

Combine butter and milke in large bowl. Stir until butter melts. Cool to lukewarm. Add sugar, salt, orange rind, eggs and the yeast mixture. Gradually add the flour to form a stiff dough. Mix thoroughly. Cover. Let stand 30 minutes.

Roll out to a 22 by 12-inch rectangle on floured board. Spread half of dough along 22-inch side with nut filling. Fold uncovered dough over filling. Cut into 1-inch strips (crosswise). Twist each strip 4 or 5 times. Hold one end down on baking sheet, curl around in a spiral, tucking end underneath. Cover with waxed paper or towel. Let rise in warm place (85° to 90° F.) until doubled in size, 45 to 60 minutes.*

Bake at 375° F. for 15 minutes until light golden brown. Meanwhile prepare glaze of orange juice and sugar. Brush tops of rolls and bake 5 minutes longer until deep golden brown. Remove from baking sheet immediately. Makes 1½ to 2 dozen rolls.

*For warm place, set pan of boiling water in bottom of cold oven. Place rolls on rack above; close oven door. Remove 15 minutes before baking to preheat oven.

Nut Filling

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
- 1 cup ($\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.) filberts, ground or chopped very fine—(other nuts may be substituted.)

Cream butter. Blend in sugar thoroughly. Add nuts.

United Nations Admits 16 New Members in Compromise

For earlier reports see *Chronology: United Nations*

After weeks of maneuvering, the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 14, 1955, voted to admit 16 nations as new members. The vote was effected after a plan to admit 18 nations was wrecked by 13 vetoes cast by the Soviet Union and one by Nationalist China. In the compromise Outer Mongolia, which China and the United States considered a puppet of the Soviet Union, and Albania were omitted. The 16 admitted were:

- Albania
- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Ceylon
- Finland
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Jordan
- Laos
- Libya
- Nepal
- Portugal
- Rumania
- Spain

This gave the Communist bloc four new nations—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, and

increased its votes to 9. The United States abstained from voting on the four satellites. It attempted to have Japan added after Outer Mongolia was dropped, but the Soviet Union turned this down. The Soviet delegate, Sobolev, in proposing a vote on the 16, indicated that in 1956, indicating a Soviet plan to be considered against the other. It was also believed the Soviet Union expects in 1956, to get Communist China into the U. N.

Immediate seating of the new delegates on Dec. 16 was arranged.

When Nationalist China vetoed Outer Mongolia on Dec. 13, the Chinese delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang said the issue was simply, whether the frontiers of freedom were to be extended, or whether the world was to be engulfed behind the iron curtain.

Additions and Changes While Press was Running

AWARDS (Pp. 505-518)

American Woman's Assn., eminent achievement award, to Frances E. Willis, American ambassador to Switzerland.

Audience Vote for Best Performances in Motion Pictures in 1955 (poll taken by theaters): Jennifer Jones in *Love is a Many Splendored Thing*; James Dean (deceased) in *East of Eden*. Most promising new actress: Peggy Lee of *Pete Kelly's Blues*; most promising new actor: Tab Hunter, of *Battle Cry*. Best film: *Mister Roberts*.

Family Doctor of the Year, named by the American Medical Assn.: Dr. E. Roger Samuel, Mt. Carmel, Pa., 66.

George Eastman Awards for contributions to motion-picture art. First annual, at Eastman House, Rochester, N. Y., to 20 stars, director, cameramen, including Mary Pickford, Mae Marsh, Harold Lloyd, Buster Keaton, Richard Barthelmess, who attended; Jesse L. Lasky presented them.

Goncourt Prize, Paris, France: Roger Ikor, for *Les Eaux Melees* (Mingled Waters).

Harmon International Air Trophies, for distinguished flying: Lt. Col. Jas. F. Coleman, USMC Reserve, for vertical take-off; Capt. Marion H. Eppes, Commr. Midway air base, for 8-day, non-stop airship patrol.

Lane Bryant Social Service awards for volunteer community service, \$1,000 each, to Mrs. Chas. Keller, Jr., Urban League of Greater New Orleans; Virginia Council on Health & Medical Care. Honorable mention: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck, Los Altos, Calif.; Police Athletic League, New York.

Mrs. America of 1956—Mrs. Ramona Deitemeyer, Lincoln, Neb., mother of 5, PTA president and Sunday School teacher, chosen at Ormond Beach, Fla., May 14.

New York City Medal of Honor—Helen Hayes. **Reid Foundation**, New York, estab. by Ogden Reid; 6 newspaper fellowships of \$5,000 each for study abroad to Ben Haig Bagdikian, Providence, R. I.; Ralph Grant Craib, Oakland, Calif.; Bob Eddy, St. Paul Dispatch; John W. Haigh, Yakima, Wash., Republic; Mary Packwood, Binghamton, N. Y., Press; Eleanor Rose Prech, Cleveland Press.

Death Roll (pp. 792-794). Glenn L. Martin, 69, airplane pioneer, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1955. Chas. E. Mitchell, 78, New York City, Dec. 14.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Cambodia (P. 349)—Formally declared independence from France, Sept. 25; Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former King, was named premier.

Germany, East (P. 352)—Parliament amended the constitution, Sept. 26, to provide for national armed forces and universal military service.

Great Britain—Hugh Gaiskill, 49, was chosen leader of the Labor party to succeed Clement R. Attlee, Dec. 14.

Israel (P. 359)—David Ben Gurion, former incumbent, resumed as premier Nov. 2, confirmed by Knesset (Parliament) Nov. 3.

Morocco (P. 366)—M'Barek Bekkal designated Premier of first national government Nov. 30.

Pakistan (Pp. 325-326)—Acting Governor-General: Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, Aug. 5.

Rumania (Pp. 372-373)—Premier Gheorghiu-Dej relieved of post Oct. 3; succeeded by Chivu Stoica.

Sudan (P. 374)—Great Britain and Egypt signed an agreement in Cairo, Dec. 3, providing for a Sudanese plebiscite to determine country's future and concurrent election of a constituent assembly.

USSR (Pp. 377-380)—Georgi M. Malenkov was appointed one of 6 First Deputy Premiers, according to a Dec. 5 announcement.

Vietnam, South (Pp. 349-350)—Country was proclaimed a republic, Oct. 26, with Premier Ngo Diem its first president under a provisional constitutional act.

Memorable Dates (P. 143)—Omitted were the following disasters: 1943—Race riot in Detroit, June 21; 34 dead, 700 injured. Riot in Harlem section of New York, 6 Negroes killed.

1944—Deadly coal fumes from locomotives in Italian railway tunnel near Balvana, killed 521, Mar. 2, in world's worst railway disaster. Only 6 survived.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus fire in Hartford, Conn., caused a stampede in the main tent; 168 killed, 487 injured, July 6.

At Port Chicago, Calif., 322 persons were killed

by a double explosion which shattered two munitions ships and wrecked pier, July 17.

Liquid gas tank explosions in Cleveland, O., killed 135 persons, Oct. 21.

POSTAL INFORMATION (Pp. 751-755)

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield announced Dec. 5 that, at the instance of the U. S. delegates, the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, meeting in Bogota, Columbia, authorized increase of maximum weight of packages for printed matter from 22 to 33 lbs.

SPORTS

Baseball—Hall of Fame—(P. 809)—John (Honus) Wagner, 81, died Dec. 6, Carnegie, Pa.

Baseball—Most Valuable Player Awards (P. 806)—American League: Yogi Berra, New York Yankee catcher, 218 points. National League: Roy Campanella, Brooklyn Dodgers catcher, 226 points.

Boxing Champions (Pp. 840-841)—Sugar Ray Robinson became world middleweight champion for third time by knocking out Carl (Bobo) Olson in 2nd round, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.

Boxing—Major Pro Bout (Pp. 842-843)—Isaac Logart def. Virgil Akins (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Dec. 2. Peter Muller def. Ray Drake (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, New York, N. Y., Dec. 5. Bob Satterfield def. Paul Andrews (KO-9), Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6. Ezzard Charles def. Toxie Hall (D-10), Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6. Floyd Patterson def. Jimmy Slade (TKO-7), Los Angeles, Dec. 8. Cherif Hamia, French featherweight champion, def. Robert Cohen (TKO-10), Paris, Fr., Dec. 10.

Bridge (Contract) (P. 855)—Blue Ribbon Open Pairs, Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 5: Milton Q. Ellenby, Chicago, and Pvt. Emanuel Hochfeld, Fort Dix, N. J. National Non-Master Pairs: M/Sgt. and Mrs. E. L. Esh, Sioux City, Ia.

Dog Shows (P. 851)—Brooklyn (N.Y.) K.C., Dec. 4: Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer (Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.).

Football—Coach of the Year (P. 817)—Hugh Duffy Daugherty, Michigan State.

Football—Scores (Pp. 813-817)—Games of Dec. 3: Duke 6, North Carolina 0. Houston 26, Wyoming 14. North Texas State 7, Trinity (Texas) 6.

Football—Trophy Winners (Pp. 812-818)—Helsman Memorial Trophy: Howard (Hopalong) Cassidy, Ohio State halfback (also won Robert W. Maxwell Trophy). Lambert Trophy (Eastern college football supremacy): University of Pittsburgh. Canadian Championship and Grey Cup (Canadian professional): Edmonton Eskimos defeated Montreal Alouettes, 34-19. N.C.A.A. major college scoring champion: Jim Swink, Texas Christian, 125 points.

Harness Racing (P. 832)—American Pacing Classic (\$75,000): Times Square and Hillsota, 1:59. American Trotting Classic (\$75,000): Scott Frost, 1:59½.

Horse Racing (Pp. 819-830)—Gallorette Stakes, Pimlico, 9 furlongs, won by Searching in 1:53½. **Horse Champions** (Thoroughbred Racing Associations)—American Champion: Nashua (Belair Stud); Colt: Nail; Two-year-old filly: Nasrina; Three-year-old colt: Nashua; Three-year-old filly: Misty Morn; Older horse: High Gun; Filly and mare: Parlo; Steeplechaser: Neji.

Horse Racing—Leading American Jockeys (P. 830)—Willie Hartack, leading jockey in 1955, became second jockey in history to ride more than 400 winners in one year when he rode four winners at Tropical Park, Dec. 5, total 404.

GENERAL

Mayors (Pp. 77-78)—Chas. P. Taft (R) was elected mayor of Cincinnati Dec. 14.

Stars of the Past (Pp. 576-578)—Frieda Hempel, former Metropolitan Opera star, died Oct. 7 in Berlin, Germany, 70. John Hodiak, film and tv actor, died Oct. 19 in Tarzana, Calif., 41.

Virgin Islands (P. 198)—Gov. Archie A. Alexander resigned Aug. 17; succeeded by Walter A. Gordon of Riverside, Calif., sworn in in Washington, D. C., Oct. 7. Charlotte Amalie, Oct. 17.

Aviation—International and United States Records (Pp. 775-776)—A British Comet III jet-liner, claimed crashproof, flew from Cairo to Singapore, 5,240 miles, in a record 10½ hours at an average 540 m.p.h., after equalling the London-to-Cairo record of 5 hours 5 minutes, during a test flight from England to Australia.

Fast Ocean Flights (P. 703)—Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble dirigible expedition should be listed under 1926, not 1936.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AND ELECTION DATA FOR 1956

The campaign of 1956 will open with the formal nominations for President and Vice President by the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, and the nominations for Senator, Governor and other state officials by state conventions. Election day: Nov. 6, 1956.

REPUBLICAN

Republican National Convention was scheduled to open Aug. 20, 1956, at the Cow Palace in San Francisco, Calif. Delegates: 1,323 maximum, alternates same. Votes needed to nominate candidates: A simple majority—651 or more.

As of December, 1955, candidates mentioned for the nomination of President were Dwight D. Eisenhower, if his health permits him to run; otherwise Sen. Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.), Vice President Richard M. Nixon (Calif.), Chief Justice Earl Warren (Calif.), Gov. Goodwin P. Knight (Calif.), Gov. Christian Herter (Mass.), George Humphrey. Candidate for Vice President, if Mr. Eisenhower ran, was expected to be incumbent, Richard M. Nixon.

At the Chicago convention, 1952, the delegates numbered 1,206; alternates same. Dwight D. Eisenhower received 845 votes, Robt. A. Taft 280, Earl Warren 77, on final ballot.

DEMOCRATIC

Democratic National Convention was scheduled to open Aug. 13, 1955, in Chicago. If all states take advantage of their maximum quotas, there will be 2,744 delegates, 1,896 alternates. Votes to be cast will be 1,372, with 687 needed to nominate.

As of December, 1955, Adlai Ewing Stevenson (Ill.) had announced his candidacy for President. Gov. Averell Harriman (N. Y.), Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Gov. Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) also had backers. Mayor Robt. F. Wagner of New York City had been endorsed in New York for Vice President.

At the Chicago convention, 1952, there were 1,576 delegates. Out of 1,230 votes to nominate a Presidential candidate, Gov. Adlai Ewing Stevenson of Illinois received 617½ (revised figure); Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), 279½; Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), 261; Vice President Alben W. Barkley (Ky.), 67½.

Delegates are chosen in primary elections, district or state conventions, and party state committees. In many states, state laws require use of one or more of these three methods. Otherwise, state party rule or custom prevails.

Although Americans go to the polls to vote for President and Vice President, their votes are technically cast for a group of electors, who automatically cast the vote for the executives. Consult *Constitution of the United States, Art. II, and Amendment, Art. XII, pages 616 and 618.*

For officers and members of the National Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties see pages 51-52. For other political committees, see page 52.

AUTHORIZED VOTING STRENGTH OF 1956 CONVENTIONS

State	Republican	Democratic	State	Republican	Democratic
Alabama	21	26	New Jersey	38	36
Arizona	14	16	New Mexico	14	16
Arkansas	16	26	New York	96	98
California	70	68	North Carolina	28	36
Colorado	18	20	North Dakota	14	8
Connecticut	22	20	Ohio	56	58
Delaware	12	10	Oklahoma	22	28
Florida	26	28	Oregon	18	16
Georgia	23	32	Pennsylvania	70	74
Idaho	14	12	Rhode Island	14	16
Illinois	60	64	South Carolina	16	20
Indiana	32	26	South Dakota	14	8
Iowa	26	24	Tennessee	28	32
Kansas	22	16	Texas	54	56
Kentucky	26	30	Utah	14	12
Louisiana	20	24	Vermont	12	6
Maine	16	14	Virginia	30	32
Maryland	24	18	Washington	24	26
Massachusetts	38	40	West Virginia	16	24
Michigan	46	44	Wisconsin	30	28
Minnesota	28	30	Wyoming	12	14
Mississippi	15	22	Dist. of Columbia	6	6
Missouri	32	38	Alaska	4	6
Montana	14	16	Hawaii	10	6
Nebraska	18	12	Puerto Rico	3	6
Nevada	12	14	Canal Zone		3
New Hampshire	14	8	Virgin Islands	1	3

SENATORIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL SEATS TO BE FILLED

In addition to the offices of President and Vice President, Senators from the following 32 states and Governors for 30 states will be elected:

Senators will be elected from:

Alabama	Missouri
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New York
Colorado	North Carolina
Connecticut	North Dakota
Florida	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Idaho	Oregon
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	South Carolina
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont
Louisiana	Washington
Maryland	Wisconsin

Governors will be elected for:

Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
Colorado	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Mexico
Florida	North Carolina
Illinois	North Dakota
Indiana	Ohio
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Dakota
Maine	Texas
Maryland	Utah
Massachusetts	Vermont
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Missouri	Wisconsin


The World Almanac

and Book of Facts for 1956

The 180th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, falls on July 4, 1956. The 169th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, 1787, falls on September 17, 1956. The Government declared the Constitution in effect March 4, 1789.

The WORLD ALMANAC first appeared 88 years ago, in 1868, as a booklet published by the New York World, and giving political and economic information. Annual publication was discontinued in 1876. In 1886 Joseph Pulitzer revived the WORLD ALMANAC as a comprehensive record of American and foreign activities. It has been published annually since, and in 1956 enters its 71st year. In 1931 it was acquired by Scripps-Howard, and until 1951 bore the imprint of the New York World-Telegram. It is now published by the New York World-Telegram and Sun.

After the Continental Congress had ratified the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1784, Benjamin Franklin, patriot, statesman, and one-time editor of Poor Richard's Almanac, wrote to a friend: "Let us beware of being lulled into a dangerous security, and of being both enervated and impoverished by luxury; of being weakened by internal contentions and divisions; of being shamefully extravagant in contracting private debts, while we are backward in discharging honorably those of the public; of neglect in military exercises and discipline, and in providing stores of arms and munitions of war, to be ready on occasion—for all these are circumstances that give confidence to enemies, and diffidence to friends, and the expenses required to prevent a war are much lighter than those that will, if not prevented, be absolutely necessary to maintain it."

 The Editor acknowledges with thanks the many letters, whether of helpful comment or criticism, that attest the usefulness of the WORLD ALMANAC, and invites suggestions for improvement of its services to readers. Address: 125 Barclay St., New York 15, N. Y.

The WORLD ALMANAC does not decide wagers.

MAJOR EVENTS OF 1955

- 1 The New Look of the Soviet Union, with which the leaders conciliated Marshal Tito, agreed to a Treaty of Peace with Austria, opened relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and extended arms and loans to other foreign nations, without changing objectives.
- 2 The Summit Conference at Geneva, and its complement, the Conference of Foreign Ministers, at which the Western Powers demonstrated their will to peace, and the Soviet Union rejected every project that threatened the hold of communism.
- 3 Threat of war in the Near East, by the border clashes of Israel and Egypt, the dispute over territory, the delivery of arms to Egypt by the Soviet Union, and the covert penetration of the Near East by the Soviet Union, disturbing the balance of forces.
- 4 Restoration of the Republic of Austria by the Big Four in a treaty guaranteeing neutrality, and the resulting withdrawal of all occupation troops.
- 5 Asian-African Conference at Bandung, where delegates from 29 countries condemned colonialism, demanded self-determination, independence and membership in the U.N., and individual nations repudiated the neutralism of India.
- 6 Formal entry into NATO of Federal Republic of Germany as sovereign nation, starting program of armament.
- 7 Atoms-for-Peace program of the United States, which called the scientists of the world to Atom Conference at Geneva, and signed agreements giving atomic information to other nations.
- 8 President Eisenhower's heart ailment, which, by threatening his retirement at term's end, affected U. S. influence abroad and politics and business confidence at home.
- 9 The overthrow of President Peron in Argentina and the prospect for the return of normal, democratic government, protecting the fundamental liberties.
- 10 The general prosperity of the United States, with unemployment at its lowest figure, labor earning its highest wages, industries prospering and Government revenues increasing.

HEADLINES OF THE YEAR

Saar Rejects Europeanization.
Formosa Chinese Evacuate Tachens.
Communist China Releases Some Prisoners.
Floods, Storms Damage East.
Carrier Forrestal Joins Navy.
Cyprus Greeks Oppose British.
Vietnam elects Diem President.
Byrd Goes to Antarctic.
Churchill Resigns as P. M. at 80.
Third Tallest Mountain Conquered.
Princess Margaret Chooses Duty over Love.
AEC Cancels Dixon-Yates Contract.

Ford Foundation Donates Half Billion.
Cordell Hull, Albert Einstein Die.
American Legion Condemns UNESCO.
Adlai Stevenson Seeks Nomination.
Talbot, Air Force Secretary, Resigns.
Harry S. Truman Publishes Memoirs.
France Faces Morocco Crisis.
Baghdad Pact in Near East.
U. S. to Build Satellite.
A. F. L. and C. I. O. Agree on Merger.
Brooklyn Dodgers Win World's Series.
U. N. Admits 16 New Members.

YEAR OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

Kremlin Rejects Revision of Status Quo, Expands Influence in Near East

International relations underwent a marked change in 1955 after the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev and Nicolai Bulganin, adopted what the West called the New Look.

The masters of the Kremlin dropped the uncooperative attitude of Stalin and began to cultivate closer relations with foreign powers. But by the end of 1955 the basic aims of the Soviet Union were unchanged. The world situation, however, had turned to the disadvantage of the West, as the Soviet Union began penetration of the Near East.

Major moves of the Soviet Union were: apology by the masters of the Kremlin, in person, to Marshall Tito and Yugoslavia for the Stalin period of antagonism and abuse; conclusion of a treaty of peace with Austria and withdrawal of occupation troops; diplomatic recognition of the Federal Republic of Germany (West); return of Porkkala to Finland; recognition of "sovereignty" of East German Democratic Republic; exchange of visits with heads of states, including India; barter agreement with Egypt for delivery of arms; conferences with heads of the Powers and their foreign ministers at Geneva, to discuss means of relieving world tension and encouraging peaceful relations.

American observers believed that the Soviet Union realized that war with lethal nuclear weapons would mean common destruction. The United States also believed that the new attitude was forced by the growing strength of Germany and the decision of the West to rearm and support Germany. As months went by it became evident that the Soviet Union was proceeding from a position of strength; that it was ready to compete with the Western Powers by offering goods and loans to underwrite developments in countries it meant to influence, and that it planned to split West Germany from the western alliance without yielding anything in East Germany.

NEW SOVIET REGIME

Changes in Soviet internal administration were visible soon after Stalin's death when Georgi Malenkov, premier (ch., Council of Ministers), advocated greater improvement in agriculture and in production of consumer goods, commended coexistence and became accessible to western diplomats. When he and his associates, Nicolai Bulganin, defense minister, Nikita S. Khrushchev, party secretary and Gorgi K. Zhukov, deputy defense minister, were able to destroy Laventri P. Beria, minister of state security, in 1954, and break the hold of Beria's police organization, it was evident the army dominated.

Khrushchev, in January, 1955, openly condemned the losses in agriculture and called the turn to consumer goods "rightest deviation." On Feb. 8 Malenkov presented his resignation to the Supreme Soviet, citing inexperience in internal affairs and "guilt and responsibility" for the state of agriculture.

BULGANIN BECOMES PREMIER

Khrushchev announced the appointment of Bulganin, "worthy pupil of the great Lenin," as premier. Bulganin appointed Zhukov defense minister and Malenkov deputy premier and minister of electric power. Speeches by Bulganin

and Molotov, foreign minister, contained the usual assertions that western nations were thirsting for war and "rattling the atom bomb," and included bitter condemnation of German rearmament.

TENSION IN FAR EAST

In the U. S., the situation remained tense. In the Far East the Tachens had been evacuated, the 7th U. S. fleet had been reinforced. Communist planes on Yikiang Isl. shot down an American plane, but Washington minimized the significance. The Senate ratified the defense treaty with Nationalist China, agreeing that in the event of attack "each party . . . would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." This was construed in some quarters as implying defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. As the Chinese Communists continued their abuse of the United States, some senators urged stern measures, but the temper of the nation was against further Far East operations.

ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE

In January Dag Hammarskjöld General Secretary of the U.N., went to China and made a direct appeal to Chou En-lai for the release of military and civilian prisoners. His efforts, and those of Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the U.N., promised a relaxation of tension. First evidence came in a public statement by Chou En-lai, at the Bandung Conference in April, that he was willing to negotiate with the United States. It became obvious that Communist China had consulted the Soviet Union. However, the Communists in North Korea continued to fortify and expand their position contrary to agreement and members of the Neutral Commission abused privileges by spying in South Korea. Eventually the U. S. and Communist China began negotiations by ambassadors in Geneva.

MEETING AT SUMMIT

When the Soviet Union reversed its stand on a peace treaty for Austria, after 10 years of stalling, the West decided on a conference of the heads of states. A meeting of the Big Four "at the summit" had been proposed by Sir Winston Churchill May 11, 1953. On May 10, 1955, the U. S., Great Britain and France sent identical notes to the Soviet Union, proposing a meeting "to remove the source of conflict between us." The Soviet Union accepted May 14. Preliminaries were left to the foreign ministers. The Summit Conference was held at the Palace of Nations in Geneva July 18-23, 1955.

The Summit Conference was conducted in a spirit of cordiality. Coincident with it the Soviet Union adopted a milder tone in its publications at home. The West considered it necessary to assure the Russians that Western alliances were defensive and there was no threat of aggression against the Soviet Union. The West also made a determined effort to consider German unification and European security as facets of a single issue. The Soviet Union rejected this connection but agreed grudgingly that they might be discussed together when foreign ministers met in Geneva Oct. 27.

The Summit Conference prepared a directive for the meeting of the foreign ministers, who were to explore these topics: Unification of Germany and Security; Disarmament; Improvement in

East-West Economic and Cultural Relations.

Top negotiations were conducted by President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Anthony Eden (Br.), Premier Edgar Faure (Fr.) and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin (USSR). Present also were Khrushchev and Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov. Subjects for the meeting of foreign ministers were discussed by John Foster Dulles (U. S.), Harold Macmillan (G. B.), Antoine Pinay (Fr.) and V. M. Molotov (USSR).

PRESIDENT WINS FRIENDS

The cordiality and openness of President Eisenhower at Geneva created a most friendly atmosphere. The readiness of the Russians to be genial rather than surly helped. President Eisenhower said the conference would not expect to solve the problems of the world in a few hours or days, but might create a new spirit and take the first step on a new road to "a just and durable peace." He said the problems dividing East and West were not inherently insoluble, nor was it necessary that people should think alike. He said: "It is time that all curtains, whether of guns or laws or regulations, should begin to come down."

The President said international communism had disturbed relations between nations and the Soviet Union for 38 years; the distrust could not be ignored. But he reiterated that the American people wished to be friends with the Russian people. He stressed the great loss that had come to humanity by the need for armament, which had deprived our people of higher living standards and the people of underdeveloped areas of ability to use their resources. The world needed to "substitute cooperation in human welfare for competition in the means of destruction."

Premier Bulganin said: "We are glad to hear President Eisenhower's statement, namely, the American people want to be friends with the Soviet peoples. There are no natural differences between our peoples or our nations."

On the second day at Geneva, when the intentions of NATO were being questioned by the Soviet, President Eisenhower turned to Bulganin and Zhukov and said: "The United States will never take part in an aggressive war." Bulganin replied: "We believe the statement."

RUSSIAN EXPERTS TOUR U. S.

At this time the new policy of the Soviet Union of opening its borders to a limited number of visitors bore fruit. Members of Congress and journalists toured Russia, and even writers who had written critically of the Soviet Union were enabled to enter the country, interview citizens and take photographs. In return groups of Soviet experts in agriculture and housing toured the United States, a spectacular welcome being given by conservative Iowa farmers to the Soviet farm group, which later encountered hostility in Canada.

Important changes took place between the close of the Summit Conference, July 23 and the opening of the Foreign Ministers' Conference Oct. 27.

Proposals for disarmament had disclosed difficulties in means of inspection. Atomic scientists had exchanged views at the atoms-for-peace meeting in Geneva, in which the Soviet scientists participated. The Soviet Union had given East Germany control over traffic between Berlin and the West and after protests from the West announced this affected only traffic from West Germany;

the Soviet Union would control traffic from the Allies. The Soviet had announced a reduction of armed forces. Moscow and Bonn had opened diplomatic relations and the Soviet had agreed to release German prisoners. The Soviet had returned Porkkala base to Finland.

Most important of all was the disclosure that the Soviet Union had allocated arms from Czech munitions plants as well as airplanes to Egypt by barter; this was followed by reports of Soviet readiness to sell arms to other Arab nations. This upset the balance of power in the East, threatened the security of Israel, disclosed new Soviet expansion and faced the Anglo-American bloc with a strong military rival in the Near East at the moment when France was in difficulties with Morocco.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Thus the Conference of the Foreign Ministers opened in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. The Western Powers maneuvered to get agreement on opening moves toward solution of larger issues; the Soviet Union, through its master of obfuscation, Molotov, held out for the major concessions and rejected the preliminaries. The West wanted free elections to unify Germany; the Soviet wanted its puppet, the "republic" of East Germany to treat with West Germany and called the military alliance of West Germany an insuperable barrier.

On the position of Germany as an independent sovereign nation choosing its own alliances Molotov said: "The resurgence of German militarism cannot be accepted either at once or by stages." In the settlement of the German problem Molotov contended it should not be done at the expense "of the social achievements of the workers of the German Democratic Republic" (East) meaning communism.

The Soviet Union expressed some tolerance for the Eisenhower plan of aerial inspection and the Bulganin plan for bases of inspection inside countries. It demanded an immediate end to nuclear tests and a pledge not to use nuclear weapons, which would handicap the West without any proof that the Soviet Union would not repudiate its pledges.

THE SPIRIT OF GENEVA

Secy. of State Dulles, in a public statement on Nov. 18 said: "The Soviet Union, while eager to get a treaty of European security, said they would not be willing to sacrifice their East German regime to get it. And despite their explicit agreement at the Summit Conference that Germany should be reunited by free elections they made clear that they would keep Germany divided in order to maintain that regime. Some had thought the Soviet Union might be willing to allow Germany to be reunified if reunified Germany would not enter NATO. But the Soviet Union made it abundantly clear that it would not permit Germany to be reunified by free elections even on such terms."

Secy. Dulles declared the "spirit of Geneva," of seeking a peaceful solution to differences, was not ended. But the cold war—"in the sense of peaceful competition"—would go on. "We must assume that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts short of war to make its system prevail, as it has done in the past. We can, however, hope that this competition will not entail the same hostility and animosity that so defiled the relations between us." On Dec. 15 Secy Dulles told the North Atlantic Council of NATO: "The Soviet Union has started a new cold war in the Middle East and Asia."

MAJOR ISSUES DEBATED AT TWO GENEVA CONFERENCES

Summit Meeting July 18-23, 1955; Foreign Ministers Oct. 27-Nov. 16, 1955

GERMAN UNIFICATION AND EUROPEAN SECURITY

Western Powers—Proposed a united Germany, its government chosen by supervised free elections, having sovereign power to choose its alliances, according to the Eden Plan of 1954. Assured Soviet Union that membership in NATO and Western European Union contributed to security of all states and did not threaten Soviet. Offered Treaty of Assurance and system of control, to cover following subjects: (1) Renunciation of use of force; (2) Withholding support from aggressors and invoking measures through U.N.; (3) limiting forces and armaments and having special rules for zones near lines of demarkation; (4) inspection and control; (5) special radar warning system, operated in eastern part of zone by NATO members, in western part by Soviet Union and other eastern members of treaty; (6) consultation; (7) No interference with individual and collective self-defense recognized by U.N. and treaties under it; (8) obligation of all to act against any aggressor.

Reunification by free elections, guaranteed by freedom of movement throughout Germany, immunity of candidates, freedom from arbitrary arrest or victimization, free association and political meetings, freedom of expression for all and of press, radio, tv, and free circulation of newspapers. A secret vote and security of polling places and ballot boxes. Supervision by a commission of the Four Powers, with Germans consulted. The all-German elections to establish an all-German national assembly, which will draft constitution for a government, which when formed will conclude a peace treaty. The all-German government to take over all functions of East and West Germany and to assume or reject their obligations.

"Existence of several regional security systems does not in any way constitute a danger of aggression"—Pinay (Fr.)

"Without reunification there can be no solid peace in Europe"—Dulles (U. S.)

"A divided Germany creates a basic source of instability in Europe"—President Eisenhower.

Soviet Union—Announced that treaty guaranteeing collective European security must precede unification. East and West Germany must be consulted and may be parties to treaty until formation of German state. Treaty proposed is revision of proposal of 1954, to be made by all 26 European states "irrespective of their social systems." Original proposal had U. S. as observer; new project included U. S. as member. Was to operate in two stages: First, states would agree not to use armed force to settle disputes, would not increase foreign troops pending agreement on disarmament, would not use nuclear weapons. When in full force nations would terminate NATO, Paris Agreements, Warsaw Treaty, remove all foreign troops from territory of European states.

The question of holding all-German elections "has not yet ripened" (Molotov). A "mechanical merger by means of so-called free elections" in presence of foreign troops could infringe on rights of working masses of German Democratic Republic (East). Proposed all-German council to coordinate actions of the two German republics affecting all-German economic and cultural life, also trade. Unification can be solved gradually step by step by rapprochement of the two republics, but membership of West Germany in NATO and "remilitarization" is bar to elections. "Germany should be unified by free elections."

Ready to "extend neutrality guarantees, as with Austria"—Bulganin (USSR)

DISARMAMENT

Western Powers—To help create an atmosphere free of fear and suspicion and a prelude to general disarmament, the Powers proposed: the states should agree to put into early operation to help prevent surprise attack a plan for exchange of military blue-prints and aerial inspection "from beginning to end" (Eisenhower). States also should agree to arrange for exchange and publication of information on military expenditures and budgets (Faure) and study how to gain practical experience regarding problems of inspection and control.

Eden (Br.) proposed that inspection start in a demilitarized zone and extend to other nations. Pinay (Fr.) proposed resources freed by disarmament be used to improve welfare, at home and abroad. Faure (Fr.) stressed financial and budgetary global control in an international organization to supervise arms expenditures and allocation of energies thus liberated, with quota for arms and fines for violations.

"We want reduction that can be checked and controlled. Primary task is to find means of supervision and control. . . . The Soviet Union does not accept President Eisenhower's suggestion as an initial step, but it does accept his concept of aerial inspection as a possible subsequent step."

"We are not disarming because we have learned the hard way that one-sided weakness does not promote peace. We will remain strong unless and until the Soviet Union by its actions helps restore confidence and joins in measures that make it sound and wise to reduce our armaments."—Dulles, (U. S.)

"My government considers that the present Soviet suggestions for inspection and control are not adequate even for supervising reductions in the conventional field, let alone the crucial nuclear field."—Eden (Br.)

Soviet Union—Proposed armed forces of U. S., Soviet Union and China be limited at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men each, Britain and France at 650,000 each. The People's Republic of China (Communist China) to participate in discussions affecting China. Other states not to exceed 150,000 to 200,000 men. When 75% of the agreed reductions of troops and arms have been made, there shall be complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. Before that happens the Powers shall pledge themselves not to use nuclear weapons unless in defense against aggression, as decided by the Security Council, U.N. The states pledge themselves to discontinue tests of atomic weapons. International control shall be established over the implementation of measures for the reduction of armament and prohibition of nuclear weapons. Pending the conclusion of an international convention, each of the Four Powers agrees not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any country. Bulganin, in considering Eisenhower blue-print plan, suggested control posts at key points, such as ports.

BETTER EAST-WEST INTERCOURSE

Western Powers—Asked the Soviet Union to agree to bilateral negotiations to establish direct air links under normal bilateral transport agreements; alleviate difficulties encountered by western businessmen inside the Soviet Union; accord more adequate protection to western industrial property rights and copyrights; recognize the right of priority to new patents and make Soviet patents data available; make available production, market-

ing, price and trade data. Also eliminate obstacles to free communication of ideas and information, especially in books, press, radio; give better treatment to journalists; remove restrictions on free movement of persons, on liberty of travel, and the artificial rate of exchange of currency. Increase cultural exchanges of films, expositions, books, periodicals, newspapers, official publications, radio programs, scientific information and contacts. The West suggested establishment of reading rooms in the respective capitals.

"Unless the Soviet Union takes concrete steps to open its market, unilateral willingness to trade on the part of the western countries cannot convert itself into two-way trade. . . . The Soviet representatives confined their approach to an openly political attack upon the western system of security controls over the exportation of a relatively small range of strategic commodities. The only restrictions which exist are those on strategic goods related to war purposes."—Dulles (U. S.)

Soviet Union—Cited directive of heads of government: "The foreign ministers should by means of experts study measures, including those possible in organs and agencies of the United Nations, which could (a) bring about a progressive elimination of barriers which interfere with free communications and peaceful trade between peoples and (b) bring

about such freer contacts and exchanges as are to the mutual advantage of the countries and peoples concerned."

As interpreted by Molotov: "Discrimination is practiced in trade with the Soviet Union, especially by the United States; without elimination of these barriers trade cannot normally develop. . . . Strategic trade is not mentioned at all in the directive. . . . A number of proposals constitute attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of individual states. . . . Allegations that the leaders of the Soviet Union tried to isolate their people from contacts with the outside world are absolutely groundless. . . . The Soviet Union will not grant such 'freedom of the exchange of ideals' as would mean freedom of propaganda for war. . . . We cannot agree to such a 'freedom' as would lead to the unleashing of subversive activities of all kinds of scum of society thrown out by the peoples of the countries of socialism and people's democracy. . . . Radio stations, disguised under a false name, Free Europe and so forth, serve not the cause of freedom but the ends of arch reactionaries, the instigation of hatred among nations, to the undermining of peace and the preparation of a new war."

Prosperity of Nation Reflected in Steel, Motor Car Earnings

Prosperity spread its benefits over the American people as never before in 1955. Industrial production was greater, employment was better, income rose higher than in any previous year. Wages were raised in many places, with many extras. There was less unemployment, and there were fewer strikes than in 1954.

There were a few drawbacks to moderate enthusiasm. The United States Government received a larger take than ever of the national income, but was unable to balance its budget. More motor cars than ever were produced, but borrowings rose to such a point that the Treasury Dept. was compelled to put on the brakes in the form of higher discount rates. Farmers produced more and complained of a falling market. Steel furnaces operated night and day, but there was not enough steel to supply the demand. Thousands of new houses were built, but their costs mounted, and so did prices. And everybody, nearly everybody, paid a bit more in an era of abundance.

Steel ingot production in 1955 was expected to reach or even surpass 115,000,000 tons, 3,000,000 tons more than in the previous record year, 1953. Unprecedented requirements of the automobile industry, which takes almost 23% of all steel shipped, and of residential and nonresidential construction, which receives about 14%, are the main causes of the upsurge in demand.

United States Steel

United States Steel exceeded all its records for steel products and earnings in the second quarter of 1955. On July 26 it reported income of \$105,225,558, a return of 9.6% on sales for the quarter. This was the highest ever reported for any quarter and equivalent to \$1.85 per share of common stock. Income for the first 6 mos. of 1955 reached \$177,877,960, a return of 9.1% on sales, highest for any 6 mos. since the Corp. started in 1901. Sales for the second quarter were \$1,094,833,924 and 7,056,140 net tons were shipped in the 3 mos. ending June 30, 1,277,944 net tons higher than shipments in the first quarter. For the first 6 mos., 1955, shipments reached 12,834,336 net tons.

Net current assets June 30, after deducting current dividend declarations of \$33,019,691 and \$217,000,000 set aside for payment of property expenditures, were \$683,034,301, compared with \$379,603,795 June 30, 1954. The increase reflects the sale of \$300,000,000 of serial debentures in August, 1954.

Following in the wake of the 7½% increase in steel wages, U. S. Steel announced an increase of about 5.8% in its steel prices, less than three-eighths of 1c per lb.

The average number of employees in the second quarter of 1955 was 273,562; in 1954 the average number of employees in the second

quarter was 269,375. Employment costs during the second quarter totaled \$402,629,099, compared with \$337,466,937 for the same period of 1954.

Ford Motor Co.

One of the extraordinary events of the year was the decision of the Ford family, owners of the Ford Motor Co., to dispose of 60% of the voting stock of the corporation to the public, retaining only 40%. The stock to be offered is in the hands of the Ford Foundation, the philanthropic trust set up by the family. Ford Motor Co., since its organization by Henry Ford in 1903, has been entirely a family holding. The Ford Foundation holds 3,090,000 non-voting shares or 90% of the 3,453,000 shares outstanding, representing a value of more than \$2 billion. The original outlay was \$28,000 and most of those who joined Ford became millionaires.

Ford Motor Co. filed its annual statement of condition in 1954 with the Massachusetts State Tax Commission in 1955, showing assets of \$2,089,820,000, up \$194,786,000 from the year before. Cash, securities and receivables were \$521,918,000. Earnings retained for use in the business were \$1,065,584,000 or an increase of \$144,250,000 over 1953. Liabilities were listed at \$483,557,000.

The net income of the 3 major automobile manufacturers, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler Corp., was estimated at over \$13 billion, of which General Motors had 52% of unit sales, Ford 27% and Chrysler 17%.

Bell Telephone System

The Bell System—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries—reported operating revenues of \$5,123,603,591 for 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1955, as against \$4,641,531,536 for the year earlier. Net income was \$644,002,284, equal to \$12.68 a share, as against \$539,083,816 or \$11.84 a share for the year earlier. A. T. & T. alone had operating revenues of \$377,110,000 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1955, compared with \$326,081,942, while net income was \$528,050,000 or \$10.62 a share, compared with \$466,062,582 or \$10.41 a share a year earlier.

Expansion Plans for 1956

Ford announced that it would spend \$500,000,000 for expansion in 1956. Chrysler Corp. said it would spend \$1 billion in the next 5 years. Standard Oil of New Jersey announced an expansion program costing \$1,200,000,000. Kaiser Aluminum announced new projects to cost \$280,000,000. U. S. Steel Corp. planned to spend \$467,000,000 to complete additions and replacements. A survey by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. indicated that American industry would spend \$33,361,000,000 for expansion and modernization in 1956.

PERON DEPOSED BY ARGENTINE REVOLT

Army and Navy Leaders Break Power of Confederation of Labor

South America in 1955 witnessed far-reaching political and economic changes, of which the overthrow of President Juan Domingo Peron, dictator of Argentina, had the greatest meaning for democracy. The revolt was begun June 16 by Naval and Marine Corps units and temporarily suppressed, but with the support of leaders of the Army the rebels gained headway and forced Peron out Sept. 19.

The provisional govt. of Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi was displaced Nov. 14 by that of Maj. Gen. Pedro Aramburu.

The revolt brought injury and death to several hundred persons in Buenos Aires on June 16. Airplanes from the aviation base of the Navy at Punto de Indio dropped 12 bombs in 2 attacks on Casa Rosado, government hq., and on Plaza de Mayo, when the latter was filled with Peronist supporters from the General Confederation of Labor (CGT). Naval and Marine Corps units tried to seize government offices but were overcome by the Army, which remained loyal. Gen. Franklin Lucero, minister of the Army, former Argentine delegate to U.N., became "commander-in-chief of the forces of repression" and administered martial law.

The Army arrested Rear Adm. Samuel Toranzo Calderon as chief plotter; also Rear Adm. A. O. Oliveri. Radio appeals for action against "the second tyrant" failed. In retaliation CGT announced a 24-hour strike as an act of mourning. Mobs set 7 churches on fire, acts imputed to Communists by Peron, but blamed on Peronists by prelates.

The revolt broke out after President Peron on June 14 expelled by airplane Msgr. Manuel Tato, auxiliary bishop and vicar general of Buenos Aires, and Msgr. Ramon Novoa, canon. The prelates went from Rio de Janeiro to Rome and the Vatican announced excommunication of all who had taken part in the expulsion, without designating names. Police occupied the archiepiscopal palace and hq. of Catholic Action.

President Peron's campaign to disestablish the Roman Catholic church and abolish religious instruction came to a head Nov. 10, 1954, when he broadcast the names of churchmen who, he said, were interfering in politics. When a riot followed in Cordoba, the government removed Catholics from office there. Between December, 1954, and May, 1955, the government abolished the dept. of religious instruction of the Ministry of Education, suspended *El Pueblo*, a Catholic daily newspaper, withdrew subsidies from 80 Catholic schools, removed nuns from welfare institutions and arrested priests and leaders of Catholic Action, releasing them later.

ACT TO CUT OFF CHURCH

An act to separate church and state was introduced in Congress May 5 in a measure calling a constituent assembly within 180 days to amend the constitution to that effect. The Chamber of Deputies approved 121-12, and the Senate unanimously, May 20. It was also proposed to tax all religious institutions retroactively to Jan. 1, 1955.

Anti-Peron demonstrations by Catholics followed. Catholic professors were dismissed from Univ. of La Plata. Mass demonstrations were forbidden, but on the feast of Corpus Christi, June 11, 100,000 Catholics gathered at the National Cathedral in Buenos Aires and later hoisted the Papal flag in the garden of Congress. Peron supporters retaliated by

attacks on churches.

President Peron offered Aug. 31 to resign to promote peace, but withdrew the offer when members of the CGT demonstrated in his favor. On Sept. 6 he signed an act postponing the projected constitutional assembly, which was to disestablish the Roman Catholic church. At this time it became plain that the revolt was by no means crushed, but was gathering support in the provinces.

NAVY THREATENS CAPITAL

Civil war broke out again Sept. 16 when Peron's power was challenged in many places. Brig. Gen. Felix Videla Belaguer obtained control of Cordoba. Peron placed Gen. Franklin Lucero, Minister of the Army, in charge of crushing the rebels. During this time Mar Del Plata was shelled by ships of the Navy. Two destroyers, the Cervantes and Rioja, were bombed by Peronist airplanes and suffered casualties. The rebels then moved ships of the Navy outside Buenos Aires and threatened to bombard the city if Peron did not surrender.

A military junta agreed to the unconditional surrender of the government. Peron was ousted Sept. 19 and took refuge on a Paraguayan gunboat. Major General Eduardo Lonardi became provisional president Sept. 23, dissolved congress and promised free elections.

Peron went via gunboat to Paraguay, which offered to intern him in the interior. On Nov. 2 Peron left by plane for Nicaragua, where he took up residence.

In a broadcast Oct. 26 President Lonardi reported the result of an economic study of the nation by a commission headed by Dr. Raul Prebisch, sec. gen. of the U.N. Economic Commission for South America. He said the national debt was over \$5 billion, whereas at the end of the World War the reserve was \$1,680,000,000. Money in circulation 10 years ago was 7,800,000,000 pesos, whereas now it was 54,800,000,000. Oil imports 10 years ago took one-tenth of the available foreign exchange, whereas now it took one-fifth. There was a power and transportation shortage.

ARAMBURU OUSTS LONARDI

Maj. Gen. Lonardi's administration was toppled Nov. 13 by a new military junta, which accused him of leaning toward fascism. In a victory of "democratic elements over totalitarianism" the new junta chose Maj. Gen. Pedro Aramburu provisional president. When the CGT and Peronists called a general strike Aramburu arrested the labor leaders, seized their hq.; also arrested "clerical nationalists." Workers returned to work and leaders called off the strike. Gen. Aramburu endorsed civil liberties, dissolved the Peronist party and restored the newspaper, *La Prensa*, to its owner, Dr. A. Gainza Paz.

Juan Domingo Peron, b. Oct. 8, 1895, was a member of the army group that deposed President Ramon Castillo in 1943. He gained support of "los descamisados" (the shirtless) and workers Feb. 24, 1946, defeating a reform coalition. He introduced economic controls, curtailed freedom labor special advantages, cultivated intensive nationalism. His wife, Eva Duarte de Peron (1919-1952), a strong political personality, was credited with initiating compulsory religious instruction. By order the name of the city of La Plata was changed to Eva Peron. The Revolution erased her name from public buildings and streets and the name La Plata is again in general use. During the last years of his regime Peron took over *La Prensa*, the great liberal newspaper of Buenos Aires and turned over its operation to the CTG.

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	Miss K. M. Cullinan	Providence	Mrs. M. F. Yattman	Providence
South Car...	Edgar A. Brown	Barnwell	J. Bates Gerald	Charleston
	Anne Agnew	Charleston		Charleston

State	DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS		REPUBLICAN MEMBERS	
	Name	City	Name	City
So. Dak.	C. L. Chase	Watertown	Axel J. Beck	Elk Point
Tenn.	Mrs. John J. Exon	Lake Andes	Mrs. R. W. Gunderson	Rapid City
	Jack Norman	Nashville	Carroll Reese	Johnson City
	Mrs. M. Ragland	Nashville	Mrs. Lupton Paten	Chattanooga
Texas	Gov. Ben Ramsey	Austin	H. J. Porter	Houston
	Mrs. H. H. Weinert	Sagin	Mrs. John R. Black	Dallas
Utah	Calvin W. Rawlings	Salt Lake City	George T. Hansen	Salt Lake City
	Mrs. R. S. Romney	Bountiful	Mrs. LaRue B. Jex	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert W. Ready	St. Albans	Edward G. Janeway	South Londonderry
	Mrs. B. Schurman	Newport	Mrs. C. N. Bailey	Burlington
Virgin Isl.	Ralph Palewonsky	St. Thomas	Roy P. Gordon	St. Thomas
	Miss Corinne Barger	Baltimore	Mrs. E. I. Williams	St. Croix
Virginia	G. Fred Switzer	Harrisonburg	Ted Dalton	Radford
	Mrs. J. C. Pollard	Richmond	Mrs. W. H. Logan	Woodstock
Wash.	Joe Gluck	Seattle	Harlan I. Peyton	Spokane
	Mrs. Alice H. West	Pasco	Mrs. N. Tourtellotte	Seattle
West Va.	Arthur B. Koontz	Charleston	Walter S. Hallanan	Charleston
			Mrs. E. O. Stubblefield	Charleston
Wisconsin	Carl W. Thompson	Stoughton	Robert L. Pierce	Menomonie
	Edna Bowen	Lancaster	Mrs. George G. Town	Waukesha
Wyoming	Tracy S. McCracken	Cheyenne	E. D. Crippa	Rock Springs
	Mrs. Earle G. Burwell	Casper	Mrs. K. K. Meloney	Basin

OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

(220 West 80th St., New York 24, N. Y.)

Chairman—Peter K. Hawley.

Executive Secretary—Morris Goldin.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(1341 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

National Chairman—Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

Chairman, Executive Comm.—Robert R. Nathan.

Nat'l Director—Edward D. Hollander.

CONSTITUTION PARTY, U. S. A.

(P.O. Box 8105, San Antonio 12, Texas)

Chairman, Nat'l Committee—Philip Lee Eubank.

Secretary—Andrew W. Green.

Publicity Director—F. M. Price.

GREENBACK PARTY

(2315 E. Troy Ave., Indianapolis 3, Ind.)

National Chairman—John Zahnd.

Vice Chairman—Fred O. Proehl.

National Secretary—Medford F. Greenstreet.

INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT PARTY

The ballot designation of the Socialist Labor Party in certain states—New York and Minnesota, and, on occasion, Pennsylvania.

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL

(AFL Building, Washington 5, D. C.)

Chairman—George Meany.

Secretary-Treasurer—William F. Schnitzler.

National Director—James L. McDevitt.

LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE

(160 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.)

Chairman—Dr. George S. Counts.

Secretary—Joseph V. O'Leary.

Executive Director—Ben Davidson.

Update Director—James J. Donnelly, 49 West

Erie St., Albany, N. Y.

Publicity Director—Warren Montross.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Winona Lake, Ind.)

National Chairman—Prof. E. H. Munn, Sr.

Executive Secretary—Virgil C. Finnell.

RAILWAY LABOR'S POLITICAL LEAGUE

(401 Third St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.)

Chairman—A. E. Lyon.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. T. Anderson.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

(61 Cliff St., New York 38, N. Y.)

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen.

SOCIALIST PARTY

(303 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.)

Chmn., Natl. Exec. Comm.—Darlington Hoopes.

National Secretary—Herman Singer.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

(116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.)

National Chairman—James P. Cannon.

National Secretary—Farrell Dobbs.

Albert Einstein, Greatest Modern Mind in Theoretical Physics

Albert Einstein, often called the greatest scientist of modern times, died Apr. 18, 1955, at Princeton, N. J., aged 76. He won fame in the field of theoretical physics with a group of discoveries that changed the course of the world's scientific thinking. His major contribution was the theory of relativity, which modified the gravitational theories of Isaac Newton, and his statement of "the world's most famous mathematical equation," which showed how mass could be converted into energy, which led to atomic fission.

Einstein was born Mar. 14, 1879, in Ulm, Wuerttemberg, Germany, and passed his boyhood in Munich, where his father had an electro-technical works. He was 15 when the family moved to Switzerland in 1894. He taught at Zurich and Prague and became a Swiss citizen. He also acted as examiner of patents in the Patent Office at Berne and in the meantime obtained his doctorate in physics at the University of Zurich.

Einstein's extraordinary grasp of theoretical physics was early recognized. In 1913 he was made a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences and in 1914 professor of physics at the University of Berlin. He then became a German citizen. He was named director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute in 1914.

The growing hostility of the Nazi government to Jews led him in 1933 to accept the position of professor of theoretical physics in the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University, and to move his family to the United States. The Nazi government cancelled his citizenship and confiscated his property in 1934. In 1940 Einstein became a citizen of the United States. He became professor emeritus in 1945.

In 1905, at 26, Einstein published studies that changed the course of scientific thinking. They

included (1) a theory of photons, or atoms of light, based on the light quantum theory of Max Planck, for which Einstein received the 1921 Nobel prize. It is of basic use in electronics. (2) A clarification of the Brownian movement of light particles. (3) A "special" theory of relativity. Among other conclusions this set forth that the apparent rest or motion of an object is relative to the rest or motion of the observer. It contained a mathematical equation that indicated that matter (or mass) and energy, which scientists considered distinct and separate entities, were phases of the same thing—matter being a form of concentrated energy that can be converted into energy under certain conditions. Proof of this theory was obtained with the use of Uranium 235, or plutonium, Dec. 2, 1942. Einstein published a "general" theory of relativity in 1913-16.

When scientists favorable to the Allies became aware that Nazi Germany was trying to apply nuclear fission to weapons, they conferred with Einstein to urge the United States to achieve this result first. Einstein wrote a note to President Franklin D. Roosevelt explaining how the formula could be applied. President Roosevelt authorized research which eventually led to an outlay of \$2 billion and the construction of the first atomic bomb, which was detonated July 16, 1945.

Einstein was a strong supporter of the state of Israel. This was commemorated in a memorial meeting in New York May 15, 1955, at which addresses were made by Abba Eban, ambassador of Israel to the United States, Hugo L. Black, Dr. Nahum Goldman, ch. Jewish Agency for Palestine and Dr. Norbert Wiener, professor of mathematics, Mass. Institute of Technology.

WORK OF 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Both Parties Support Foreign Policy, Split on Domestic Issues

The 84th Congress, First Session, convened Jan. 5, 1955, and rose Aug. 2, 1955, with the Senate 105 days in session and the House of Representatives 112. Number of measures introduced was 11,914; public bills enacted into law were 390, as against 493 in the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session; private bills, 490, as against 775. Bills vetoed, 11.

The Congress had a Democratic majority. The Senate, Democratic by one vote (Morse, Ore.), gave marked support to the President's foreign policy. He asked authority to use the Armed Forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores at his discretion. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D.-N. Y.) offered an amendment eliminating authority for security of "related positions and territories," affecting Quemoy and Matsu. This was voted down 74 (42 R., 32 D.) to 13 (12 D., 1 R.) The Senate then voted the desired authority 85 to 3. *Public Law 4.*

A resolution was proposed by Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) to express the sense of the Senate that the Secy. of State should obtain a prior agreement by the U. S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union that the present and future status of nations under Communist control should be on the agenda for discussion by heads of state at the "summit" conference in Geneva. This was defeated 77 (42 D., 35 R.) to 4 (R.).

AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS

Public Law 387 increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1.5 billion the funds for the sale of the surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, thus supplementing the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954. Further effort to reduce these surpluses through sale abroad was included in the foreign-aid bill which stipulates that not less than \$300,000,000 of the money appropriated for the fiscal year 1956 could be used to finance the export and sale of these surpluses for foreign currencies.

HOUSING

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.) presented the Administration's plan for amending the Housing Act to provide 35,000 new house units a year for the next 2 years. The Senate rejected it: 38 (R. 32, D. 6) to 44 (R. 9, D. 35), proposing instead a maximum of 135,000 and a minimum of 50,000 units a year for 4 years. The House first voted for no housing, 217 to 188. The House and the Senate compromised on 45,000 units over 13 mos. *Public Law 345.*

The law also increases the FHA mortgage insurance authority by \$4 billion, keeps the present \$2,500 loan insurance limit on home improvement and repair loans, increases to \$12,500,000 from \$5,000,000 the mortgage insurance limit for a multi-family housing unit, authorizes an additional \$500,000,000 for slum clearance and urban redevelopment during 2 years and until Sept. 30, 1956, a new military housing program designed to add 100,000 units through private capital. The Government can enter into contracts with any eligible builders, who would get Govt.-insured 25-year mortgages up to nearly \$1.4 billion, and sell mortgages to private lenders. The Government would pay the mortgages from rents and finally own the buildings.

The act provides that mortgage insurance may be available not only to families dispossessed by urban renewals, but to those not required to leave. Insurance of mortgages on trailer parks or courts will have a limit of \$1,000 per trailer space and \$300,000 per mortgage, and supervision of rentals and rate of return is stipulated. The Federal Natl. Mortgage Assn. may make advance commitments to buy FHA cooperative housing mortgages of not more than \$50,000,000 at any one time, with \$5,000,000 limit applied to any one state.

The Housing and Home Finance administrator is authorized to make loans to political subdivisions for essential public works where financial assistance is not available, establishing a revolving fund not exceeding \$100,000,000 borrowed from the Treasury. Priority is given places of 10,000 pop. or less for public works, with a 40-year loan maturity.

The act extends to Sept. 30, 1956, the Wherry military housing program, with additions: insurance authorized is \$1,363,500,000 in addition to FHA insurance; it may be issued when adequate housing is not available, within commuting distance of base, not exceeding an average of

\$13,500 per dwelling, maturing in 25 yrs. at 4%. This to provide also for Coast Guard.

The act provides the following additional authorization for farm housing: \$100,000,000 in loan funds from the Treasury; \$2,000,000 annually for housing on potentially adequate farms; \$10,000,000 in loans and grants for improvements and repairs of farm dwellings and other buildings, and for development of farms.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

To complete the Inter-American Highway to the Panama Canal within 3 years Congress voted \$74,980,000 of the total cost of \$112,470,000. Central American countries providing \$37,490,000. Mexico has built 1,590 mi. and 1,590 mi. were to be finished by U. S. and other countries. Since 1934 the U. S. has spent \$57,700,000 on the project. To be completed are 25 mi. in Guatemala, 134 mi. in Costa Rica, 14 mi. in Panama. *Public Law 129.*

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP.

Congress authorized U. S. membership in the International Finance Corp. with a payment of \$35,163,000. With 42 nations as members, IFC has a capital of \$100,000,000. It is intended to make loans to encourage private enterprise in less developed areas and to provide venture capital on easier conditions than obtainable from the two banks that provide such capital, the International Bank and Export-Import Bank. But members of the IFC must also be members of the International Bank, and the president of the latter will be ch. of the board of IFC, with operations of the two coordinated. The IFC will stimulate private enterprise, create conditions for investment of private capital and invest in association with private financing without Government guarantees of repayment where sufficient capital is not available on reasonable terms. The bill requires the approval of Congress for an increase in capital or subscribing to additional stock, accepting amendments to the articles of agreement, and making any loan to the IFC. *Public Law 350, approved Aug. 11, 1955*

MILITARY RESERVE

Congress passed a Reserve measure raising the U. S. military reserve from the present 800,000 (including National Guard) to 2,900,000 by 1960. Men of 17 and 18½ yrs. may escape the draft by volunteering for 6 mos. active reserve training and 7½ yrs. reserve training, the number limited to 250,000 a yr. for 4 yrs. All others have the reserve years cut from 8 to 6, while 150,000 men can cut their years down to 4 by volunteering for 3 yrs. of parttime service in the ready reserve after 1 yr. of active service. There are several other concessions. The President may call up a 1,000,000 reserve without approval of Congress. It passed the House 315 (169 D., 146 R.) to 78 (40 R., 38 D.) and the Senate by a voice vote of all except Sen. Wm. Langer (R.-N. D.).

MILITARY TRAINING

Public Law 118, approved June 30, 1955, extends the Universal Military Training and Service Act and Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years until July 1, 1959, and extends the Doctors Draft Act for 2 years until July 1, 1957.

It exempts from training and service any person who serves on active duty subsequent to June 24, 1948, for not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities. Denies this exemption to nationals of country having no such reciprocal provisions. Credits active duty prior to June 24, 1948, in the armed forces of World War II allies with whom the United States is associated in mutual defense activities in the computation of the 18-month service period.

Exempts from training and service one who has served honorably in the Armed Forces for a minimum 1-year period on active duty after Sept. 16, 1940, or subsequent to that date was discharged after having served honorably on active duty in the Armed Forces for a 6-month minimum period, or served a minimum 24 months as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service, or in the Coast and Geodetic Survey except during time of war or national emergency. Subjects this to provisions relating to medical, dental and allied specialist categories.

Exempts from training and service persons who enlist in the State National Guard prior to attaining age 18½ after such persons having reached age 28.

Prohibits consideration of the shortage or surplus of an agricultural commodity in determining deferment on the grounds that such person's employment is necessary.

Exempts from induction under the Doctors Draft Act 1, medical, dental, and allied specialists over 35 who have applied for a commission and have been rejected for physical reasons or who are 45.

Continues existing law which authorizes additional pay for commissioned officers in medical, dental, and veterinary corps of the Armed Forces serving on active duty.

The President supported an amendment to the Constitution to fix the voting age at 18 instead of 21. This was not acted on.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act from June 12, 1955, to June 30, 1958, was enacted after strong opposition from protectionists and Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal districts, which attributed unemployment in part to foreign competition. *Public Law 86.*

The U. S. has trade agreements with 42 nations carrying 80% of world trade, totaling \$40 billion annually. The new law extends the President's authority to enter into trade agreements and to cut tariffs by 5% a yr. for 3 years, provided no domestic importer is injured.

The Philippine trade agreement was revised to expedite business, as requested by the Administration. It provides for a gradual impost of customs duties beginning with 5% a year and reaching 100% by 1974.

TAXATION

Congress repealed Sec. 452 and Sec. 462 of the Revenue Code of 1954, relating to prepaid income and estimated business expenses, considered a tax loophole. It repealed the 10% manufacturers' excise taxes on radio and TV sets used in business, and the excise tax on motorcycles, and put a ceiling on excise levies on utility trailers. It extended the period during which claims for flood-stock refunds may be filed on excises reduced last year. It extended the existing excise tax schedule and the 52% corporation income tax to April 1, 1956.

NATIONAL DEBT LIMIT

*Since the Government was still spending more than it received in revenue, the national debt limit was put at \$281 billion for fiscal 1955-1956, by voice vote of the Senate, a rise from 275 billion. The public debt July 1, 1955, was placed at 273.6 billion.

WAGES

The President asked a rise in the minimum wage from 75c to 90c an hr. The Democrats raised the minimum to \$1. It passed both houses. The House: 362 (192 D., 170 R.) to 54 (29 D., 25 R.) Senate vote not recorded.

The Senate voted down a Republican measure to raise pay in certain postal categories an average of 7.5% and substituted a rise of 8.2 by 52 (43 D., 9 R.) to 41 (38 R., 3 D.) The House voted a similar rise 224 (202 D., 22 R.) to 189 (172 R., 17 D.).

Congress voted an increase in pay for senators, representatives and a number of high officials. The Senate adopted it by voice vote; the House by 223 for (119 D., 104 R.) to 113 against (60 R., 53 D.) Law was approved Mar. 2. The act raises the pay of senators and representatives from \$15,000 to \$22,500 a yr. An attempt to give them \$1,250 expense money taxfree was rejected by the Senate. The new law provides for one annual trip home at 20c a mile, but eliminates \$2,500 a year taxable expense allowance. Other increases: Vice President and Speaker of the House, from \$40,000 to \$45,000; Chief Justice, from \$25,500 to \$35,000; associate justices, Supreme Court, from \$25,000 to \$35,000; higher court judges, from \$17,500 to \$25,500; lower court judges, from \$15,000 to \$22,500; deputy attorney general, from \$15,500 to \$21,000; solicitor general, from \$17,500 to \$20,500; asst. attorney general, from \$15,000 to \$20,000; U. S. attorneys from \$15,000 to \$20,000; asst. U. S. attorneys, from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Public Law 377 authorizes appropriations to

supply polio vaccine free to the states for their vaccination programs.

Public Law 159 authorizes a 5-year program of \$3,000,000 a year for research into air pollution.

Public Law 182 authorizes \$125,000,000 for study and research in mental health.

Public Law 311 authorizes \$15,000,000 during the next 2 years for processing of wheat and corn into flour for distribution to states for needy families.

Public Law 71 provides for a survey of New England for preventing loss of life and damage by hurricanes.

MEDALS

Congress instructed the Secy. of the Treasury to strike a gold medal for Dr. Jonas E. Salk in recognition of his serum for poliomyelitis. Duplicates are to be sold to cover costs.

Also Secy. was instructed to strike bronze medals commemorating the 120th anniversary of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence and the battles of San Jacinto, Goliad and the Alamo, 1836, and to furnish 2,000 to the Texas Heritage Foundation at cost.

Also to strike 71 bronze medals to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, Jan. 17, 1956, for the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and 21 societies of which Franklin was a member.

IN GOD WE TRUST

Public Law 140, approved July 11, 1955, makes mandatory the placing of "In God We Trust" on all coins and currency of the United States.

MEASURES THAT FAILED

Atomic Peace Ship—The President proposed to have AEC build an atomic peace ship, to demonstrate to the world the specific use of atom power. It was presented to the Senate by Sen. B. Hickenlooper (R.-Ia.) in a request for \$21,000,000 for this purpose. It was lost 42 (D.) to 41 (R., 1 D.). But Congress did approve \$25,000,000 for an atom-propelled military or merchant vessel of advanced type.

Flexible Price Support—The Administration asked for flexible price support for farm products adjusted to supply and demand. The House substituted a bill for rigid price supports, by 206 (185 D., 21 R.) to 201 (172 R., 29 D.). The Senate did not act.

Highway Project—The Administration proposed a 10-yr. highway project to cost \$39.1 billion financed by Federal and state means, the Government to advance \$32 billion in bond issues to be paid in 30 yrs. with the use of gas and oil taxes. The Democrats proposed a Federal-state project to cost \$17,941,000,000 over 5 yrs, the Government to appropriate \$12,580,000,000 out of its budget, with increased taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel and tires. The Senate voted 50 (46 D., 4 R.) to 39 (R.) against a motion to return the measure to committee. The House voted against it by 292 (164 R., 128 D.) to 123 (94 D., 29 R.).

Natural Gas Control—An attempt to remove Federal price control from natural gas production passed the House, 209 (123 R., 86 D.) to 203 (136 R., 67 D.). Senate did not act.

Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska—The Republicans proposed statehood immediately for Hawaii, adjudged Republican, postponing Alaska, adjudged Democratic. A Democratic measure giving statehood to both was returned to committee by the House, 218 (113 R., 105 D.) to 170 (107 D., 63 R.).

Social Security—A Democratic bill to increase Social Security benefits was adopted by the House, 372 (203 D., 169 R.) to 31 (23 R., 8 D.) but failed of Senate action.

APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts approved for fiscal year 1956, unless otherwise noted.

Treasury & Post Office:

Treasury	\$599,598,000
Post Office	2,721,720,500
Tax Court	1,170,000

Total \$3,322,488,500

Labor & Health, Education, and Welfare:

Labor	418,303,650
Health, Education and Welfare	1,942,886,850
Related agencies	12,326,000

Total \$2,373,516,500

Interior:	
Interior	\$220,399,798
Forest Service	90,315,129
Related agencies	6,858,700
Total	317,573,627
Agriculture and Farm Credit	
Administration	883,051,623
Independent offices	5,842,458,500
State Justice, Judiciary:	
State	137,450,905
Justice	198,735,000
Judiciary	30,116,510
U. S. Information Agency	85,000,000
Refugee relief	15,000,000
Total	466,302,415
Dept. of Defense:	
Office of the Secretary	12,670,000
Interservice activities	682,250,000
Army	7,329,953,000
Navy	9,118,179,556
Air Force	14,739,763,170
Total	31,882,815,726
District of Columbia	(168,843,440)
Federal payment	19,892,700
Commerce:	
Commerce	1,227,385,000
Canal Zone	16,300,000
Related agencies	1,675,000
Total	1,245,360,000
General Government:	27,166,300
Public Works:	
Atomic Energy Commission	575,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	27,053,000
Dept. of Interior power	23,610,000
Bureau of Reclamation	179,995,000
Army civil function	559,955,500
Total	1,365,613,500
Legislative	92,808,972
Mutual security	2,703,341,750
Supplemental, 1956	1,656,625,802
Subtotal, fiscal 1956	52,199,015,915
Deficiency and supplemental fiscal 1955:	
Urgent deficiency, 1955	1,013,950
Second supplemental, 1955	898,805,875
Dept. of Justice	710,000
Second urgent deficiency, 1955	25,263,475
House of Representatives	12,000
Subtotal, fiscal year 1955 and prior	925,805,300
Grand total, 1st Session, 84th Congress	53,124,821,215

Included in the above totals for fiscal 1956 but not specifically mentioned are these amounts to defense agencies:

Veterans Administration	4,466,128,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	72,700,000
Selective Service System	27,216,000
General Services Administration (Strategic and Critical Materials)	548,900,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	56,350,000

Congress voted \$110,000,000 in subsidies for ship operation during the next fiscal year, and \$865,000,000 as the Government's share in new ship construction.

An amendment to the Federal Airport act authorized \$63,000,000 grants-in-aid to states for airport construction for 4 years. *Public Law 211.*

FOREIGN AID

Analysis of the Mutual Security Act for fiscal year 1956. *Public Law 208*, approved Aug. 2, 1955.

Mutual Defense

Military Aid:	
Appropriation	\$750,000,000
Unobligated balance	33,900,000
Total	783,900,000
Direct forces support:	317,200,000
Defense support:	
Europe	85,500,000
Near East and Africa	113,700,000
Asia	825,000,000
Total defense support:	999,200,000
Appropriation	999,200,000
Unobligated balance	25,000,000
Total	1,024,200,000
Total mutual defense:	2,021,400,000
Appropriation	2,021,400,000
Unobligated balance	58,900,000
Total	2,080,300,000

Development Assistance

Near East and Africa	\$73,000,000
South Asia	51,000,000
American Republics	38,000,000
Total	162,000,000

Technical Cooperation

General authorization	\$127,500,000
United Nations program	24,000,000
Organization of American States	1,500,000
Total	153,000,000

Other Programs

Presidential fund	\$100,000,000
Aid in joint control areas	21,000,000
Intergovernmental Committee for European migration	12,500,000
U. N. Refugee Fund	1,200,000
Escape program	6,000,000
U. N. Children's Fund	14,500,000
U. N. Relief and Works Agency:	
Appropriation	58,366,750
Unobligated balance	3,633,250
Total	82,000,000
NATO	3,700,000
Ocean freight charges:	
U. S. voluntary relief agencies	2,000,000
Surplus agricultural commodities	13,000,000
Total	15,000,000
Control act expenses	1,175,000
Administrative expenses	33,500,000
President's fund for Asian economic development	100,000,000
Other programs:	
Appropriation	366,941,750
Unobligated balance	3,633,250
Total	370,575,000
Total, Mutual Security Appropriation	2,703,341,750

Standing Committees of the 84th Congress

Committee	Senate	House
Agriculture	Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Harold D. Cooley (N. C.)
Agriculture and Forestry	Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	Clarence Cannon (Mo.)
Appropriations	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Carl Vinson (Ga.)
Armed Services	J. Wm. Fulbright (Ark.)	Brent Spence (Ky.)
Banking and Currency	Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	John L. McMillan (S. C.)
District of Columbia		Graham A. Barden (N. C.)
Education and Labor	Harry F. Byrd (Va.)	James P. Richards (S. C.)
Finance		William L. Dawson (Ill.)
Foreign Affairs	Walter F. George (Ga.)	Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Foreign Relations	John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Chair Engle (Calif.)
Government Operations	James E. Murray (Mont.)	J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)
House Administration	W. G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Emmanuel Celler (N. Y.)
Interior and Insular Affairs	Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.)	Herbert C. Bonner (N. C.)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	Lister Hill (Ala.)	Tom Murray (Tenn.)
Judiciary	Olin D. Johnston (S. C.)	Charles A. Buckley (N. Y.)
Labor and Public Welfare	Dennis Chavez (N. M.)	Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Merchant Marine and Fisheries		Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Post Office and Civil Service	Theodor F. Green (R. I.)	Olin E. Teague (Tex.)
Public Works		Jere Cooper (Tenn.)
Rules		
Rules and Administration		
Un-American Activities		
Veterans Affairs		
Ways and Means		

LABOR REVIEW FOR 1955

Prosperity Brings Wage Increases, Unemployment Compensation Plans

Nation-wide interest attended the opening of negotiations by the United Automobile Workers, CIO, with Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., because of the long preparation for the so-called Guaranteed Annual Wage. This plan was intended to give security against unemployment and layoffs because of seasonal and other changes in the industry. UAW asked that workers with seniority status get a guarantee of 40 hr. a week for 52 consecutive weeks maximum workers without seniority, 40 hr. of work or pay for each week for which they were called in, or for which they had no prior notice of a week's layoff. Payments to be reduced by basic state unemployment benefits. The union also asked numerous "package" concessions.

Ford proposed a "partnership in prosperity" plan, including savings and stock participation. Workers with a yr. or more seniority would invest up to 10% of pay in a fund, the company adding an amount half the workers'. Half of the employees' money would go into Government bonds, the rest into Ford stock, when issued. Interest-free loans would be open to laid-off workers, to be repaid when rehired. There was a separation allowance, an annual improvement factor, a revised cost-of-living escalator. These terms were rejected by the union.

FORD UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

The Ford contract, signed June 6, is for 3 yrs. and provides supplementary unemployment benefits. Laid-off employees with at least 1 yr. seniority will receive \$2 to \$25 a wk. for a maximum of 26 wks. at one time, which, when combined with state unemployment compensation, will equal a maximum of 65% of weekly pay after taxes for the first 4 wks., thereafter a maximum of 60% for 22 more wks. Ford will contribute 5c for every man-hr. to 2 separate trust funds, one for regular production employees, the other for defense work, the two eventually to have a maximum of \$55,000,000.

Example: A Detroit employee with wife and 1 child getting \$100 a week before taxes and \$87.02 after taxes, would get no benefits the first week of layoff; the next 4 wks. he would get \$14.56 from Ford Fund and \$42 from the state of Michigan, total \$56.56 (65% of pay). If unemployed in succeeding 22 wks. he would get \$10.21 from Ford, \$42 from the state, total \$52.21, or 60%.

MANY NEW BENEFITS

The Ford Agreement also provides increased annual improvement factor; wage increases of 5c an hr. for apprentices in skilled trades, 8, 10 and 18c an hr. for skilled workers; a revised escalator, keeping the former allowance (1 cent change when consumer price index moves by 0.6 of a point above 113.6) and adding 1c an hr. for each 0.5 of a point change above the June, 1955, index. Also added were half holidays on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Also double time plus holiday pay for holidays worked for most employees, and an extra half week's vacation pay (total 2½ wks.) for employees with 10 but less than 15 yrs. service. Pension benefits, financed by Ford, were increased; also life insurance, accidental death benefits. Accident and sickness disabilities receive new rates ranging from \$38.40 to \$76.80; in-hospital medical benefits were increased from \$4 to \$5 a day and extended to dependents. Health and insurance programs are financed by Ford and the workers.

For the first time, an employee would not lose his pension if he left the employer. Any employee with at least 10 yrs. service, ending employment at or after age 40, would get monthly benefit payments until age 65, calculated on a new \$2.25 rate, multiplied by years of service between age 30 and terminal date.

GENERAL MOTORS EQUALS FORD

General Motors Corp. on June 13 signed agreements with United Automobile Workers, CIO, and International Electrical Workers, CIO, embodying most of the clauses of the Ford contract. This applies to supplementary unemployment benefits, escalator formula, improvement factor, pension vacations, half holidays, wage increases to skilled workers, and liberalized insurance. General Motors further will pay time-and-a-half pay for all Saturday shifts except those on 7-day operations,

and increases for the third or night shift from 7.5% to 10%, and \$5 a day for jury duty.

General Motors gave a full union shop, replacing the modified union shop. Employees must join the unions within 60 days, but the security clause provides that "an employee shall not be required to become a member of, or continue membership in, the union, as a condition of employment, if employed in any state which prohibits or otherwise makes unlawful membership in a labor org. as a condition of employment."

The supplementary unemployment fund is to be built up to \$400 for each employee and salaried person; the maximum for the 375,000 employees will be \$150,000,000. The company makes a 5c a man-hr. contribution to the fund. Increases of at least 8c an hr. went to skilled workers.

UAW reported that the "cost breakdown of economic factors" was 19.6c an hr. for Ford, 20.9c for UAW-GM and 21.2c for IUE-GM.

Chrysler Corp., after a brief strike, on Sept. 1 agreed to union shop, layoff pay, productivity increases, a new escalator, higher shift differentials and fringe benefits. Union office workers were also covered by the supplemental unemployment plan.

UAW gained increases similar to the Ford-GM pattern, with some modifications, with Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., White Motor Co., Budd Co., Dana Corp., Holley Carburetor, Kaiser Metal Products gave 6c wage increases in each of 3 yrs., and extras. Caterpillar Tractor, after a 3-day stoppage, gave supplemental layoff pay, an 8c an hr. increase plus 4c to 8c advance for higher classifications, and fringe benefits.

UAW-CIO also signed an agreement with John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., covering 12,000 with a Ford type supplemental jobless pay plan, wage increases of over 18c an hr. spread over 3 yrs., increases pension, hospitalization and other fringe benefits.

BIG STEEL UPS WAGES, PRICES

A strike in Big Steel lasting 12 hours ended July 1 when the Steelworkers Union, CIO, signed a new agreement with U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, covering about 400,000 workers. The basic contracts run to July, 1956. U. S. Steel gave an average increase of 15c to 15½c an hr., varying from 11.5 for the lowest of 27c for the most skilled. The 8,000 salaried employees, also CIO, received biweekly increases ranging from \$9.20 to \$22. On July 6 U. S. Steel raised its price by approximately \$7.35 a ton. Kaiser Steel and Sheffield Steel (subsidiary of Armco) concluded similar agreements, as also did the independent unions with Weirton Steel, and Armco at Middletown, O.

The Steelworkers, CIO, also negotiated agreements with Aluminum Co. of America, 11½c an hr. increase an widening of pay differentials among jobs averaging 3½c a man-hr. This covered 17,000 employees, and AFL union, covering 14,000, signed an agreement giving 6½c an hr. increase and pay differential at 3½c. They had earlier received 5c an hr. annual improvement factor increase effective July 1.

United Steelworkers, CIO, signed a 2-yr. contract with American Can Co. and Continental Can Co. for wage increase averaging 13c an hr. for 35,000, and layoff pay plans which, with unemployment compensation, will give 65% of take home pay. Value of the increase was estimated at 21½c an hr.

STRIKES IN METAL PLANTS

There was a strike in nonferrous mining, smelting and refining July 1-Aug. 12. Phelps Dodge increased the wages of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.) 11½c to 17½c an hr., increased health benefits, hospitalization and surgery for employees and dependents and increased weekly allowance for employees out of work because of injury uncompensated. American Smelting & Refining gave 11½c an hr. basic increase, 2c for job reclassification, 34c an hr. for days off on birthday. Kennecott Copper Corp., after a 47-day strike, gave 15½c raise, including 10c an hr. basic increase, ½c an hr. rise for reclassification and increased the pension. Calumet, Mich., plant of Calumet & Hecla, after 112-day CIO strike gave a 15c hr. wage increase first yr. insurance benefits and union shop. Anaconda, in Butte,

Mont., settled with the union without a strike, giving increases of from 1½¢ to 17½¢ an hr. Anacosta's subsidiary, American Brass Co. agreed to 11½¢ to 15½¢ an hr. increase for 3,700 after a strike.

ELECTRICAL AND TELEPHONES

The United Electrical Workers, CIO, and General Electric Co. signed a 5-yr. contract effective Aug. 15, giving 100,000 employees an annual increase of 3% a mo. for the first 3 yrs., with a 4½¢ an hr. minimum; in the 4th and 5th yrs. it will pay 3½¢ plus 1¢, with 5¢ an hr. minimum. It gave a cost-of-living escalator on a Sept. 1, 1955, base; improved pensions, health and sick benefits with catastrophe clauses, increased life and accident insurance, additional holiday, vacation and overtime benefits.

A 1-yr. agreement with Southern Bell Telephone Co. May 24 ended a 72-day strike of Communications Workers of America, CIO, affecting 50,000 employees in 9 Southern states. There are wage increases of \$1 to \$4 a week for non-supervisory employees, upgrading of 25 towns to higher pay schedules, a seventh paid holiday, a no-strike, no-lockout clause and limited arbitration. Workers have the right to respect legitimate picket lines. After the settlement the company filed suit against the union for \$5,000,000 for damages to its property.

Radio Corporation of America gave United Electrical Workers, CIO, a 4¢ to 7¢ hr. increase May 23, plus pension and other benefits for 14,000 employees in New Jersey, Ohio and California. Philco Corp. raised wages 5¢ an hr. and will pay 7¢ an hr. instead of 5¢ to a severance pay fund.

A one-day strike of 3,000 workers in 5 New Jersey plants of Allen B. Dumont Laboratories ended with a 5¢ across the board increase, and benefits.

TEXTILES AND OTHERS

After a 13-wk. strike of Textile Workers Union, CIO, Berkshire-Hathaway, Pepperell Mfg. Co. and Luther Mfg. Co. abandoned a proposed cut of 10¢ an hr., adopted a 3¢ cost of living allowances in base rates, discontinued the escalator, eliminated extra pay for 3 local holidays. Lockwood-Dutchess, Inc., closed its Waterville, Me., plant because of Southern competition. In the South, Burlington Industries gave an average of 5¢ an hr. to 35,000, and about 60,000 unorganized southern textile workers also won increases elsewhere. Industrial Rayon Corp. in Ohio and Virginia gave 6¢ an hr. plus a 5¢ an hr. rise after Jan. 1, 1956 to 4,800.

AFL Machinists—20,000 mechanics and ground service workers—reached agreement with 5 major

airlines—Capital, National, Northwest, Trans World, and United—for wage increases of 5¢ to 7¢ an hr., retroactive to July 1, 1954, and other increases standardizing mechanics' rates.

A strike for higher wages on the Capital Transit Co., Washington, D. C., handicapped government workers 52 days until Congress passed an act limiting the franchise to Aug. 14, 1956, and ordering a 10¢ an hr. increase at once and a 5¢ additional increase July 1, 1956.

Armour & Co. gave 14¢ an hr. increase to 35,000 by agreement with Meat Cutters, AFL and Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Swift & Co. gave a similar increase to 33,000. Cudahy, Wilson & Co. signed likewise with CIO, Oscar Mayer with AFL.

RAILROAD INCREASES

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. was handicapped 58 days by a strike of 25,000 non-operating employees of 10 AFL unions. Three operating brotherhoods joined in sympathy. This ended May 10 when both parties agreed to arbitration. The arbitrator ruled that the railroad pay full cost of a health and welfare plan and adopt vacation, holiday and other working arrangements in force on other Class I railroads. L. & N. signed May 20.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen gained advantages in contracts with the nation's railroads May 11 in an agreement providing pay increases when the number of cars in a freight train increased. Passenger conductors and trainmen also received 20¢ a day increase and dining car stewards \$5 a mo. The Brotherhood later settled with the principal railroads for an increase of 10½¢ an hr. across the board. The agreement effects 173,000.

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIANA

There was so little violence in strikes during 1955 that unusual prominence was given to the Oct. 5 clash of non-strikers and striking CIO men at the New Castle, Ind., foundry of Perfect Circle Corp., manufacturer of piston rings. Although only 8 persons were injured, Gov. Geo. N. Craig declared martial law and sent detachments of the National Guard to disperse crowds and stop the sale of liquor. The strike, which began July 24, when the company rejected union demands, reached its end when a compromise was made late in November. This included a 2-yr. contract ending July 1, 1957, endorsing the 10¢ an hr. increase the company put into effect in July, 1955, plus 7¢ an hr. additional effective July 1, 1956. Rehiring of strikers accused of illegal acts was subject to arbitration.

Craft and Industrial Unions Merge in AFL-CIO

Merger of America's two largest labor organizations was effected Dec. 5, 1955 under the name American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Conventions of both AFL and CIO were held in New York simultaneously beginning Dec. 1 so that the new organization could be approved by the members and begin to function.

George Meany, pres., AFL, became president AFL-CIO. Walter Reuther, pres., CIO, became vice pres. in charge of the Industrial Dept., virtually the same position he had held before. James B. Carey, secy.-treas. of CIO, became secy.-treas. of the Industrial Dept. AFL-CIO will have 27 vice presidents.

The merged organization has a total of \$3,800,000 in its treasury, \$1,280,000 provided by CIO. Per capita dues to the central org., will be 4¢ a mo. The membership total is estimated at 15,000,000.

PRESIDENT IN WELCOME

After the merger had been vociferously proclaimed by the 1,400 delegates and their 4,000 guests in the 71st Regt. Armory, New York, President Eisenhower made an address of welcome. It was his first speech since leaving the Denver hospital. He spoke over a telephone hookup from his Gettysburg farm. The President said:

"The ultimate values of mankind are spiritual. These values include liberty, human dignity, opportunity and equal rights and justice.

"Workers want recognition as human beings and as individuals before everything else. They want a job that gives them a feeling of satisfaction and self-expression, good wages, respectable working conditions, reasonable hours, protection of status and security. These constitute the necessary foundations on which you build to reach your higher aims.

"If any group or section of citizens is denied its fair play in the common prosperity, all others among us are thereby endangered.

"The economic interest of employer and employee is a mutual prosperity. Their economic future is inseparable. Together they must advance in mutual respect, in mutual understanding, toward mutual prosperity.

"The American worker strives for betterment not by destroying his employer and his employer's business, but by understanding his employer's problems of competition, prices, markets. And the American employer can never forget that, since mass production assumes a mass market, good wages and progressive employment practices for his employee are good business. . . . The mutual interest of employer and employee is the natural outgrowth of teamwork for progress, characteristic of the American economy where the barriers of class do not exist. Labor relations will be managed best when worked out in honest negotiation between employers and unions, without Government's unwarranted interference.

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

"In your new national organization, as well as in your many constituent organizations, you have a great opportunity of making your meetings the world's most effective exhibit of democratic processes. In those meetings the rights of minorities holding different social, economic and political views must be scrupulously protected and their views accurately reflected. In this way, as American citizens, you will help the public correct the faulty, fortify the good, build stoutly for the future, and reinforce the most cherished freedoms of each individual citizen."

Secretary of Labor Jas. P. Mitchell, Adlai E.

Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.) also addressed the convention.

One problem was the mutual aid pact of the largest AFL union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, which was expelled from CIO in 1950 on charges of being dominated by Communists. Both Meany and Reuther denounced communism in their speeches and Reuther declared that communism prospered only where labor was weak and not free. The Teamsters wished to enter the Industrial Dept. in a body but that Dept. proposed to accept only a minority of truckmen. Another problem was racial discrimination, which AFL-CIO proposed to eradicate. The invitation to join given the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was criticized by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which alleged that the other two unions discriminated against Negroes.

The Transport Workers Union, under Michael Quill, was the only organization that did not immediately join the merger.

On May 2 the Joint Unity Committee of the two bodies agreed on a constitution, which was approved by the Executive Council, AFL, and Executive Board, CIO. It specifies that membership shall be chosen regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. Raiding is prohibited and elimination of conflicting organizations and jurisdictions is to be "encouraged" by mergers and agreement. Other aims of AFL-CIO:

Legislation and Politics—"To secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers and the security and welfare of all the people. While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage the workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities."

Protection against Communism—"To protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt in-

fluences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism. . . . No organization officered, controlled or dominated by Communists, Fascists or other totalitarianism, or whose policies and activities are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or purpose of the Communist party, any Fascist organization or other totalitarian movement, shall be permitted as affiliates of this federation or any of its state or local central bodies."

MEANY ON POLITICS

At the dedication in Washington, D.C. Nov. 4 of the hq of the Teamsters Union, AFL, George Meany, AFL pres., outlined the policy to be followed by the combined AFL-CIO. He said every legal means would be used to influence election and legislation. He said: "Our major object is to elect strong, liberal majorities to Congress."

He has also mentioned aid to education, highway construction and low-cost housing. The merged organization will have constructive programs for raising the standard of living of workers and increasing the general welfare. There will be concerted drives to organize non-union workers.

CIO made its report for the year ended Sept. 30, showing \$4,914,823 collected from national unions and \$148,544 from local unions, suggesting an actual membership of 4,067,000.

STASSEN IS CRITICAL

Harold E. Stassen, addressing the Economic Club in Detroit, Dec. 5, said the merger of AFL and CIO would "speed up the political effort" and this was a "dangerous trend" for the future well-being of the workers and the nation. He reminded listeners that in the last 3 years the auto workers and their families have had "the best 3 years of their lives" under an administration that the top leadership of UAW-CIO tried desperately to defeat in 1952 and would try again to reverse in 1956. He hoped "individual conclusions" would decide the worker's interest.

Work Stoppages (Strikes) in the United States

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Year	Number stoppages	Workers involved	Man days idle	Year	Number stoppages	Workers involved	Man days idle
Average				Average			
1935 to 1939	2,862	1,130,000	16,900,000	1947-49	3,573	2,380,000	39,700,000
1940	2,608	577,000	6,701,000	1951	4,737	2,220,000	22,900,000
1941	4,288	2,363,000	23,048,000	1952	5,117	3,540,000	59,100,000
1942	2,968	840,000	4,183,000	1953	5,091	2,400,000	28,300,000
1943	3,752	1,981,000	13,501,000	1954	3,468	1,530,000	22,600,000
1944	4,956	2,116,000	8,721,000	1955 Jan. (est.)	225	50,000	400,000
1945	4,750	3,470,000	38,000,000	Feb. (est.)	250	90,000	570,000
War Period				Mar. (est.)	300	165,000	1,600,000
Dec. 8, 1941-				Apr. (est.)	325	210,000	2,600,000
Aug. 14, 1945	14,371	6,744,000	36,300,000	May (est.)	375	170,000	2,600,000
1946	4,985	4,600,000	116,000,000	June (est.)	500	500,000	3,400,000
1947	3,693	2,170,000	34,600,000	July (est.)	425	750,000	3,200,000
1948	3,419	1,960,000	34,100,000	Aug. (est.)	450	220,000	3,000,000
1949	3,606	3,030,000	50,500,000	Sept. (est.)	400	240,000	2,800,000
1950	4,843	2,410,000	38,800,000				

International Livestock Exposition Held in Chicago

The 56th annual International Livestock Exposition was held in International Amphitheater, Chicago, Nov. 25-Dec. 3, 1955, attended by several hundred thousand farmers and visitors from the Middle West. Animals worth \$5,000,000 in the aggregate were shown, and \$100,000 was available in prizes. Also attending were 1,250 delegates to the 4-H congress, young people interested in raising the standards of farm production and in many instances exhibiting results of their work.

Top prize of the exposition, the grand champion steer, was also grand champion of the junior show: Julius, an Aberdeen-Angus, 986 lbs., exhibited by Nancy Turner, 16, of Champaign, Ill. Nancy already had received \$850 prize money when the steer was bid in for \$16,125, second only to the 1954 top of \$16,650. Julius was won by Howard Johnson, of Milton, Mass., restaurant man, who said he would take the steer on tour to interest livestock breeders. The reserve grand

champion was a shorthorn, U. K. Spotlight, of the University of Kentucky, 1,155 lbs., which was sold to another restaurant man for \$1,732.50.

Grand champion shorthorn bull was Leveledale Critic, owned by Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ia. Reserve gr. ch. shorthorn bull was Kickapoo Council Chief owned by Stanley G. Harris, Kenosha, Wis., who also had the junior champion bull. Gr. ch. Hereford steer was Bunny, 960 lbs., owned by Lile Lewter, Lubbock, Tex.; Reserve gr. ch. Hereford steer was owned by Penn. State Univ. Gr. Ch. sheep was a Southdown wether, Big Chief, 100 lbs., from Purdue Univ., Ind.

During the exposition an Aberdeen-Angus bull, Ellenmeere, 1,750 lbs., worth \$35,000, died. It was owned by J. T. Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

The 34th 4-H congress was held during the exposition. The congress put on record that its ranks were open to all without racial discrimination, and that 350,000 Negroes were on the rolls.

Automation, Present and Future

Automation means a continuous and integrated operation of a production system using electronic equipment to perform routine functions and regulate and coordinate the flow and quality of production. It is already being used in many industries as either a supplement or substitute for conventional assembly line operations. The more spectacular uses of automation, particularly in taking over administrative functions and in integrating them with productive processes, remain for the future. However, there can be no question about the potential uses of automation. It is merely a question of time, possibly 5 years or less, before electronic control of business operations comes of age.—Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology, at CIO conference, Washington, D. C.

Labor Union Memberships

Source: Figures are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Directory of International and National Labor Unions in the U. S., 1955. Bulletin # 1185.

APPROXIMATE TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

Total organized workers	18,000,000
American Federation of Labor	10,900,000
Congress of Industrial Organizations	5,200,000
Independent or Unaffiliated unions	1,800,000

UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 25,000 OR OVER

AFL Unions	
Actors and Artists of America, Associated	36,000
Automobile Workers of America, International Union, United	120,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	160,000
Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America, Journeymen	85,000
Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, Int'l Bro. of	150,000
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	54,316
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America	147,157
Building Service Employees', Int'l Union	206,692
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	804,343
Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, United	38,246
Chemical Workers Union, International	90,000
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America	25,200
Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of	630,000
Engineers, Int'l Union of Operating	200,000
Fire Fighters, Int'l Ass'n of	85,000
Firemen and Oilers, Int'l Bro. of	60,000
Garment Workers of America, United	40,000
Garment Workers' Union, Int'l Ladies'	440,650
Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada	51,000
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	30,000
Government Employees, American Fed. of	62,000
Grain Millers, American Federation of	32,378
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United	40,000
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International	433,125
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union	412,946
Iron Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental	139,462
Jewelry Workers' Union, International	32,000
Laundry Workers International Union	73,204
Letter Carriers, National Association of	103,000
Leather Goods, Plastic and Novelty Workers' Union, International	28,000
Machinists, International Association of	864,095
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro. of	219,191
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	335,167
Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America, International	65,000
Musicians, American Federation of	248,078
Office Employees' International Union	50,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	220,000
Paper Makers, Int'l Bro. of	72,700
Plasterers' and Cement Masons' Int'l Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada, Operative	65,000
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada, United Ass'n of Journeymen and Apprentices of the	240,720
Post Office Clerks', Nat'l Fed. of	101,576
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	98,967
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	149,942
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	50,842

Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood	170,000
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	293,500
Retail Clerks International Association	265,000
Seafarers' Int'l Union of No. Amer	44,300
Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l Ass'n	50,000
Shoe Workers Union, Boot and	40,000
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the U. S. and Canada	
International Alliance of Theatrical	42,000
State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of	96,328
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of	190,000
Teachers, American Federation of	45,140
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of Amer. Int'l Bro. of	1,231,000
Telegraphers' Union, Commercial	30,000
Textile Workers of America, United	90,000
Tobacco Workers International Union	33,967
Typographical Union, International	96,455
Upholsterers' Int'l Union of No. Amer	52,836

CIO Unions

Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union, United	1,239,000
Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, International Union of United	62,000
Clothing Workers of Amer., Amalgamated	385,000
Communications Workers of America	300,000
Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Int'l Union	361,639
Furniture Workers of America, United	50,000
Glass, Ceramic Workers of N. Amer., United	47,150
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	27,976
Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, Industrial Union of	50,000
Maritime Union of America, National	43,000
Newspaper Guild, American	26,936
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union	180,000
Packinghouse Workers of Amer., United	*150,000
Paperworkers of America, United	50,000
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union	140,000
Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, United	175,000
Shoe Workers of America, United	64,000
Steelworkers of America, United	1,194,000
Textile Workers Union of America	292,500
Transport Workers Union of America	90,000
Utility Workers Union of America	81,000
Woodworkers of America, International	105,058

Independent Unions

Confederated Unions of America	*125,000
Engineers and Scientists of America	39,000
Federal Employees, Nat'l Fed. of	99,000
Letter Carriers Ass'n, Nat'l Rural	36,355
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	74,841
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Bro. of	95,000
Longshoremen's Association, International	65,000
Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, International	65,000
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	100,000
Mine Workers of America, United	*600,000
Post Office Clerks, United Nat'l Assn. of	40,000
Postmasters of the U. S., National League of	*26,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	204,397
Railway Conductors & Brakemen, Order of	31,800
Salaried Unions, National Federation of	36,500
Telephone Unions, Alliance Independent	110,000

* World Almanac Questionnaire.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND AFFILIATION, 1954

Number of members	All unions		Unions affiliated with		
	Number	Percent	AFL	CIO	Not affiliated
Under 1,000 members	16	8.0	8		8
1,000 and under 5,000 members	34	17.1	12	2	20
5,000 and under 10,000 members	23	11.6	8	4	11
10,000 and under 25,000 members	27	13.6	21	2	4
25,000 and under 50,000 members	24	12.1	15	5	4
50,000 and under 100,000 members	34	17.1	19	9	6
100,000 and under 200,000 members	17	8.5	10	4	3
200,000 and under 300,000 members	11	5.5	9	1	1
300,000 and under 400,000 members	3	1.5		3	
400,000 and under 500,000 members	4	2.0	3		
500,000 and under 1,000,000 members	3	1.5	3		
1,000,000 members and over	3	1.5	1	2	
All unions	199	100.0	109	32	58

Major Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1955

Refused to review the conviction of 13 Communist leaders, including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, for conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. Government. (Jan. 10)

Ruled that contingent bequests to charity, the actual value of which could not be determined in advance, were not deductible for Federal estate tax purposes. (Jan. 10)

Rejected attempts by New York City to establish the right of collecting a tax on the gross receipts of a New Jersey firm for the privilege of doing business in New York City. Ruling upheld the Supreme Court of New York in its decision that the corporation was exclusively interstate commerce. (Jan. 10)

Ruled professional boxing and the legitimate theater were subject to anti-trust laws, opening the way for the Government to press suits alleging monopoly. Court held its 1953 ruling that baseball was not subject to anti-trust laws did not grant immunity to every business based on live exhibitions regardless of the extent of its interstate phases. (Jan. 31)

Declined to rule on the President's power to negotiate international agreements. (Feb. 7)

Refused to hear an appeal by 13 New York teachers over dismissal from their jobs. They had refused to answer questions of a Senate subcommittee about Communist Party membership. A 14th teacher won a hearing because his case was properly presented. (Feb. 7)

Rejected an appeal, thereby upholding a Massachusetts law prohibiting child adoptions that cross religious lines. (Feb. 14)

Ruled the Securities and Exchange Commission had jurisdiction over fees paid in public utility reorganization proceedings. (Feb. 28)

Ruled that a foreign power invoking U. S. law in a suit could not use the legal immunity of a sovereign to protect it from counter-claims by American citizens. (Mar. 7)

Upheld again the \$50 wagering tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, reaffirming that the "Federal government may tax what it also forbids." (Mar. 14)

Declared in a union dispute that Federal law is supreme to state authority. (Mar. 28)

Ruled Federal courts could not interfere with state anti-picketing injunctions when state court appeals procedure had not been used. (Apr. 4)

VIRGIN ISLAND DIVORCE LAW VOID

Voided the Virgin Islands "quickie" divorce law because it exceeded authority delegated by Congress to the legislative assembly of the islands. (Apr. 11)

Rejected a Government contention that the courts cannot review orders of deportation except in habeas corpus proceedings. (Apr. 25)

Reversed contempt-of-Congress convictions of two witnesses who had invoked the First and Fifth Amendments and of a third who had invoked only the Fifth Amendment, in refusing to answer House Un-American Activities Committee questions on communism. The court held all had used the Fifth Amendment validly and did not rule on the First Amendment. Those acquitted: Julius Empspak, United Electrical Workers secretary-treasurer; Thomas Quinn, UE organizer; Philip Bar, Daily Worker General Manager. (May 24)

DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS

The Supreme Court clarified the application of its decision of May 17, 1954, which supported the Constitutional principle of public education without racial discrimination. The clarifying decision (1) reaffirmed the principle and said "all provisions of Federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle"; (2) gave local authorities the task of integrating the schools and gave the Federal district courts the task of seeing this done; (3) instructed the courts to require "a prompt and reasonable start" toward desegregation, with the proviso that they may allow "additional time" for adjustments, such as providing adequate personnel, transportation, buildings and other necessities. (May 31)

Ruled that the Federal Power Commission had right to license the construction of a hydroelectric

plant on the Deschutes River in Oregon, over state of Oregon's objection that the Federal action was an invasion of its sovereign rights. (June 6)

Directed the Georgia Supreme Court to reconsider the case of Aubry Williams, a Georgia Negro sentenced to death for the fatal shooting of Harry Furst, a white man. Williams contended there was discrimination in the selection of the jury that tried him in Fulton County Superior Court. (June 6)

Ordered the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York to reconsider its decision setting aside a Federal Communications Commission order permitting the Easton Publishing Co. to set up a new standard radio station at Easton, Pa. The opinion said the appeals court made errors of law in ruling against the commission. (June 6)

Denied a request for a new hearing for three New York men who faced execution for the 1950 killing of a messenger on a Readers Digest money truck. (June 6)

Ruled University of Alabama must admit two Negro students, Atherine J. Lucy and Polly Anne Myers, who had been seeking admission since 1952. (Oct. 10)

LOUISIANA'S SHORE BOUNDARIES

Rejected Government request to fix Louisiana's seaward boundary at three geographical miles from its shore. The state argued that its boundary extended into the Gulf of Mexico three leagues, or about ten and one-half miles. (Oct. 10)

Granted condemned Caryl Chessman a new hearing in San Francisco's U. S. District Court, and held Chessman's plea that his 1948 trial records had been fraudulently prepared should not have been summarily dismissed. (Oct. 17)

Granted 14 California Communist leaders review of their convictions for violation of the Smith Act. The 14 had taught a peaceful transition to communism in the U. S. and asked the high court if they could be convicted for advocacy in the absence of evidence of violence. (Oct. 17)

Rejected the Kansas law under which exhibition of the motion picture, *The Moon is Blue*, was banned in that state as obscene. (Oct. 24)

Rejected a Government appeal from a Court of Appeals ruling which had reversed the contempt-of-court convictions of the International Longshoremen's Association and 3 of its officials. (Oct. 24)

Refused to review the conviction of 12 Puerto Rican nationalists charged with seditious conspiracy. Four of them were under sentence for the 1954 shooting of 5 Congressmen in the House of Representatives. (Oct. 24)

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC PARKS

Banned racial segregation in publicly-financed parks, playgrounds and golf courses. The rulings upheld a lower-court decision against segregation at beaches and bathhouses operated by the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland and overturned two lower-court decisions against Negroes using city-operated golf courses in Atlanta. (Nov. 7)

Ruled that the Armed Forces could not arrest and court-martial civilians for crimes they had committed while in service. Under this provision the Air Force had sought to court-martial Robert W. Toth, who had been charged with participating in the murder of a Korean civilian. (Nov. 7, 1955)

Rejected appeals of Eugene Moy, editor, *China Daily News* and of Chin You Gon and Chin Hong Ming, stockholders, who were jailed in 1954 for violating the trading with the enemy act. The newspaper and Moy were found guilty of accepting ads from two Communist-controlled Hong Kong banks. The ads offered to transmit money from Chinese in the U. S. to relatives in Communist China. The two Chins were convicted of sending money to friends and relatives in Red China. (Nov. 7)

Ruled that the Government could not tax profits a company made in selling its own treasury stock provided the company did not deal in it "as it might deal in the shares of another corporation." This upheld a ruling *Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston* had obtained from the U. S. Court of Claims. (Nov. 7)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Terms of office of the President and Vice President, from January 20, 1953 to January 20, 1957.
No person may be elected President of the United States for more than two four-year terms.

PRESIDENT—Dwight D. Eisenhower, of Texas. Subject to income tax, receives compensation of \$100,000 a year, and in addition a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 to assist in defraying expenses resulting from his official duties. Also there may be expended for or on account of the traveling expenses of the President and official entertainment not exceeding \$40,000 per annum.

VICE PRESIDENT—Richard M. Nixon, of California. Salary \$35,000 a year and \$10,000 for expenses, all of which is taxable.

Order of succession to the Presidency. Established by Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1947, as amended:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives. The President pro tempore of the Senate. Members of the Cabinet in the order listed below, with the exception of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. No Amendment has yet been passed to include such office in the order of succession for the presidency.

THE CABINET

As of January 1, 1956

(Salaries \$25,000 each)

Secretary of State—John Foster Dulles, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—George M. Humphrey, of Ohio.

Secretary of Defense—Charles Erwin Wilson, of Michigan.

Attorney General—Herbert Brownell Jr., of New York.

Postmaster General—Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Interior—Douglas McKay, of Oregon.

Secretary of Agriculture—Ezra Taft Benson, of Utah.

Secretary of Commerce—Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Labor—James P. Mitchell, of New Jersey.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—Marion B. Folsom, of New York.

The White House Staff

Assistant to the President—Sherman Adams.

Deputy Assistant—Wilton B. Persons.

Secretaries—James C. Hagerty (press), Maxwell M. Rabb (cabinet), Col. A. J. Goodpaster, USA (staff), Ann C. Whitman (personal), and Mary Jane McCaffree (personal and social secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower).

Special Counsel—Gerald D. Morgan.

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs—Dillon Anderson.

Special Assistants—Lewis L. Strauss, Joseph M. Dodge, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Kevin McCann, Harold E. Stassen, Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon and Meyer Kestenbaum.

Adviser on Personnel Management—Philip Young.

Special Consultants—Clarence B. Randall and Clarence Francis.

Administrative Assistants—Gabriel Hauge, I. Jack Martin, Bryce N. Harlow, Howard Pyle and Fred A. Seaton.

Physician—Maj. Gen. Howard M. Synder, USA.

Military Aide—Col. Robert L. Schultz, USA.

Naval Aide—Comdr. Edward L. Beach, USN.

Air Force Aide—Lt. Col. William G. Draper, USAF.

Department of State

(Created July 27, 1789)

Secretary of State—John Foster Dulles.

Under Secretary—Herbert Hoover, Jr.

Director, Intl. Cooperation Adm.—John B. Hollister.

Deputy Under Sec.—Robert Murphy.

Deputy Under Sec. for Adm.—Loy W. Henderson.

Deputy Under Sec. for Economic Affairs—Herbert V. Prochnow.

Counselor—Douglas MacArthur, 2d.

Assistant Secretaries for:

European Affairs—Livingston T. Merchant.

Far Eastern Affairs—Walter S. Robertson.

Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs—George V. Allen.

Inter-American Affairs—Henry F. Holland.

Intl. Organization Affairs—Francis Wilcox.

Policy Planning—Robert R. Bowie.

Congressional Relations—Thurston B. Morton.

Public Affairs—Carl W. McCordle.

Controller—I. W. Carpenter, Jr.

Legat Adviser—Herman Phleger.

Administrator Security and Consular Affairs—Scott McLeod.

Special Asst. for Intelligence—W. Park Armstrong.

Treasury Department

(Created Sept. 2, 1789)

Secretary of the Treasury—George M. Humphrey.

Under Secretary—W. Randolph Burgess.

Under Secretary—H. Chapman Rose.

Assistant Secretaries—Andrew N. Overby, David W. Kendall and Laurence B. Robbins.

General Counsel—Fred C. Scribner, Jr.

Adm. Asst. Secretary—William W. Parsons.

Budget Officer—Willard L. Johnson.

Comptroller of the Currency—Ray M. Gidney.

Treasurer of the U. S.—Ivy Baker Priest.

Commissioners:

Accounts—Robert W. Maxwell.

Customs—Ralph Kelly.

Internal Revenue—Vacancy.

Narcotics—Harry J. Anslinger.

Public Debt—Edwin L. Kilby.

Directors:

Administrative Services—Paul McDonald.

Engraving and Printing—Henry J. Holtzclaw.

International Finance—George H. Willis.

The Mint—William H. Brett.

U. S. Secret Service—U. E. Baughman, Chief.

U. S. Coast Guard—Vice Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant.

U. S. Savings Bonds Division—Earl O. Shreve, National Director.

Department of Defense

(Created Sept. 18, 1947, consolidating the Department of the Navy, created April 30, 1789; the Department of the Army, August 7, 1789; and the Department of the Air Force, Sept. 18, 1947, into a single executive department.)

Secretary of Defense—Charles Erwin Wilson.

Deputy Sec. of Defense—Reuben B. Robertson, Jr.

Assistant Secretaries of Defense:

Applications Engineering—Frank D. Newbury.

Comptroller—Wilfred J. McNeil.

Health & Medical—Frank B. Berry.

International Security Affairs—Gordon Gray.

Legislative & Public Affairs—Robert Tripp Ross.

Manpower, Personnel & Reserve—Carter Lane Burgess.

Properties & Installations—Franklin G. Floete.

Research & Development—Clifford C. Furnas.

Supply & Logistics—Thomas P. Pike.

General Counsel—Mansfield T. Sprague.

Asst. to Sec. of Defense (Atomic Energy)—Herbert B. Loper.

Asst. to Sec. of Defense (Special Operations)—G. B. Erskine.

Special Asst. to Sec. of Defense—Charles A. Coolidge, F. S. Bryan, Hugh Dean.

Joint Chiefs of Staff:

Chairman—Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN.

Air Force—Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF.

Army—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, USA.

Navy—Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, USN.

Marine Corps—Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC (on Marine Corps matters only).

Director, Joint Staff—Lt. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, USA.

Secretaries of:

The Army—Wilber M. Brucker.

The Navy—Charles S. Thomas.

The Air Force—Donald A. Quarles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Secretary of the Army—Wilber M. Brucker.

Under Secretary—Charles C. Finucane.

Assistant Secretaries:

Manpower & Reserve Forces—Hugh M. Milton, II.

Civil-Military Affairs—George H. Roderick.

Logistics—Frank H. Higgins.

Financial Management—Chester R. Davis.

Chief of Staff—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

Comptroller of the Army—Lt. Gen. Laurin L. Williams.

Chief of Information & Education—Brig. Gen. T. S. Riggs.

Surgeon General—Maj. Gen. Silas B. Hays.

Adjutant General—Maj. Gen. John A. Klein.

Continental Army Command—Gen. John E. Dahlquist.

Women's Army Corps—Col. Irene O. Galloway.

National Guard Bureau—Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson.

Army Reserve & ROTC Affairs—Brig. Gen. Philip F. Lindeman.

U. S. Military Academy—Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, Superintendent.

Commanding Generals:

1st Army—Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Herren.
 2nd Army—Lt. Gen. Floyd L. Parks.
 3rd Army—Lt. Gen. Thomas F. Hickey.
 4th Army—Lt. Gen. John H. Collier.
 5th Army—Maj. Gen. Philip DeW. Ginder.
 6th Army—Lt. Gen. Robert N. Young.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Charles S. Thomas.
 Under Secretary—Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
 Chief of Naval Operations—Adm. A. A. Burke.
 Commandant of the Marine Corps—Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, USMC.

Assistant Secretaries:

Material—Raymond H. Fogler.
 Air—James H. Smith, Jr.
 Financial Management—W. B. Franke.
 Personnel & Reserve Forces—Albert Pratt.
 Administrative Asst. to Sec. of the Navy—John H. Dillon.

Judge Advocate General—Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn.

Office Chiefs for:

Information—Rear Adm. Edmund B. Taylor
 Naval Material—Vice Adm. M. L. Royer, SC.
 Naval Research—Rear Adm. F. R. Furth.
 Industrial Relations—Rear Adm. George A. Holderness, Jr.

Bureau Chiefs for:

Aeronautics—Rear Adm. J. S. Russell.
 Medicine & Surgery—Rear Adm. B. W. Hogan, MC.
 Naval Personnel—Vice Adm. Jas. L. Holloway, Jr.
 Ordnance—Rear Adm. F. S. Withington.
 Ships—Rear Adm. A. G. Mumma.
 Supplies & Accounts—Rear Adm. R. J. Arnold, SC.
 Yards & Docks—Rear Adm. R. H. Meade, CEC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Secretary of the Air Force—Donald A. Quarles.
 Under Secretary—James H. Douglas.
 General Counsel—John A. Johnson.
 Information Services—Brig. Gen. Robert L. Scott, dir.

Chief of Staff—Gen. Nathan F. Twining.
 Surgeon General—Maj. Gen. Daniel C. Ogle.
 Judge Advocate General—Maj. Gen. Reginald C. Harmon.

Inspector General—Lt. Gen. Truman H. Landon.
 Air Adjutant General—Col. Edward E. Toro.
 Major Continental Air Commands—Headquarters Command, USAF, Bolling, AFB, Washington, D. C. Other commands: (Defense), Colorado Springs, Colo.; (Material), Dayton, Ohio; (Proving Ground), Valparaiso, Fla.; (Research and Development), Baltimore, Md.; (Training), Belleville, Ill.; (Air University), Montgomery, Ala.; (Continental Air), Hempstead, N. Y.; (Military Air Transport Service), Andrews, AFB, Md.; (Strategic Air), Omaha, Nebr.; (Tactical Air), Hampton, Va.; Air Academy, Denver, Colo.

Department of Justice

(Created Sept. 24, 1789)

Attorney General—Herbert Brownell, Jr.
 Executive Asst. to Atty. General—John V. Lindsay.
 Deputy Attorney General—William P. Rogers.
 Solicitor General—Simon E. Sobeloff.
 Director, Pub. Information—G. Frederick Mullen.
 Pardon Attorney—Reed Cozart.

Assistant Attorneys General for:

Tax—H. Brian Holland.
 Antitrust—Stanley N. Barnes.
 Lands—Perry W. Morton.
 Civil—Warren E. Burger.
 Criminal—Warren Olney, 3d.
 Internal Security—William F. Tompkins.
 Administration—S. A. Andretta.
 Legal Counsel—J. Lee Rankin.
 Alien Property—Dallas S. Townsend.

Federal Bureau of Investigation—John Edgar Hoover, director.

Immigration & Naturalization Service—Joseph M. Swing, comm.

Immigration Appeals—Thomas G. Finucane, chmn.

Bureau of Prisons—James V. Bennett, director.

Board of Pardon—Scovel Richardson, chmn.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc.—James V. Bennett, comm.

Post Office Department

(Created March 9, 1829; previously a branch of Treasury Dept. Only portfolio in Cabinet that expires every 4 years.)

Postmaster General—Arthur Summerfield.
 Deputy Postmaster General—Maurice H. Stans.

Assistant Postmasters General for:

Operations—Norman R. Abrams.
 Transportation—E. George Siedle.
 Facilities—Ormonde A. Kiehl.
 Finance—Albert J. Robertson.
 Personnel—Eugene J. Lyons.

Department of the Interior

(Created March 3, 1849)

Secretary of the Interior—Douglas McKay.
 Under Secretary—Clarence A. Davis.
 Assistant Secretaries: Wesley A. D'Ewart, Fred G. Aandahl, Felix E. Wormser.

Directors for:

Land Management—Edward Woolzey.
 Geological Survey—William E. Wrather.
 National Park Service—Conrad L. Wirth.
 Bureau of Mines—John J. Forbes.
 Fish and Wildlife Service—John L. Farley.
 Office of Territories—Anthony T. Lausi.

Commissioner, Bureau of:

Indian Affairs—Glenn L. Emmons.
 Reclamation—Wilbur A. Dextheimer
 Administrator:
 Bonneville Power Adm.—William A. Pearl.
 Southwestern Power Adm.—Douglas G. Wright.
 Southeastern Power Adm.—Charles W. Leavy.

Department of Agriculture

(Created May 15, 1862)

Secretary of Agriculture—Ezra Taft Benson.
 Under Secretary—True D. Morse.
 Assistant Secretaries—Ervin L. Peterson, Earl L. Butz and J. A. McConnell.
 Agricultural Credit Services—K. L. Scott, director.
 General Counsel—R. L. Farrington.
 Exec. Asst. to the Secretary—Milan D. Smith.
 Agricultural Research Service—B. T. Shaw, administrator.

Commodity Credit Corp.—True D. Morse, president.
 Farmers Home—Robert B. McLeish, admin.
 Forest Service—Richard E. McArdle, chief.
 Rural Electrification—Anchor Nelson, admin.
 Soil Conservation Service—D. A. Williams, admin.

Office of:

Budget and Finance—J. C. Wheeler, director.
 Hearing Examiners—Glen J. Gifford, chief examiner.
 Information—R. L. Webster, director.
 Plant and Operations—F. R. Mangham, director.

Department of Commerce

(Created March 4, 1913; previously Dept. of Commerce and Labor, created Feb. 14, 1903).

Secretary of Commerce—Sinclair Weeks.

Under Secretary—Walter Williams.

Director, Bureau of:

The Census—Robert W. Burgess.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey—Rear. Adm. H. Arnold Karo.
 Standards—Allen V. Astin.
 Foreign Commerce—Loring K. Macy.
 Business Economics—M. Joseph Meehan.
 Bureau of Public Roads—C. D. Curtiss, comm.
 Civil Aeronautics Administration—Charles J. Lowen, Jr., adm.

Federal Maritime Board—C. G. Morse, chmn.
 Maritime Administration—C. G. Morse, adm.
 Patent Office—Robert C. Watson, comm.
 Weather Bureau—F. W. Reichelderfer, chief.
 Business and Defense Service—Charles F. Honeywell, admin.

Department of Labor

(Created March 4, 1913)

Secretary of Labor—James P. Mitchell.
 Under Secretary—Arthur Larson.
 Assistant Secretaries: Rocco C. Scigliano, J. Ernest Wilkins, vacancy.
 Administrative Asst. Sec.—James E. Dodson.
 Solicitor—Stuart Rothman.

Director, Bureau of:

Apprenticeship—William F. Patterson.
 Employees' Compensation—William McCauley.
 Employment Security—Robert C. Goodwin.
 Labor Standards—Paul E. Gurske.
 Labor Statistics—Ewan Clague.
 Veterans' Readjustment Rights—R. K. Salyers.
 Employees' Compensation Appeals Board—Theodore M. Schwartz, chairman.
 Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions—Newell Brown, administrator.
 Women's Bureau—Alice K. Leopold, director.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

(Created April 11, 1953)

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—Marion B. Folsom.
 Under Secretary—Harold C. Hunt.
 Surgeon General, Public Health Service—Dr. Leonard A. Scheele.
 Commissioner of:
 Food and Drugs—George P. Larrick.
 Education—Dr. Samuel Miller Brownell.
 Social Security—Charles I. Schottland.
 Vocational Rehabilitation—Mary Switzer, dir.

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES

(As of January 1, 1956)

Administrative Office: Supreme Court Bldg., Washington 13, D. C.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Dates in parentheses show when born and when each took his seat.)

Chief Justice of the United States (\$35,000)—Earl Warren, of Calif. (1891—took oath of office and his seat, Oct. 5, 1953).**Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (\$35,000)**—Hugo L. Black, of Alabama (1886—Oct. 4, 1937); Stanley Forman Reed, of Kentucky (1884—Jan. 31, 1938); Felix Frankfurter, of Massachusetts (1882—Jan. 30, 1939); William Orville Douglas, of Connecticut (1898—April 17, 1939); Harold Hitz Burton, of Ohio (1888—Oct. 1, 1945); Tom (Thomas C.) Clark, of Texas (1899—Aug. 24, 1949); Sherman Minton, of Indiana (1890—Oct. 12, 1949); John Marshall Harlan, of N. Y. (1899—nominated Nov. 10, 1954).**Clerk**—Harold B. Wiley. **Marshal**—T. Perry Lippitt. **Reporter**—Walter Wyatt. **Librarian**—Helen Newman. **Press Information**—Banning E. Whittington.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Associate Judges—Ambrose O'Connell (Acting Chief Judge), N. Y.; Noble J. Johnson, Ind.; Eugene Worley, Texas; William P. Cole, Jr., Maryland (\$25,500 each.)**Clerk**—Cabell N. Pryor, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Chief Judge—Webster J. Oliver, N. Y.**Judges**—William A. Ekwall, Ore.; Charles D. Lawrence, N. Y.; Irvin C. Mollison, Ill.; Jed Johnson, Okla.; Paul P. Rao, N. Y.; Morgan Ford, N. Dak.; David John Wilson, Utah; Mary H. Donlon, N. Y. (\$22,500 each.)**Clerk**—William F. X. Band. **Marshal**—Patrick S. DeMarco. **Librarian**—Anna H. Olsen. All 201 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENTS

The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice of the United States presides. Conviction requires concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

(Holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.)

Chief Judge—Marvin Jones, Texas. **Associate Judges**—Benjamin H. Littleton, Tenn.; Sam E. Whitaker, Tenn.; Joseph W. Madden, Pa.; Don N. Laramore, Ind. (\$25,500 each.)**Clerk**—Willard L. Hart, 1655 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

EMERGENCY COURT OF APPEALS

(Judges serve without additional compensation.)

Chief Judge—Albert B. Maris, Philadelphia, Pa. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit.)**Judges**—Calvert Magruder, Boston 9, Mass. (Chief Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit); Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids, Mich. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit); Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Ill. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 7th Circuit); Bolitha J. Laws, Washington, D. C. (Chief Judge, U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia).**Clerk**—J. Frederick Mattingley (acting clerk), U. S. Court of Appeals Bldg., Washington 1, D. C.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Judge—J. Edgar Murdock, of Pennsylvania.**Judges**—Craig S. Atkins, of Md.; J. Gregory Bruce, of Ky.; Morton P. Fisher, of Md.; Marion J. Harron, of Calif.; Luther A. Johnson, of Tex.; John W. Kern, of Ind.; Clarence P. LeMire, of Mo.; John E. Mulrone, of Iowa; Clarence V. Oppen, of N. Y.; Allin H. Pierce, of Ill.; Arnold Raum, of Mass.; Stephen E. Rice, of Fla.; Norman O. Teitjens, of Ohio; Bolon B. Turner, of Ark.; Graydon G. Withey, of Mich. (\$22,500 each.)**Retired Judges Recalled For Duty**—C. Rogers Arundell, of Ore.; Eugene Black, of Tex.; Ernest H. Van Fossan, of Ohio. (\$22,500 each.)**Administrative Officer**—Otto W. Schoenfelder. **Clerk**—Howard P. Locke. **Address of Court**—12th Street & Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS (\$25,500 each)

(Where no address other than city and state is

given, the office is in the United States Court-house.)

District of Columbia Circuit—Henry White Edgerton, Chief Judge; E. Barrett Prettyman, Wilbur K. Miller, David L. Bazelon, Charles Fahy, George T. Washington, John A. Danaher, Walter M. Bastian. **Clerk**—Joseph W. Stewart, Washington 1, D. C.**First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico)**—Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge, Boston 9, Mass.; Peter Woodbury, Concord (P.O. Manchester), N. H.; John P. Hartigan, Providence 3, R. I. **Clerk**—Roger A. Stinchfield, Boston 9, Mass.**Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont)** (Foley Square, New York 7, N. Y., unless otherwise indicated.)**Charles E. Clark**, Chief Judge New Haven 6, Conn.; **Jerome N. Frank**, 240 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.; **Harold Medina**, Foley Square, New York, N. Y.; **Carroll C. Hincks**, New Haven, Conn.; **J. Edward Lumbard**, Foley Square, New York, N. Y.; **Sterry R. Waterman**, Burlington, Vt. **Clerk**—A. Daniel Fusaro, New York 7, N. Y.**Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands)**—John Biggs, Jr., Chief Judge, Wilmington 1, Del.; **Albert B. Maris**, Herbert F. Goodrich, Harry E. Kalodner, and William Henry Hastie, all Philadelphia 7; **Gerald McLaughlin**, Newark 1, N. J.; **Austin L. Staley**, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. **Clerk**—Mrs. Ida O. Creskoff, Philadelphia 7, Pa.**Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia)**—John J. Parker, Chief Judge, Charlotte 2, N. C.; **Armistead M. Doble**, Charlottesville, Va., vacancy. **Clerk**—R. M. F. Williams, Jr., Richmond 4, Va.**Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone)**—Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Chief Judge, Houston 2, Texas; **Wayne G. Borah**, New Orleans, La.; **Richard T. Rives**, Montgomery 2, Ala.; **Elbert Parr Tuttle**, Atlanta, Ga.; **Ben F. Cameron**, Meridian, Miss.; **Warren L. Jones**, Jacksonville, Fla.; **John R. Brown**, Houston, Tex. **Clerk**—John A. Feehan, Jr., New Orleans 6, La.**Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee)**—Charles C. Simmons, Chief Judge, Detroit 31, Mich.; **Florence E. Allen**, Cleveland 14, Ohio; **John D. Martin**, Sr., Memphis 3, Tenn.; **Thomas F. McAllister**, Grand Rapids 1, Mich.; **Shackelford Miller, Jr.**, Louisville 2, Ky.; **Potter Stewart**, Cincinnati, Ohio. **Clerk**—Carl W. Reuss, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.**Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin)**—F. Ryan Duffy, Chief Judge, Milwaukee, Wis.; **J. Earl Major**, Springfield, Ill.; **Phillip J. Finnegan**, Chicago 10, Ill.; **Walter C. Lindley**, Danville, Ill.; **H. Nathan Swalm**, Indianapolis, Ind.; **Elmer J. Schnackenberg**, Chicago, Ill. **Clerk**—Kenneth J. Carrick, Chicago 10, Ill.**Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)**—Archibald K. Gardner, Chief Judge, Aberdeen (P.O. Huron), S. Dak.; **John B. Sanborn**, St. Paul 2, Minn.; **Joseph W. Woodrough**, Omaha 2, Neb.; **Harvey M. Johnson**, Omaha 6, Neb.; **John C. Collett**, Kansas City 6, Mo.; **Charles J. Vogel**, Fargo, N. Dak.; **Martin Donald Van Oosterhout**, Sioux City, Iowa. **Clerk**—E. E. Koch, St. Louis 1, Mo.**Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam)**—William Deuman, Chief Judge, William Healey Homer T. Ione, and William E. Orr, all P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.; **Albert Lee Stephens**, U. S. O. & Courthouse, Los Angeles 12, Calif.; **Walter L. Pope** and **James Alger Fee**, both San Francisco; **Dal M. Lemmon**, Sacramento, Calif.; **Richard H. Chambers**, Tucson, Ariz. **Clerk**—Paul P. O'Brien, P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.**Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming)**—Sam C. Bratton, Chief Judge, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; **Walter A. Huxman**, Topka, Kan.; **Alfred P. Murrah**, P. O. Box 1554, Oklahoma City 1, Okla.; **John C. Pickett**, P. O. Box 900, Cheyenne, Wyo., vacancy. **Clerk**—Robert B. Cartwright, Denver 2, Colo.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

(\$22,500; districts in parentheses)

Alabama—(Northern) Seybourn H. Lynne, Chief Judge; **Harlan Hobart Grooms**, Clerk—William E. Davis, (all) Birmingham 1. (Middle) Frank M. Johnson, Jr. **Clerk**—Oliver D. Street, Jr. (both),

Montgomery 1. (Southern) Daniel Holcombe Thomas. Clerk—William J. O'Connor (both), Mobile 10.

Arizona—David W. Ling, Chief Judge, Phoenix; James A. Walsh, Tucson. Clerk—William H. Lovelless, Phoenix.

Arkansas—(Eastern) Thomas C. Trimble, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 429, Little Rock. Clerk—H. Grady Miller, Little Rock. (Western) John E. Miller, Fort Smith. (Eastern & Western) Harry J. Lemley, Clerk (Western District)—Truss U. Russell, Fort Smith.

California—(Northern) Michael J. Roche, Chief Judge; Louis E. Goodman and George B. Harris (all) P. O. Box 707, San Francisco 1. Calif.; Edward P. Murphy, Oliver J. Carter and Oliver D. Hamlin, Jr. (all) San Francisco 1; Sherill Halbert, Sacramento 5. Clerk—C. W. Calbreath, P. O. Box 707, San Francisco 1. (Southern) Leon R. Yankwich, Chief Judge, Los Angeles 12; Benjamin Harrison, Pierson M. Hall, William C. Mathes, Harry C. Westover, James M. Carter, Wm. M. Byrne, Ernest A. Tolin, and Thurmond Clarke, (all) Los Angeles 12; Jacob Weinberger, San Diego 1; Gilbert H. Jertberg, Fresno. Clerk—John A. Childress, Los Angeles 12.

Colorado—William Lee Knous, Chief Judge; Jean S. Breitenstein. Clerk—G. Walter Bowman, (all) Denver 1.

Connecticut—J. Joseph Smith, Chief Judge; Robert P. Anderson, (both) Hartford 1. Clerk—Gilbert C. Earl, New Haven 5.

Delaware—Paul C. Leahy, Chief Judge; Richard S. Rodney, Caleb M. Wright. Clerk—E. G. Pollard, (all) Wilmington 99.

District of Columbia—Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge; F. Dickinson Letts, James W. Morris, David A. Pine, Matthew F. McGuire, Henry A. Schweinhaut, Alexander Holtzoff, Richmond B. Keech, Edward M. Curran, Edward A. Tamm, Charles F. McLaughlin, James R. Kirkland, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Luther W. Youngdahl, Joseph C. McGarraghy, Clerk—Harry M. Hull, (all) Washington 1.

Florida—(Northern) Dozier A. DeVane, Chief Judge, Tallahassee. Clerk—William L. Hill, Pensacola. (Southern) William J. Barker, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 3270, Tampa 1; Bryan Simpson, P. O. Box 1053, Jacksonville; Emmett C. Choate, Joseph P. Lieb, (both) Miami. Clerk—Julian A. Blake, Jacksonville 1. (Northern and Southern) George W. Whitehurst, P. O. Box 1070, Miami.

Georgia—(Northern) Frank A. Hooper, Chief Judge, Atlanta; William Boyd Sloan, Gainesville. Clerk—R. L. Beers, Atlanta 1. (Middle) T. Hoyt Davis, Chief Judge, Americus; William A. Bootle, Macon. Clerk—John P. Cowart, Macon. (Southern)—Frank M. Scarlett, Brunswick. Clerk—Eugene F. Edwards, Savannah.

Idaho—Chase A. Clark, Chief Judge; Fred M. Taylor. Clerk—Edward M. Bryan, (all) Boise.

Illinois—(Northern) John P. Barnes, Chief Judge; Philip L. Sullivan, Michael L. Igoe, William J. Campbell, Walter J. LaBuy, J. Sam Perry, Win G. Knoch, and Julius J. Hoffman. Clerk—Roy H. Johnson (all) Chicago 4. (Eastern) Fred L. Wham, Chief Judge, Benton; Casper Platt, Danville. Clerk—Douglas H. Reed, E. St. Louis. (Southern) Charles G. Briggie, Chief Judge, Springfield; J. Leroy Adair, Quincy (P. O. Peoria). Clerk—G. W. Schwaner, Springfield.

Indiana—(Northern) Luther M. Swygert, Chief Judge, Hammond; W. Lynn Parkinson, Lafayette. Clerk—Kenneth Lackey, Hammond. (Southern) William E. Steckler, Chief Judge; Cale J. Holder. Clerk—Robert G. Newbold, (all) Indianapolis 4.

Iowa—(Northern) Henry N. Graven, Mason City (P. O. Greene). Clerk—Lee McNeely, Dubuque. (Southern) William F. Riley. Clerk—Eugene E. Poston, (both) Rm. 212 U. S. Courthouse, Des Moines 9.

Kansas—Arthur J. Mellott, Chief Judge, Kansas City 10; Delmas C. Hill, Wichita. Clerk—Harry M. Washington, Topeka.

Kentucky—(Eastern)—H. Church Ford, Chief Judge, Lexington S-1. Clerk—Davis T. McGarvey, Lexington. (Western) Roy M. Chelbourne, Chief Judge; Henry L. Brooks, (both) 262 Federal Bldg., Louisville 2. (Eastern and Western) Mac Swinford, Lexington (P. O. Cynthiana). Clerk (Western)—Mrs. Irene F. Chapman, Louisville 2.

Louisiana—(Eastern) Herbert W. Christenberry, Chief Judge; J. Skelly Wright. Clerk—A. Dallam O'Brien, Jr., (all) New Orleans 12. (Western) Ben C. Dawkins, Jr., Chief Judge, Shreveport; Edwin F. Hunter, Jr., Lake Charles. Clerk—Alton L. Curtis, Shreveport 81.

Maine—John D. Clifford, Jr. Clerk—Morris Cox, (both) Portland 6.

Maryland—Roszel C. Thomsen, Chief Judge; R. Dorsey Watkins. Clerk—Wilfred W. Butschky, (all) Baltimore 2.

Massachusetts—George C. Sweeney, Chief Judge; Francis J. W. Ford, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., William T. McCarthy; Bailey Aldrich. Clerk—John A. Canavan, (all) Boston 9.

Michigan—(Eastern) Arthur F. Lederle, Chief Judge, Detroit 31; Frank A. Picard, Bay City; Arthur A. Kosciński, Theodore Levin and Thomas P. Thornton (all) Detroit 26, Ralph M. Freeman, 867 Federal Bldg., Detroit. Clerk—Frank J. Dingell, Detroit 26. (Western) Raymond W. Starr, Chief Judge; W. Wallace Kent. Clerk—Orrie J. Sluiter (all) Grand Rapids 1.

Minnesota—Gunnar H. Nordbye, Chief Judge, Minneapolis 1; Robert C. Bell, St. Paul 2; Dennis F. Donovan, 403 Federal Bldg., Duluth 2; Edward J. Devitt, Minneapolis. Clerk—Chell M. Smith, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(Northern) Allen Cox, Aberdeen (P. O. Baldwin). Clerk—Hubert D. Stephens, Jr., Oxford. (Southern) Sidney C. Mize, Biloxi. Clerk—Miss Loryce E. Wharton, P. O. Box 769, Jackson 5.

Missouri—(Eastern) George H. Moore, Chief Judge; Rubey M. Hulen. Clerk—James O'Connor (all) St. Louis 1. (Western) Albert A. Ridge, Chief Judge; Charles E. Whitaker. Clerk—John C. Truman, (all) Kansas City 5. (Eastern and Western) Roy W. Harper, St. Louis 1; Richard M. Duncan, Federal Bldg., Kansas City 6.

Montana—Charles N. Pray, Chief Judge, Great Falls; William D. Murray, Butte. Clerk—E. Warren Toole, Great Falls.

Nebraska—James A. Donohoe, Chief Judge, Omaha 1; John W. Delehant, Lincoln 1. Clerk—Miss Mary A. Mullen, Omaha 1.

Nevada—Roger T. Foley, Chief Judge, Las Vegas; John R. Ross, Carson City. Clerk—O. F. Pratt, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Aloysius J. Connor. Clerk—William H. Barry, (both) Concord.

New Jersey—Phillip Forman, Chief Judge, Trenton 5; William F. Smith, Thomas F. Meaney, Alfred E. Modarelli, Richard Hartshorne, and Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr. (all) Newark 1; Thomas M. Madden, Camden 2. Clerk—William H. Tallyn, Trenton 5.

New Mexico—Carl A. Hatch, Chief Judge; Waldo H. Rogers, (both) P. O. Box 482, Albuquerque. Clerk—William D. Bryars, Albuquerque.

New York—(Northern) Stephen W. Brennan, Chief Judge, Utica 1; James T. Foley, Albany 1. Clerk—Glen A. Porter, Utica 1. (Southern) William Bondy, Chief Judge; John W. Clancy, Sylvester J. Ryan, John F. X. McGohery, Irving R. Kaufman, Gregory F. Noonan, Sidney Sugarman, Edward Weinfeld, Thomas F. Murphy, Edward Jordan Dimock, David N. Edelstein, Archie Owen Dawson, Lawrence E. Walsh, Alexander Bicks, Edmund L. Palmieri, William B. Herlands and John M. Cashin. Vacancy. Clerk—William V. Connell, (all) New York City 7. (Eastern) Robert A. Inch, Chief Judge; Clarence G. Galston, Mortimer W. Byers, Matthew T. Abruzzo, Leo F. Rayfield, Walter Bruchhausen (all) Brooklyn 1. Clerk—Percy G. B. Gilkes, Brooklyn 2. (Western) Harold P. Burke, Rochester 14. Vacancy. Clerk—Miss May C. Sickmon, Buffalo 2.

North Carolina—(Eastern) Don Gilliam, Wilson (P. O. Tarboro). Clerk—A. Hand James, Raleigh. (Middle) Johnson J. Hayes, Wilkesboro. Clerk—Henry Reynolds, Greensboro. (Western) Wilson Warlick, Statesville (P. O. Newton). Clerk—Thomas E. Rhoads, Asheville.

North Dakota—George S. Register, Chief Judge, Bismarck; Ronald N. Davies, Fargo. Clerk—Miss Beatrice A. McMichael, Fargo.

Ohio—(Northern) Paul Jones, Chief Judge; Charles J. McNamee, James C. Connell, (all) Cleveland 14; Frank L. Kloebe, Toledo 2. Clerk—Charles B. Watkins, Cleveland 14. (Southern) Mell G. Underwood, Chief Judge, Columbus 16; John H. Druffel, Cincinnati 2; Lester L. Ceeli, Dayton. Clerk—William Robinett, Jr., Columbus.

Oklahoma—(Northern) Royce H. Savage, Chief Judge, Rm. 315, P. O. Bldg., Tulsa 1. Clerk—Noble C. Hood, Tulsa 1. (Eastern) Eugene Rice, Muskogee. (Western) Edgar S. Vaught, Chief Judge; Stephen S. Chandler, Jr. Clerk—Theodore M. Filson, (all) Okla. City 1. (All Districts) William Robert Wallace, Okla. City 1.

Oregon—Claude McColloch, Chief Judge; Gus J. Solomon, William G. East, (all) Portland 5. Clerk—R. J. DeMott, P. O. Box 1150, Portland 7.

Pennsylvania—(Eastern) William H. Kirkpatrick, Chief Judge, Easton (P. O. Phila.); George A. Welsh, J. Cullen Ganey, Thomas J. Clary, John W. Lord, Jr., Francis L. Van Dusen, and C. William Kraft, Jr. (all) Philadelphia 7; Allan K. Grim, Easton (P. O. Phila.). Clerk—Leo A. Lilly, Philadelphia 7. (Middle) John W. Murphy, Chief Judge, Scranton 2. Frederick V. Pollmer, Lewisburg. Clerk—Thomas H. Campion, Scranton 2. (Western) Wallace S. Gourley, Chief Judge; Rabe Ferguson Marsh, and John L. Miller, (all) Pittsburgh 19; Joseph P. Willson, Herbert P. Sorg, (both) Erie; John W. McIlvaine, Pittsburgh. Clerk—James H. Wallace, Jr., Pittsburgh 30.

Rhode Island—Edward William Day. Clerk—Neale D. Murphy, (both) Providence 3.

South Carolina—(Eastern)—Ashton H. Williams, Florence (P. O. Charleston). Clerk—Ernest L. Allen, Charleston 4. (Western) Charles C. Wyche, Chief Judge, Spartanburg. Clerk—Miller C. Foster, Jr., Greenville. (Both Districts) George B. Timmerman, Chief Judge Eastern District, Columbia 3.

South Dakota—George T. Mickelson, Chief Judge; Vacancy. Clerk—Roy B. Marker, (both) Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(Eastern) Leslie R. Darr, Chief Judge, Chattanooga 1; Robert L. Taylor, Knoxville. Clerk—Byron Pope, Knoxville 12. (Middle) Elmer D. Davies, Chief Judge; William E. Miller, Clerk—Lonnie B. Ormes, (all) Nashville 3. (Western) Marion S. Boyd, Memphis 3. Clerk—W. Lloyd Johnson, Memphis 1.

Texas—(Northern) T. Whitfield Davidson, Chief Judge; Jo Ewing Estes, (both) Dallas; Joe B. Dooley, Amarillo. Clerk—George W. Parker, Fort Worth 2. (Southern) Allen B. Hannay, Chief Judge; Ben C. Connally, Joe McDonald Ingraham, (all) Houston 2; James V. Allred, P. O. Bldg., 330, Corpus Christi. Clerk—V. Bailey Thomas, Houston 2. (Eastern) Joe W. Sheehy, Tyler; Lamar Cecil, Beaumont. Clerk—James H. Cooney, Tyler. (Western) Ben H. Rice, Jr., Chief Judge, Waco (P.O. San Antonio); Robert E. Thomason, P.O. Box 205, El Paso. Clerk—Maxey Hart, San Antonio 6.

Utah—William W. Ritter, Chief Judge; A. Sherman Christenson. Clerk—O. K. Clay, (all) Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Ernest W. Gibson, Brattleboro. Clerk—Austin H. Kerlin, Burlington.

Virginia—(Eastern) Sterling Hutcheson, Chief Judge, Richmond 6; Albert V. Bryan, Alexandria; Walter E. Hoffman, Norfolk. Clerk—Walkley E. Johnson, Richmond. (Western) John Paul, Chief

Judge, Harrisonburg; Alfred D. Barksdale, Lynchburg. Clerk—Clarence E. Gentry, Harrisonburg.

Washington—(Eastern) Sam M. Driver, Chief Judge, Spokane 10. Clerk—Stanley D. Taylor, Box 1493, Spokane 7. (Western) John C. Bowen, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 1825, Seattle 11; George H. Boldt, Tacoma. Clerk—Millard P. Thomas, 308 U. S. Courthouse, Seattle 4. (Both Districts) William J. Lindberg, Seattle 11.

West Virginia—(Northern) Herbert S. Boreman, Parkersburg. Clerk—Russell M. Barrett, Fairmont. (Southern) Ben Moore, Chief Judge, Clerk—Homer W. Hanna, (both) Charleston 29. (Both Districts) Harry E. Watkins, Chief Judge Northern District, Fairmont.

Wisconsin—(Eastern) Thomas E. Tehan, Chief Judge; Kenneth P. Grubb, Clerk—Dale E. Ihlenfeldt (all) Milwaukee. (Western) Patrick T. Stone, Wausau (P.O. Madison). Clerk—Edgar M. Alstad, Madison 1.

Wyoming—Ewing T. Kerr. Clerk—Miss Capitola G. Allison, (both) Cheyenne.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES

Alaska—District Judges: Divisions (1) Vacancy; (2) Walter H. Hodge, Nome; (3) James Lewis McCarey, Jr., Anchorage. (4) Vernon D. Forbes, Fairbanks (\$22,500 each). Clerks—(1) J. Wilford Leivers, Juneau; (2) Norvin W. Lewis, Nome; (3) William A. Hilton, P.O. Box 920, Anchorage; (4) John B. Hall, Fairbanks.

Canal Zone—District Judge, Guthrie F. Crowe (\$22,500). Clerk—C. T. McCormick, Jr. (both) Ancon.

Guam—District Judge, Paul D. Shriver (\$13,125). Clerk—Roland A. Gillette (both) Agaña.

Hawaii—U. S. District Court—J. Frank McLaughlin, Chief Judge, P.O. Box 19, Honolulu 10; Jon Wilg, Honolulu, (\$22,500 each). Clerk—William P. Thompson, Jr., Honolulu.

Hawaii—Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Edward A. Towse, (\$10,500). Associate Justice: Ingram M. Stainback, Philip L. Rice, (all) P. O. Box 2560 Judiciary Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii (\$10,000 each). Circuit Courts—(1st) Miss Carriek H. Buck, William Z. Fairbanks, Albert M. Feltz, Frank A. McKinley, Harry R. Hewitt, Gerald R. Corbett, Calvin C. McGregor (all) Honolulu; (\$7,500 each). (3) Luman N. Nevels, Jr. Hilo; (5) Benjamin M. Tashiro, Lihue, Kauai; (\$7,000 each).

Puerto Rico—District Judge, Clemente Ruiz-Nazario. (\$22,500). Clerk—Miss Mary Aguayo, (both) San Juan 17.

Virgin Islands—District Judge, Herman E. Moore, (\$22,500). Clerk—George A. Mena, (both) Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

Secretaries of the U. S. Air Force, Army and Navy

The Department of Defense, created September 18, 1947, consolidating the Department of the Navy, created April 30, 1789; the Department of the Army, August 7, 1789, and the Department of the Air Force, September 18, 1947, into a single executive department. They are not members of the cabinet. The office of the Secretary of Defense was established on July 26, 1947.

Secretaries of the Air Force

W. Stuart Symington.....	Sept. 18, 1947- Apr. 24, 1950
Thomas K. Finletter.....	Apr. 24, 1950- Feb. 4, 1953
Harold E. Talbott.....	Feb. 4, 1953-

Secretaries of the Army

Kenneth C. Royall.....	Sept. 18, 1947- Apr. 27, 1949
Gordon Gray*.....	June 20, 1949- Apr. 12, 1950
Frank Pace, Jr.....	Apr. 12, 1950- Jan. 20, 1953
Earl D. Johnson (Acting).....	Jan. 20, 1953- Feb. 3, 1953
Robert T. Stevens.....	Feb. 4, 1953- July 21, 1955
Wilbur M. Brucker.....	July 21, 1955-

*In addition, Gordon Gray was Acting Secretary of the Army from April 28, 1949, and was sworn in, as Under Secretary of the Army May 25, 1949, and remained in that capacity until he was sworn in as Secretary of the Army on June 20, 1949.

Secretaries of the Navy

John L. Sullivan.....	Sept. 18, 1947- May 24, 1949
Francis P. Matthews.....	May 25, 1949- July 31, 1951
Dan A. Kimball.....	July 31, 1951- Jan. 20, 1953
Robert B. Anderson.....	Feb. 4, 1953- May 1, 1954
Charles S. Thomas.....	May 3, 1954-

Treaty Obligations of the United States

A summary of treaty obligations by the United States, made in November, 1955, disclosed that the United States is obligated to defend no less than 45 nations on 5 continents, not counting the base arrangements with Morocco and Libya in Africa. Declarations of war, however, need the consent of Congress. Treaties of mutual assistance with Latin America account for 20; NATO allies the U. S. with 13. Security treaties link the U. S. with West Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Mutual defense treaties have been signed

with the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Nationalist China. The United States also has obligations under SEATO, which give the nation a special relation to Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. There are arrangements for bases in exchange for self-defense assistance with Spain, Libya, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia. In addition the U. S. is interested (without commitments) in the Balkan Alliance and the Northern Tier, and has expressed its approval of the Baghdad Pact.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court

The Supreme Court comprises a Chief Justice and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. By virtue of an act of June 25, 1948, the number of Associate Justices is eight. Power to nominate is vested in the President and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges of the Federal courts hold office during good behavior and their compensation may not be diminished while they are in office. A Justice may retire at 70 after serving 10 years as a Federal judge.

Name	Service		Born	Died	Name	Service		Born	Died
	Term	Yrs				Term	Yrs		
Chief Justices in Italics					Chief Justices in Italics				
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	5	1745	1829	Stanley Matthews, Ohio.	1881-1889	7	1824	1889
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	1	1739	1800	Horace Gray, Mass.	1882-1902	20	1828	1902
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	20	1732	1810	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	8	1742	1798	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1821	1893
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	6	1732	1800	Melville W. Fuller, Ill.	1888-1910	21	1833	1910
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1890-1910	20	1837	1913
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1891-1906	15	1836	1924
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	1	1732	1819	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	10	1832	1924
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795- ^(a)	1	1739	1800	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1896-1909	13	1838	1926
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn. (b)	1796-1799	4	1745	1807	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-1925	26	1843	1926
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-1932	29	1841	1935
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	4	1755	1810	William R. Day, Ohio	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	3	1853	1917
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1910-1914	4	1844	1914
Brockholst Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	16	1757	1823	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-1916	5	1862	1948
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	18	1765	1826	*Willis Van Devanter, Wy.	1911-1937	26	1859	1941
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	33	1779	1845	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1911-1916	5	1857	1916
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1812-1835	22	1752	1844	Edward D. White, La.	1910-1921	10	1845	1924
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1768	1843	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	*Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916-1939	22	1856	1941
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	14	1780	1844	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916-1922	5	1857	1945
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	William H. Taft, Conn.	1921-1930	8	1857	1942
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	*George Sutherland, Utah.	1922-1938	15	1862	1939
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	4	1783	1841	Pierce Butler, Minn.	1922-1939	16	1866	1930
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1923-1930	7	1865	1939
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Harlan F. Stone, N. Y.	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1784	1860	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1930-1941	10	1872	1946
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Owen J. Roberts, Penn. (c)	1930-1945	15	1875	1955
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	5	1789	1851	Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y.	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870	Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1937-.....	.....	1886	.....
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Stanley F. Reed, Ky.	1938-.....	.....	1884	.....
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1939-.....	.....	1882	.....
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	William O. Douglas, Conn.	1939-.....	.....	1898	.....
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.	1862-1881	18	1804	1884	Frank Murphy, Michigan	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862-1890	28	1816	1890	James F. Stone, N. Y.	1941-1946	5	1872	1946
David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	14	1815	1886	Robert H. Jackson, N. Y.	1941-1942	1	1879	.....
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899	Wiley B. Rutledge, Iowa	1941-1954	12	1892	1954
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	8	1808	1873	Harold H. Burton, Ohio	1943-1949	6	1894	1949
William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895	Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky	1945-1953	7	1888	.....
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	21	1813	1892	Tom C. Clark, Texas	1949-.....	.....	1890	.....
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1873-1882	9	1810	1886	Sherman Minton, Indiana	1949-.....	.....	1891	.....
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888	Earl Warren, Calif.	1953-.....	.....	1891	.....
John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911	John Marshall Harlan	1955-.....	.....	1899	.....
William B. Woods, Ga.	1881-1887	6	1824	1887					

*Retired. (a) Rejected Dec. 15, 1795; (b) resigned Sept. 30, 1800; (c) resigned July 31, 1945; (d) resigned Oct. 3, 1942, to assume new post as chairman of Economic Stabilization Board.
Robert H. Harrison, who is listed above as an Associate Justice of the Court, was nominated Sept. 24, 1789; confirmed by the Senate, September 26, 1789; and commissioned September 28, 1789. There is nothing affirmative to show that he ever accepted the commission or took the oath. Justice Iredell was nominated February 9, 1790, "vice Harrison, resigned." Under date of Jan. 1790, Harrison wrote to the President saying, "I cannot accept the appointment."

Three Americans Share Nobel Prize Awards

Three American scientists were among the recipients of Nobel prizes in 1955. They are Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, 54, of Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Willis E. Lamb, 42, of Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.; and Dr. Polykarp Kusch, of Columbia Univ., New York. The 1955 prizes were worth \$36,726 each, except for the Peace prize award of \$35,066.

Dr. Vigneaud, a native of Chicago, received recognition for his work in identifying oxytocin and vasopressin in a hormone produced by the pituitary gland and making a synthesis of the hormone. The award committee in Stockholm called this a historic feat in biochemistry.

Dr. Lamb won his prize "for his discoveries regarding the hyperfine structure of the hydrogen spectrum." Dr. Kusch "for the precision determination of the magnetic moment of the electron." Dr. Lamb is American-born, and Dr. Kusch, who was brought here from Germany as an infant, has been a citizen since 1922.

The prize for medicine was given to Hugo Thorell, 52, head of the biochemistry section of Nobel Institute, Stockholm, for discoveries in the nature and effects of oxidation of enzymes. The prize for literature was won by Halldor Kiljan Laxness, 52, an Icelandic novelist, whose book, Independent People, was well received in the United States. Laxness is regarded as pro-Soviet, though not a Communist. He has condemned NATO and won the Stalin prize for literature.

The Peace prize for 1954—one year later than other 1954 awards—was given to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The High Commissioner is Mr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, of the Netherlands. The last time this prize went to an organization was in 1948, when the recipients were the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers) and the Friends' Service Council, London. The Peace prize for 1955 was held over.

Flower of the Month

January—Carnation or Snowdrop. February—Violet or Primrose. March—Jonquil or Daffodil. April—Sweet Pea or Daisy. May—Lily of the Valley or Hawthorn. June—Rose or Honeysuckle. July—Larkspur or Water Lily. August—Poppy or Gladiolus. September—Aster or Morning Glory. October—Calendula or Cosmos. November—Chrysanthemum. December—Narcissus or Holly.

Baby Colors—Blue for boys, Pink for girls.
ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTIONS
All-American Rose Selections, by the American Rose Society, Columbus, O., for 1955; Jimminy Cricket, a coral-orange floribunda; Queen Elizabeth, a clear pink grandiflora; and Tiffany, an orchid pink hybrid tea.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION (As of January 1, 1956)

The Congress must meet annually on Jan. 3, unless it has, by law, appointed a different day. Terms are for six years and end January 3 of the year preceding name. Annual salary is \$22,500.

The Senate

Democrats, 49; Republicans, 47. Total, 96.

President—Vice President Richard N. Nixon.
 President pro Tempore—Walter F. George
 Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.
 Majority Floor Leader—Lyndon B. Johnson
 Majority Whip—Earle C. Clements
 Majority Secretary—Robert G. Baker

Minority Floor Leader—William F. Knowland
 Minority Whip—Leverett Saltonstall
 Minority Secretary—J. Mark Trice
 Sergeant at Arms—Joseph C. Duke.
 Secretary, The Senate—Felton McLellan Johnston
 Chief Clerk—Emery L. Frazier.

Terms
 Expire

Senators

P. O. Address

ALABAMA

1957.. Lister Hill, Dem..... Montgomery
 1961.. John J. Sparkman, Dem..... Huntsville

ARIZONA

1957.. Carl Hayden, Dem..... Phoenix
 1959.. Barry M. Goldwater, Rep..... Phoenix

ARKANSAS

1961.. John L. McClellan, Dem..... Camden
 1957.. J. William Fulbright, Dem..... Fayetteville

CALIFORNIA

1959.. William F. Knowland, Rep..... Oakland
 1957.. Thomas H. Kuchel, Rep..... Anaheim

COLORADO

1961.. Gordon Allott, Rep..... Lamar
 1957.. Eugene D. Millikin, Rep..... Denver

CONNECTICUT

1957.. Prescott S. Bush, Rep..... Greenwich
 1959.. William A. Purtell, Rep..... Hartford

DELAWARE

1959.. John J. Williams, Rep..... Millsboro
 1961.. J. Allen Frear, Jr., Dem..... Dover

FLORIDA

1959.. Spessard L. Holland, Dem..... Bartow
 1957.. George A. Smathers, Dem..... Miami

GEORGIA

1957.. Walter F. George, Dem..... Vienna
 1961.. Richard B. Russell, Dem..... Winder

IDAHO

1961.. Henry C. Dworshak, Rep..... Burley
 1957.. Herman Welker, Rep..... Payette

ILLINOIS

1961.. Paul H. Douglas, Dem..... Chicago
 1957.. Everett M. Dirksen, Rep..... Pekin

INDIANA

1957.. Homer E. Capehart, Rep..... Washington
 1959.. William E. Jenner, Rep..... Bedford

IOWA

1957.. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Rep. Cedar Rapids
 1961.. Thomas E. Martin, Rep..... Iowa City

KANSAS

1961.. Andrew F. Schoeppel, Rep..... Wichita
 1957.. Frank Carlson, Rep..... Topeka

KENTUCKY

1957.. Earle C. Clements, Dem..... Morganfield
 1961.. Alben W. Barkley, Dem..... Paducah

LOUISIANA

1961.. Allen J. Ellender, Dem..... Houma
 1957.. Russell B. Long, Dem..... Baton Rouge

MAINE

1961.. Margaret Chase Smith, Rep..... Skowhegan
 1959.. Frederick G. Payne, Rep..... Waldoboro

MARYLAND

1957.. John Marshall Butler, Rep..... Baltimore
 1959.. J. Glenn Beall, Rep..... Frostburg

MASSACHUSETTS

1961.. Leverett Saltonstall, Rep..... Dover
 1959.. John F. Kennedy, Dem..... Boston

MICHIGAN

1961.. Patrick V. McNamara, Dem. Detroit
 1959.. Charles E. Potter, Rep..... Cheboygan

MINNESOTA

1959.. Edward J. Thye, Rep..... Northfield
 1961.. Hubert H. Humphrey, Dem. Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI

1961.. James O. Eastland, Dem..... Doddsville
 1959.. John C. Stennis, Dem..... DeKalb

MISSOURI

1957.. Thos. C. Hennings, Jr., Dem..... St. Louis
 1959.. Stuart Symington, Dem..... Creve Coeur

MONTANA

1961.. James E. Murray, Dem..... Butte
 1959.. Mike Mansfield, Dem..... Missoula

Terms
 Expire

Senators

P. O. Address

NEBRASKA

1959.. Roman L. Hruska, Rep..... Omaha
 1961.. Carl T. Curtis, Rep..... Minden

NEVADA

1957.. Alan Bible, Dem..... Reno
 1959.. George W. Malone, Rep..... Reno

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1961.. Styles Bridges, Rep..... Concord
 1957.. Norris Cotton, Rep..... Lebanon

NEW JERSEY

1959.. H. Alexander Smith, Rep..... Princeton
 1961.. Clifford P. Case, Rep..... Rahway

NEW MEXICO

1959.. Dennis Chavez, Dem..... Albuquerque
 1961.. Clinton P. Anderson, Dem..... Albuquerque

NEW YORK

1959.. Irving M. Ives, Rep..... Norwich
 1957.. Herbert H. Lehman, Dem..... New York City

NORTH CAROLINA

1957.. Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., Dem..... Morgantown
 1961.. W. Kerr Scott, Dem..... Haw River

NORTH DAKOTA

1959.. William Langer, Rep..... Bismarck
 1957.. Milton R. Young, Rep..... La Moure

OHIO

1959.. John W. Bricker, Rep..... Columbus
 1957.. George H. Bender, Rep..... Chagrin Falls

OKLAHOMA

1961.. Robert S. Kerr, Dem..... Okla. City
 1957.. A. S. Mike Monroney, Dem. Okla. City

OREGON

1961.. Richard Neuberger, Dem..... Portland
 1957.. Wayne Morse, Dem..... Eugene

PENNSYLVANIA

1959.. Edward Martin, Rep..... Washington
 1957.. James H. Duff, Rep..... Carnegie

RHODE ISLAND

1961.. Theodore F. Green, Dem..... Providence
 1959.. John O. Pastore, Dem..... Providence

SOUTH CAROLINA

1961.. J. Strom Thurmond, Dem..... Aiken
 1957.. Olin D. Johnston, Dem..... Spartanburg

SOUTH DAKOTA

1961.. Karl E. Mundt, Rep..... Madison
 1957.. Francis Case, Rep..... Custer

TENNESSEE

1961.. Estes Kefauver, Dem..... Chattanooga
 1959.. Albert Gore, Dem..... Carthage

TEXAS

1961.. Lyndon B. Johnson, Dem..... Johnson City
 1959.. Price Daniel, Dem..... Liberty

UTAH

1959.. Arthur V. Watkins, Rep..... Orem
 1957.. Wallace F. Bennett, Rep..... Salt Lake City

VERMONT

1957.. George D. Aiken, Rep..... Putney
 1959.. Ralph E. Flanders, Rep..... Springfield

VIRGINIA

1959.. Harry Flood Byrd, Dem..... Berryville
 1961.. A. Willis Robertson, Dem..... Lexington

WASHINGTON

1957.. Warren G. Magnuson, Dem. Seattle
 1959.. Henry M. Jackson, Dem..... Everett

WEST VIRGINIA

1959.. Harley M. Kilgore, Dem..... Beckley
 1961.. Matthew M. Neely, Dem..... Fairmont

WISCONSIN

1957.. Alexander Wiley, Rep..... Chippewa Falls
 1959.. Joseph R. McCarthy, Rep..... Appleton

WYOMING

1961.. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Dem. Cheyenne
 1959.. Frank A. Barrett, Rep..... Cheyenne

The House of Representatives

The Congress must meet annually on January 3 unless it has, by law, appointed a different day. Members were elected Nov. 2, 1954, to serve from Jan. 3, 1955, to Jan. 3, 1957. Annual salary \$22,500. Speaker of the House, \$35,000. *Served in the Eighty-third Congress.

Democrats, 230; Republicans, 203; Vacancies, 2; Total, 435.

The Speaker—Sam Rayburn

Parliamentarian—Lewis Deschler.

Chaplain—Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D.

Majority Leader—John W. McCormack.

Majority Whip—Carl Albert

Minority Leader—Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Minority Whip—Leslie C. Arends.

Doorkeeper—William M. Miller

Sergeant at Arms—Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.

Clerk of the House—Ralph R. Roberts.

Dist. **Politics** **P. O. Address**

ALABAMA		
1	Frank W. Boykin*	Dem., Mobile
2	George M. Grant*	Dem., Troy
3	George W. Andrews*	Dem., Union Springs
4	Kenneth A. Roberts*	Dem., Anniston
5	Albert Rains*	Dem., Gadsden
6	Armistead Selden, Jr.*	Dem., Greensboro
7	Carl Elliott*	Dem., Jasper
8	Robert E. Jones, Jr.*	Dem., Scottsboro
9	George Huddleston, Jr.	Dem., Birmingham

ARIZONA		
1	John J. Rhodes*	Rep., Mesa
2	Stewart L. Udall	Dem., Tucson

ARKANSAS		
1	E. C. Gathings*	Dem., West Memphis
2	Wilbur D. Mills*	Dem., Kensett
3	James W. Trimble*	Dem., Berryville
4	Oren Harris*	Dem., El Dorado
5	Brooks Hays*	Dem., Little Rock
6	W. F. Norrell*	Dem., Monticello

CALIFORNIA		
1	Hubert R. Souder*	Rep., Sebastopol
2	Clair Engle*	Dem., Red Bluff
3	John E. Moss, Jr.*	Dem., Sacramento
4	William S. Mailliard*	Rep., San Francisco
5	John F. Shelley*	Dem., San Francisco
6	John F. Baldwin, Jr.*	Rep., Martinez
7	John J. Allen, Jr.*	Rep., Oakland
8	George P. Miller*	Dem., Alameda
9	J. Arthur Younger*	Rep., San Mateo
10	Charles S. Gubser*	Rep., Gilroy
11	Leroy Johnson*	Rep., Stockton
12	B. F. Sisk	Dem., Fresno
13	Charles M. Teague	Rep., Ojai
14	Harlan Hagen*	Dem., Hanford
15	Gordon McDonough*	Rep., Los Angeles
16	Donald L. Jackson*	Rep., Santa Monica
17	Cecil R. King*	Dem., Los Angeles
18	Craig Hosmer*	Rep., Long Beach
19	Chet Holifield*	Dem., Montebello
20	Carl Hinshaw*	Rep., Pasadena
21	Edgar W. Hiestand*	Rep., Altadena
22	Joe Holt*	Rep., Van Nuys
23	Clyde Doyle*	Dem., South Gate
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb*	Rep., Los Angeles
25	Patrick J. Hillings*	Rep., Arcadia
26	James Roosevelt*	Dem., Los Angeles
27	Harry R. Sheppard*	Dem., Yucaipa
28	James B. Utt*	Rep., Santa Ana
29	John Phillips*	Rep., Banning
30	Robt. (Bob) Wilson*	Rep., Chula Vista

COLORADO		
1	Byron G. Rogers*	Dem., Denver
2	William S. Bill*	Rep., Fort Collins
3	J. Edgar Chenoweth*	Rep., Trinidad
4	Wayne N. Aspinall*	Dem., Palisade

CONNECTICUT		
1	Thomas J. Dodd*	Dem., W. Hartford
2	H. Seely-Brown, Jr.*	Rep., Pomfret Center
3	Albert W. Cretella*	Rep., North Haven
4	Albert P. Morano*	Rep., Greenwich
5	James T. Patterson*	Rep., Naugatuck

At Large Anton N. Sadlak* Rep., Rockville

DELAWARE		
At Large Harris B. McDowell, Jr.	Dem., Middletown	

FLORIDA		
1	William C. Cramer*	Rep., St. Petersburg
2	Charles E. Bennett*	Dem., Jacksonville
3	Robert L. F. Sikes*	Dem., Crestview
4	Dante B. Fascell*	Dem., Miami
5	A. S. (Syd) Herlong, Jr.*	Dem., Leesburg
6	Paul G. Rogers*	Dem., West Palm Beach
7	James A. Haley*	Dem., Sarasota
8	D. (Billy) Matthews*	Dem., Gainesville

GEORGIA		
1	Prince H. Preston*	Dem., Statesboro
2	J. L. Pilcher*	Dem., Milledgeville
3	E. L. (Tic) Forrester*	Dem., Leesburg
4	John J. Flint, Jr.*	Dem., Griffin
5	James C. Davis*	Dem., Stone Mountain
6	Carl Vinson*	Dem., Milledgeville
7	Henderson Landrum*	Dem., Rome
8	Iris Faircloth Blitch*	Dem., Homerville
9	Phil M. Landrum*	Dem., Jasper
10	Paul Brown*	Dem., Elberton

IDAHO		
1	Gracie Frost*	Dem., Nampa
2	Hamer H. Budge*	Rep., Boise

Dist. **Politics** **P. O. Address**

ILLINOIS		
1	William L. Dawson*	Dem., Chicago
2	Barratt O'Hara*	Dem., Chicago
3	James C. Murray*	Dem., Chicago
4	William E. McVey*	Rep., Harvey
5	John C. Kluczynski*	Dem., Chicago
6	Thomas J. O'Brien*	Dem., Chicago
7	James A. Bowler*	Dem., Chicago
8	Thomas S. Gordon*	Dem., Chicago
9	Sidney R. Yates*	Dem., Chicago
10	Richard W. Hoffman*	Rep., Riverside
11	Timothy P. Sheehan*	Rep., Chicago
12	Charles A. Boyle*	Dem., Chicago
13	Marguerite Church*	Rep., Evanston
14	Chauncey W. Reed*	Rep., West Chicago
15	Noah M. Mason*	Rep., Oglesby
16	Leo E. Allen*	Rep., Galena
17	Leslie C. Arends*	Rep., Melvin
18	Harold H. Velde*	Rep., Pekin
19	Robert B. Chipperfield*	Rep., Canton
20	Sid Simpson*	Rep., Carrollton
21	Peter F. Mack, Jr.*	Dem., Carlisle
22	William L. Springer*	Rep., Champaign
23	Charles W. Vorse*	Rep., Salem
24	Melvin Price*	Dem., East St. Louis
25	Kenneth J. Gray*	Dem., West Frankfort

INDIANA		
1	Ray J. Madden*	Dem., Gary
2	Charles A. Halleck*	Rep., Rensselaer
3	S. J. Crumpacker, Jr.*	Rep., South Bend
4	E. Ross Adair*	Rep., Fort Wayne
5	John V. Beamer*	Rep., Wabash
6	Cecil M. Harden*	Rep., Covington
7	William G. Bray*	Rep., Martinsville
8	Winfield K. Denton*	Rep., Evansville
9	Earl Wilson*	Rep., Bedford
10	Ralph Harvey*	Rep., New Castle
11	Charles B. Brownson*	Rep., Indianapolis

IOWA		
1	Fred Schwenkel*	Rep., Davenport
2	Henry O. Talle*	Rep., Decatur
3	H. R. Gross*	Rep., Waterloo
4	Karl M. LeCompte*	Rep., Corydon
5	Paul Cunningham*	Rep., Des Moines
6	James I. Dolliver*	Rep., Fort Dodge
7	Ben F. Jensen*	Rep., Exira
8	Charles B. Hoeven*	Rep., Alton

KANSAS		
1	William H. Avery*	Rep., Wakefield
2	Errett P. Scrivner*	Rep., Kansas City
3	Myron V. George*	Rep., Altamont
4	Edward H. Rees*	Rep., Emporia
5	Clifford H. Hope*	Rep., Garden City
6	Wint Smith*	Rep., Mankato

KENTUCKY		
1	Noble J. Gregory*	Dem., Mayfield
2	William H. Natcher*	Rep., Bowling Green
3	John M. Robison, Jr.*	Rep., Louisville
4	Frank L. Chelf*	Dem., Lebanon
5	Brent Spence*	Dem., Port Thomas
6	John C. Watts*	Dem., Nicholasville
7	Carl D. Perkins*	Dem., Hindman
8	Eugene Siler*	Rep., Williamsburg

LOUISIANA		
1	F. Edward Hebert*	Dem., New Orleans
2	Hale Boggs*	Dem., New Orleans
3	Edwin E. Willis*	Dem., St. Martinville
4	Overton Brooks*	Dem., Shreveport
5	Otto E. Passman*	Dem., Monroe
6	James H. Morrison*	Dem., Hammond
7	A. A. Thompson*	Dem., Ville Platte
8	George S. Long*	Dem., Pineville

MAINE		
1	Robert Hale*	Rep., Portland
2	Charles P. Nelson*	Rep., Augusta
3	Clifford G. McIntire*	Rep., Perham

MARYLAND		
1	Edward T. Miller*	Rep., Easton
2	James P. S. Devereux*	Rep., Stevenson
3	Edward A. Garmatz*	Rep., Baltimore
4	George H. Fallon*	Dem., Baltimore
5	Richard E. Lankford*	Dem., Annapolis
6	DeWitt S. Hyde*	Rep., Bethesda
7	Samuel N. Friedel*	Rep., Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS		
1	John W. Heseltun*	Rep., Deerfield
2	Edward P. Boland*	Dem., Springfield
3	Phillip J. Philbin*	Dem., Clinton
4	Harold D. Donohue*	Dem., Worcester
5	Edith Nourse Rogers*	Rep., Lowell
6	William H. Bates*	Rep., Salem

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address	Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
MASSACHUSETTS (continued)					
7	Thomas J. Lane*	Dem. Lawrence	11	Emanuel Celler*	Dem. Brooklyn
8	Torbert H. Macdonald*	Dem. Malden	12	Francis E. Dorn*	Rep. Brooklyn
9	Donald W. Nicholson*	Rep. Warcham	13	Abraham J. Multer*	Dem. Brooklyn
10	Laurence Curtis*	Rep. Boston	14	John J. Rooney*	Dem. Brooklyn
11	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.*	Dem. Cambridge	15	John H. Ray*	Rep. Staten Island
12	John W. McCormack*	Dem. Dorchester	16	Adam C. Powell, Jr.*	Dem. New York City
13	Richard Wigglesworth*	Rep. Milton	17	Frederic Coudert, Jr.*	Rep. New York City
14	Joseph W. Martin, Jr.*	Rep. North Attleboro	18	James G. Donovan*	Dem. New York City
MICHIGAN					
1	Thaddeus Machrowicz*	Dem. Hamtramck	19	Arthur G. Klein*	Dem. New York City
2	George Meader*	Rep. Ann Arbor	20	Irwin D. Davidson*	Dem. New York City
3	August E. Johansen*	Rep. Battle Creek	21	Herbert Zelenko*	Dem. New York City
4	Clare E. Hoffman*	Rep. Allegan	22	Sidney A. Fine*	Dem. New York City
5	Gerald R. Ford, Jr.*	Rep. Grand Rapids	23	Isidore Dollinger*	Dem. New York City
6	Don Hayworth*	Dem. East Lansing	24	Charles A. Buckley*	Dem. New York City
7	Jesse P. Wolcott*	Rep. Port Huron	25	Paul A. Fino*	Rep. New York City
8	Alvin M. Bentley*	Rep. Owosso	26	Ralph A. Gamble*	Rep. Larchmont
9	Ruth Thompson*	Rep. Whitehall	27	Ralph W. Gwinn*	Rep. Bronxville
10	Elford A. Cederberg*	Rep. Bay City	28	Katharine St. George*	Rep. Tuxedo Park
11	Victor A. Knox*	Rep. Sault Ste. Marie	29	J. Ernest Wharton*	Rep. Richmondville
12	John B. Bennett*	Rep. Ontonagon	30	Leo W. O'Brien*	Dem. Albany
13	Charles C. Diggs, Jr.*	Dem. Detroit	31	Dean P. Taylor*	Rep. Troy
14	Louis C. Rabaut*	Dem. Grosse Pointe Park	32	Bernard W. Kearney*	Rep. Gloversville
15	(see note)		33	Clarence E. Kilburn*	Rep. Malone
16	John Lesinski, Jr.*	Dem. Dearborn	34	William R. Williams*	Rep. Cassville
17	Martha W. Griffiths*	Dem. Detroit	35	R. Walter Rehman*	Rep. Tully
18	George A. Dondero*	Rep. Royal Oak	36	John Taber*	Rep. Auburn
MINNESOTA					
1	August H. Andresen*	Rep. Red Wing	37	W. Sterling Cole*	Rep. Bath
2	Joseph P. O'Hara*	Rep. Glencoe	38	Kenneth B. Keating*	Rep. Rochester
3	Roy W. Wier*	Dem. Minneapolis	39	Harold C. Oestertag*	Rep. Attica
4	Eugene J. McCarthy*	Dem. St. Paul	40	William E. Miller*	Rep. Lockport
5	Walter H. Judd*	Rep. Minneapolis	41	Edmund F. Radwan*	Rep. Buffalo
6	Fred Marshall*	Dem. Grove City, R.F.D.	42	John R. Pillon*	Rep. Lackawanna
7	H. Carl Andersen*	Rep. Tyler	43	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep. Dunkirk
8	John A. Blatnik*	Dem. Chisholm	NORTH CAROLINA		
9	Coya Knutson*	Dem. Oklee	1	Herbert C. Bonner*	Dem. Washington
(Democratic-Farm Labor is legal name of Democratic Party in Minnesota.)			2	L. H. Fountain*	Dem. Tarboro
MISSISSIPPI					
1	Thomas G. Abernethy*	Dem. Okolona	3	Graham A. Barden*	Dem. New Bern
2	Jamie L. Whitten*	Dem. Charleston	4	Harold D. Cooley*	Dem. Nashville
3	Frank E. Smith*	Dem. Greenwood	5	Thurmond Chatham*	Dem. Winston-Salem
4	John Bell Williams*	Dem. Raymond	6	Carl T. Durham*	Dem. Chapel Hill
5	Arthur Winstead*	Dem. Philadelphia	7	F. Ertel Carlyle*	Dem. Lumberton
6	William M. Colmer*	Dem. Pascagoula	8	Charles B. Deane*	Dem. Rockingham
MISSOURI					
1	Frank M. Karsten*	Dem. St. Louis	9	Hugh Q. Alexander*	Dem. Knoxville
2	Thomas B. Curtis*	Rep. Webster Groves	10	Charles R. Jonas*	Rep. Lincoln
3	Leonor K. Sullivan*	Dem. St. Louis	11	Woodrow W. Jones*	Dem. Rutherfordton
4	George Christopher*	Dem. Butler	12	George A. Shufford*	Dem. Asheville
5	Richard Bolling*	Dem. Kansas City	NORTH DAKOTA		
6	W. R. Hull, Jr.*	Dem. Weston	At Large		
7	Dewey Short*	Rep. Galena	Usher L. Burdick*	Rep.	Williston
8	A. S. J. Carnahan*	Dem. Ellsworth	Otto Krueger*	Rep.	Fessenden
9	Clarence Cannon*	Dem. Elsberry	OHIO		
10	Paul C. Jones*	Dem. Kennett	1	Gordon H. Scherer*	Rep. Cincinnati
11	Morgan M. Moulder*	Dem. Camdenton	2	William E. Hess*	Rep. Cincinnati
MONTANA					
1	Lee Metcalf*	Dem. Helena	3	Paul F. Schenck*	Rep. Dayton
2	Orvin B. Fjare*	Rep. Big Timber	4	Wm. M. McCulloch*	Rep. Piqua
NEBRASKA					
1	Phil Weaver*	Rep. Falls City	5	Cliff Clevenger*	Rep. Bryan
2	Jackson B. Chase*	Rep. Omaha	6	James G. Polk*	Dem. Highland
3	Robert D. Harrison*	Rep. Norfolk	7	Clarence J. Brown*	Rep. Blanchester
4	A. L. Miller*	Rep. Kimball	8	Jackson E. Betts*	Rep. Findlay
NEVADA					
At Large			9	Thomas L. Ashley*	Dem. Waterville
Clifton (Cliff) Young*	Rep.	Reno	10	Thomas A. Jenkins*	Rep. Ironton
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1	Chester E. Merrow*	Rep. Center Ossipee	11	Oliver P. Bolton*	Rep. Mentor
2	Perkins Bass*	Rep. Peterborough	12	John M. Vorys*	Rep. Columbus
NEW JERSEY					
1	Charles A. Wolcott*	Rep. Merchantville	13	A. D. Baumhart, Jr.*	Rep. Vermilion
2	T. Millet Hand*	Rep. Cape May City	14	William H. Ayres*	Rep. Akron
3	James C. Auchincloss*	Rep. Camden	15	John E. Henderson*	Rep. Cambridge
4	Frank Thompson, Jr.*	Dem. Trenton	16	Frank T. Bow*	Rep. Canton (R.F.D.)
5	P. Frelinghuysen, Jr.*	Rep. Morristown	17	J. Harry McGregor*	Rep. West Lafayette
6	Harrison Williams, Jr.*	Dem. Plainfield	18	Wayne L. Hays*	Dem. Flushing
7	William B. Wdnhall*	Rep. Saddle River	19	Michael J. Kirwan*	Dem. Yonestown
8	Gordon Canfield*	Rep. Paterson	20	Michael A. Felzhan*	Dem. Cleveland
9	Frank C. Osmer, Jr.*	Rep. Tenafly	21	Charles A. Vank*	Dem. Cleveland
10	Peter W. Rodino, Jr.*	Dem. Newark	22	Frances P. Bolton*	Rep. Lyndhurst
11	Hugh J. Addonizio*	Dem. Newark	23	Wm. E. Minshall*	Rep. Cleveland
12	Robert W. Keen*	Rep. Livingston	OKLAHOMA		
13	Alfred D. Steminski*	Dem. Jersey City	1	Page Belcher*	Rep. Enid
14	T. James Tumulty*	Dem. Jersey City	2	Ed Edmondson*	Dem. Muskogee
NEW MEXICO					
At Large			3	Carl Albert*	Dem. McAlester
Antonio M. Fernandez*	Dem.	Santa Fe	4	Tom Stead*	Dem. Shawnee
John J. Dempsey*	Dem.	Santa Fe	5	John Jarman*	Dem. Oklahoma City
NEW YORK					
1	Stuyvesant Wainwright*	Rep. East Hampton	6	Victor Wickersham*	Dem. Mangum
2	Steven B. Derouian*	Rep. Mineola	OREGON		
3	Frank J. Becker*	Rep. Lynbrook	1	Walter Norbald*	Rep. Stayton
4	Henry J. Latham*	Rep. Queens Village	2	Sam Coon*	Rep. Baker
5	Albert H. Bosch*	Rep. Richmond Hill	3	Edith Green*	Dem. Portland
6	Lester Holtzman*	Dem. Rego Park	4	Harris Ellsworth*	Rep. Roseburg
7	James J. Delaney*	Dem. L. I. City	PENNSYLVANIA		
8	Victor L. Anuso*	Dem. Brooklyn	1	William A. Barrett*	Dem. Philadelphia
9	Eugene J. Keogh*	Dem. Brooklyn	2	William T. Granahan*	Dem. Philadelphia
10	Edna F. Kelly*	Dem. Brooklyn	3	James A. Byrne*	Dem. Philadelphia
			4	Earl Chudoff*	Dem. Philadelphia
			5	William J. Green, Jr.*	Dem. Philadelphia
			6	Hugh D. Scott, Jr.*	Rep. Philadelphia
			7	Benjamin F. James*	Rep. Rosemont
			8	Carl C. King*	Rep. Morrisville
			9	Paul B. Dague*	Rep. Downingtown
			10	Joseph L. Carrigg*	Rep. Susquehanna
			11	Daniel J. Flood*	Dem. Wilkes-Barre
			12	Ivor D. Fenton*	Rep. Mahanoy City
			13	Samuel McConnell, Jr.*	Rep. Wynnewood
			14	George M. Rhodes*	Dem. Reading
			15	Francis E. Walter*	Dem. Easton
			16	Walter M. Mumma*	Rep. Harrisburg
			17	Alvin R. Bush*	Rep. Muncy

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
PENNSYLVANIA (continued)		
18	Richard M. Simpson*	Rep., Huntingdon
19	James M. Quigley	Dem., Camp Hill
20	James E. Van Zandt*	Rep., Altoona
21	Augustine B. Kelley*	Dem., Greensburg
22	John P. Saylor*	Rep., Johnstown
23	Leon R. Gavin*	Rep., Oil City
24	Carroll D. Kearns*	Rep., Farrell
25	Frank M. Clark	Dem., Bessemer
26	Thomas E. Morgan*	Dem., Fredericktown
27	James G. Fulton*	Rep., Pittsburgh
28	Herman Eberharster*	Dem., Pittsburgh
29	Robert J. Corbett*	Rep., Pittsburgh
30	(see note)	

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
RHODE ISLAND		
1	Alme J. Forand*	Dem., Cumberland
2	John E. Fogarty*	Dem., Harmony

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1	L. Mendel Rivers*	Dem., Charleston
2	John J. Riley*	Dem., Sumter
3	W. J. Bryan Dorn*	Dem., Greenville
4	Robert T. Ashmore*	Dem., Greenville
5	James P. Richards*	Dem., Lancaster
6	John L. McMillan*	Dem., Florence

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1	Harold O. Lovre*	Rep., Watertown
2	E. Y. Berry*	Rep., McLaughlin

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
TENNESSEE		
1	B. Carroll Reece*	Rep., Johnson City
2	Howard H. Baker*	Rep., Huntsville
3	James B. Frazier, Jr.*	Dem., Chattanooga
4	Joe L. Elvins*	Dem., Smithville
5	J. Percy Priest*	Dem., Nashville
6	Ross Bass	Dem., Paducah
7	Tom Murray*	Dem., Jackson
8	Jere Cooper*	Dem., Dyersburg
9	Clifford Davis*	Dem., Memphis

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
TEXAS		
1	Wright Patman*	Dem., Texarkana
2	Jack Brooks*	Dem., Beaumont
3	Brady Gentry*	Dem., Tyler
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem., Bonham
5	Bruce Alger	Rep., Dallas
6	Olin E. Teague*	Dem., College Station
7	John Dowdy*	Dem., Athens
8	Albert Thomas*	Dem., Houston
9	Clark W. Thompson*	Dem., Galveston
10	Homer Thornberry*	Dem., Austin
11	W. R. Poage*	Dem., Waco
12	Jim Wright	Dem., Weatherford
13	Frank Icard*	Dem., Wichita Falls
14	John J. Ball	Dem., Cuero
15	Joe M. Kilgore	Dem., McAllen
16	J. T. Rutherford	Dem., Odessa
17	Omar Burleson*	Dem., Anson
18	Walter Rogers*	Dem., Pampa
19	George Mahon*	Dem., Lubbock
20	Paul J. Kilday*	Dem., San Antonio
21	O. C. Fisher*	Dem., San Angelo

Vacancies—The 15th Michigan District became vacant by the death of Rep. John D. Dingell (D.); the 30th Pennsylvania District by the death of Rep. Vera Buchana (D.).

United States Government Agencies

(As of January 1, 1956)

Atomic Energy Commission—Commissioners: Lewis L. Strauss, chmn., Harold S. Vance, Thomas E. Murray, Dr. W. F. Libby, Dr. John von Neumann.

Civil Aeronautics Board—Members: Chan Gurney, acting chmn., Harmar D. Denny, Josh Lee, Joseph P. Adams, G. Joseph Minetti.

Civil Service Commission—Commissioners: Philip Young, chmn., George M. Moore, Frederick J. Lawton.

Farm Credit Administration—Governor: R. B. Toottell.

Federal Communications Commission—Commissioners: George C. McConaughy, chmn., Rosel H. Hyde, Edward M. Webster, Frieda B. Hennock, Robert T. Bartley, John C. Doerfer, Robert E. Lee.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—Chairman: H. Earl Cook.

Federal Mediation and Reconciliation Service—Director: Joseph F. Finnegan.

Federal Power Commission—Commissioners: Jerome K. Kuykendall, chmn., Claude L. Draper, vice chmn., Nelson Lee Smith, Seaborn L. Digby, Frederick Stueck.

Federal Reserve System—Chairman, Board of Governors: William McC. Martin, Jr.

Federal Trade Commission—Commissioners: Edward F. Howrey, chmn., Lowell B. Mason, James M. Mead, John W. Gwynne, Robert T. Secret.

General Services Administration—Administrator: Edmund F. Mansure.

Housing and Home Finance Agency—Administrator: Albert M. Cole.

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
AT LARGE		
UTAH		
1	Henry A. Dixon	Rep., Logan
2	William A. Dawson*	Rep., Salt Lake City
VERMONT		
AT LARGE		
1	Winston L. Prouty*	Rep., Newport City
VIRGINIA		
1	Edward Robeson, Jr.*	Dem., Newport News
2	Porter Hardy, Jr.*	Dem., Churchland
3	J. Vaughan Gary*	Dem., Richmond
4	Watkins M. Abblitt*	Dem., Appomattox
5	William M. Tuck*	Dem., South Boston
6	Richard H. Poff*	Rep., Radford
7	Burr P. Harrison*	Dem., Winchester
8	Howard W. Smith*	Dem., Broad Run
9	W. Pat Jennings	Dem., Marion
10	Joel T. Broyhill*	Rep., Arlington
WASHINGTON		
1	Thomas M. Pelly*	Rep., Seattle
2	Jack Westland*	Rep., Everett
3	Russell V. Mack*	Rep., Hoquiam
4	Hal Holmes*	Rep., Ellensburg
5	Walt Horan*	Rep., Wenatchee
6	Thor C. Tollefson*	Rep., Tacoma
AT LARGE		
1	Don Magnuson*	Dem., Seattle
WEST VIRGINIA		
1	Robert H. Mollohan*	Dem., Fairmont
2	Harley O. Staggers*	Dem., Keyser
3	Cleveland M. Bailey*	Dem., Clarksburg
4	M. (Burnie) Burnside	Dem., Huntington
5	Elizabeth Kee*	Dem., Bluefield
6	Robert C. Byrd*	Dem., Sophia
WISCONSIN		
1	Lawrence H. Smith*	Rep., Racine
2	Glenn R. Davis*	Rep., Waukesha
3	Gardner R. Withrow*	Rep., LaCrosse
4	Clement J. Zablocki*	Dem., Milwaukee
5	Henry S. Reuss	Dem., Milwaukee
6	William K. Van Pelt*	Rep., Fond du Lac
7	Melvin R. Laird*	Rep., Marshfield
8	John W. Byrnes*	Rep., Green Bay
9	Lester R. Johnson*	Dem., Black River Falls
10	Alvin E. O'Konski*	Rep., Mercer
WYOMING		
AT LARGE		
1	E. Keith Thomson	Rep., Cheyenne
ALASKA—Delegate		
1	E. L. (Bob) Bartlett*	Dem., Juneau
HAWAII—Delegate		
1	Mrs. J. R. Farrington*	Rep., Honolulu
PUERTO RICO—Resident Commissioner		
1	Antonio Fernos-Isern*	Dem., Santurce

Interstate Commerce Commission—Commissioners: Richard F. Mitchell, chmn., J. Haden Allredge, J. Monroe Johnson, Martin Kelso Elliott, Anthony F. Arpaia, Owen Clarke, Howard G. Freas, Kenneth H. Tuggle, John H. Winchell, Everett Hutchinson.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—Chairman: Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker.

National Labor Relations Board—Chairman: Guy Farmer.

National Mediation Board—Members: Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., chmn., Leverett Edwards, Robert O. Boyd.

Railroad Retirement Board—Chairman: Raymond J. Kelly.

Securities and Exchange Commission—Commissioners: Ralph H. Demmler, chmn., Paul R. Rowen, Clarence H. Adams, J. Sinclair Armstrong, A. Jackson Goodwin, Jr.

Selective Service System—Director: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

Small Business Administration—Administrator: Wendell B. Barnes.

Tariff Commission, United States—Chairman: Edgar B. Brossard.

Tennessee Valley Authority—Board of Directors: Herbert D. Vogel, chmn., Raymond R. Paty, Harry A. Curtis.

United States Information Agency—Director: Theodore C. Streibert.

Veterans Administration—Administrator: H. V. Higley.

Ambassadors and Ministers

(As of January 1, 1956)

Countries	Envoys from United States to—	Envoys to United States from—
Afghanistan	Angus Ward, A.	Mr. Mohammad Kabir Ludin, A.
Argentina	Alfred F. Nuef, A.	Sr. Dr. Hipolito J. Paz, A.
Australia	Amos J. Peaslee, A.	The Honorable Sir Percy Spender, A.
Austria	Llewellyn E. Thompson, A.	Dr. Karl Gruber, A.
Belgium	Frederick M. Alger, Jr., A.	Baron Silvercrucys, A.
Bolivia	Gerald A. Drew, A.	Sr. Don Victor Andrade, A.
Brazil	James Clement Dunn, A.	Mr. João Carlos Muniz, A.
Burma	Joseph C. Satterthwaite, A.	Mr. James Barrington, A.
Cambodia	Robert McClintock, A.	Mr. Nong Kimmy, A.
Canada	R. Douglas Stuart, A.	Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, A.
Ceylon	Phillip K. Crowe, A.	Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene, A.
Chile	Willard L. Beaulac, A.	Sr. Anibal Jara, A.
China	Karl L. Rankin, A.	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, A.
Colombia	Philip W. Bonsal, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Eduardo Zuleta-Angel, A.
Costa Rica	Robert F. Woodward, A.	Sr. Don Fernando Fournier, A.
Cuba	Arthur Gardner, A.	Sr. Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, A.
Czechoslovakia	U. Alexis Johnson, A.	Dr. Karel Petzelka, A.
Denmark	Robert D. Coe, A.	Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, A.
Dominican Rep.	William T. Pfeiffer, A.	Sr. Dr. Joaquin E. Salazar, A.
Ecuador	Sheldon T. Mills, A.	Sr. Dr. Jose R. Chiriboga, A.
Egypt	Henry A. Byroade, A.	Dr. Ahmed Hussein, A.
El Salvador	Thomas C. Mann, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Hector David Castro, A.
Estonia	Joseph Simonson, A.	Mr. Johannes Kalv, Acting Consul Gen.
Ethiopia		Mr. Yilma Deressa, A.
Finland	John D. Hickerson, A.	Mr. Johan A. Nykopp, A.
France	C. Douglas Dillon, A.	Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville, A.
Germany	James B. Conant, A.	Mr. Heinz L. Krekeler, A.
Great Britain	Wintthrop W. Aldrich, A.	Sir Roger Makins, A.
Greece	Cavendish W. Cannon, A.	Mr. George V. Melas, A.
Guatemala	Edward J. Sparks, A.	Colonel José Louis Cruz-Salazar, A.
Haiti	Roy Taseo Davis, A.	Mr. Jacques Léger, A.
Honduras	Whiting Willauer, A.	General Carlos Izaguirre, A.
Hungary	Christian M. Ravndal, M.	Mr. Karoly Szarka, A.
Iceland	John J. Muccio, A.	Mr. Thor Thors, M.
India	John Sherman Cooper, A.	Mr. Gaganvihar Lalubhai Mehta, A.
Indonesia	Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., A.	Mr. Moekarto Notowidigdo, A.
Iran (Persia)	Selden Chapin, A.	Dr. Ali Amini, A.
Iraq	Waldemar J. Calman, A.	Dr. Mousa Al-Shabandar, A.
Ireland (Eire)	William Howard Taft, 3rd, A.	Mr. John Joseph Hearne, A.
Israel	Edward B. Lawson, A.	Mr. Abba Eban, A.
Italy	Clare Boothe Luce, A.	Signor Manlio Brosio, A.
Japan	John M. Allison, A.	Mr. Sadao Iguchi, A.
Jordan	Lester D. Mallory, A.	Mr. Abdul Monem Rifai, A.
Korea		Dr. You Chan Yang, A.
Laos	Charles W. Yost, A.	Mr. Ourot R. Souvannavong, A.
Latvia		Dr. Arnolds Spekke, M.
Lebanon	Donald R. Heath, A.	Dr. Victor A. Khouri, A.
Liberia	Richard Lee Jones, A.	Mr. Clarence L. Lugo Simpson, A.
Libya	John L. Tappin, A.	Mr. Saddigh Muntasser, A.
Lithuania		Mr. Povilas Zadeikis, M.
Luxembourg	Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., A.	Mr. Hugues Le Gallais, A. E. and P.
Mexico	Francis White, A.	Sr. Don Manuel Tello, A.
Morocco	Julius C. Holmes, Dep. Agt., M.	
Nepal	John Sherman Cooper, A.	General Shanker Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, A.
Netherlands	H. Freeman Matthews, A.	Dr. J. H. van Rotjen, A.
New Zealand	Robert C. Hendrickson, A.	Sr. Leslie Munro, A.
Nicaragua	Thomas E. Whelen, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Guillermo Servilla-Sacassa, A.
Norway	L. Corrin Strong, A.	Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstjerne, A.
Pakistan	Horace A. Hildreth, A.	Syed Amlad Ali, A.
Panama	Julian F. Harrington, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Joaquín José Vallarino, A.
Paraguay	Arthur A. Ageton, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Guillermo Enciso-Velloso, A.
Peru	Ellis O. Briggs, A.	Sr. Don Fernando Berckemeyer, A.
Philippines	Homer Ferguson, A.	Sr. Raul T. Leuterio, M.
Poland	Joseph E. Jacobs, A.	Mr. Romuald Spasowski, A.
Portugal	James C. H. Bonbright, A.	Sr. Luis Esteves Fernandes, A.
Rumania	Robert H. Thayer, M.	Mr. Anton Moisescu, M.
Saudi Arabia	George Wadsworth, A.	Sheikh Abdullah Al-Kharyyal, A.
Spain	John Lodge, A.	Sr. Don José M. de Arelliza, A.
Sweden	John M. Cabot, A.	Mr. Erik Boheman, A.
Switzerland	Miss Frances E. Willis, A.	Mr. Henry de Torrenté, M.
Syria	James S. Moose, Jr., A.	Dr. Farid Zeineddine, A.
Thailand	Max Waldo Bishop, A.	Mr. Pote Sarasin, A.
Turkey	Avra M. Warren, A.	Mr. Haydar Gök, A.
Un. of So. Africa	Edward T. Wallis, A.	Dr. J. E. Holloway, A.
U.S.S.R.	Charles E. Bohlen, A.	Mr. Georgi N. Zaroubin, A.
Uruguay	Dempster McIntosh, A.	Sr. Dr. José A. Mora, A.
Venezuela	Fletcher Warren, A.	Sr. Dr. César Gonzáles, A.
Viet-Nam	G. Frederick Reinhardt, A.	Mr. Tran Van Chuong, A.
Yemen	George Wadsworth, M.	Sayed Abdurrahman Ibn Abdussamed Abu-Taleb, Charge d'Affaires
Yugoslavia	James W. Riddleberger, A.	Mr. Leo Mates, A.

GOVERNORS AND STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

(As of January 1, 1956)

State	Capital	Governor and politics	Term Years	Expires	Annual Salary
Alabama	Montgomery	James E. Folsom, D.	4	Jan. 1959	\$12,000
Arizona	Phoenix	Ernest W. McFarland, D	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Arkansas	Little Rock	Orval Faubus, D.	2	Jan. 1957	10,000
California	Sacramento	Goodwin J. Knight, R.	4	Jan. 1959	25,000
Colorado	Denver	Ed. C. Johnson, D.	2	Jan. 1957	17,500
Connecticut	Hartford	Abraham Ribicoff, D	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
Delaware	Dover	J. Caleb Boggs, R.	4	Jan. 1957	12,000
Florida	Tallahassee	LeRoy Collins, D	4	Jan. 1957	20,000
Georgia	Atlanta	Marvin Griffin, D.	4	Jan. 1959	12,000
Idaho	Boise	Robert Smylie, R.	4	Jan. 1959	10,000
Illinois	Springfield	Wm. G. Stratton, R.	4	Jan. 1957	25,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	George N. Craig, R.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
Iowa	Des Moines	Leo A. Hoegh, R.	2	Jan. 1957	12,000
Kansas	Topeka	Fred Hall, R.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	Albert B. Chandler, D.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Robert F. Kennon, D.	4	Dec. 1959	15,000
Maine	Augusta	Edmund S. Muskie, D.	2	Jan. 1957	10,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Theodore McKeldin, R.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
Massachusetts	Boston	Christian A. Herter, R.	2	Jan. 1957	20,000
Michigan	Lansing	G. Mennen Williams, D.	2	Jan. 1957	22,500
Minnesota	St. Paul	Orville L. Freeman, D-FL	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Mississippi	Jackson	James P. Coleman, D.	4	Jan. 1960	15,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Phil M. Donnelly, D.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Montana	Helena	J. Hugo Aronson, R.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Nebraska	Lincoln	Victor E. Anderson, R.	2	Jan. 1957	11,000
Nevada	Carson City	Charles H. Russell, R.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
New Hampshire	Concord	Lane Dwinell, R.	2	Jan. 1957	12,000
New Jersey	Trenton	Robert Meyner, D.	4	Jan. 1958	30,000
New Mexico	Santa Fe	John F. Simms, Jr., D	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
New York	Albany	Averell Harriman, D.	4	Jan. 1959	50,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Luther H. Hodges, D.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	Norman Brundage, R.	2	Jan. 1957	9,000
Ohio	Columbus	Frank J. Lausche, D.	2	Jan. 1957	20,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Raymond Gary, D.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
Oregon	Salem	Paul Petterson, R.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	George M. Leader, D.	4	Jan. 1959	25,000
Rhode Island	Providence	Dennis J. Roberts, D.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
South Carolina	Columbia	George B. Timmerman, Jr., D	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Joe J. Foss, R.	2	Jan. 1957	12,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Frank G. Clement, D.	4	Jan. 1959	12,000
Texas	Austin	Allan Shivers, D.	2	Jan. 1957	(a)
Utah	Salt Lake City	J. Bracken Lee, R.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Joseph B. Johnson, R.	2	Jan. 1957	11,500
Virginia	Richmond	Thomas B. Stanley, D.	4	Jan. 1958	17,500
Washington	Olympia	Arthur B. Langlie, R.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
West Virginia	Charleston	William C. Marland, D.	4	Jan. 1957	12,500
Wisconsin	Madison	Walter J. Kohler, R.	2	Jan. 1957	14,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Milward L. Simpson, R.	4	Jan. 1959	12,000

Territories and Possessions

Alaska (b)	Juneau	B. Frank Heintzleman, R.	4	Apr. 1957	15,000
Guam	Agana	Ford Q. Eivldge, R.	4	Mar. 1957	13,125
Hawaii (b)	Honolulu	Samuel Wilder King, R.	4	Feb. 1957	16,000
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Luis Munoz-Marin, D.	4	Jan. 1957	10,600
Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	Walter A. Gordon.	(d)		15,000

(a) Was \$12,000; due to Constitutional Amendment adopted Nov. 2, 1954, salary will be set by the Legislature. (b) Nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. (c) Raised by Legislature to \$20,000 but Governor did not accept increase; will apply when a new Governor takes office. (d) Appointed by the President.

Official Staffs of States and Territories

Alabama

Governor—James E. Folsom, D., \$12,000.
 Lt. Governor—W. G. Hardwick, D., \$30 per day, plus mileage 1 way.
 Sec. of State—Mary Texas Hurt, D., \$6,000.
 Comptroller—John Graves, D., \$6,900.
 Atty. General—John Patterson, D., \$10,000.
 Treasurer—John Brandon, D., \$6,000.
 Auditor—Mrs. Agnes Baggett, D., \$6,000.
 Supt. of Educ.—Austin Meadows, D., \$10,000

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in May, at Montgomery. Members receive \$30 per day during legislative sessions, plus travel allowance of 10¢ per mile (one time).
 Senate—Dem., 35 (total)
 House—Dem., 100 (total)

Arizona

Governor—Ernest W. McFarland, D., \$15,000.
 Sec. of State—Wesley Bolin, D., \$7,200.
 Auditor—Jewel W. Jordan, D., \$8,400.
 Atty. General—Robert Morrison, D., \$10,000.
 Treasurer—E. T. Williams, D., \$6,600.
 Supt. Public Instruc.—C. L. Harkins, D., \$9,600.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Phoenix. Members receive \$8 per day plus subsistence of \$17. They are also allowed mileage at the rate of 20¢ per mile one way.
 Senate—Dem., 26; Rep., 2. Total, 28.
 House—Dem., 60; Rep., 20. Total, 80.

Arkansas

Governor—Orval Faubus, D., \$10,000.
 Lt. Governor—Nathan Gordon, D., \$2,500.
 Sec. of State—C. G. Hall, D., \$6,000.
 Auditor—J. Oscar Humphrey, D., \$5,000.
 Atty. General—Tom Gentry, D., \$6,000.
 Treasurer—J. Vance Clayton, D., \$5,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Little Rock. Members receive \$1,200 for each two-year period.
 Senate—Dem., 35 (total).
 House—Dem., 97; Rep., 2; Ind., 1. Total, 100.

California

Governor—Goodwin J. Knight, R., \$25,000.
 Lt. Governor—Harold J. Jordan, R., \$12,000.
 Sec. of State—Frank M. Jordan, R., \$12,000.
 Controller—Robert C. Kirkwood, R., \$12,000.
 Atty. General—Edmund G. Brown, D., \$23,000.
 Treasurer—Charles G. Johnson, R., \$12,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Roy Simpson, N-P., \$15,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets in general sessions, odd years, in January; budget sessions, even years, in March, at Sacramento. Members receive \$6,000 annually, plus mileage and \$14 daily expenses while attending sessions.
 Senate—Dem., 18; Rep. 22. Total, 40.
 Assembly—Dem., 32; Rep., 44. Vac., 4. Total, 80.

Colorado

Governor—Edwin C. Johnson, D., \$17,500.
 Lt. Governor—Stephen McNichols, D., \$3,600.
 Sec. of State—George J. Baker, D., \$8,000.
 Auditor—Homer F. Bedford, D., \$8,000.
 Atty. General—Duke Dunbar, R., \$9,000.
 Treasurer—Earle E. Ewing, R., \$8,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Denver. Members receive \$3,600 for the biennium; also allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses.
 Senate—Rep., 20; Dem., 15. Total, 35.
 House—Rep., 36; Dem., 29. Total, 65.

Connecticut

Governor—Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., \$15,000.
 Lt. Governor—Charles W. Jewett, R., \$5,000.
 Sec. of State—Mildred P. Allen, R., \$8,000.
 Comptroller—Fred R. Zeller, R., \$8,000.
 Atty. General—John J. Bracken, R., \$12,500.
 Treasurer—John Ottaviano, Jr., R., \$8,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Hartford. Members receive \$600 per session.
 Senate—Rep., 16; Dem., 19. Vac., 1. Total, 36.
 House—Rep., 183; Dem., 91; Ind., 3; Vac., 2. Total, 279.

Delaware

Governor—J. Caleb Boggs, R., \$12,000.
 Lt. Governor—John W. Rollins, R., \$1,000.
 Sec. of State—John N. McDowell, Jr., \$8,000.
 Auditor—Clifford E. Hall, D., \$6,000.
 Atty. General—John A. Craven, D., \$7,500.
 Treasurer—Howard Dickerson, D., \$6,000.
 Insurance Comm.—Harry Smith, D., \$6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Dover. Members receive \$1,000 biennially.
 Senate—Rep., 5; Dem., 12. Total, 17.
 House—Rep., 8; Dem., 27. Total, 35.

Florida

Governor—LeRoy Collins, D., \$20,000.
 Sec. of State—R. A. Gray, D., \$15,000.
 Comptroller—Clarence M. Gay, D., \$15,000.
 Atty. General—Richard W. Ervin, D., \$15,000.
 Treasurer—J. Edwin Larson, D., \$15,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Tom D. Bailey, D., \$15,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in April, at Tallahassee. Members receive \$100 per month.
 Senate—Dem., 37; Rep., 1. Total, 38.
 House—Dem., 89; Rep., 6. Total, 95.

Georgia

Governor—Marvin Griffin, D., \$12,000.
 Lt. Governor—S. Ernest Vandiver, D., \$2,000.
 Sec. of State—Ben W. Fortson, Jr., D., \$7,500.
 Comptroller General—Zach D. Cravey, D., \$7,500.
 Atty. General—Eugene Cook, D., \$7,500.
 Supt. of Schools—M. D. Collins, D., \$7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, at Atlanta. Members receive \$10 per day plus \$20 per day expenses.
 Senate—Dem., 53; Rep., 1. Total, 54.
 House—Dem., 202; Rep., 3. Total, 205.

Idaho

Governor—Robert E. Smylie, R., \$10,000.
 Lt. Governor—J. Berkeley Larsen, R., \$15 per day expenses. Serves for 60 days only. In absence of Governor acts in his stead and draws regular pay of Governor.

Sec. of State—Ira H. Masters, D., \$6,500.
 Auditor—N. P. Nielson, R., \$6,500.
 Atty. General—Graydon Smith, R., \$7,500.
 Treasurer—Ruth Moon, D., \$6,500.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Alton B. Jones, R., \$6,500.
 Inspector of Mines—G. A. McDowell, R., \$6,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Boise. Members receive \$10 per day served, plus \$5 per day expenses.
 Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 20. Total, 44.
 House—Rep., 36; Dem., 23. Total, 59.

Illinois

Governor—William G. Stratton, R., \$25,000.
 Lieut. Governor—John W. Chapman, R., \$12,500.
 Sec. of State—Chas. F. Carpenter, R., \$16,000.
 Auditor—Orville E. Hodge, R., \$16,000.
 Atty. General—Latham Castle, R., \$16,000.
 Treasurer—Warren E. Wright, R., \$16,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Vernon Nickell, R., \$16,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Springfield. Members receive \$10,000 for the biennium.
 Senate—Rep., 32; Dem., 19. Total, 51.
 House—Rep., 79; Dem., 74. Total, 153.

Indiana

Governor—George N. Craig, R., \$15,000, plus \$12,000 expenses.
 Lt. Governor—Harold W. Handley, R., \$11,500; also \$1,800 per year as President of Senate, plus \$5 per day during legislative sessions.

Sec. of State—Crawford F. Parker, R., \$11,500.
 Auditor—Curtis E. Rardin, R., \$11,500.
 Atty. General—Edwin K. Steers, R., \$11,500.
 Treasurer—John Peters, R., \$11,500.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Wilbur Young, R., \$11,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Indianapolis. Members receive \$1,800 per year, and 20c per mile for one round trip for a session.
 Senate—Rep., 35; Dem., 14. Vac., 1. Total, 50.
 House—Rep., 63; Dem., 37. Total, 100.

Iowa

Governor—Leo A. Hoegh, R., \$12,000.
 Lt. Governor—Leo Elthon, R., \$4,000 per session.
 Sec. of State—Melvin D. Synhorst, R., \$7,500.
 Auditor—Chet B. Akers, R., \$7,500.
 Atty. General—Dayton Countryman, R., \$8,500.
 Treasurer—M. L. Abrahamson, R., \$7,500.
 Sec. of Agriculture—Clyde Spry, R., \$7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Des Moines. Members receive \$2,000 and Speaker of House \$4,000 per session.
 Senate—Rep., 44; Dem., 6. Total, 50.
 House—Rep., 90; Dem., 18. Total, 108.

Kansas

Governor—Fred Hall, R., \$15,000.
 Lt. Governor—John McCuish, R., \$2,400.
 Sec. of State—Paul R. Shanahan, R., \$7,500.
 Auditor—George Robb, R., \$7,500.
 Atty. General—Harold R. Fatzler, R., \$8,000.
 Treasurer—Richard T. Fadely, R., \$7,500.
 Supt. Pub. Instr.—Adel Throckmorton, R., \$8,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January, at Topeka. Sessions in even years limited to 30 days for budget matters. Members receive \$5 per day, plus \$7 for expenses. Limit, \$300 per session, does not apply to expense allowance.
 Senate—Rep., 35; Dem., 5. Total, 40.
 House—Rep., 89; Dem., 36. Total, 125.

Kentucky

Governor—Albert B. Chandler, D., \$15,000; \$6,000 for operating mansion and incidental expenses.
 Lt. Governor—Emerson Beauchamp, D., \$7,500, and \$30 a day during sessions.
 Sec. of State—Chas. K. O'Connell, D., \$9,000.
 Auditor—T. Herbert Tinsley, D., \$9,000.
 Atty. General—J. D. Buckman, Jr., D., \$11,500.
 Treasurer—Pearl Frances Runyon, D., \$9,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Wendell Butler, D., \$11,500.
 Comm. of Agriculture—Ben E. Adams, \$11,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January, at Frankfort. Members receive \$25 per day during session; presiding officers, \$30.
 Senate—Dem., 28; Rep., 10. Total, 38.
 House—Dem., 79; Rep., 21. Total, 100.

Louisiana

Governor—Robert F. Kennon, D., \$18,000.
 Lt. Governor—C. E. Barham, D., \$7,500.
 Sec. of State—Wade O. Martin, Jr., D., \$16,800.
 Auditor—Allison R. Kolb, D., \$10,000.
 Atty. General—Fred S. LeBlanc, D., \$12,500.
 Treasurer—A. P. Tugwell, D., \$10,000.
 Supt. of Education—Shelby M. Jackson, D., \$12,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years (60 calendar days) and odd years (30 calendar days in May), at Baton Rouge. Members receive \$30 per day and mileage during the 60 days session of 10c a mile for 8 round trips. When the Legislature is not in session, members receive \$150 per month as an expense allowance.
 Senate—Dem., 39 (total).
 House—Dem., 101 (total).

Maine

Governor—Edmund S. Muskie, D., \$10,000.
 Sec. of State—Harold J. Goss, \$8,000.
 Auditor—Fred M. Berry, R., \$8,000.
 Atty. General—Frank F. Harding, \$8,000.
 Treasurer—Frank S. Carpenter, \$6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Augusta. Members receive \$1,000 per session; presiding officers, \$1,150.
 Senate—Rep., 27; Dem., 6. Total, 33.
 House—Rep., 117; Dem., 32. Vac., 2. Total, 151.

Maryland

Governor—Theodore McKeldin, R., \$15,000.
 Sec. of State—Blanchard Randall, R., \$10,000.
 Auditor—James L. Benson, R., \$9,000.
 Comptroller—J. Millard Tawes, D., \$12,000.
 Atty. General—C. Ferdinand Sybert, D., \$12,000.
 Treasurer—Hooper S. Miles, D., \$2,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, even years in February, at Annapolis. Members receive \$1,800 per year; Speaker of House and President of Senate, each \$2,050 per year.

Senate—Dem., 21; Rep., 25. Total, 29.

House—Dem., 98; Rep., 25. Total, 123.

Massachusetts

Governor—Christian A. Herter, R., \$20,000.

Lt. Governor—Sumner G. Whittier, R., \$11,000.

Sec. of the Commonwealth—Edward J. Cronin, D., \$11,000.

Atty. General—George Fingold, R., \$15,000.

Auditor—Thomas J. Buckley, R., \$11,000.

Treasurer—John F. Kennedy, D., \$11,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January, at Boston. Members receive \$4,500 per session, plus travel expenses.

Senate—Rep., 21; Dem., 19. Total, 40.

House—Rep., 111; Dem., 127. Vac., 2. Total, 240.

Michigan

Governor—G. Mennen Williams, D., \$22,500.

Lt. Governor—Phillip A. Hart, D., \$3,500 plus \$2,900 as President of Senate.

Sec. of State—James M. Hare, D., \$12,500.

Auditor General—Victor Targonski, D., \$12,500.

Atty. General—Thos. M. Kavanagh, D., \$12,500.

Treasurer—Sanford A. Brown, D., \$12,500.

Supt. Public Instr.—Clair L. Taylor, R., \$12,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Lansing. Members receive \$4,000 per year plus \$1,000 expenses.

Senate—Rep., 23; Dem., 11. Total, 34.

House—Rep., 59; Dem., 51. Total, 110.

Minnesota

Governor—Orville L. Freeman, D-FL., \$15,000.

Lt. Governor—Karl F. Rolvaag, D-FL., \$3,000.

Sec. of State—Joseph L. Donovan, D-FL., \$11,000.

Auditor—Stafford King, R., \$11,000.

Atty. Gen.—Miles Lord, D-FL., \$13,000.

Treasurer—Arthur Hansen, D-FL., \$11,000.

(Democratic-Farmer-Labor is the legal name of the Democratic Party in Minnesota.)

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at St. Paul. Members received \$3,000 per session.

Senate—67, elected without party designation.

House—131, elected without party designation.

Mississippi

Governor—James P. Coleman, D., \$15,000.

Lt. Governor—Carroll Gartin, D., \$3,000 per regular session.

Sec. of State—Heber Ladner, D., \$8,250.

Auditor—E. B. Golding, D., \$8,250.

Atty. General—Joe T. Patterson, D., \$10,000.

Treasurer—Robert D. Morrow, D., \$8,250.

Supt. Public Education—J. M. Tubb, D., \$8,250.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January, at Jackson. Members receive \$2,000 per regular session.

Senate—Dem., 49 (total).

House—Dem., 140. (total).

Missouri

Governor—Phil M. Donnelly, D., \$10,000.

Lt. Governor—James T. Blair, Jr., D., \$7,500.

Sec. of State—Walter H. Toberman, D., \$7,500.

Auditor—Haskell Holman, D., \$7,500.

Atty. General—John M. Dalton, D., \$7,500.

Treasurer—George Hubert Bates, D., \$7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Jefferson City. Members \$125 per month and mileage allowance.

Senate—Rep., 15; Dem., 19. Total, 34.

House—Rep., 60; Dem., 97. Total, 157.

Montana

Governor—J. Hugo Aronson, R., \$10,000.

Lt. Governor—George M. Gosman, R., \$12 per day while serving as President of the Senate and the same salary as the Governor while serving as Acting Governor.

Sec. of State—S. C. Arnold, R., \$7,500.

Auditor—John J. Holmes, D., \$5,000.

Atty. General—Arnold H. Olsen, D., \$7,500.

Treasurer—Edna J. Hinman, R., \$5,000.

Supt. Public Instr.—Mary M. Condon, D., \$6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Helena. Members receive \$10 per day while in session.

Senate—Rep., 33; Dem., 23. Total, 56.

House—Rep., 45; Dem., 49. Total, 94.

Nebraska

Governor—Victor E. Anderson, R., \$11,000.

Sec. of State—Frank Marsh, R., \$6,500.

Auditor—Ray C. Johnson, R., \$6,500.

Atty. General—Clarence S. Beck, R., \$6,500.

Treasurer—Ralph W. Hill, R., \$6,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Lincoln. Members receive \$872 per year and traveling expenses, once, to and from the session.

Unicameral body composed of 43 members who are classed as Senators.

Nevada

Governor—Charles H. Russell, R., \$15,000 plus \$7,600 for mansion maintenance.

Lt. Governor—Rex Bell, R., \$50 per month, plus \$17 per day during sessions of 60 days (as presiding officer). When acting as Governor, \$15 per day.

Sec. of State—John Koontz, D., \$8,000.

Controller—Peter Merlaldo, R., \$8,000.

Atty. General—Harvey Dickerson, D., \$8,400.

Treasurer—Dan W. Franks, D., \$8,000.

Supt. Public Instr.—Glen A. Duncan, N-P., \$9,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Carson City. Members receive \$15 per day plus \$8 per diem while in session.

Senate—Rep., 13; Dem., 4. Total, 17.

Assembly—Rep., 18; Dem., 29. Total, 47.

New Hampshire

Governor—Lane Dwinell, R., \$12,000.

Sec. of State—Enoch D. Fuller, R., \$8,050.

Comptroller—Arthur E. Bean, R., \$10,350.

Atty. General—Louis C. Wyman, R., \$10,350.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Concord. Members receive \$200; presiding officers, \$250.

Senate—Rep., 18; Dem., 6. Total, 24.

House—Rep., 264; Dem., 135. Total, 399.

New Jersey

Governor—Robert Meyner, D., \$30,000.

Secy. of State—Edward J. Patten, D., \$13,000.

Atty. Gen.—Grover Richman, Jr., D., \$20,000.

Treasurer—Robert L. Finley, act., \$18,000.

Auditor—Frank Dorand, R., \$10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Trenton. Members receive \$5,000 per year except President of Senate and Speaker of Assembly. Salary $\frac{1}{3}$ more by virtue of their office.

Senate—Rep., 14; Dem., 7. Total, 21.

Assembly—Rep., 40; Dem., 20. Total, 60.

New Mexico

Governor—John F. Simms, Jr., D., \$15,000.

Lt. Governor—Joseph M. Montoya, D., \$40 p.d. when presiding over the Senate; \$41 p.d. when Acting Governor.

Sec. of State—Natalie Smith Buck, D., \$8,400.

Auditor—J. D. Hannah, D., \$8,400.

Atty. General—Richard H. Robinson, D., \$10,000.

Treasurer—Joseph B. Grant, D., \$8,400.

Supt. Public Instr.—Georgia L. Lusk, D., \$9,000.

Comm. Public Lands—E. S. Walker, D., \$10,900.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years in January, at Santa Fe, for 60 days. Members receive \$20 p.d. while in session.

Senate—Rep., 9; Dem., 22. Total, 31.

House—Rep., 4; Dem., 51. Total, 55.

(Note: House membership to be increased from 55 to 66 at 1956 General Election.)

New York

Governor—Averell Harriman, D., \$50,000.

Lt. Governor—George B. De Luca, D., \$20,000.

Sec. of State—Caroline G. DeSapio, D., \$17,000.

Comptroller—Arthur Levitt, D., \$25,000.

Atty. General—Jacob K. Javits, R., \$25,000.

(For complete list of officials see p. 77)

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Albany. Members receive \$7,500 per year.

Senate—Rep., 34; Dem., 24. Total, 58.

Assembly—Rep., 90; Dem., 60. Total, 150.

North Carolina

Governor—Luther H. Hodges, D., \$15,000.

Lt. Governor—(vacant until next general election) \$2,100 per year, plus \$20 per day not to exceed 90 days per regular session.

Sec. of State—Thad Eure, D., \$10,000.

Auditor—Henry L. Bridges, D., \$10,000.

Atty. General—William B. Rodman, Jr., D., \$12,080.

Treasurer—Edwin Gill, D., \$10,000.

Supt. Public Instr.—Charles F. Carroll, D., \$10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Raleigh. Members receive \$15 per day not to exceed 90 days

Senate—Dem., 49; Rep., 1. Total, 50.

House—Dem., 110; Rep., 10. Total, 120.

North Dakota

Governor—Norman Brunsdale, R., \$9,000.
 Lt. Governor—C. P. Dahl, R., \$1,000.
 Sec. of State—Ben Meier, R., \$5,000.
 Auditor—Berta E. Baker, R., \$5,000.
 Atty. General—Leslie B. Burgum, R., \$7,500.
 Treasurer—Albert Jacobson, R., \$5,000.
 Supt. Public Instruction—M. F. Peterson, N-P.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Bismarck. Members receive \$5 per day.
 House—Rep., 111; Dem., 2. Total, 113.
 Senate—Rep., 46; Dem., 3. Total, 49.

Ohio

Governor—Frank J. Lausche, D., \$20,000.
 Lt. Governor—John W. Brown, R., \$6,000.
 Sec. of State—Ted W. Brown, R., \$12,000.
 Auditor—James A. Rhodes, R., \$12,000.
 Atty. General—G. William O'Neill, R., \$12,000.
 Treasurer—Roger W. Tracy, R., \$12,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—R. M. Eyman, D., \$10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Columbus. Members receive \$3,200 per year and mileage.
 Senate—Rep., 21; Dem., 12. Total, 33.
 House—Rep., 89; Dem., 47. Total, 136.

Oklahoma

Governor—Raymond Gary, D., \$15,000.
 Lt. Governor—Cowboy Pink Williams, D., \$3,600.
 Sec. of State—Andy Anderson, D., \$6,000.
 Auditor—A. S. J. Shaw, D., \$6,000.
 Atty. General—Mac G. Williamson, D., \$12,000.
 Treasurer—John D. Conner, D., \$7,200.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Oliver Hodge, D., \$12,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Oklahoma City. Members receive \$15 per day for not more than 75 days while in session, and \$100 per month when not in session.
 Senate—Dem., 39; Rep., 5. Total, 44.
 House—Dem., 102; Rep., 19. Total, 121.

Oregon

Governor—Paul L. Patterson, R., \$15,000.
 Sec. of State—Earl T. Newbry, R., \$15,000.
 Atty. General—Robert Y. Thornton, D., \$10,000.
 Treasurer—Sig Unander, R., \$10,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Rex Putnam, N-P., \$10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Salem. Members receive \$600 per year.
 Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 6. Total, 30.
 House—Rep., 35; Dem., 25. Total, 60.

Pennsylvania

Governor—George M. Leader, D., \$25,000.
 Lt. Governor—Roy E. Furman, D., \$15,000.
 Sec. of the Commonwealth—James A. Finnegan, D., \$15,000.
 Auditor General—Charles R. Barber, R., \$15,000.
 Atty. General—Herbert B. Cohen, D., \$15,000.
 Treasurer—Weidon B. Heyburn, R., \$15,000.
 Sec. Internal Affairs—Genevieve Blatt, D., \$15,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Harrisburg. Members receive \$3,000 per session.
 Senate—Rep., 26; Dem., 24. Total, 50.
 House—Rep., 98; Dem., 112. Total, 210.

Rhode Island

Governor—Dennis J. Roberts, D., \$15,000.
 Lt. Governor—John S. McKiernan, D., \$5,000.
 Sec. of State—Armand H. Cote, D., \$9,000.
 Atty. General—William E. Powers, D., \$11,000.
 Treasurer—Raymond H. Hawksley, D., \$9,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Providence. Members receive \$5 per day for 60 days (the Speaker, \$10), also a travel allowance of 8¢ per mile.
 Senate—Rep., 22; Dem., 22. Total, 44.
 House—Rep., 33; Dem., 67. Total, 100.

South Carolina

Governor—Geo. B. Timmerman, Jr., D., \$15,000.
 Lt. Governor—Ernest F. Hollings, D., \$1,000.
 Sec. of State—O. Frank Thornton, D., \$10,000.
 Comptroller General—E. C. Rhodes, D., \$10,000.
 Atty. General—T. C. Callison, D., \$10,000.
 Treasurer—Jeff B. Bates, D., \$10,000.
 Supt. of Educ.—Jesse T. Anderson, D., \$10,000.
 Adjt. Gen.—James C. Dozier, D., \$10,000.
 Comm. of Agric.—J. Roy Jones, D., \$10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Columbia. Members receive \$1,000 per year.
 Senate—Dem., 46 (total).
 House—Dem., 124 (total).

South Dakota

Governor—Joe J. Foss, R., \$12,000.
 Lt. Governor—L. R. Houck, R., \$2,100 per biennium.
 Sec. of State—Geraldine Ostroff, R., \$6,000.
 Auditor—Lawrence Mayes, R., \$6,000.
 Atty. General—Phil Saunders, R., \$7,500.
 Treasurer—Ed. T. Elkins, R., \$6,000.
 Comm. of School & Public Lands—Bernard Linn, R., \$6,000.
 Supt. Public Instr.—Harold S. Freeman, N-P., \$6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Pierre. Members received \$1,050 biennially, plus 5¢ mile travel allowance. For special sessions, \$10 per day for each day of attendance.
 Senate—Rep., 29; Dem., 6. Total, 35.
 House—Rep., 57; Dem., 18. Total, 75.

Tennessee

Governor—Frank G. Clement, D., \$12,000.
 Lt. Governor—Jared Maddux, \$750 ex officio for session.
 Atty. General—George McCanless, D., \$12,000.
 Sec. of State—G. Edward Friar, D., \$10,000.
 Comptroller—William R. Snodgrass, \$10,000.
 Treasurer—Ramon T. Davis, \$10,000.
 Comm. of Education—Dr. Quill Cope, D., \$10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Nashville. Members receive \$15 per day during session.
 Senate—Dem., 28; Rep., 5. Total, 33.
 House—Dem., 80; Rep., 19. Total, 99.

Texas*

Governor—Allan Shivers, D.,
 Lt. Governor—Ben Ramsey, D., paid by day while presiding over Senate, plus living quarters; Governor's salary when acting as Governor.
 Sec. of State—Tom Reavley, D.
 Comptroller—Robert S. Calvert, D.
 Atty. General—John Ben Sheppard, D.
 Treasurer—Jesse James, D.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Austin. Members paid \$25 per day for 120 days.
 Senate—Dem., 31 (total).
 House—Dem 150 (total).
 (*) Due to Constitutional Amendment adopted Nov. 2, 1954, salaries are set by the Legislature.

Utah

Governor—J. Bracken Lee, R., \$10,000.
 Sec. of State—LaMont F. Toronto, R., \$7,200.
 Auditor—Sherman J. Freece, R., \$6,000.
 Atty. General—E. Richard Callister, R., \$7,500.
 Treasurer—Sid Lambourne, R., \$6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Salt Lake City. Members receive \$1,000 per two year term.
 Senate—Rep., 16; Dem., 7. Total, 23.
 House—Rep., 33; Dem., 27. Total, 60.

Vermont

Governor—Joseph B. Johnson, R., \$11,500.
 Lt. Governor—Consuelo N. Bailey, R., \$140 per week plus mileage allowance during session of legislature.
 Sec. of State—Howard E. Armstrong, R., \$7,500.
 Auditor—David Anderson, R., \$7,500.
 Atty. General—Robert T. Stafford, R., \$7,500.
 Treasurer—George H. Amidon, R., \$7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Montpelier. Members receive \$70 per week and Speaker \$140 per week during session, plus mileage allowances of 20¢ per mile.
 Senate—Rep., 23; Dem., 7. Total, 30.
 House—Rep., 221; Dem., 25. Total, 246.

Virginia

Governor—Thomas B. Stanley, D., \$17,500.
 Lt. Governor—A. E. S. Stephens, D., \$1,260 each biennial session of Legislature, plus \$1,500 per year for travel.
 Sec. of the Commonwealth—Miss Martha Bell Conway, D., \$6,500.
 Atty. General—J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., D., \$12,500.
 Treasurer—Jesse W. Dillon, D., \$9,500.
 Auditor of Public Accts.—J. Gordon Bennett, D., \$9,000.
STATE LEGISLATURE
 Meets even years, in January, at Richmond. Members receive \$1,080 per regular 60 day biennial session.
 Senate—Dem., 37; Rep., 3. Total, 40.
 House—Dem., 94; Rep., 6. Total, 100.

Washington

Governor—Arthur B. Langlie, R., \$15,000, plus \$12,000 for maintenance of executive mansion.
Lt. Governor—Emmett T. Anderson, R., \$6,000.
Sec. of State—Earl Coo, D., \$8,500.
Auditor—Cliff Yelle, D., \$8,500.
Atty. General—Don Eastvold, R., \$10,000.
Treasurer—Charles R. Maybury, R., \$8,500.
Supt. Public Instr.—Pearl Wanamaker, N-P., \$8,500.
Comm. Public Lands—Otto A. Case, R., \$8,500.
Insurance Comm.—William A. Sullivan, D., \$8,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Olympia. Members receive \$1,200 annually, plus \$15 per day while in session, for subsistence and lodging.
Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 22. Total, 46.
House—Rep., 49; Dem., 50. Total, 99.

West Virginia

Governor—William C. Marland, D., \$12,500.
Sec. of State—D. Pitt O'Brien, D., \$7,250.
Auditor—Edgar B. Sims, D., \$7,250.
Atty. General—John George Fox, D., \$7,500.
Treasurer—William H. Ansel, Jr., D., \$7,250.
Supt. of Schools—W. W. Trent, D., \$7,250.
Comm. Agric.—J. B. McLaughlin, D., \$7,250.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Charleston. Members receive \$1,500 per year.
Senate—Dem., 23; Rep., 9. Total, 32.
House—Dem., 76; Rep., 24. Total, 100.

Wisconsin

Governor—Walter J. Kohler, R., \$14,000.
Lt. Governor—Warren P. Knowles, R., \$7,500.
Sec. of State—Mrs. Glenn M. Wise, \$8,000.
Atty. General—Vernon W. Thomson, R., \$10,000.
Treasurer—Warren R. Smith, R., \$8,000.
Supt. of Schools—George E. Watson, N-P., \$10,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Madison. Members receive \$200 per month.
Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 8. Vac., 1. Total, 33.
Assembly—Rep., 63; Dem., 36. Vac., 1. Total, 100.

Wyoming

Governor—Milward L. Simpson, R., \$12,000.
Secy. of State—Everett T. Copenhaver, R., \$8,400.
Auditor—Minnie A. Mitchell, R., \$8,400.
Atty. General—George P. Guy, R., \$7,500.
Treasurer—Charles B. Morgan, R., \$8,400.
Supt. Public Instr.—Velma Linford, D., \$8,400.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Cheyenne. Members receive \$12 per day while in session, plus \$6 per day for expenses.
Senate—Rep., 19; Dem., 8. Total, 27.
House—Rep., 32; Dem., 24. Total, 56.

Alaska

Governor—B. Frank Heintzleman, R., \$15,000.
Sec. of Alaska—W. E. Hendrickson, R., \$10,800 plus 25%. \$2,500 cost of living allowance. (Acting Governor when the Governor is out of the Territory.)
Director of Finance—John A. McKinney, \$12,000.
Atty. General—J. Gerald Williams, D., \$13,500.
Treasurer—Hugh J. Wade, \$12,000.
Highway Engineer—Irving Reed, R., \$11,000.

LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Juneau. Members receive \$900 a year.
Senate—Rep., 4; Dem., 12. Total, 16.
House—Rep., 3; Dem., 21. Total, 24.

Guam

Governor—Ford Q. Elvidge, R., \$13,125.
Sec. of Guam—R. S. Herman—\$12,420.
Directors—(Salaries \$7,800 to \$9,880.)
Attorney General—Howard Porter.
Finance—Richard Taitano.

Medical Services—John Kennedy, M.D.
Education—John Haltema, Ph.D.
Labor and Personnel—Peter Siguenza.
Agriculture—Manuel Calvo.
Commerce—Jose D. Leon Guarrero.
Public Works—William Heiller.
Public Utilities—Winston C. Cooper.

LEGISLATURE

Meets twice annually in thirty day sessions in Agaña; \$15.00 per day for each member. Twenty-one members elected at large, unicameral legislature.

Hawaii

Governor—Samuel Wilder King, R., \$16,000.
Sec. of Hawaii—Farrant L. Turner, R., \$14,340.
Auditor—Howard K. Hiroki, R., \$11,250.
Atty. General—Edward N. Sylva, R., \$12,500.
Treasurer—Kam Tai Lee, R., \$11,000.
Supt. Public Instr.—Clayton J. Chamberlin, N-P., \$12,000.
Adj. Gen.—Brig. Gen. Fred W. Makinney, \$14,542.

LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in February, at Honolulu. Members receive \$1,000 plus allowance for personal expenses and travel.
Senate—Rep., 6; Dem., 9. Total, 15.
House—Rep., 8; Dem., 22. Total, 30.

Puerto Rico

Governor—Luis Munoz-Marin, \$10,600.
(Increased by Legislature to \$20,000, but Governor did not accept increase; will apply when a new governor takes office.)
Secretaries of State—Roberto Sanchez-Vilella.
Justice (Atty. Gen.)—J. Trias-Monge.
Treasury—Dr. Rafael Pico.
Education—Mariano Villarronga.
Health—Juan A. Pons, M.D.
Labor—Fernando Sierra-Berdecia.
Agric. & Commerce—Louis Rivera Santos.
Public Works—Roberto Sanchez-Vilella.
All Popular Democratic. Annual salaries, except the Governor, \$14,000 each.

LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January, at San Juan. Members receive \$3,000 annually.
Senate—32 (total).
House—64 (total)

Virgin Islands

Governor—Walter A. Gordon, \$15,000.
Government Secretary—Charles K. Claunch, \$12,000.
Comptroller—Richard Krabach, \$12,500.
Judge of the District Court—Herman E. Moore, \$22,500.
Commissioners:
Finance—Percy de Jongh (Acting), \$8,500.
Social Welfare—Roy W. Bornn, \$11,000.
Insular Affairs—Government Secretary (Acting).
Health—Roy A. Anduze, \$11,000.
Education—C. Frederick Dixon (Acting), \$6,750.
Tourism & Trade—Mary Millar, \$11,000.
Public Works—Rudolph Galber (Acting), \$7,650.
Public Safety—George A. Matthias (Acting), \$4,536.
Agriculture & Labor—Vacant, \$11,000.

LEGISLATURE

Unicameral Legislature meets each year in April, for 60 days, at Charlotte Amalie. Eleven Senators are elected as follows: Two from the District of St. Thomas, two from the District of St. Croix, one from the District of St. John, and six at large. The term of each Senator is two years. Each member receives \$600 annually, plus allowance for personal expenses and travel for each member who is away from the island of his residence.

Four Freedoms

President Roosevelt, in an address to Congress, Jan. 6, 1941, said:
"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward for a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.
"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.
"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy, peaceful life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.
"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."

Mayors and City Managers of Chief United States Cities

(As of January 1, 1956)

Term: Mayor, date of expiration; *City Manager, date of appointment.

D, Democrat; R, Republican; N-P, Non-Partisan; Pco., People's Party; Soc., Socialist.

City	Mayor or (* City Manager)	Term	City	Mayor or (* City Manager)	Term
Ablene, Tex.	*Austin P. Hancock.	1950, Apr.	Dallas, Tex.	*Elgin E. Crull.	1952, May
Akron, Ohio	Leo Aberg, D.	1958, Jan.	Danville, Ill.	Gerth N. Hicks, N-P.	1959, May
Alameda, Calif.	*Carl Froerer.	1948, July	Danville, Va.	*T. Edward Temple.	1950, Sept.
Albany, Ga.	*Carey C. Burnett.	1954, Jan.	Davenport, Ia.	Walter H. Beuse, D.	1958, Jan.
Albany, N. Y.	E. Corning, 2nd, D.	1958, Jan.	Dayton, Ohio	*Herbert Steck.	1953, July
Albuquerque	*Edmund L. Engel.	1952, Jan.	Dearborn, Mich.	O. L. Hubbard, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Alexandria, La.	W. G. Bowdon, Jr., D.	1957, June	Decatur, Ill.	C. A. Sablotny, N-P.	1959, May
Alexandria, Va.	*Ira F. Willard.	1952, Aug.	Denver, Colo.	W. F. Nicholson, N-P.	1959, June
Alhambra, Calif.	*Edward A. Ingham.	1945, Nov.	Des Moines, Ia.	*Leonard G. Howell.	1950, Aug.
Allentown, Pa.	Donald V. Hock, D.	1960, Jan.	Detroit, Mich.	Albert E. Cobo, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Alton, Ill.	Leo Struif, D.	1957, May	Dubuque, Ia.	*L. J. Schiltz.	1951, Apr.
Altoona, Pa.	R. W. Anthony, D.	1960, Jan.	Duluth, Minn.	George Johnson, Ind.	1957, Apr.
Anaheim, Calif.	N. V. Moss.	1947, June	Durham, N. C.	*Robert W. Flack.	1946, Oct.
Amsterdam, N.Y.	J. J. Martuscello, R.	1959, Jan.	E. Cleveland, O.	*Charles A. Carran.	1922, Oct.
Anderson, Ind.	W. E. Brown, Jr., R.	1957, Apr.	E. Orange, N. J.	Wm. M. McConnell, R.	1957, Jan.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Ralph B. Ferguson, D.	1960, Jan.	Easton, Pa.	Orion H. Reeves, R.	1960, Jan.
Annapolis, Md.	Bd. of Commissioners.	1956, Apr.	Eau Claire, Wis.	*David D. Rowlands.	1952, Aug.
Appleton, Wis.	R. L. Roemer, N-P.	1953, May	Elgin, Ill.	O. E. Salisbury, N-P.	1959, May
Arlington, Mass.	*Edward C. Monahan.	1950, Mar.	Elizabeth, N. J.	Sylvester La Corte, R.	1957, Jan.
Asheville, N. C.	*J. Weldon Weir.	1951, Feb.	Elkhart, Ind.	E. L. Danielson, R.	1960, Jan.
Ashland, Ky.	*Jack Maynard.	1958, Jan.	Elmira, N. Y.	*Robert E. Wulnn.	1951, Jan.
Atlanta, Ga.	Wm. B. Hartsfield, D.	1956, May	El Paso, Tex.	Tom E. Rogers, D.	1957, Apr.
Atlantic City	Joseph Altman, R.	1952, Jan.	Elyria, Ohio.	J. Grant Keys, D.	1958, Jan.
Auburn, N. Y.	*Fred E. Turner.	1958, Jan.	Enid, Okla.	*Gerald D. Wilkins.	1960, Feb.
Augusta, Ga.	Hugh Hamilton, D.	1957, Apr.	Erie, Pa.	Arthur J. Gardner, D.	1960, Jan.
Aurora, Ill.	Paul Egan, Ind.	1955, Feb.	Euclid, Ohio.	Kenneth J. Sims, Ind.	1960, Jan.
Austin, Tex.	*W. T. Williams, Jr.	1960, Jan.	Eugene, Ore.	*Robert A. Finlayson.	1953, Aug.
Bakersfield, Cal.	*C. Leland Gunn.	1952, Apr.	Evansville, Ind.	*Bert W. Johnson.	1953, Dec.
Baltimore, Md.	T. D'Alexandro, Jr., D.	1959, May	Everett, Mass.	Philip J. Crowley, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Bangor, Me.	*Joseph Coupal, Jr.	1954, Apr.	Everett, Wash.	*L. H. Unzelman, N-P.	1956, June
Barberton, Ohio	Catherine Dobbs, D.	1958, Jan.	Fairfield, Conn.	Board of Selectmen	
Baton Rouge, La.	J. L. Webb, Jr., D.	1957, Jan.	Fall River, Mass.	John F. Kane, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Battle Creek	Frank C. Wagner, N-P.	1957, Apr.	Fargo, N. Dak.	H. I. Lashkowitz, N-P.	1958, Apr.
Bay City, Mich.	*Casimir Jablonski.	1952, Apr.	Fayetteville, N. C.	*W. G. Ray.	1949, July
Bayonne, N. J.	G. T. DiDomencio, D.	1959, May	Ferndale, Mich.	*Gilfred A. Laking.	1949, Apr.
Bellefonte, Pa.	H. V. Calhoun, N-P.	1957, May	Fitchburg, Mass.	Hedley Bray, D.	1958, Jan.
Belleville, Ill.	Isador Padula, D.	1958, Jan.	Flint, Mich.	*Harold C. Chirgwin.	1954, Mar.
Bellevue, N. J.	Sig. Hjaltnal, N-P.	1956, May	Fond du Lac.	Edwin Weis, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Bellingham, Wash.	Board of Selectmen		Ft. Dodge, Ia.	M. B. Vedvig, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Belmont, Mass.	*A. D. Telfer.	1936, July	Ft. Lauderdale.	*D. P. Wolfer.	1954, Apr.
Beloit, Wis.	*John D. Phillips.	1951, Aug.	Ft. Smith, Ark.	H. R. Bestand, D.	1957, Apr.
Berkeley, Calif.	William Kriz, D.	1957, Apr.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Robert E. Meyers, R.	1960, Jan.
Berwyn, Ill.	Earl E. Schaffer, D.	1958, Jan.	Ft. Worth, Tex.	*W. O. Jones.	1946, June
Bethlehem, Pa.	C. S. Wilkins, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Framingham.	Board of Selectmen	
Beverly, Mass.	*John B. Wentz.	1952, Jan.	Fresno, Calif.	Gordon Dunn, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Beverly Hills.	Laz Quave, D.	1957, July	Gadsden, Ala.	H. Patterson, Jr., D.	1958, Oct.
Biloxi, Miss.	D. W. Kramer, D.	1958, Jan.	Galesburg, Ill.	Leo W. Morrison, Pco.	1957, Apr.
Binghamton, N.Y.	J. W. Morgan, D.	1957, Nov.	Galveston, Tex.	Geo. Roy Clough, D.	1957, May
Birmingham, Ala.	Donald H. Scott, R.	1957, Jan.	Gary, Ind.	Peter Mandich, D.	1960, Jan.
Bloomfield, N. J.	*Elmer R. Cross.	1953, May	Glendale, Calif.	*C. E. Perkins.	1952, Apr.
Bloomington, Ill.	R. E. Edlefsen, N-P.	1957, May	Gloucester, Mass.	*Dean C. Cushing.	1954, Feb.
Boise, Idaho	John B. Hynes, D.	1960, Jan.	Grand Rapids.	*Donald M. Oakes.	1955, May
Boston, Mass.	H. O. Domstad, N-P.	1958, June	Granite City, Ill.	Leonard Davis, N-P.	1957, May
Bremerton, Wash.	Jasper McLevy, Soc.	1957, Nov.	Great Falls.	Russell Conklin, D.	1957, May
Bridgeport, Ct.	James P. Casey, D.	1957, Nov.	Green Bay, Wis.	Otto Rachals, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Bristol, Conn.	R. P. Peterson, R.	1958, Jan.	Greensboro, N.C.	*James R. Townsend.	1947, Sept.
Brooklyn, Mass.	Board of Selectmen		Greenville, Mass.	George F. Archer, D.	1960, Jan.
Brookline, Mass.	Steven Pankow, D.	1958, Jan.	Greenville, S. C.	*Gerald W. Shaw.	1951, Oct.
Buffalo, N. Y.	*Harmon Bennett.	1953, Oct.	Greenwich, Ct.	Walter A. Hayes, R.	1957, Jan.
Burbank, Calif.	A. Drebenstedt, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Hackensack.	*Harold V. Reilly.	1948, Sept.
Burlington, Ia.	J. Edward Moran, D.	1957, May	Hagerstown, Md.	Winslow Burhans, D.	1957, Apr.
Burlington, Vt.	Tim J. Sullivan, D.	1957, Apr.	Hamden, Conn.	Board of Selectmen	
Butte, Mont.			Hamilton, Ohio.	*Charles Schwalm.	1951, June
Cambridge.	*John J. Curry.	1952, Aug.	Hammond, Ind.	Ed Dowling, D.	1961, Jan.
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner, D.	1959, May	Hamtramck.	Albert J. Zak, D.	1956, Apr.
Canton, Ohio	Carl F. Wise, R.	1958, Jan.	Hartburg, Pa.	Nolan E. Ziegler, R.	1960, Jan.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	J. J. Meaghen, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Hartford, Conn.	*Carleton F. Sharpe.	1948, Jan.
Champaign, Ill.	Virgil F. Fafferty, R.	1959, May	Hattiesburg.	M. M. Pope, Jr., D.	1957, July
Charleston, S. C.	Wm. Morrison, D.	1960, Dec.	Haverford, Pa.	Bd. of Commissioners	
Charleston, W. Va.	*Hugh C. Walker.	1951, May	Haverhill, Mass.	*Daniel E. McLean.	1952, Jan.
Charlotte, N. C.	*Henry A. Yancey.	1946, Sept.	Hazleton, Pa.	S. T. Capparell, R.	1958, Jan.
Charlottesville.	*Janey Bowen, Jr.	1958, Sept.	Hempstead.	Ernest Ashdown, N-P.	1957, Mar.
Chattanooga.	P. R. Olgiati, D.	1958, Apr.	High Point, N. C.	*T. E. Hinson.	1947, July
Chester, Pa.	Joseph L. Evre, R.	1960, Jan.	Highland Park.	Paul V. Winkler, N-P.	1959, Apr.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	V. S. Christensen, R.	1958, Jan.	Hoboken, N. J.	John J. Grogan, D.	1957, July
Chicago, Ill.	Richard J. Daley, D.	1959, Apr.	Holyoke, Mass.	Edwin A. Selbel, R.	1958, Jan.
Chicopee, Mass.	Walter M. Grocki, R.	1958, Jan.	Hot Spgs, Ark.	Floyd A. Housley, D.	1958, Jan.
Cicero, Ill.	H. J. Sandusky, D.	1957, Apr.	Houston, Tex.	Roy Hotheinz, D.	1957, Jan.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	(President)		Huntington Pk.	Board of Councilmen	
Clarksb'g, W. Va.	*C. A. Harrell.	1954, Apr.	Hutchinson.	*T. E. Chenoweth.	1951, June
Cleveland, Ohio	*Glen R. Peterson.	1955, June	Independence.	R. P. Weatherford,	
Cleveland Hgts.	A. J. C. Cuzzze, D.	1957, Nov.	Ind., Mo.	Jr., D.	1958, Apr.
Clifton, N. J.	*Ray Martin.	1952, June	Indianapolis.	Phillip L. Bayt, D.	1960, Jan.
Colorado Spgs., Colo.	*John Fitzgerald.	1952, Jan.	Inglewood, Calif.	*F. E. Roan.	1951, Mar.
Columbia, Mo.	*John M. Biery.	1953, Feb.	Iowa City, Ia.	*Peter F. Roan.	1951, Aug.
Columbia, S. C.	*W. Leo Hill.	1952, Mar.	Irrvington, N. J.	Edward McKenna, D.	1958, May
Columbia, Ga.	*Thomas F. Maxwell.	1950, Aug.	Ithaca, N. Y.	J. F. Ryan, D.	1958, Jan.
Columbus, Ohio	*J. A. Willman.	1947, Sept.	Jackson, Mich.	*Joseph A. Warren.	1951, Sept.
Compton, Calif.	*M. Sensesbrenner, D.	1960, Jan.	Jackson, Miss.	Allen Thompson, D.	1957, July
Concord, N. Y.	*Kenneth Douglass.	1948, June	Jackson, Tenn.	George H. Cook, D.	1959, Mar.
Corpus Christi.	*Woodbury Brackett.	1950, Feb.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Haydon Burns, D.	1959, June
Council Bluffs.	*Russell E. McClure.	1953, June	Jamestown, N.Y.	Carl F. Sanford, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Covington, Ky.	*Leslie McConnell.	1952, Jan.	Jersey City, N. J.	Edward J. Berry, D.	1957, May
Cranston, R. I.	*George Schaefer.	1957, Jan.	Johnson City.	*E. J. Quillen.	1954, Nov.
Cumberland, Md.	John Turnbull, D.	1958, July			
Cuyahoga Falls.	Roy W. Eves, N-P.	1958, July			
	Elmer Wolf, R.	1958, Jan.			

United States—Mayors and City Managers

Term: Mayor, date of expiration; City Manager, date of appointment.

D, Democrat; R, Republican; Lib, Liberal; N-P, Non-Partisan; Soc., Socialist.

City	Mayor or (*) City Manager	Term	City	Mayor or (*) City Manager	Term
Johnstown, Pa.	Walter E. Rose, R.	1960, Jan.	No. Little Rock.	A. C. Perry, D.	1958, Jan.
Joplin, Mo.	*J. D. Baughman	1954, Apr.	Northampton.	James Cahillane, D.	1958, Jan.
Kalamazoo	*Clarence H. Elliott.	1951, Aug.	Norwalk, Conn.	George C. Burnjes, D.	1957, Nov.
Kan. City, Kan.	Paul F. Mitchum, N-P.	1959, Apr.	Norwood, Ohio.	R. Edward Tepe, D.	1958, Jan.
Kan. City, Mo.	*L. P. Cookingham	1940, May	Nutley, N. J.	H. Chenoweth, N-P.	1956, May
Kearney, N. J.	Joseph M. Healy, D.	1958, Jan.	Oak Park, Ill.	*Mark E. Keane	1953, Sept.
Kenosha, Wis.	*Richard H. Custer	1952, Oct.	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	Bd. of Commissioners	
Key West, Fla.	*V. A. Lang	1953, Nov.	Oakland, Calif.	*Wayne E. Thompson	1954, Oct.
Kingston, N. Y.	F. H. Stang, R.	1958, Jan.	Odessa, Tex.	*Dick G. Peplin	1952, May
Knoxville, Tenn.	J. W. Dance, R.	1960, Jan.	Ogden, Utah	*E. J. Allison	1952, Feb.
Kokomo, Ind.	Raymond Gilbert, D.	1960, Jan.	Okla. City, Okla.	*Ross Taylor	1950, Feb.
Lackawanna	W. Paryz, Jr., R.	1958, Jan.	Omaha, Nebr.	John Rosenblatt, D.	1957, May
LaCrosse, Wis.	Milo G. Knutson, N-P	1957, Apr.	Orange, N. J.	Russell A. Riley, N-P	1958, May
Lafayette, Ind.	Kenneth R. Snyder, R.	1960, Jan.	Orlando, Fla.	J. Rolfe Davis, D.	1956, Nov.
Lafayette, La.	Ashton Moulton, D.	1956, May	Oshkosh, Wis.	E. R. Slewert, N-P.	1957, Apr.
LaGrange, Ga.	*H. M. Crane	1950, Apr.	Owensboro, Ky.	*Dean I. Dauley	1954, Jan.
Lake Chas., La.	Sidney L. Gray, D.	1957, July	Paducah, Ky.	*Lloyd C. Emery	1955, Mar.
Lakeburg, Fla.	*David O. Payne	1952, Oct.	Palo Alto, Calif.	*Jerome Keithley	1950, July
Lakewood, Ohio.	Frank P. Celeste, D.	1950, Jan.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	W. G. Brown, N-P.	1956, Apr.
Lancaster, Pa.	Kendall Bare, R.	1958, Jan.	Pasadena, Calif.	*Don C. McMillan	1948, July
Lansing, Mich.	Ralph W. Crego, N-P.	1957, Jan.	Pasadena, N. J.	Paul G. DeMuro, R.	1959, May
Laredo, Tex.	J. C. Martin, Jr., D.	1956, May	Paterson, N. J.	Edward J. O'Byrne, D.	1958, Jan.
Laurel, Miss.	Andrew Scott, D.	1957, July	Pawtucket, R.I.	L. A. McCarthy, Ind.	1958, Jan.
Lebanon, Pa.	F. D. Miller, R.	1960, Jan.	Pensacola, Fla.	*Oliver Semmes, Jr.	1947, July
Lewiston, Me.	Ernest Malenfant, N-P	1956, Mar.	Peoria, Ill.	*George E. Bean	1953, July
Lexington, Ky.	*Herbert D. Fritz	1951, June	Perth Amboy	James Flynn, Jr., D.	1958, May
Lima, Ohio	Clyde Welty, D.	1957, Nov.	Petersburg, Va.	*Roy F. Ash	1960, Jan.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Clark Jeary, N-P	1957, May	Philadelphia, Pa.	R. Dilworth, D.	1960, Jan.
Lincoln Park.	George A. Barber, D.	1957, Apr.	Phoenix, Ariz.	*Ray W. Wilson	1950, Jan.
Little Rock, Ark.	W. W. Mann, D.	1958, Jan.	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Offie Lites, D.	1957, Dec.
Lockport, N. Y.	Dr. F. J. Moyer, R.	1958, Jan.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	David Lawrence, D.	1958, Jan.
Long Beach.	*Samuel E. Vickers	1949, July	Pittsfield, Mass.	Harvey E. Lake, R.	1958, Jan.
Lorain, Ohio	John C. Jaworski, D.	1958, Jan.	Plainfield, N. J.	Allen Tompkins, R.	1957, Jan.
Los Angeles	Norris Poulson, N-P	1957, July	Pocatello, Idaho.	*William B. Webb	1951, Jan.
Louisville, Ky.	Andrew Broadbuss, D.	1957, Dec.	Pomona, Calif.	Arthur H. Cox, R.	1957, Apr.
Lowell, Mass.	*Frank E. Barrett.	1953, Nov.	Portage, Mich.	*Walter K. Willman	1950, Oct.
Lower Merion.	*Evan L. Janney	1942, Jan.	Port Arthur, Tex.	*Charles L. Brazill	1950, June
Lubbock, Tex.	*Stephen Matthews	1949, Feb.	Port Huron	*Jay F. Gibbs	1950, Nov.
Lynchburg, Va.	*Robert D. Morrison	1960, Sept	Portland, Me.	*Julian H. Orr	1954, Feb.
Lynn, Mass.	F. P. Costin, Jr., N-P	1958, Jan.	Portland, Ore.	Fred L. Peterson, R.	1957, Jan.
Lynwood, Calif.	*A. J. Bateman	1949, Dec.	Portsmouth, N. H.	*Robert E. Layton	1954, Mar.
Macon, Ga.	B. F. Merritt, Jr., D.	1959, Nov.	Portsmouth, Va.	*I. G. Vass	1948, Oct.
Madison, Wis.	A. W. Barels, N-P	1956, Apr.	Poughkeepsie	*Hayden B. Johnson	1952, Jan.
Malden, Mass.	Fred I. Lamson, R.	1958, Jan.	Providence	Walter Reynolds, D.	1957, Jan.
Manchester, Ct.	*Richard Martin	1952, May	Provo City, Utah	Aura C. Hatch, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Manchester, N.H.	J. T. Benoit, N-P	1958, Jan.	Pueblo, Colo.	*Russell W. Rink	1953, Sept.
Manitowoc, Wis.	Walter Koepke, D.	1957, Apr.	Quincy, Ill.	Leo Lenane, D.	1956, May
Mansfield, Ohio.	Robert S. Lemley, D.	1958, Jan.	Quincy, Mass.	*Donald H. Blatt.	1955, Apr.
Marion, Ind.	Edward Wert, D.	1960, Jan.	Racine, Wis.	Jack H. Humble, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Mason City, Ia.	George Mendon, N-P	1958, Jan.	Raleigh, N. C.	*William H. Carper.	1950, Sept.
Massillon, Ohio.	Edgar L. Leah, D.	1958, Jan.	Rapid City, S. D.	*H. S. Thorgimsen	1952, Dec.
Maywood, Ill.	*Gayle Martin	1952, Aug.	Reading, Pa.	D. F. McDevitt, D.	1960, Jan.
McKeesport, Pa.	Andrew Jakomas, D.	1958, Jan.	Redondo Beach.	*F. E. Hopkins	1954, July
Medford, Mass.	*James F. Shurtleff	1950, Feb.	Redwood City.	*Ernest A. Rollson	1955
Melrose, Mass.	L. W. Lloyd, R.	1958, Jan.	Reno, Nev.	*S. T. Hilbert	1953, Mar.
Memphis, Tenn.	Edmund Orgill, D.	1960, Jan.	Revere, Mass.	*Edward P. O'Toole	1953, Feb.
Meriden, Conn.	Henry D. Altobello, D.	1958, Jan.	Richmond, Calif.	*Edwin S. Howell	1954, Oct.
Meridian, Miss.	*Jack Tallent	1953, Sept.	Richmond, Va.	*Horace H. Edwards	1954, Jan.
Miami, Fla.	*Claude A. Evans	1952, Sept.	Riverside, Calif.	*Oren L. King	1953, Aug.
Miami Beh., Fla.	*Claude A. Renshaw	1925, Sept.	Roanoke, Va.	*Arthur S. Owens	1948, Jan.
Middletown, Ct.	Harry T. Clew, D.	1956, Oct.	Rochester, Minn.	C. H. McQuillon, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Milford, Conn.	*John J. Desmond	1951, June	Rochester, N. Y.	*Robert P. Aex	1954, Jan.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Frank Zeldner, N-P	1956, Apr.	Rock Island, Ill.	*Cornelius Bodine, Jr.	1953, June
Minneapolis.	Erle G. Hover, Lib.	1957, July	Rockford, Ill.	M. Lundstrom, N-P.	1957, May
Mobile, Ala.	C. F. Hackmeyer, R.	1957, Oct.	Rocky Mt., N. C.	*S. C. MacIntire, Jr.	1955, Jan.
Moline, Ill.	Paul Johnson, R.	1957, May	Rome, N. Y.	*Samuel King	1937, Jan.
Monroe, La.	John E. Coon, D.	1956, July	Roswell, N. M.	*Leslie R. Rudd	1954, Jan.
Montclair, N. J.	Wm. Dill, Jr., N-P	1956, May	Royal Oak, Mich.	*C. M. Woodbury	1946, Feb.
Montgomery	E. A. Gayle, D.	1959, Sept.	Sacramento	*Edward Shafter	1931, Oct.
Morgantown	*Elmer W. Prince	1933, Dec.	Saginaw, Mich.	*B. W. Cavanaugh	1946, June
New London, Ct.	J. P. Vaccarella, D.	1960, Jan.	St. Cloud, Minn.	*Charles A. Miller	1949, June
Muskegon, Mich.	*George F. Liddle	1942, May	St. Joseph, Mo.	L. A. Borgert, N-P.	1956, May
Muskogee, Okla.	*C. Clay Harrell	1952, June	St. Louis, Mo.	Stanley Dale, R.	1957, Apr.
Nashua, N. H.	L. H. Burnham, N-P	1958, Jan.	St. Paul, Minn.	Raymond Tucker, D.	1957, Apr.
Nashville, Tenn.	Ben West, D.	1959, June	St. Petersburg.	Joseph E. Dillon, D.	1956, June
New Bedford	Francis J. Lawler, N-P	1958, Jan.	Salem, Mass.	*Ross E. Windom	1948, May
New Britain, Ct.	Edward Scott, R.	1956, Apr.	Salem, Ore.	F. X. Collins, N-P	1958, Jan.
New Brunswick.	C. W. Paulus, Ind.	1959, May	Salt Lake City	*J. L. Franzen	1947, Jan.
New Castle, Pa.	E. A. DeCarbo, R.	1960, Jan.	San Angelo, Tex.	*Leland M. Srack	1952, Feb.
New Haven, Ct.	Richard C. Lee, D.	1958, Jan.	San Antonio	Adiel F. Stewart, N-P.	1960, Jan.
N. Kensington.	R. E. Gardlock, D.	1958, Jan.	San Bernardino.	*Del Green	1952, Apr.
New London, Ct.	*Edward R. Hemkle	1958, Apr.	San Diego, Calif.	R. H. Gregory, R.	1954, Sept.
New Orleans	del S. Morrison, D.	1958, May	San Francisco.	*O. W. Campbell	1957, May
New Rochelle.	*Aaron Simmons	1952, June	San Jose, Calif.	George Christopher, R.	1950, Jan.
New York, N. Y.	Robt. F. Wagner, D.	1958, Jan.	San Leandro	*Anthony P. Hamann	1960, Jan.
Newark, N. J.	Leo P. Carlin, D.	1958, June	Sandusky, Ohio	*Wesley McClure	1948, May
Newark, Ohio.	Clinton C. Comer, R.	1958, Jan.	Santa Ana, Calif.	*Karl H. Kugel	1945, Oct.
Newburgh, N. Y.	*Donald H. Blatt.	1954, Feb.	Santa Barbara	*Carl J. Thornton	1953, Apr.
Newport, Ky.	*Oscar Hesck	1952, Jan.	Santa Fe, N. M.	John T. Rickard, R.	1957, June
Newport, R. I.	*William A. Glidea	1953, Dec.	Santa Monica.	*C. O. Erwin	1955, May
Newport News.	*Joseph C. Biggins	1925, July	Savannah, Ga.	*Randall M. Dorton	1947, June
Newton, Mass.	H. Whitmore, Jr., N-P	1958, Jan.	Schenectady.	*Francis A. Jacobs	1954, Mar.
Niagara Falls.	Calvin L. Keller, R.	1960, Jan.	Seranton, Pa.	*Arthur Blessing	1954, May
Norfolk, Va.	*H. H. George, 3d.	1952, Sept.	Seattle, Wash.	James T. Hanlon, D.	1958, Jan.
Norman, Okla.	*R. E. Clement	1949, May		Allan Pomeroy, N-P	1956, June
Norristown, Pa.	William March, R.	1958, Jan.			

Term: Mayor, date of expiration; *City Manager, date of appointment.
D, Democrat; R, Republican; N-P, Non Partisan; Soc., Socialist.

City	Mayor or (* City Manager)	Term	City	Mayor or (* City Manager)	Term
Sheboygan, Wis.	Rudolph J. Ploetz, D.	1957, Apr.	Waco, Tex.	*J. W. Jeffrey	1953, Jan.
Shreveport, La.	James Gardner, D.	1958, Nov.	Waltham, Mass.	P. Shaughnessy, N-P	1958, Jan.
Sioux City, Ia.	*R. M. Holsington	1954, Mar.	Warren, Ohio	W. C. Burbank, R.	1958, Jan.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Pay Wheelton, N-P	1959, May	Warwick, Va.	*J. C. Morris	1952, July
South Bend, Ind.	Edward F. Voorde, D.	1960, Jan.	Wash. D. C.	Bd. of Commissioners	1960, Jan.
So. Gate, Calif.	C. H. Peckenpaugh, R.	1956, Apr.	Washington, Pa.	T. S. Fitch, R.	1958, Jan.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Neville Holcombe, D.	1957, May	Waterbury, Ct.	Edward D. Bergin, D	1958, Jan.
Spokane, Wash.	Bd. of Commissioners		Waterloo, Ia.	L. A. Touchae, N-P	1958, Jan.
Springfield, Ill.	Nelson Howarth, R.	1959, Apr.	Watertown	Board of Selectmen	
Springfield, Mo.	Daniel B. Bruntton, D.	1955, Jan.	Watertown, N.Y.	*C. Leland Wood	1940, Feb.
Springfield, Ohio	*Irving G. McNayr	1955, Jan.	Waukegan, Ill.	Robert Coulson, R.	1958, May
Stamford, Conn.	*Harold R. Check	1954, Apr.	Wauwatosa, Wis.	Wm. B. Knuese, N-P	1956, Apr.
Steubenville	T. F. J. Quigley, D.	1958, Jan.	West Allis, Wis.	Arnold Klentz, N-P	1956, Apr.
Stockton, Calif.	Sam S. McCormick, D.	1958, Jan.	W. Hartford, Ct.	*Rodney L. Loomis	1933, Oct.
Stratford, Conn.	*John C. Lilly	1953, Nov.	W. Haven, Ct.	Matthew J. Coyle, D.	1959, May
Superior, Wis.	*Harry B. Flood	1945, Mar.	W. N. Y., N.Y.	John R. Armellino, D.	1958, May
Syracuse, N. Y.	*Robt. E. Baumberger	1950, May	W. Orange, N.J.	Warner Quinn, D.	1959, May
	Donald H. Mead, R.	1958, Jan.	W. Palm Beach	*Keith R. Chinn	
			Weymouth	Board of Selectmen	
Tacoma, Wash.	*Frank H. Backstrom	1953, June	Wheeling, W. Va.	*Robert L. Plummer	1951, July
Tallahassee, Fla.	*Aryah B. Hopkins	1955, Feb.	White Plains, N.Y.	E. G. Michaelian, R.	1958, Jan.
Tampa, Fla.	Curtis Bixon, D.	1959, Oct.	Wichita, Kan.	*Eugene N. Smith	1952, Nov.
Temple, Tex.	*W. E. Routh	1950, Sept.	Wichita Falls	*H. A. Thomason	1953, Dec.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Ralph Tucker, D.	1960, Jan.	Wilkes-Barre	Luther M. Kniffen, R.	1956, Jan.
Texarkana, Tex.	A. P. Miller, Jr., D.	1956, May	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	*John C. Deal	1960, Jan.
Toledo, Ohio	*John J. McCarthy	1954, June	Williamsport	T. H. Levering, D.	1957, July
Topeka, Kan.	G. G. Schnellbacher		Wilmington, Del.	*August E. Walz, R.	1957, July
		1957, Apr.	Wilmington	*James R. Benson	1946, May
Torrington, Ct.	William T. Carroll, D.	1957, Nov.	Winona, Minn.	Loyde E. Pfeiffer, R.	1957, Apr.
Trenton, N. J.	D. J. Connolly, D.	1959, May	Winston-Salem	*John M. Gold	1951, Aug.
Troy, N. Y.	J. J. Purcell, D.	1960, Jan.	Woonsocket, R.I.	K. Coleman, Ind. D.	1957, Apr.
Tucson, Ariz.	*J. Luther Davis	1953, Aug.	Worcester, Mass.	*Francis J. McGrath	1951, Apr.
Tulsa, Okla.	L. C. Clark, R.	1956, May	Wyandotte	William E. Kreger, R.	1957, Apr.
Tyler, Tex.	*Clarence P. Stewart	1952, Apr.			
Union, N. J.	F. E. Biertumpfel, R.	1957, Jan.	Yakima, Wash.	Gilbert Burns, N-P	1956, June
Union City, Mo.	*Elder Gunter	1950, Oct.	Yonkers, N. Y.	*Charles L. Curran	1952, Mar.
Utica, N. Y.	John T. McKennan, D.	1958, Jan.	York, Pa.	Fred A. Schilding, D.	1960, Jan.
			Youngstown, O.	Frank X. Kryzan, D.	1958, Jan.
Vancouver	*James E. Neal	1953, June			
Vermillion, S. D.	W. H. Jarmuth, N-P	1956, May	Zanesville, Ohio	Sherman Johnson, D.	1958, Jan.
Vicksburg, Miss.	Pat Kelly, D.	1957, July			

Civilian Employment of the Federal Government

Source: United States Civil Service Commission, data as of June 30, 1955

Agency	Total all areas	Outside Continental U. S.			Continental U. S.		
		Total	Terr. & poss.	Foreign	Total	Full- time	Part- time
Total, all agencies¹	2,397,268	214,214	73,804	140,410	2,183,054	2,057,616	125,438
Legislative Branch	21,711	59	9	50	21,652	21,426	226
Congress	5,629				5,629	5,629	
Architect of the Capital	1,034				1,034	1,034	
Botanic Garden	52				52	47	5
General Accounting Office	5,764	59	9	50	5,705	5,699	6
Government Printing Office	6,723				6,723	6,654	69
Library of Congress	2,476				2,476	2,330	146
Comm. on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Gov't	33				33	33	
Judicial Branch	4,136	88	88	4,048	3,741	3,741	307
Executive Branch	2,371,421	214,067	73,707	140,360	2,157,354	2,032,449	124,905
Executive Offices of the President:							
White House Office	290				290	283	7
Bureau of the Budget	444				444	436	8
Council of Economic Advisers	35				35	31	4
Executive Mansion and Grounds	70				70	28	
National Security Council ¹	28				272	241	31
Office of Defense Mobilization	272				5	5	
President's Advisory Committee	5						
President's Commission on Veterans Pensions	23				23	17	6
Executive Departments:							
State	20,969	15,044		15,044	5,925	5,874	51
Treasury	79,180	990	855	135	78,190	77,423	767
Department of Defense	1,186,580	153,370	43,378	109,992	1,033,210	1,030,834	2,376
Office of the Secretary	1,954	56		56	1,898	1,862	46
Army	461,986	80,047	14,913	65,134	381,939	380,799	1,140
Navy	410,564	31,778	19,262	12,515	378,786	378,441	345
Air Force	312,076	41,489	9,400	32,287	270,587	269,742	845
Justice	30,686	558	433	125	30,128	29,855	273
Post Office	511,613	2,343	2,343		509,270	436,425	72,845
Interior	55,107	6,736	6,582	154	48,371	45,180	3,191
Agriculture	85,503	1,243	909	334	84,260	65,333	18,927
Commerce	46,038	3,076	2,766	310	42,962	37,976	4,986
Labor	5,051	133	49	84	4,918	4,603	315
Health, Education and Welfare	40,405	546	290	256	39,859	39,391	468
Independent Agencies:							
Advisory Committee on Weather Control	16				16	9	7
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	2				2	1	1
American Battle Monuments Commission	775	759		759	16	16	
Atomic Energy Commission	6,076	16		16	6,060	5,997	63
Board of Gov. Fed. Res. System	588				588	556	
Canal Zone Government	2,487	2,487	2,487		525	525	
Civil Aeronautics Board	528	3	3				
Civil Service Commission	3,864	17	17		3,847		
Commission of Fine Arts	4						
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	48						

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (continued)

Agency	Total all areas	Outside Continental U. S.			Continental U. S.		
		Total	Terr. & poss.	Foreign	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Defense Transport Administration	17				17	13	4
Export-Import Bank	148				148	148	
Farm Credit Administration	1,078	11	11		1,067	974	93
Federal Civil Defense Admin.	743				743	721	22
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	8				8	5	3
Federal Communications Comm.	1,094	26	26		1,068	1,068	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	1,125	1	1		1,124	1,108	16
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	357				357	352	5
Federal Power Commission	657				657	657	
Federal Trade Commission	584				584	579	5
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	161				161	161	
Foreign Operations Adm.	6,526	4,859		4,859	1,667	1,632	35
General Services Administration	25,729	104	43	61	25,625	25,261	364
Government Contract Committee	15				15	11	4
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,082	143	143		10,939	10,868	71
Indian Claims Commission	13				13	13	
Information Agency	10,145	7,825	8	7,817	2,320	2,294	26
Interstate Commerce Comm.	1,822				1,822	1,821	1
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Comm.	3				3	3	
John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission	2				2	2	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,508				7,508	7,508	
National Capital Housing Authority	276				276	276	
National Capital Planning Commission	23				23	22	1
National Labor Relations Board	1,150	22	22		1,128	1,125	3
National Mediation Board	110				110	88	22
National Science Foundation	170				170	154	16
National Security Training Commission	5				5	5	
Panama Canal Company	12,833	12,292	12,283	9	541	520	21
Railroad Retirement Board	2,344				2,344	2,287	57
Renegotiation Board	540				540	540	
Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission	19				19	11	8
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	33				33	25	8
Securities and Exchange Comm.	666				666	666	
Selective Service System	7,123	198	198		6,925	5,334	1,591
Small Business Administration	736				736	736	
Smithsonian Institution	986	2		2	984	944	40
Soldiers Home	1,020				1,020	949	71
Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission	2				2		2
Subversive Activities Control Board	32				32	13	19
Tariff Commission	198				198	198	
Tax Court of the United States	141				141	141	
Tennessee Valley Authority	19,854				19,854	19,684	170
Veterans Administration	177,656	1,263	860	403	176,393	158,579	17,814

Excludes Central Intelligence Agency.

Civil Service of the United States (total as of June 30)—(1930) 614,440; (1935) 757,543; (1940) 1,042,780; (1945) 3,816,310; (1950) 1,960,708; (1951) 2,482,666; (1952) 2,600,612; (1953) 2,558,416; (1954) 2,407,676; (1955) 2,397,268.

Number of Vetoes by Presidents Since Washington

Presidents	Vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total	Presidents	Vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total
Washington	2		2	Cleveland (first term)	304	110	414
Madison	5	2	7	Benjamin Harrison	19	25	44
Monroe	1		1	Cleveland (second term)	42	128	170
Jackson	5	7	12	McKinley	6	36	42
Tyler	6	4	10	Theodore Roosevelt	42	40	82
Polk	2	1	3	Taft	30	9	39
Pierce	9		9	Wilson	33	11	44
Buchanan	4	3	7	Harding	5		5
Lincoln	2	4	6	Coolidge	20	30	50
Johnson	21	7	28	Hoover	21	16	37
Grant	44	48	92	F. D. Roosevelt	371	260	631
Hayes	12	1	13	Truman	180	70	250
Arthur	4	8	12	Eisenhower	24	39	63

Largest State Fair Has Record Attendance at Dallas

The Texas State Fair of Dallas, largest state fair in the country, broke all attendance records Oct. 7-23, 1955, with a total of 2,611,271 visitors, an increase of 104,808 over 1954. The fair was open 16 days and 17 nights. There were 7,931 entries in the Pan-American Livestock Exposition. Major

attractions included the Religious Festival in the Cotton Bowl, with a high school chorus of 2,500; 24 performances of The Pajama Game, musical comedy, which had an attendance of 82,337 and a gross income of \$246,352; and 3 major football games: Texas-Oklahoma, Southern Methodist-Missouri and Southern Methodist-Rice.

Clement Attlee, now an Earl, Felicitates Churchill

Clement E. Attlee resigned leadership of the British Labor party on Dec. 7 and was granted an earldom by Queen Elizabeth. He was prime minister 1945-51. On Apr. 6, 1955, he told the House of Commons: "The retirement from active political life of Sir Winston Churchill does indeed mark the close of an epoch. He is the last survivor in the House of those who served in Queen Victoria's

reign. He held high office before and during the first World War. In the length of his political career he rivals Palmerston and Gladstone. He gave leadership to this country when it needed it most and in history, as one of the greatest prime ministers, his place is assured. . . . Instead of making history we hope he will be continuing to write it."

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT, 1956

(Elected Nov. 2, 1954. Terms expire Dec. 31, 1958)

Governor—Averell Harriman, D., Arden, \$50,000 and Executive Mansion.**Lieutenant Governor**—George B. DeLuca, D., Bronx, \$20,000.**Comptroller**—Arthur Levitt, D., Brooklyn, \$25,000.**Attorney General**—Jacob K. Javits, R., New York City, \$25,000.**ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS**

(Department Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.)

Agriculture and Markets—Daniel J. Carey, commissioner, \$17,000; State Office Bldg., Albany 1. Branch offices, 93 Worth St., New York City 13, also Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.**Alcoholic Beverage Control**—Five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Chairman, \$17,000; others, \$57, \$10,800, 39 Columbia St., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City; Elliott Square Bldg., Buffalo 3.**Athletic Commission**—Three members. Robert K. Christenberry, chairman, \$13,800; others, \$57, each day they attend meetings; 226 West 47th St., New York City 36.**Audit and Control**—Arthur Levitt, comptroller, \$25,000; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Banking**—George A. Mooney, superintendent, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Budget**—Paul H. Appleby, director, \$18,500. State Capitol, Albany 1.**Building Code Commission, State**—Five members appointed by Governor with consent of the Senate. Edward J. McGraw, Jr., chairman, \$17,000; others, \$15,400; 1740 Broadway, New York City 19.**Civil Defense Commission, State**—Temporary commission, to adopt, promulgate and make effective a comprehensive plan for civil defense. State Director, apptd. by Commission, to serve at its pleasure, \$19,500; 124 East 28th St., New York City 16.**Civil Service Commission**—Alexander A. Falk, president, \$18,500; two commissioners, \$13,700 each; State Office Bldg., Albany; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7; State Office Bldg., Buffalo; 155 W. Main St., Rochester (Tuesdays only).**Commerce**—Edward T. Dickinson, commissioner, \$17,000; 112 State St., Albany 7; also 342 Madison Ave., New York City 17.**Conservation**—Louis A. Wehle, commissioner, \$17,000; Arcade Bldg., Broadway and Maiden Lane, Albany 7.**Correction**—Thomas J. McHugh, commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Counsel to the Governor**—Daniel Gutman, \$18,500.**Discrimination, State Commission Against**—Five members appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of Senate; \$13,700 each, John R. Fox, executive director, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Education**—Chief administrative officer, Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., President, University of N. Y. State, and Commissioner of Education; \$22,500 and necessary travel expenses; Education Bldg., Albany 1.**Fish and Game, Division of**—Administers and enforces all laws relating to the wildlife resources of the state. Issues hunting and fishing licenses. Refer to fishing licenses and hunting licenses. Director, William C. Senning, Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7.**Fishing Licenses**—Fred A. Grau, clerk, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Harness Racing**—(see Racing, State Harness). **Health**—Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D., commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1.**Housing**—Joseph P. McMurray, commissioner, \$18,500. Bureau Public Relations—Jacob C. Seidel, director, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Hunting Licenses**—Fred A. Grau, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Insurance**—Leffert Holz, superintendent, \$18,500; 324 State Street, Albany 1; also 61 Broadway, New York City 6.**Labor**—Isador Lubin, industrial commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., 80 Centre St., New York City 13.**Law**—Jacob K. Javits, attorney general, \$25,000; is the chief legal officer of the state. State Capitol, Albany 1.**Land and Forests, Division of**—Has charge of forestry work in the state and administers the State Forest Preserve. Director, William Foss, Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7.**Library (State)**—Charles F. Gosnell, librarian; State Education Bldg., Albany 1.**Licenses, Division of**—Abraham S. Wechsler, director, 270 Broadway, New York 7. Other offices: 95 Central Ave., Albany 6, State Office Bldg., Buffalo; Binghamton, Rochester and Utica.**Licenses, Hunting and Fishing**—Fred A. Grau, clerk, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Mental Hygiene**—Commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Military and Naval Affairs, Division of**—Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer, head of division, \$16,200 (Commanding General of the N. Y. National Guard) and Chief of Staff to the Governor. Annual salary equal to pay of grade and allowances of an officer of like grade in the Army of the United States. Office: Chief of Staff, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Adjutant General, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y.**Motor Vehicles, Bureau of**—Joseph P. Kelly, commissioner, \$15,000. 504 Central Ave., Albany 1; N. Y. City offices: State Office Bldg., New York City 13; 320 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17; 89-01 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35.**Parks, State Council of**—Director of State Parks, James F. Evans, Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Parole, Division of**—Board of five members, appointed by the Governor with consent of Senate. Lee B. Mailer, chairman, \$17,000; others, \$15,900 each; 140 Hudson Ave., Albany 1; 320 Broadway New York City; 282 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.**Police**—(see State Police).**Port of New York Authority**—Created April 30, 1921. Donald V. Lowe, chairman; Mrs. Lee K. Jaffe, director public relations, 111 Eighth Ave., New York City 11.**Power Authority**—Five trustees, appointed by the Governor; consent of the Senate; \$10,000 each. William S. Chapin, general manager and secretary, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Probation, Division of**—Edward J. Taylor, director of probation, 55 Elk St., Albany 3; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Public Service Commission**—Benjamin F. Feinberg, chairman, \$19,500; others, \$18,500; \$25 a day in lieu of travel expenses; 55 Elk St., Albany 1; also 199 Church St., New York City 7.**Public Works**—John W. Johnson, superintendent, \$19,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1 and 270 Broadway, New York City 7.**Racing Commission**—Three members appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. No compensation other than actual expenses. Harry J. Millar, secretary; 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City 22.**Racing, Harness, Division of**—One member appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. George P. Monaghan, commissioner, \$18,500; 745 Fifth Ave. (Rm. 400), New York City 22.**Safety, Division of**—Michael H. Prendergast, director, \$15,400; 17 Elk St., Albany 7.**Secretary of State**—(see State, Dept. of).

Social Welfare—Raymond W. Houston, commissioner, \$18,500; 112 State St., Albany 7; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Standards and Purchase, Division of—Charles H. Kriger, commissioner, \$17,000; 103 Washington Ave., Albany 1; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

State—Carmine G. DeSapio, Secretary of State, \$17,000; 164 State St., Albany 1; Emelyn Bates, secretary to Secretary of State, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

State Police—Francis S. McGarvey, superintendent, \$15,400; Eugene F. Hoyt, executive officer; State Capitol, Albany.

State University—Created by act of 1948 Legislature to develop and administer state supported higher education. William S. Carlson, president, \$19,000.

Taxation and Finance—George M. Bragalini, commissioner, \$18,500; others, \$16,400. State Office Building, Albany 1; State Office Bldg., New York City 13; 320 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17.

Veterans' Affairs, Division of—Director, \$17,000; 112 State St., Albany 7; also 270 Broadway, New York City.

Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor—Two members, one appointed by Governor of New York, one by Governor of New Jersey. Both appointments with consent of Senate of each State, \$17,500. New York Member—John P. McGrath. New Jersey Member—Joseph Weintraub. Director, Publ. Rel.—Erwin W. Smith.

Workmen's Compensation Board—Thirteen members appointed by Governor with consent of Senate, Angela R. Farisi, chairman, \$17,000; others, \$12,500. State Office Bldgs., Albany 1; New York City 13.

Judiciary of the State of New York

(As of January 1, 1956)

COURT OF APPEALS

The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges elected for a term of 14 years. Constitutional age limit 70 years, but Judges may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. The Chief Judge receives \$35,000 and the Associate Judges \$32,500, and an allowance of \$5,000 each for expenses.

Chief Judge—Albert Conway, Brooklyn (1959).

Associate Judges—Marvin R. Dye, Rochester (1958); Stanley H. Fuld, New York City (1960); Charles W. Proessel, Jamaica (1962); Charles S. Desmond, Eden (1966); John Van Voorhis, Irondequoit (1967); Adrian Burke, New York City (1968).

Clerk—Raymond J. Cannon, Court of Appeals Hall, Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

COURT OF CLAIMS

A Court of Record, composed of six Judges, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Term, nine years and until a successor has been appointed and has qualified. Statutory age limit 70 years. Judge may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which he becomes 70. The Governor designates the Presiding Judge. Salary \$18,000.

Presiding Judge—Stephen M. Lounsberry, Oswego (1957).

Judges—Charles T. Major, Skaneateles (1956); George Sylvestre, New York City (Mar. 1958); Charles Lambiase, Rochester (1958); Bernard Ryan, Albion (1959); Fred A. Young, Lowville (1962).

Clerk of the Court—John J. Clark, Rm. 246, The Capitol, Albany 1; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION

Designations are made by the Governor from among Supreme Court Justices. The Presiding Justice serves until expiration of his term. Associate Justices serve for five years. Vacancies are filled by new designations for full five years.

Presiding Justices in the First and Second Departments receive \$33,500, of which \$21,500 is paid by the State; Associate Justices in those Departments receive \$32,000, of which \$21,000 is paid by the State; other Presiding and Associate Justices receive \$25,500 and \$25,000 respectively.

First Judicial Department (Counties within the First Judicial District—New York and Bronx). Presiding Justice—David W. Peck (1957). Clerk—George T. Campbell, Court House, Madison Ave. and 25th St., New York City 10.

Second Judicial Department (the Second, Ninth and Tenth Judicial Districts): Presiding Justice—Gerald Nolan (1961). Clerk—John J. Callahan, 45 Monroe Pl., Brooklyn 1.

Third Judicial Department (the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts): Presiding Justice—Sydney F. Foster (1956). Clerk—John S. Herlick, Court House, Albany 1.

Fourth Judicial Department (the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts): Presiding Justice—Francis D. McCurn (1959). Clerk—Herbert E. Wait, Court House, Rochester.

SUPREME COURT

Justices are elected for a term of 14 years. Constitutional age limit 70 years, but Justices may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. Justices in the First, Second and Tenth Judicial Districts receive \$30,000, of which \$19,000 is paid by the State, and \$11,000 by the City of

New York and the counties of Nassau and Suffolk. Other Justices receive \$23,000.

First Judicial District (Counties of New York and Bronx. Residence is Manhattan unless otherwise indicated):

Morris Eder (1956); Thomas A. Aurelio (1957); Joseph A. Gavanan (1957); Irving L. Levey (1958); Felix C. Benvenaga (1958); James B. M. McNally (1958); Henry Clay Greenbert (1959); Benedict D. Diner (1960); Samuel H. Hofstadter (1960); Edgar J. Nathan, Jr. (1960); Aron Steuer (1960); S. Samuel Di Falco (1962); Francis X. Conlon (1964); Samuel M. Gold (1964); Matthew M. Levy (1964); Walter A. Lynch (1964); Martin M. Frank (1965); Irving H. Saypol (1965); Jacob Markowitz (1967); Owen McGivern (1967); Saul S. Streit (1967); Vincent A. Lupiano (1968); Arthur Markewich (1968); George Tilzer (1968); Henry Epstein (1969); Sidney A. Fine (1969); John L. Flynn (1969); William C. Hecht, Jr. (1969); Morris E. Spector (1969); Harold A. Stevens (1969); Francis L. Valente (1969).

Second Judicial District (Counties of Kings and Richmond. Residence is Brooklyn unless otherwise indicated):

Louis L. Friedmann (1956); George A. Arkwright (1958); Anthony J. DiGiovanna (1962); Walter R. Hart (1963); J. Vincent Keogh (1964); Philip M. Kleinfeld (1964); James S. Brown, Jr. (1965); Benjamin Brenner (1966); M. Henry Martuscello (1966); Thomas E. Morrissey, Jr. (1966); Miles F. McDonald (1967); Edward G. Baker (1968); Jacob J. Schwartzwald (1968); Charles J. Beckinella (1969); John E. Cone (1969); A. David Benjamin (1969).

Third Judicial District (Counties of Albany, Columbia, Green, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster):

Roscoe V. Elsworth, Port Ewen (1958); Isadore Bookstein, Albany (1960); Harry E. Schirick, Kingston (1960); Donald S. Taylor, Troy (1962); Kenneth MacFarlane, Menands (1963); William Deckelman, Jeffersonville (1963); Herbert D. Hamm, DeFreestville (1965).

Fourth Judicial District (Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington):

Andrew W. Ryan, Plattsburg (1957); Willard L. Best, Gloversville (1960); Felix J. Aulisi, Amsterdam (1966); James Gibson, Hudson Falls (1966); Charles M. Hughes, Schenectady (1966); Paul D. Graves, Gouverneur (1967).

Fifth Judicial District (Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego):

E. Howard Ringrose, Rome (1963); William E. McClusky, Syracuse (1963); Carl W. Peterson, Ilion (Mall Herkimer) (1966); Donald P. Gorman, Syracuse (1966); Henry A. Hudson, Watertown (1967); Eugene F. Sullivan, Fulton (1967); Frank Del Vecchio, Syracuse (1970).

Sixth Judicial District (Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins):

Floyd E. Anderson, Binghamton (1961); Howard A. Zeller, Oneida (1963); Daniel J. McAvoy, Binghamton (1965); Joseph P. Molinari, Oneida (1965).

Seventh Judicial District (Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates):

John C. Wheeler, Corning (1956); James C. O'Brien, Brighton, Monroe Co. (1958); Carroll

M. Roberts, Pittsford (1961); Frederic T. Henry, Canandaigua (1964); Arthur E. Blauvelt, Port Byron (1964); Daniel J. O'Mara, Irondequoit, Monroe Co. (1964); Charles B. Brasser, Williamson (1965); G. Robert Witmer, Webster (1967); Harry D. Goldman, Brighton, Monroe Co. (1970).

Eighth Judicial District (Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming; residence, Buffalo unless otherwise indicated):

Michael J. Montesano, Buffalo (1956); William H. Munson, Medina (1956); George H. Rowe (1957); Lee L. Ottaway, Jamestown (1957); George T. Vandermeulen (1957); Hamilton Ward (1960); Alger A. Williams (1960); Leo J. Hagerty, Tonawanda (1960); Robert E. Noonan, Batavia (1962); Regis O'Brien (1963); Carlton A. Fisher, Lancaster (1966); John S. Marsh, Niagara Falls (1967).

Ninth Judicial District (Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester):

Frank H. Coyne, Yonkers (1957); James W.

Bailey, Cold Spring (1959); Elbert T. Gallagher, Katonah (1964); Robert Doscher, Suffern (1964); Samuel W. Eager, Middletown (1965); Leonard G. Supple, Fishkill (1965); Arthur D. Brennan, Harrison (1966); George M. Fanelli (1969).

Tenth Judicial District (Counties of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk):

Queens County—88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35; Nassau County—Court House, Mineola; Suffolk County—Court House, Riverhead.

Resident Justices, Queens County: James T. Hallinan, Flushing (1959); Nicholas M. Pette, Kew Gardens (1960); Peter M. Daly, Astoria (1961); Joseph M. Conroy, Richmond Hill (1962); David Kusnetz, L. I. City (1969). Resident Justices, Nassau County: Cortland A. Johnson, Cedarhurst (1956); Percy D. Stoddard, Oyster Bay (1960); Marcus G. Christ, New Hyde Park (1966); Howard T. Hogan, Farmingdale (1968). Resident Justices, Suffolk County: L. Barron Hill, Southold (1960); D. Ormonde Ritchie, Brightwaters (1966).

New York State Legislature, 1956

Assemblies annually first Wednesday after the first Monday in January. (Members receive \$7,500 yearly.)

SENATORS ELECTED NOVEMBER 2, 1954, TO SERVE IN 1955-1956

Senate: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 23; Vacancy, 1. Total, 58. (*) New Senators elected Nov. 8, 1955

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1—S. Wentworth Horton, R., Greenport | 30—Frank S. McCullough, R., Rye |
| 2—Daniel G. Albert, R., Rockville Centre | 31—Pliny W. Williamson, R., Searsdale |
| 3—William S. Hults, Jr., R., Port Washington | 32—William F. Condon, R., Yonkers |
| 4—Edward J. Speno, R., East Meadow | 33—Thomas C. Desmond, R., Newburgh |
| 5—Walter G. McGahan, R., Bayside | 34—Arthur H. Wicks, R., Kingston |
| 6—James J. Crisone, D., Neponsit | 35—Ernest I. Hatfield, R., Hyde Park |
| 7—James G. Sweeney, D., Middle Village | 36—Peter J. Dalessandro, D., Watervliet |
| 8—Thomas J. McKel, D., Rego Park | 37—Henry Neddo, R., Whitehall |
| 9—Herbert I. Sorin, D., Brooklyn | 38—Thomas F. Campbell, R., Schenectady |
| 10—Walter E. Cooke, D., Brooklyn | 39—Gilbert T. Seelye, R., Burnt Hills |
| 11—Fred G. Moritt, D., Brooklyn | 40—Robert D. McEwen, R., RFD, Ogdensburg |
| 12—Thomas J. Culte, D., Brooklyn | 41—Walter Van Wiggeren, R., Ilion |
| 13—John F. Furey, D., Brooklyn | 42—Fred J. Rath, R., Utica |
| 14—Frank J. Pino, D.-L., Brooklyn | 43—Henry A. Wise, R., Watertown |
| 15—William Rosenblatt, D., Brooklyn | 44—Searles G. Shultz, R., Skaneateles |
| 16—Samuel L. Greenberg, D., Brooklyn | 45—John H. Hughes, R., Syracuse |
| 17—Harry Gittleson, D., Brooklyn | 46—Wheeler Milnor, R., Canastota |
| 18—Edward V. Curry, D., Staten Island | 47—Warren M. Anderson, R., Binghamton |
| 19—MacNeil Mitchell, R., Manhattan | 48—George R. Metcalf, R., R. D. 2, Auburn |
| 20—James L. Watson, D., Manhattan | 49—Harry K. Morton, R., R. D. 1, Hornell |
| 21—Alfred E. Santangelo, D., Manhattan | 50—Dutton S. Peterson, R., Odessa |
| 22—Joseph Zaretski, D.-L., Manhattan | 51—Frank C. Van Lare, R., Rochester |
| 23—Joseph R. Marro, D., Manhattan | 52—George T. Manning, R., Rochester |
| 24—Joseph R. Mahoney, D., Manhattan | 53—Austin W. Erwin, R., Genesee |
| 25—Harry Kraf, D., Bronx | 54—Earl W. Brydges, R., Wilson |
| 26—Jacob H. Gilbert, D., Bronx | 55—Walter J. Mahoney, R., Buffalo |
| 27—Nathaniel T. Helman, D., Bronx | 56—Stanley J. Bauer, R., Buffalo |
| 28—Francis J. McCaffrey, D., Bronx | 57—John H. Cooke, R., Alden |
| | 58—George H. Pierce, R., Allegany |

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED NOVEMBER 2, 1954 TO SERVE IN 1955-1956

Assembly: Republicans, 90; Democrats, 60. Total, 150. (*) New Members elected Nov. 8, 1955

- Albany—(1) Edwin Corning, D., Feura Bush; (2) James J. McGuiness, D., Albany.
- Allegany**—Wm. H. MacKenzie, R., Belmont.
- Bronx**—(1) Bernard C. McDonnell, D.; (2) Sidney H. Asch, D.; (3) Morris Mohr, D.; (4) Felipe N. Torres; (5) Melville E. Abrams, D.; (6) Walter H. Gladwin, D.; (7) John T. Satriale, D.; (8) Mitchell J. Sherwin, D.; (9) William Kapelman, D.; (10) Matthew R. Dwyer, D.; (11) Enzo Gaspari, D.; (12) Fred W. Egert, Jr., D.
- Broome**—(1) Daniel S. Dickinson, Jr., R., Whitney Point; (2) George L. Ingalls, R., Binghamton.
- Cattaraugus**—Leo P. Noonan, R., Farmersville.
- Cayuga**—Charles A. Cusick, R., Weedsport.
- Chautauqua**—Bruce Manley, R., Fredonia.
- Chemung**—Harry J. Tift, R., Horseheads.
- Chenango**—Mrs. Janet Hill Gordon, R., Norwich.
- Clinton**—James A. FitzPatrick, R., Plattsburg.
- Columbia**—Willard C. Drumm, R., Niverville.
- Cortland**—Louis H. Folmer, R., Homer.
- Delaware**—Edwyn E. Mason, R., Hobart.
- Dutchess**—Robert W. Pomeroy, R., Wassaic.
- Erie**—(1) Thomas J. Runiola, R., Buffalo; (2) Justin C. Morgan, R., Kenmore; (3) William J. Butler, R., Buffalo; (4) Frank J. Caffery, D., Buffalo; (5) John B. Lis, D., Buffalo; (6) George F. Dannebrock, R., Buffalo; (7) Julius Volker, R., Depew; (8) William Sadler, R., Blasdell.
- Essex**—Grant W. Johnson, R., Ticonderoga.
- Franklin**—Robert G. Main, R., Malone.
- Fulton and Hamilton**—Joseph R. Younglove, R., Johnstown.
- Genesee**—John E. Johnson, R., LeRoy.
- Greene**—William E. Brady, R., Cocksackie.
- Herkimer**—Leo A. Lawrence, R., Herkimer.
- Jefferson**—Orin S. Wilcox, R., Theresa.
- Kings**—(1) Max M. Tushnet, D.; (2) Sidney Levine, D.; (3) Mrs. Mary Gillen, D.; (4) Bernard Austin, D.; (5) John A. Monteleone, D.; (6) Bertram L. Baker, D.; (7) Louis Kalish, D.; (8) Frank Composto, D.; (9) Frank J. McMullen, R.; (10) John J. Ryan, D.; (11) Eugene F. Bastoria, D.; (12) Frank Vaccaro, D.; (13) Lawrence P. Murphy, D.; (14) Edward S. Lentol, D.; (15) Alfred A. Lama, D.; (16) Bernard Haber, D.; (17) Samuel I. Berman, D.; (18) Stanley Steingut, D.; (19) Frank S. Samansky, D.; (20) Joseph R. Corso, D.; (21) Brad L. Podell, D.; (22) Anthony J. Travia, D.
- Lewis**—Benjamin H. Demo, R., Croghan.
- Livingston**—Joseph W. Ward, R., Caledonia.
- Madison**—Harold I. Tyler, R., Chittenango.
- Monroe**—(1) J. Eugene Goddard, R., East Rochester; (2) A. Gould Hatch, R., Rochester; (3) Paul B. Hanks, Jr., R., Brockport; (4) Thomas F. Riley, R., Rochester.
- Montgomery**—Donald A. Campbell, R., Amsterdam.
- Nassau**—(1) Anthony Barbiero, R., Valley Stream; (2) Joseph F. Carlino, R., Long Beach.
- Oneida**—(1) Ernest Curto, R., Niagara Falls.
- Oswego**—(1) Francis J. Alder, R., Rome; (2) William S. Calli, R., Utica.
- Nassau**—(1) William F. Passannante, D.; (2) Louis DeSalvo, D.; (3) John H. Farrell, D.; (4) Leonard Farbein, D.; (5) Ludwig Teller, D.; (6) Joseph J. Weiser, D.; (7) Daniel M. Kelly, D.; (8) Archibald Douglas, Jr., R.; (9) John R. Brook, R.; (10) Herman Katz, D.; (11) James C. Thomas, D.; (12) Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, D.; (13) Orest V. Maresca, D.; (14) Kenneth M. Phipps, D.; (15) William A. Kummer, D.; (16) Frank R. Sasseti, D.
- Niagara**—(1) Jacob E. Hollinger, R., Middleport; (2) Ernest Curto, R., Niagara Falls.
- Oneida**—(1) Francis J. Alder, R., Rome; (2) William S. Calli, R., Utica.

Onondaga—(1) Lawrence M. Rulison, R., Syracuse; (2) Charles A. Schoeneck, Jr., R., Syracuse; (3) Philip R. Chase, R., Fayetteville.

Ontario—Robert M. Quigley, R., Phelps.

Orange—(1) D. Clinton Dominick, III, R., Newburgh; (2) Wilson C. VanDuzer, R., Middletown.

Orleans—Alonzo L. Waters, R., Medina.

Oswego—Henry D. Coville, R., Central Square.

Otsego—Paul L. Tabot, R., Burlington Flats.

Putnam—Willis H. Stephens, R., Brewster.

Queens—(1) Thomas LaFauci, D., L. I. City; (2) William Brennan, D., Elmhurst; (3) Charles Eckstein, R., Ridgewood; (4) Thomas A. Duffy, D., Jackson Heights; (5) William G. Giaccio, D., Corona; (6) Michael G. Rice, D., Whitestone; (7) Bernard Dubin, D., Forest Hills; (8) John DiLeonardo, R., Flushing; (9) Fred W. Preller, R., Queens Village; (10) Louis Wallach, D., New Hyde Park; (11) Daniel L. Clarke, D., Jamaica; (12) J. Lewis Fox, D., Far Rockaway; (13) Anthony P. Savarese, Jr., R., Kew Gardens.

Rensselaer—Thomas H. Brown, R., Troy.

Schoharie—(1) Edward J. Amann, Jr., R.; (2) Lucio F. Russo, R.; both Staten Island.

Rockland—Robert Wamsley, R., Nyack.

St. Lawrence—Allan P. Sill, R., Massena.

Saratoga—John L. Ostrander, R., Schuylerville.

Schenectady—Oswald D. Heck, R., Schenectady.

Schoharie—David Enders, R., Central Bridge.

Schuyler—Jerry W. Black, R., Trumansburg.

Seneca—Lawrence Van Cleef, R., Seneca Falls.

Steuben—Charles D. Henderson, R., Hornell.

Suffolk—(1) Edmund R. Lupton, R., Riverhead; (2) Elisha T. Barrett, R., Brightwaters; (3) John A. Britting, R., Farmingdale.

Sullivan—Hyman E. Mintz, R., Monticello.

Tioga—Richard C. Lounsbury, R., Owego.

Tompkins—Ray Ashbery, R., Trumansburg.

Ulster—Kenneth L. Wilson, R., Woodstock.

Warren—Stuart F. Hawley, R., Lake George.

Washington—Wm. J. Reid, R., Fort Edward.

Wayne—Mrs. Mildred F. Taylor, R., Lyons.

Westchester—(1) Malcolm Wilson, R., Yonkers; (2) Fred S. Sutherland, R., Ardsley; (3) Miss Frances K. Marlatt, R., Mt. Vernon; (4) Hunter Meighan, R., Mamaroneck; (5) William F. Horan, R., Tuckahee; (6) Theodore Hill, Jr., R., Jefferson Valley.

Wyoming—Harold L. Peet, R., Pike.

Yates—Vernon W. Blodgett, R., Rushville.

NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS
(As of January 1, 1956)

Official title	Name	Politics	Salary
(Length of term, 4 years; present terms expire December 31, 1957)			
Mayor	Robert F. Wagner, Jr.	Dem.	\$40,000
Deputy Mayor	Dr. John J. Theobald.	Dem.	25,000
Comptroller	Lawrence E. Gerosa.	Dem.	30,000
President, The Council	Abe Stark.	Dem.	25,000
Borough Presidents:			
Manhattan	Hulan E. Jack.	Dem.	25,000
Bronx	James J. Lyons.	Dem.	25,000
Brooklyn	John Cashmore.	Dem.-Rep.	25,000
Queens	James A. Lundy.	Rep.	25,000
Richmond	Albert V. Maniscalco.	Dem.-Lib.	25,000

Chief Clerk, Mayor's office—Arthur D. Walker, City Hall, New York City 7.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Meets in Room 16, City Hall, Manhattan, on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 10:30 A.M., unless otherwise ordered by the Board. First meeting in each year called by the Mayor.

Composed of the Mayor (Chairman), Comptroller, President of The Council, and the Borough Presidents. In the absence of the Mayor, the President of the Council shall preside. The Mayor, Comptroller and President of The Council have 3 votes each; Borough Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn, 2 each; others, 1 each.

No resolution or amendment may be passed at the same meeting at which it is originally presented except by a three-fourths vote.

Secretary—Ruth W. Whaley, Rm. 1356 Municipal Bldg., N.Y.C.

THE COUNCIL

Meets every Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. in the Councilmanic Chamber. First meeting in each year is held on first Wednesday after first Monday of January, at noon. At least one stated meeting shall be held each month, except in its discretion, in July and August. Consists of the President of the Council and 25 Councilmen, one from each Senate District lying wholly within the city. Term 4 years; expires Dec. 31, 1957.

President—Abe Stark, \$25,000, \$7,000 each plus an additional \$1,000 each for contingent expenses. The Vice Chairman also receives an additional \$5,000; the Minority Leader, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the General Welfare Committee and additional \$2,500 each.

Secretary to Vice Chairman—Vera C. Tenahy.

Clerk—Murray W. Stand (see City Clerk).

Councilmen

Manhattan: James J. Boland, D.; Earl Brown, D.; Samuel Davis, D.; Stanley M. Isaacs, R.-Lib.; John J. Merli, D.; Daniel S. Weiss, D.

Bronx: Edward A. Cunningham, D.; Maurice J. McCarthy, Jr., D.; Louis Peck, D.; David Ross, D.; Irving I. Schreckinger, D.

Brooklyn: Jeremiah B. Bloom, D.; Sam Curtis, D.; Jack Kranis, D.; Arthur A. Low, D.; Thomas J. Mirabile, D.; Philip J. Schupler, D.; Joseph T. Sharkey, D.; Morris J. Stein, D.; Edward Vogel, D.

Queens: Robert E. Barnes, R.; Hugh Quinn, D.; Frank V. Smith, D.; Eric J. Treulich, D.

Richmond: James J. Murphy, D.

DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS. COUNTY OFFICERS

Accounts—(See Investigation, Department of).

Administration, Division of—Charles F. Preusse, City Adm. (\$30,000), 250 Church St.

Air Pollution Control, Dept. of—Leonard Greenburg, M.D., commissioner (\$20,000). Norman Weissman, secretary to department, 15 Park Row.

Art Commission—Meets at 2:30 P.M. on the second Monday of each month except August. Georg J. Lober, exec. sec., City Hall.

Assessors, Board of—Three members appointed by Mayor. Meets 10 A.M. Tuesdays for public hearings, and at call of the chairman. Harvey L. Strelzin, chairman, \$17,500; members, \$10,750. James T. Fadian, chief clerk, 2200 Municipal Bldg.

Budget, Bureau of the—Abraham D. Beame, director, \$25,000. Asst. Dir. of the Budget, William F. Shea, \$17,500; Chief Examiner, John J. Carty, \$14,500, 12th floor, Municipal Bldg.

City Clerk and Clerk of the Council—Murray W. Stand, \$15,000, 265 Municipal Bldg.

City Marshals—No more than 83 shall be appointed by the Mayor. Term 6 years and until a successor is appointed and has qualified. Fees only.

City Record—William Viertel, supervisor, \$10,100.—John B. Martin, editor, 2213 Municipal Bldg.

City Register—Lewis Orgel, \$15,000, Hall of Records. County offices: Bronx—851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51; Kings—Hall of Records, Brooklyn 1; Queens—161-04 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica 32.

City Sheriff—John J. McCloskey, \$15,000.

Chief Clerk—William Meyers, 608 Hall of Records.

Civil Defense—Robert E. Condon, director, \$17,500, 425 Ave. of the Americas.

Civil Service Commission, City (of the Department of Personnel)—composed of chairman and two members. Meets on Mondays at 10 A.M., and on call of the chairman. Joseph Schechter, chairman, \$22,500; George Gregory, Jr., and Anthony M. Maurilio, \$12,500 each; 299 Broadway.

Commerce, Department of—Richard C. Patterson, Jr., commissioner (no salary); 500 Park Ave.

Corporation Counsel—(see Law Department).

Correction, Department of—Anna M. Kross,

commissioner, \$20,000; Arnold H. Wallack, secretary to department, 100 Centre St.

County Clerks—New York, Archibald R. Watson; Bronx, John J. Hanley; Kings, Francis J. Sinnott; Queens, Paul Livodi (\$15,000 each); Richmond, Charles F. Pallister (\$10,500).

District Attorneys—New York, Frank S. Hogan; Bronx, Daniel V. Sullivan; Kings, Edward S. Silver (\$30,000 each); Queens, Frank D. O'Connor (\$30,000); Richmond, John M. Braisted, Jr. (\$12,000).

Docks, Department of—(see Marine and Aviation).

Education, Board of—Nine members appointed by the Mayor for seven years and until a successor is appointed and has qualified. Two members must be residents of Manhattan, two Brooklyn, two Bronx, two Queens, and one Richmond. Must have been a resident and qualified voter in said borough for at least three years immediately preceding time of appointment. No salary.

President of the Board—Charles H. Silver. Vice President—Dr. Charles F. Rank. Secretary—Morris Warschauer, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Superintendent of Schools—Dr. William Jansen, also chairman of the Board, \$32,500; Deputy Supt., Jacob Greenberg, \$25,000; associate supts., \$16,900 each. The superintendent has full administrative powers. Secretary—Katharine M. Crowe, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn 1.

Board of Higher Education—Comprises 21 citizens who are residents of the city, appointed by the Mayor. No salary. Chairman is selected by the Board. Administrator—Mrs. Pearl Max, 695 Park Ave. Colleges under the jurisdiction of the Board are City College, Brooklyn College, Hunter College and Queens College.

Elections, Board of—Four commissioners. Term four years or until a successor is appointed and has qualified, \$15,000. President and the secretary selected by the Board, shall not belong to same political party. Address: 400 Broome St.

Finance, Department of—Joseph A. Sarafite, treasurer, \$20,000. Chief, Bureau of Adm.—John H. Travers, Jr., 500 Municipal Bldg.

Fire Department—Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., commissioner, \$25,000. Secretary to Department—Denis Tilden Lynch, 11th floor, Municipal Bldg.

Health, Department of—Leona Baumgartner, M.D., commissioner, \$22,500. Secretary—Charles F. Osborne, 125 Worth St.

Hospitals, Department of—Basil G. MacLean, M.D., commissioner, \$25,000. 125 Worth St.

Housing Authority, New York City—Five members appointed by Mayor. Philip J. Cruise, chairman, \$22,500; others, no salary. Executive Director, Warren Moscow, 299 Broadway.

Housing and Buildings, Department of—Bernard J. Gilroy, commissioner, \$22,500. Chief Clerk—Francis D. McHugh, 20th floor, Municipal Bldg.

Investigation, Department of—Charles H. Tenney, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Daniel J. O'Connor, Chief Clerk—Charles A. Vesce, 50 Pine St.

Labor, Department of—Nelson Seitel, commissioner, \$20,000. Executive secretary—Mark L. Fasullo, 93 Worth St.

Law Department (the Corporation Counsel)—Peter Campbell Brown, corporation counsel, \$25,000. Secretary—Lucille B. Brogan.

Licenses, Department of—Bernard J. O'Connell, commissioner, \$20,000. Chief Clerk—Charles L. Kaldacher; Administration offices, 137 Centre Street; Applications Bureau, 112 White St., Brooklyn, 710 Municipal Bldg.; Richmond, 315 Borough Hall, Staten Island 1.

Marine and Aviation, Dept. of—Vincent A. G. O'Connor, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Arthur J. Aronson, Pier A, North River.

Markets, Department of—Anthony Masciarelli, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Perlmann, 137 Centre St. (See also Weights and Measures.)

Medical Examiner (Chief)—Milton Helpman, M.D., \$15,000. Deputy Chiefs: Benjamin M. Vance, M.D. (in charge of Manhattan and Richmond); Charles H. Hochman, M.D., acting (in charge of Bronx); George W. Ruger, M.D., acting (in charge of Brooklyn); Richard Grimes, M.D., acting (in charge of Queens).

Office: 125 Worth St., Manhattan; 850 Walton Ave., Bronx 51; Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 1;

90-37 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica 32; Police Hdqts. Bldg., 78 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I. 1.

Mental Health, Board of—Consists of the commissioners of health and welfare, ex-officio, and seven other members appointed by the Mayor. No salary. Thomas A. C. Rennie, M.D., chairman. Director of Community Health Services—Paul V. Lemkau, M.D. Exec. Secretary—Ruth Farbmam.

Parks, Department of—Robert Moses, commissioner, \$25,000. Executive Officer—Stuart Constable, Arsenal Bldg., Fifth Ave. at 64th St.

Parole Commission—Commissioner of correction and police commissioner, ex-officio, and three members appointed by Mayor. Meets at 10 a.m. on Thursdays. John C. Maher, chairman, \$15,000; other appointed members, \$10,000. Secretary—John J. Devitt. Chief Parole Officer—Abraham N. Fauer, 100 Centre St.

Personnel, Department of—Joseph Schechter, director, \$22,500; 299 Broadway. (See also City Civil Service Commission.)

Planning Commission, City—James Felt, chairman, \$22,500; others \$11,750. Francis J. Bloustein, vice chairman, Pauline J. Malter, secretary, 27th floor, Municipal Bldg.

Police Department—Stephen P. Kennedy, commissioner, \$25,000. Vincent E. Finn, chief clerk, 240 Centre St.

Public Administrator—New York, vacant (\$15,000), 309 Hall of Records; Bronx, John T. Meehan (\$4,000 and fees), 851 Grand Concourse; Kings; Hyman Wank (\$10,750), 504 Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 1; Queens, John C. Glenn (\$8,750), 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35; Richmond, Lawrence V. Brown (\$5,925), 927 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island 1.

Public Works, Department of—Frederick H. Zurmühlen, commissioner, \$25,000. Secretary—Michael J. McLaughlin, 1800 Municipal Bldg.

Purchase, Department of—Joseph V. Spagna, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Max Lazarus, 1924 Municipal Bldg.

Sanitation, Department of—Andrew W. Mulrain, commissioner, \$25,000. Secretary—Warren J. O'Brien, 125 Worth St.

Sheriff City—John J. McCloskey, \$15,000. Chief Clerk—William Meyers, 608 Hall of Records. County Offices: (Bronx), 851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51; (Kings), Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 1; (Queens), 42-15 Crescent St., at Queens Plaza, L. I. City 1; (Richmond), County Court House, Staten Island, 1.

Smoke Control (see Air Pollution Control).

Standards and Appeals, Board of—Harris H. Murdock, chairman, \$17,500; others, \$11,750. Chief Clerk—Joseph J. Doyle, 10th floor Municipal Bldg.

Supt. of Schools—(see Education, Board of).

Surrogates—(see Surrogates Courts, page 86).

Tax Department—Tax Commission consists of the President, William E. Boyland, \$20,000, and six tax commissioners, \$12,250 each; appointed by and removable at pleasure of the Mayor. Chief Clerk—Seymour Weiss, 936 Municipal Bldg.

Teachers Retirement Board—Board of seven usually meets at 3:15 p.m. on 4th Tuesday each month in Rm. 603 Municipal Bldg. George Rosling, chairman, no salary. Mrs. May Andres Healy, exec. sec., 154 Nassau St.

Traffic, Department of—T. T. Wiley, commissioner, \$22,500. Chief Clerk—Hugh E. McCollum, 100 Gold St.

Transit Authority, N. Y. City—Consists of three members, one appointed by Mayor, one by Governor. Two appointed members select third member as chairman. Authority meets on Thursdays at 10:00 a.m. Charles L. Patterson, chairman, \$30,000, others \$25,000. Thomas J. McLernon, gen. manager, \$23,000. Secretary—William Jerome Daly. Dir. Public Relations—Leo Casey, 370 Jay St., Brooklyn 1.

Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority—Robert Moses, chairman, no salary; General Manager and Secretary, George E. Spargo, Randall's Island, New York City 35.

Veterans' Cooperation (New York City Veterans Service Center)—Paul Rutheiser, director, 500 Park Ave.

Water Supply, Board of—Three commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Irving V. A. Huie,

president; Edward C. Maguire and Herbert M. Rosenberg, \$15,000 each. Commissioners must be residents of the City of New York. Martin T. Geraghty, chief clerk, 120 Wall St.

Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of—Arthur C. Ford, commissioner, \$20,000. Chief Clerk, Frank Kaye, 2358 Municipal Bldg.

Weights and Measures, Bureau of—(A division of Department of Markets)—Director Fred J. Loughran; chief inspector, Joseph F. Conlon, 137 Centre St.

Welfare, Department of—Henry L. McCarthy, commissioner, \$22,500. Louis Flamm, executive officer, 250 Church St.

Courts in the City of New York

(As of January 1, 1956)

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS (Southern and Eastern Districts)—See page 64.

SUPREME COURT (N. Y. State)—See page 82-83.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The court sits in the Criminal Court Bldg., 100 Centre St., N. Y. City 13. Judges, elected for 14 years, receive \$30,000 each, or to serve until December 31st of year they become 70. Terms end Dec. 31 of years given. The judges are: Jonah J. Goldstein (1956); Edward J. McCullen (1956); John A. Mullen (1959); Louis J. Capozzoli (1964); Jacob Gould Schurman (1965); Abraham N. Geller (1966); Mitchell D. Schweitzer (1968); Gerald P. Cukin (1969).

Clerk of the Court—F. Howard Barrett.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

(Chief Justice, \$21,000; others, \$19,500; terms expire last day of month named unless otherwise noted.)

Chief Justice—Irving Ben Cooper (June, 1956); **Associate Justices**—Bernard A. Koziack (June 24, 1956); Joseph V. Loscalzo (Sept. 23, 1958); John M. Cannella (Mar. 21, 1959); Louis E. Heller (Mar. 21, 1959); Ambrose J. Haddock (Mar. 21, 1959); Herman Hoffman (June, 1959); Myles A. Paige (Feb. 18, 1960); Matthew J. Troy (Feb. 18, 1960); Simon Silver (Apr. 11, 1960); John V. Flood (June 24, 1960); Emilio Nunez (June, 1960); Doris I. Byrne (June 30, 1961); Vincent R. Impellitteri (Dec., 1961); Edward F. Breslin (Apr., 1962); Alfred J. Cawse, Jr. (Dec., 1963); George M. Carney (June 2, 1965); Arthur Dunaif (June 2, 1965); Edward T. McCaffrey (June 2, 1965); J. Howard Rossbach (June 2, 1965); William E. Ringel (June 30, 1965); Edward Thompson (July 8, 1965).

Chief Clerk—DeWitt V. Kelly. **Deputy Chief Clerk**—Joseph H. McShane, 100 Centre St.

PARTS—I, II, III, IV and Paternity (Manhattan)—100 Centre St., New York 13. **Clerk of Court**—Joseph P. Moss.

PARTS I, II and III (Brooklyn) 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. **Clerk of Court**—Thomas F. Horan, Jr.

PARTS I and II (Queens)—45-18 Court Square, L. I. City. **Clerk of Court**—Julius Weinstock. (Court held Monday and Thursday of each week.)

PART I (Richmond)—County Court House, Staten Island 1. **Clerk of Court**—Arthur D. Keller. (Court held Wednesday of each week.)

PARTS I and II (Bronx)—851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51. **Clerk of the Court**—Francis A. Taylor. (Court held Tuesday and Friday of each week.)

Appellate Part—First Judicial Department, on 1st and 3d Fridays; Second Judicial Department on 2d and 4th Fridays.

Probation Bureau—100 Centre St., New York City 13. **Chief Probation Officer**—Morris Ben Agid, acting.

SURROGATES COURTS

Courts of Record. The Surrogates are:
Manhattan—William T. Collins (Dec., 1956). **George Frankenthaler** (Dec., 1956). \$30,000 each. **Clerk of the Court**—Philip A. Donahue, Hall of Records, New York City 7.

Bronx—Christopher C. McGrath (Dec., 1966). \$30,000. **Clerk of the Court**—John J. Sullivan, 851 Grand Concourse, New York City 51.

Brooklyn—Maximilian Moss (Dec., 1969). \$30,000. **Clerk of the Court**—Albert M. Leavitt, Hall of Records, Brooklyn 1.

Queens—Anthony P. Savarese (Dec., 1956). \$30,000. **Clerk of the Court**—Frederick C. Harris, 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35.

Richmond—John C. Boylan (Dec., 1961). \$28,600. **Clerk of the Court**—William J. Dempsey, County Court House, Staten Island 1.

CITY COURT

Headquarters—Manhattan, 52 Chambers St., New York 7. **N. Y. Bronx**, 851 Grand Concourse, New York 51. **Kings**, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. **Queens**, 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35. **Richmond**, 927 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island 10.

The Chief Justice, John A. Byrnes, \$23,000 a year; the Associate Justices, \$22,000. Their terms expire Dec. 31 of year given.

Chief Clerk—James P. McDermott. **Deputy Clerk and Director of Administration**—John B. McInerney.

The court is composed as follows:

Manhattan—Chief Justice, John A. Byrnes (1956). Justices: Samuel C. Coleman (1957); Rocco A. Parella (1957); Francis E. Rivers (1963); Harold Baer (1964); Thomas Dickens (1964); Harry B. Frank (1964); James E. Mulcahy (1964); Birdie Amsterdam (1965).

Bronx—Solomon Boneparth (1957); Morris E. Spector (1958); Julius J. Gans (1964); Peter A. Quinn (1965).

Kings—Frederick L. Kopff (1956); Sylvester Sabatino (1958); George Ellperin (1958); Lloyd I. Herzka (1965); Roger J. Brock (1965).

Queens—James J. Conroy (1957); George P. Stier (1959); William P. Wiener (1961).

Richmond—Joseph A. McKinney (1956)

COUNTY COURTS

(The Judges receive \$30,000; terms expire Dec. 31st of year named.)

Bronx—Samuel J. Joseph (1960); William Lyman (1962); Eugene G. Schulz (1965); James M. Barrett (1969). **Chief Clerk**—Thomas A. Cryan, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51, N. Y.

Kings—Nathan R. Sobel (1956); Carmine J. Marasco (1958); George J. Joyce (1958); Samuel S. Leibowitz (1963); Hyman Barshay (1967). **Chief Clerk**—James L. Morrison, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Queens—Peter T. Farrell (1957); William B. Groat (1964); Alfred J. Hofmann (1965); John F. Scieppi (1965). **Chief Clerk**—Leonard Capone, County Court House, L. I. City 1, N. Y.

Richmond—Farrell M. Kane (1956). **Special Deputy Clerk**—Frank M. Kosman, County Court House, Staten Island 1, N. Y.

CITY MAGISTRATES COURTS

(Appointed by the Mayor for a term of 10 years. Chief City Magistrate, \$19,000; City Magistrates, \$16,000.) **Chief Clerk**—Larry M. Vetrano, 100 Centre St., New York City 13.

MANHATTAN

Chief City Magistrate—John M. Murtagh (June, 1965).

City Magistrates—Edward J. Chapman (Apr., 1957); Jack L. Nicoll (May 19, 1957); John E. Prendergast (July 18, 1957); Hyman Bushel (July, 1957); Harry G. Andrews (Dec., 1957); James Randall Creel (June, 1959); Robert F. Mahoney (Dec., 1959); Walter J. Bayer (June, 1960); Louis I. Kaplan (June, 1960); Mrs. Evelyn Richman (May 23, 1961); Hilda G. Schwartz (May 24, 1961); George Postel (Dec., 1961); Frederick L. Strong (June, 1962); Reuben Levy (Aug. 15, 1963); Abraham M. Bloch (May, 1965); James A. Comerford (June, 1965).

BRONX

Joseph A. Martinis (Aug. 17, 1959); Hyman Korn (Dec. 1959); Samuel J. Ohringer (June, 1961); Nicholas F. Delagi (June, 1962); Edward T. Galloway (May 11, 1963); Neal P. Bottiglieri (June 18, 1964); Francis X. O'Brien (May, 1965).

BROOKLYN

(Rm. 509, Municipal Bldg.)
John R. Starkey (May, 1957); Charles Solomon

(July 18, 1957); Michael Potter (Jan. 7, 1958); Anthony E. Maglio (June, 1959); George Rader (June, 1959); Albert D. Schanzer (Jan. 6, 1960); Matthew F. Fagan (May 23, 1961); Harry Serper (May 23, 1961); David L. Malbin (Dec., 1961); Vincent J. Ferreri (Jan. 22, 1962); A. Lawrence Acquavella (June, 1962); Louis S. Wallach (June, 1963); Ludwig Glowa (June, 1963); Thomas H. Cullen, Jr. (May 21, 1964).

QUEENS

Paul Balsam (Dec., 1957); Thomas J. Gray (Aug. 3, 1959); James E. LoPiccolo (May 23, 1961); Corning G. McKenney (May 23, 1961); Anthony M. Livoti (Dec., 1961); Alexander Del Giorno (May 11, 1963); Thomas Fitzpatrick (May 23, 1964); Peter M. Horn (Sept., 1965).

RICHMOND

Augustine B. Casey (Dec., 1957).

MUNICIPAL COURT

(Elected for a term of 10 years, or to serve until December 31st of year they become 70. President Justice, \$19,000; Associate Justices, \$17,000.

Secretary—Howard P. Tyson, 8 Reade St., New York 7. (The Central Record Room is located at 238 William St., New York City 7.)

MANHATTAN

President Justice—Harry P. Eppig (1957).

Associate Justices and Districts:

1st—6 Reade St., New York City 7. Thomas C. Chimera (1957); Robert V. Santangelo (1961); Arthur E. DePhillips (1964).

2nd—10 Reade St., New York City 7. Joseph Raimo (1957); Max M. Meltzer (1958); Lester Lazarus (1959); Saul Price (1960).

3d—314 West 54th St., New York City 19. Joseph B. Rafferty (1957); Joseph J. Mangan (1965); Eugene M. McCarthy (1962); Charles J. Garrison (1963).

4th—314 West 54th St., New York City 19. Vincent DePaul Gannon (1957); Cornelius D. McNamara (1957); Henry Silverman (1959).

5th—314 West 54th St., New York City 19. Abram Goodman (1956); Benjamin Shalleck (1959); George Starke (1961).

6th—170 East 121st St., New York City 35. Eugene B. McAuliffe (1956); Francis J. McCaffrey (1961); Edward F. Hurley (1963).

7th—447 West 151st St., New York City 31. Charles Marks (1957); Robert U. Molloy (1965); Nathaniel Sorkin (1965).

8th—170 East 121st St., New York City 35. Mario G. DiPirro (1957); Joseph A. Boccia (1958).

9th—10 Reade St., New York City 7. Maxwell Shapiro (1960); Peiham St. George Bissell 3d (1961); Robert Morris (1963); Beatrice K. Cass (1964); Maurice Wahl (1964); Carroll Hayes (1965).

10th—447 West 151st St., New York City 31. Herman C. Stoute (1960); Carson DeWitt Baker (1965).

BRONX

1st—1400 Williamsbridge Rd., N. Y. 61. Vincent N. Trimarco (1962); Arthur Wachtel (1964); Charles A. Loreto (1965); Martin Kraus (1965).

2d—Washington Ave. and 162d St., N. Y. 56. James W. Donoghue (1957); Louis Bennett (1959); Nathan A. Lashin (1961); Bertha Schwartz (1963).

BROOKLYN

1st—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. S. Reymart Alter (1963); Louis G. Andreozzi (1965).

2nd—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. Milton M. Wecht (1965); Lewis S. Flagg, Jr. (1963).

3d—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. Abraham A. Berry (1959); Dominic S. Rinaldi (1959).

4th—363 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7. Murray T. Feiden (1959).

5th—4th Ave. & 42d St., Brooklyn 32. Phillip Simon (1957); Vincent D. Damiani (1965).

6th—27-33 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn 26. Charles H. Breitbart (1956); James W. Feely (1961); Murray H. Pearlman (1962).

7th—363 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7. Harry P. Eppig (1957); Samuel D. Johnson (1965).

8th—4th Ave. and 42d St., Brooklyn 32. Harold J. McLaughlin (1959).

QUEENS

1st—10-15 49th Ave., L. I. City 1. Mario J. Cariello (1961); Charles Valone (1965).

2d—Broadway and Justice St., Elmhurst 73. Meyer Tobias (1962).

3d—69-02 64th St., Ridgewood (Bklyn. P.O.), 27. Angelo Graci (1964).

4th—88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35. Jenkin R. Hockett (1960); Daniel E. Fitzpatrick (1961).

5th—Beach Channel Drive, bet. Beach 90th and 91st Sts., Rockaway Beach 94; Abraham R. Margulies.

6th—137-35 Northern Blvd., Flushing 54. David L. Dugan (1959).

RICHMOND

1st—927 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I. 10. Vacancy.

2d—71 Targee St., Stapleton, S. I. 4. Frank D. Paulo (1964).

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

(Presiding Justice, \$21,000, Justices \$19,500 each)

Presiding Justice—John Warren Hill (Oct., 1964).

Justices—Ruth Warters (July, 1956); Patrick J. Fogarty (Oct., 1957); Louis Lorence (Oct. 1957); Juvenal Marchisio (Dec., 1957); James J. Lanzetta (May, 1958); Jane M. Bolln (July, 1959); Nathaniel Kaplan (Dec., 1959); Frederick Backer (Aug., 1962); Leonard E. Buisi (Sept., 1962); Charles Horowitz (Dec., 1962); Clarence Wilson (Aug., 1963); Wilfred A. Waltemade (Dec., 1963); Philip B. Thurston (Aug., 1964); Charles E. Rams-gate (Aug., 1964); George A. Timone (Oct., 1964); Louis A. Pagnucco (Feb., 1965); Harold J. Crawford (Feb., 1965); Sylvia Jaffin Singer (Mar., 1965); Justine Wise Polier (Sept., 1965); Edward R. Dudley (Oct., 1965).

Director of Administration and Secretary of Board of Justices—John F. Keenan. Chief Probation Officer—Clarence M. Leeds. Offices, 135 East 22d Street, New York City 10.

Children's and Family Courts Divisions

New York County—Children's Court; Clerk, David A. Supple, 137 East 22d St. Family Court; Clerk, Frank A. Marron, 135 East 22d St., New York City 10.

Kings County—Children's Court; Clerk, Louis Wolff, 111 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. Family Court; Clerk, William F. Lindeman (acting), 283 Adams St., Brooklyn 1.

Bronx County—Children's Court and Family Court; Clerk, Benjamin Cooper. Children's—1109 Carroll Place. Family—1118 Grand Concourse. Both, Bronx 56, N. Y.

Queens County—Children's Court and Family Court; Clerk, Michael J. Kuhn, 105-34 Union Hall St., Jamaica 33.

Richmond County—Children's Court and Family Court; Clerk, Thomas J. Conway, 100 Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island 1.

Special Censuses Taken Since August 1, 1955

Source: Bureau of the Census

Special censuses were taken after April 1, 1950, at the request of the city or town; they are listed on pages 266-282 with the year indicated. Additional censuses since August 1, 1955.

Place	1955	1950	Place	1955	1950	Place	1955	1950
Alabama			California			Illinois		
Mountain Brook	10,937	8,359	Hawthorne	28,212	16,316	Harvey	23,714	20,683
Sheffield	13,324	10,767	Manhattan Beach	30,586	17,330	Morton Grove	11,538	3,926
			Merced	19,481	15,278			
Arkansas			Sacramento	157,182	137,572	Indiana		
Fort Smith	56,312	47,942	Sunnyvale	26,064	9,829	Seymour	11,683	9,629

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE OF U. S. POPULATION OCTOBER, 1955

The total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas was about 166,022,000 on Oct. 1, 1955, according to estimates released on Nov. 8, 1955 by the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents an increase of 14,889,000, or 9.9% since April 1, 1950, the date of the last census, and an increase of 2,811,000, or 1.7%, over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago.

Floods, Tornadoes, Cause Record Damage—Weather of 1955

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau, Weatherwise, United Press

South wind or great heat in the summer fortelleth whirlwinds—Job, XXXVII, 9.

In 1955 nature blasted man with some of the worst weather on record. There were heavy floods and big winds. The year opened with a continuation of the long drought that since 1952 had been pulverizing the southwestern plains. In March dust storms, with 40 mi. winds, raised soil from parts of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas and whirled it toward the Mississippi valley. In mid-March the Ohio River overflowed, left thousands homeless and caused damage of about \$13,000,000. But the water really hit the dust bowl in May. In 48 hrs. May 18-19, New Mexico reported 11.28 in. of rain in one area, Blacklake, N. M., had 22 in. of wet snow, and the Arkansas River overflowed. Some Texas towns had 15 in. of rain. Lightning hit a group of high school boys at Kingsville, Tex., killing 4.

On May 25 the worst tornado ever to hit Kansas levelled Udall, 25 mi. southeast of Wichita, with hundreds of its 610 people casualties. Major whirlwinds also hit Tonkawa and Blackwell, Okla., levelling 12 blocks in the latter city. Total deaths for the area were estimated at 200. The Weather Bureau had spotted about 15 tornadoes developing in a 200-mi. area between Oklahoma City and Wichita, and the countryside was warned.

HOT AND HOTTER

On the first 7 days of August, official temperatures in New York were in the 90° range and often higher. Hottest days were Aug. 2 and 5, when U. S. Weather Bureau, Battery Place, reported 98° and 94°, LaGuardia Field reported 100° for both days, as did the Meteorological Observatory in Central Park. But several low temperatures brought down the monthly average to around 78°, only 4° higher than normal. It was, however, the second month in a row to set a heat record with 19 days over 90° for the summer.

The West Coast sensation was the heat in Los Angeles. The moderate temperature of 83° high to 59° low of Aug. 29 was changed to 101° and 70° by Sept. 1; on Sept. 2 it hit 110° and for 7 days Los Angeles basked in temperatures running above 100° and considerably more unofficially. This competed with the most consistent hot spot, Phoenix, Ariz., which can hit 100° for weeks in midsummer and had 5° above that a number of days in 1955. The surprise was possibly Chicago, which kept comfortably cool at 73° high, 55° low, while Omaha was frying at 103° on Sept. 8. Chicago reached a high of 68° on the day Bismarck, N. D. went to 96°.

Other cities that had a spate of 90° and over weather in 1955 included Denver, Tucson, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Phoenix, Spokane, Fort Worth, Abilene, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Des Moines, San Antonio, Memphis and San Francisco.

ROSTER OF HURRICANES

Big winds are named for women. Alice, in the French West Indies, went to sea Jan. 2. Brenda, July 21, brought heavy rains to Louisiana and Mississippi. Connie hit the Carolina coast Aug. 12, see below. Diane hit the same coast Aug. 17, see below. Edith, Aug. 24, and Flora, Sept. 3, went off to sea. Gladys flooded Mexico City Sept. 5. Hilda started east of Florida Sept. 12, caused heavy damage in Cuba and Tampico, Mex. Ione hit the North Carolina coast Sept. 19. Janet started Sept. 28, hit Mexico from Yucatan to Tampico, damaged Chetumal, isolated Veracruz, destroyed many fishing villages, flooded Tampico. Deaths were estimated up to 500, 61 in British Honduras.

AND THEN CAME CONNIE

Hurricane Connie was the best-advertised storm when it was approaching the Atlantic coast off Cape Hatteras, N. C., but its 135 mph winds lost strength soon after they hit the Carolinas Aug. 12 and moved up by way of Maryland and Virginia into southeast Pennsylvania thence northwest to Erie, Lake Erie and Ontario, Canada. At Harrisburg, Pa., winds were 55 mph. The worst damage was in North Carolina and the President allocated \$1,000,000 for relief at request of the governor. A 125-ft. sailing schooner capsized on Chesapeake Bay near North Beach,

Md., drowning 14. Deaths reached 43, 11 in the New York metropolitan area.

Precipitation records showed the effects of the hurricane. On Aug. 12 and 13, the U. S. Weather Bureau, New York, reported 5.86 in. and 2.51 in. on the two days. The greatest fall in 24 hrs. was 6.71 in. Aug. 11-12 there and 7.11 in. at LaGuardia Field.

RUIN IN NEW ENGLAND

Hurricane Diane, the next hurricane to hit the U. S. mainland in August, swept over North Carolina and Virginia, but lost much of its force in the New York City area Aug. 17. Heavy rain fell in Connecticut, northeastern Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. South Carolina and Rhode Island were among 6 states designated major disaster areas. Flood toll was 191 dead in the northeastern states as waters receded Aug. 20; resort areas in the Poconos reported 35 lost with the greatest tragedy at Camp Davis, near Ansonia.

A summary of death and damage caused by the disaster of Aug. 17-19 was published Oct. 30 by the Business and Defense Services Admin., Dept. of Commerce. Deaths: 179; seriously injured persons, 6,992; homes destroyed, 813; damage est. \$457,674,044. Losses by states: Connecticut, \$215,245,004, of which \$83,870,958 was industrial; Massachusetts, \$110,412,808; Pennsylvania, \$70,206,700; New Jersey, \$27,525,532; Rhode Island, \$18,000,000; New York, \$16,284,000. Loss of income and production and many emergency costs are not included.

MILLIONS FOR RELIEF

The American Red Cross allotted \$2,000,000 for first aid and sent 300 workers. Its report, 10 days after the hurricane, showed 49,441 families had suffered loss, of which number 31,193 were in Connecticut, 8,211 in Pennsylvania, 5,109 in Massachusetts, 2,206 in New Jersey, 1,362 in Rhode Island and 1,360 in New York. Homes destroyed were 1,314; badly damaged, 4,905; partly damaged 15,251. Deaths reached 143 and injuries 5,909. The Red Cross had 104 shelters and fed 17,672 the first days. The Salvation Army shipped supplies and workers, as did other welfare organizations.

The Red Cross increased its request for contributions to \$10,000,000. It received \$175,000 from Ford Foundation, \$100,000 each from General Motors Corp., National Board of Fire Underwriters and John A. Hartford Foundation. The legislature of Massachusetts financed flood relief with a bond issue for \$55,000,000. Connecticut halted use of \$35,000,000 for state construction to conserve credit for flood aid. President Eisenhower authorized transfer of \$100,000,000 Corps of Engineers money to a fund to restore public facilities. By executive order Aug. 25 he authorized nearly \$1,000,000,000 in Office of Defense Mobilization loans to aid damaged defense plants. Federal Housing Authority permitted postponement of mortgage payments on FHA homes at discretion of lenders. It approved full insurance on new homes costing up to \$7,000 and repairs up to \$2,500, and 44-year loans for rebuilding public works. The Housing and Home Finance Agency opened unoccupied Federally-owned houses. The Dept. of Commerce made 500,000 items of machinery available by lease, chiefly to shoe factories. The Corps of Engineers, USA, brought portable bridges, generators, water purifying systems, cots and blankets, and lent the New Haven Railroad 20 Diesels for 4 months use. The Dominican Republic authorized \$200,000 worth of supplies and Rafael Trujillo, former president, donated \$100,000.

In October New England once more experienced a major drenching, with 34 fatalities. Three days of heavy rain flooded 48 Connecticut towns that had barely recovered from the August hurricane. Danbury, Conn., had 11.32 in. in 3 days. The New Haven Railroad cancelled its through service for days. New York and New Jersey also were inundated; many families were removed from their homes along flooded tributaries of the Hudson, in the Catskills and in Pennsylvania. The New York Central Railroad also curtailed services.

CHRONOLOGY

Dec. 1, 1954, to Dec. 1, 1955

Classified by Months Under

WASHINGTON—FOREIGN—UNITED NATIONS—GENERAL EVENTS

December—1954

WASHINGTON

Dec. 2—Senate voted 67 to 22 to condemn Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) for contempt of a Senate elections subcommittee that investigated his financial affairs, for abuse of its members and for his insults to the Senate during censure proceedings. (For condemnation, Republicans 22; Democrats 44; Independent 1. Against, Republicans 22; Democrats 0.) Proposal to censure Sen. McCarthy for denouncing Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker as unfit to wear his uniform was defeated by parliamentary procedure, which avoided a direct vote by substituting the condemnation of Sen. McCarthy's conduct during hearings.

Sen. McCarthy differed with President Eisenhower, Dec. 7, criticizing the President for his "tolerance" of the Chinese Communists, who were holding American airmen and for congratulating Sens. A. V. Watkins (R.-Utah) and Ralph E. Flanders (R.-Vt.) who had urged censure of Sen. McCarthy. . . . U. S. and Nationalist China signed a mutual defense treaty. Both nations promised to preserve the peace and security of the Far East and to act, within constitutional processes, to meet "the common danger" in the event either was attacked. China ratified the treaty Jan. 14, 1955; U. S. Senate approved 64 to 6, Feb. 9.

Dec. 11—Joseph M. Dodge, former Dir. of the Bureau of the Budget, was designated head of the Council of Foreign Economic Policies by President Eisenhower. The new Cabinet-level agency was to develop economic policies and coordinate foreign aid.

New Reserve Program

Dec. 17—Secy. of Defense Charles E. Wilson proposed a new military reserve program to train

annually 100,000 young men, who, after 6 mos. would revert to reserve status for 9½ yrs. Plan would provide a trained reserve of 5,000,000 men by 1959, at a yearly cost of \$1 billion. On Dec. 20, Secy. Wilson reported new reductions in the strength of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. New cuts would reduce the military from 3,218,000 men to 2,815,000 by June 30, 1956. Air Force was to be increased from 961,000 to 975,000 by 1956.

In a letter to Secy. Wilson, Jan. 5, President Eisenhower called for a cut in the Armed Forces, but to a lesser degree than Wilson had proposed. The President called for a force of 3,000,000 by June 30, 1955, and of 2,850,000 by June 30, 1956. President Eisenhower sought attainment of Wilson's Air Force figures by mid-1955.

Inquiry on Foundations

Dec. 19—House Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R.-Tenn.), ch., in a majority report, alleged some tax-exempt "public" foundations allowed their funds to be distributed to causes detrimental to the American system. Democratic minority rejected the majority opinion. Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation and H. Rowan Galtier, Jr., of the Ford Foundation and others called the committee findings false and charged the committee had failed to include in its report answers by foundations to charges made by the committee. Rep. Reece was criticized for ending public hearings before the foundations presented their case. . . . Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.), ch., reported that "maladministration" in the Federal Housing Administration was responsible for millions of dollars in "windfall" housing profits. Builders were charged with misrepresenting to Congress, 1942 to 1950, the "existence of wrongdoing" in the apartment building pro-

Hammaraskjold and Chou En-lai Discuss Release of U.S. Airmen

U.N. General Assembly, 47 to 5 (Communist bloc), condemned the People's Republic of China (Communist) Dec. 10, for the "trial and conviction of prisoners of war illegally detained" after Sept. 25, 1953, the date set by the Korean armistice for the release of prisoners. Resolution called on Secy. Gen. Dag Hammaraskjold to continue efforts to obtain the release of 11 American airmen convicted of espionage by a Communist military tribunal and of other U.N. personnel still in the hands of the Chinese Communists. Peiping radio said Dec. 13 that the U.N. had no right to interfere in the sentencing.

Proposal by Hammaraskjold to meet in Peiping, with Chou En-lai, premier of Communist China, to discuss the imprisonment of the 11 Americans was accepted by Chou En-lai, Dec. 17. Hammaraskjold arrived in Peiping, Jan. 5. Formal parleys with Chou En-lai began Jan. 6, ended Jan. 10. Joint communique said discussions had been "pertinent to the relaxation of world tension." Hammaraskjold and Chou En-lai hoped to continue the contact established in the "useful" meetings. While Hammaraskjold's visit concerned the prisoner issue primarily, the two presumably discussed the admission of Communist China to the U.N. Hammaraskjold returned to New York, Jan. 13, and conferred with Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. representative to the U.N. Lodge later said he was confident the airmen would be released.

Hammaraskjold said Jan. 14, that "no deals of any kind" had been made regarding the imprisoned airmen and no connections between the prisoner question and any other question had been suggested by either side. He declared that a lessening of tension between the U. S. and Commu-

nist China might aid in bringing about the release of the 11 airmen. Sen. William F. Knowland (R.-Calif.), Senate minority leader, said Jan. 17, that U.N. efforts to free the Americans had failed. He warned that appeasement of Communist China might follow, asserting Hammaraskjold favored admission of Communist China into the U.N. According to Sen. Knowland, 800 American servicemen were missing since becoming prisoners in Korea and 28 American civilians were imprisoned. If the U.N. appeased Russia through a "Far Eastern Munich" by allowing Communist China to join the U.N., he foresaw greater demands by the Communists.

Hammaraskjold, meeting with Secy. of State Dulles, Jan. 19, said he hoped it would be possible to have the airmen released if there was "restraint on all sides." Secy. Dulles said President Eisenhower favored leaving the matter in the hands of the U.N. "for the time being," despite strong sentiment favoring direct action by the U. S.

Communist China offered to permit relatives to visit U. S. prisoners of war held in China, according to a Hammaraskjold report Jan. 21. Among relatives of 17 Americans, 2 families were willing to go. U. S. State Dept. said any Americans who accepted the offer would have to travel to China at his own risk. American Red Cross offered financial aid. U. S. called the Chinese invitation propaganda. Secy. Dulles notified relatives of the 17 imprisoned Americans, Jan. 27, that the U. S., in view of the "belligerent" attitude of the Chinese Communists, had decided against granting passports to visit Communist China. See Chronology for August.

gram carried on with the assistance of the FHA. Committee made no specific recommendations.

Dec. 21—Secy. of State Dulles, after attending NATO Council meetings in Paris, reported that tactical nuclear weapons presumably would be used in the event Western Europe was attacked.

Dec. 23—Federal Court of Appeals in Washington upheld, 2 to 1, the constitutionality of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act. Communist party had taken the case to court after the Subversive Activities Control Board ordered the party to register with the Attorney General. Decision was the first on the constitutionality of the law known as the McCarran Act.

FOREIGN

Dec. 2—Economic conference in Petropolis, Brazil, ended with the 21 American republics adopting resolutions on raw materials, transportation, technical cooperation and ways of attracting foreign capital. U. S. voted with other nations for a study of coffee price fluctuations. U. S. agreed to seek from Congress tax exemptions for corporations in foreign countries but abstained from voting on a controversial proposal for a study of the formation of an inter-American bank or fund based on each nation's gold reserves and foreign exchange.

Yoshida Resigns

Dec. 7—Shigeru Yoshida, premier of Japan, and his entire cabinet resigned. He was dissuaded by his Liberal party from dissolving the lower house of the Diet (parliament) and seeking new elections. Diet, Dec. 9, chose Ichiro Hatoyama, conservative Democrat, to be premier until elections were held in the spring of 1955.

Dec. 15—The Netherlands ratified statutes granting self-rule to the Dutch Antilles and Surinam. Control over foreign policy and defense was retained by the Netherlands.

Dec. 21—A treaty associating Britain with the 6-nation European Coal and Steel Community for 50 yrs. was signed in London. Britain and the Community were to try to eliminate restrictions on coal and steel between their areas, but both signatories retained independent control of their areas.

Dec. 23—Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia, visiting India, agreed with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in rejecting the idea that nations shunning the East-West conflict should form a "third force" in the world. Both stated that "peaceful co-existence" was the key to the survival of civilization.

France Approves German Arming

Dec. 24—French Natl. Assembly, 280 to 259, refused to ratify an agreement to join Western European Union, which would include West Germany and Italy in a European defensive

group. German sovereignty was approved 380 to 180, and the Saar accord between France and West Germany by 368 to 145. On Dec. 28, the Assembly, 289 to 251, ratified a protocol inviting West Germany to join NATO, and on Dec. 30, approved the Western European Union and West German rearmament, 287 to 260.

Dec. 29—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia signed agreements with France giving the 3 Indo-Chinese states economic independence and virtually ending foreign control. The states granted each other freedom of navigation on the Mekong River.

UNITED NATIONS

Dec. 4—General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution backing President Eisenhower's program for the peaceful use of atomic energy and inviting members of U.N. and its agencies to participate in a conference. Soviet Union voted for the resolution.

Dec. 10—General Assembly, 47 to 5 (Communist bloc), condemned the People's Republic of China (Communist) for the "trial and conviction of prisoners of war illegally detained" after Sept. 25, 1953, the date set by the Korean armistice for the release of prisoners. Resolution called on Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to continue efforts to obtain the release of 11 American airmen convicted of espionage by a Communist military tribunal and of other U.N. personnel still in the hands of the Chinese Communists. Peiping radio said Dec. 13, that U.N. had no right to interfere.

Dec. 11—The General Assembly voted to recommend all-Korea elections to unite North and South Korea under one government. Vote was 50 to 5, Soviet bloc opposed.

Dec. 14—About 5,000 demonstrators attempting to reach the U. S. embassy in Athens, Greece, to protest U. S. refusal to back a Greek move in the U.N. to free Cyprus from British rule, clashed with police. Injured numbered 75. Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly, Dec. 15, adopted a compromise resolution 49 to 0, to defer consideration of the Cyprus issue at the current session of the General Assembly.

Dec. 17—Ninth General Assembly adjourned after 72 days of sessions, to meet again at the 10th anniversary observance of U.N. in San Francisco June 20. One of its final acts was to vote down a resolution brought by the Soviet Union condemning the U. S. for aggression against Communist China and violation of the freedom of the seas in the China Sea by the 7th U. S. Fleet.

The General Assembly approved, 52 to 5 (Soviet bloc opposed) payment of \$179,420 indemnity to 11 U. S. citizens removed by the Secretariat because they took refuge in the 5th and other amendments when asked about communist ties by House investigating committees. The U. S. agreed to pay-

President Calls for Democratic Cooperation, Opposes Tax Cuts

In his State of the Union message to the 84th Congress, Jan. 6, President Eisenhower called for cooperation between the Republican executive and the Democratic Congress to aid peace and prosperity and to prevent "indecision approaching futility."

Acknowledging progress made in 1954 in foreign affairs, he pointed out that increasing Russian military power made the peace insecure. The President asked for "unhesitating cooperation" among the branches of the Government, declaring the U. S. could not carry on "politics as usual." Both parties were on trial before the American people, he said, and, in the quest for peace and freedom "we who hold positions of public trust . . . must subordinate to the general good our partisan, our personal pride and prejudice." He believed the state of the nation was good—the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy having been largely completed.

Many of his legislative requests to the 83rd Congress again were introduced by the President, but 3 new programs were called for—the creation of a reserve training program to supplement an extended draft law, the beginning of a Federal pro-

gram to meet the shortage of classrooms in public schools, and an increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75c to 90c an hr. He opposed any further tax reductions during 1955, but hoped additional cuts would be possible by 1956.

Proposals reintroduced included a Federal health reinsurance program; amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act; lowering the voting age to 18; approval of statehood for Hawaii with later action on Alaska; authorization for 35,000 public housing units in each of the next 2 fiscal years; reduction of certain tariff barriers; programs for highways, water resources, drought aid and public works; and continuation of technical aid for underdeveloped nations, the Defense Production Act and the Small Business Act.

The President advocated an increase in individual pay rates of Federal workers and based increases for postal clerks on a rise in postal rates. He advocated Federal health insurance on a contributory basis for Federal employees and families, on group insurance methods and purchased from private facilities. A rise in salaries of members of Congress and the Federal judiciary "to a level commensurate with their heavy responsibilities" was also recommended.

ment after the General Assembly had approved establishment of a board of 18 nations to study judicial review of U.N. tribunal decisions, and providing a special indemnity fund of \$250,000. The vote was 36 to 5, Soviet bloc opposed.

GENERAL

Dec. 3—Anti-trust suit against E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., General Motors Corp., U. S. Rubber Co. and members of the DuPont family, accused of curtailing competition by holdings in these companies, was dismissed by Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy, Chicago, on ground Govt. had not proved its charges. . . . Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., representing 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox church bodies with a membership of over 35,000,000, ended its week-long biennial General Assembly in Boston. Assembly said the U. S. was ready for a "great spiritual awakening and revival." Opposition of Christianity to communism was reaffirmed and the Assembly called on churches to end segregation.

Dec. 4—In New Orleans, Paul M. Butler, Indiana lawyer, was elected ch. of the Democratic Natl. Committee, to replace Stephen A. Mitchell of Illinois, who retired Jan. 1, 1955.

U.S.S. Forrestal Launched

Dec. 11—U.S.S. Forrestal, world's largest war ship, was launched at Newport News, Va. The 59,650-ton aircraft carrier has a flight deck 1,036 ft. by 252 ft., making it the longest and widest vessel afloat, twice as wide as the Panama Canal. The Forrestal will have a speed of over 30 knots and carry atom bombers and guided missiles. Estimated total cost was \$200,000,000.

Dec. 14—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jack Koslow, 18, and Melvin Mittman, 17, were convicted of murdering Willard Menter, 34-yr.-old factory worker. Jerome Lieberman, 17, another defendant, was acquitted Dec. 9, and the case against Robert Trachtenberg, 15, who testified for the prosecution, was severed Nov. 22. Trachtenberg was committed Jan. 18, 1955, to a youth institution for an indefinite period. Mittman and Koslow were sentenced to life imprisonment Jan. 24. Parole was ruled out.

Sheppard Convicted

Dec. 21—Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, osteopath, on trial in Cleveland, O., for the July 4, 1954, murder of his wife, Marilyn, was convicted of murder in the second degree. Sheppard was sentenced to life imprisonment. Requests for a new trial were denied May 9, 1955. Sheppard's mother, Ethel Sheppard, 62, committed suicide Jan. 7, 1955, leaving a note saying she could not manage without her husband. Dr. Richard A. Sheppard, 11 in a hospital. The elder Sheppard died Jan. 18.

Dec. 31—A Liberian tanker struck the El Firdan bridge over the Suez Canal, near Ismailia, knocking a 350-ton section into the waterway and blocking it for 3 days. Accident held up about 60 ships and caused the rerouting of 300 others.

The 1953 conviction of Minot F. Jelke in New York on vice charges was reversed by the New York State Court of Appeals because trial Judge Francis L. Valente had barred the public and the press from the court room. New trial was ordered; it opened in New York, Mar. 14, 1955. Jelke was convicted Mar. 31 on 2 counts of compulsory prostitution, and was sentenced Apr. 28, to 2 to 3 yrs. in prison.

Disasters

Airliner hit a mountain peak near Luang Prabang, Laos, Dec. 4, killing 26 aboard. . . . Tornadoes struck western Georgia and eastern Alabama, Dec. 5, killing 1, injuring 47. . . . Indian government radio reported 64 miners died Dec. 10, in a coal mine cave-in at Parasia, central India. . . . Italian Airlines DC-6B transport from Rome, crashed near shore in Jamaica Bay, N. Y., Dec. 18, after failing to make an instrument landing at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, N. Y., during a rainstorm. Of 32 aboard, 26 died. . . . Earthquake in southern Oregon and northern California, Dec. 21, killed 1 and caused \$1,000,000 damage. . . . DC-3 with 28 aboard, including 23 soldiers, crash-landed in the Monongahela River, 15 mi. from Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 22. Ten died. . . . British Overseas Airways Strato-cruiser, London to New York, crashed and burned at Prestwick Airport, Scotland, Dec. 25, killing 28 of 36 aboard. . . . USAF C-119, 11 aboard, crashed during a violent storm

near Guntersville, Ala., Dec. 29, killing 9 men. Nineteen other persons died as snow and sleet blanketed the Southwest. Toll reached 57, Dec. 30, when the Midwest and New England were hit by snowstorms.

January—1955

WASHINGTON

Jan. 1—By proclamation and executive order, President Eisenhower designated Jan. 31, as the date wartime benefits granted to veterans during the Korean war were to end. President, Feb. 15, signed a law continuing G.I. education benefits for those who entered military before Feb. 1.

Jan. 2—Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, reported to the Attorney General that 5,261 criminals and 184 subversives had been deported from the U.S. between 1950 and 1954. In 1954, 266,788 illegal Mexican immigrants had been rounded up, and 66,643 aliens had been naturalized.

Russians in U.S. Restricted

Jan. 3—State Dept. put 27% of the U.S. out of bounds to Soviet citizens, in a retaliatory move against travel restrictions on U.S. citizens in USSR. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware were closed entirely to the Russians. About 400 Soviet citizens were affected; approximately 50 U.N. members and those who enter the U.S. temporarily were exempt.

Jan. 4—U.S. agreed to pay Japan \$2,000,000 for damages resulting from atomic tests in the Marshall Islands in March, 1954. The 22 Japanese fishermen injured and the family of one who died from contact with radioactive ash were to share in the award. Fishing interests that suffered losses from contaminated fish also were to be compensated. . . . Federal Reserve Board increased the margin requirement for stock purchases from 50% to 60%, effective Jan. 5. [It raised margins to 70% Apr. 25.] This was met with disapproval by Keith Funston, pres., New York Stock Exchange, who said money borrowed for margin purchases totalled \$2.2 billion in November, 1954—under 1.4% of the market value of all stocks owned. . . . Joseph S. Petersen, Jr., former employee of the Natl. Security Agency, was sentenced in Alexandria, Va., to 7 yrs. in prison for taking secret documents from the files of the agency. Petersen had pleaded guilty.

Jan. 5—The 84th Congress, 1st Session, convened. Rep. Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.), after taking the oath as Speaker of the House for the 7th time, asserted that President Eisenhower's program would be examined non-politically. He was acclaimed for calling for harmony on foreign policy.

Wolf Ladejinsky, removed from his post in Tokyo as agricultural attache in December, 1954, by Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on security grounds, was cleared as a security risk. See also page 107. . . . President Eisenhower said Jan. 19, that a special unit of the Justice Dept. had been ordered to act as mediator between Government agencies in differences of opinion.

Zwicker Cleared in Peress Case

Jan. 7—Defense Dept. announced Dr. Irving Peress, former major and Army dentist, was honorably discharged by Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible, deputy chief of staff, and John G. Adams, Army counselor. Discharge had been urged by Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker Oct. 21, 1953, before Sen. McCarthy charged subversion. Peress was promoted to major Oct. 23, 1953 by Adjutant General, who was unaware of any charge, as part of automatic correction of rank of medical men improperly made captains under the draft act. Discharge was set for Feb. 2, 1954. When Sen. McCarthy's demand for court martial reached Pentagon Feb. 1 Weible and Adams saw no evidence of subversive activities and decided to "get Peress out of the service as expeditiously as possible." See also pp. 97-98.

Jan. 9—Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC, in line with Government plan to aid private industry in the development and operation of atomic power plants, called for private proposals by Apr. 1, on the construction of reactors.

Jan. 10—President Eisenhower called on Congress to extend for 3 yrs. the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act authority to cut tariffs below current limits in return for trade concessions by foreign countries. He also asked for tax concessions on foreign earnings of U.S. firms, further simplifications of customs procedure and increasing from \$500 to \$1,000 the duty-free allowances of travelers returning from abroad.

Jan. 11—President's advisory committee on highways, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, recommended a Federal, state and local highway program to be realized in 10 yrs., with provisions for traffic needs 20 to 30 yrs. hence. Cost of program was estimated at \$101 billion—about \$25 billion above expenditures planned by the Government. The additional money would be raised by the sale of bonds issued by a Federal Highway Corp. . . . Russia's possession of the hydrogen bomb lessened the time the free world has to find a way of getting along with the Soviet Union, according to Lewis L. Strauss, AEC ch. On the bright side, he said, were President Eisenhower's atoms for peace program, the progress and superiority of the U. S. in the atomic weapons field, development of electric power from nuclear materials, liberalized Atomic Energy Act, medical advances through atomic radiation and the goodwill of the free world.

"Massive Retaliation"

Jan. 12—Secy. of State Dulles, in an address in New York, said the President and the National Security Council had taken a basic decision "to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly by means and at places of our choosing." This became known as "massive retaliation" and incurred criticism as alarming the allies. On Mar. 15 Secy. Dulles modified the statement, saying small nuclear weapons could pinpoint their attacks.

President Urges Draft Extension

Jan. 13—In a message to Congress on military manpower, the President proposed continuance of the present selective service system for another 4 yrs. after it expired June 30, 1955. Draftees would be required to serve 24 mos. on active duty and then be released into the inactive reserve or to serve 6 mos. active duty followed by 9½ yrs. in the active reserve. Draft ages would remain at 18½ and 19. He called for an aggregate pay rise of approximately 6.7% plus other benefits. The President also emphasized the cost of training—\$3,200 for a private's basic training, plus \$2,000 to \$5,000 for training in technical skills, and \$120,000 to train a jet pilot.

Budget Proposals

Jan. 17—President Eisenhower, in his budget message to Congress, estimated Government expenditures for fiscal 1956, beginning July 1, at \$62.41 billion, with receipts set at \$60 billion, leaving a deficit of \$2.41 billion. He said the estimate took into account the maintenance of an "insecure peace." In view of the expected deficit, he called for cancellation of the \$3 billion reduction in corporation and excise taxes.

Approximately \$34 billion was proposed for national defense—\$15.6 billion for the Air Force, \$9.7 billion for the Navy and \$8.85 billion for the Army. For atomic energy programs the President asked \$2 billion, for foreign military aid \$4.7 billion and for strategic materials \$783,000,000.

Senate Reforms Procedure

Jan. 18—Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee eased its rules to provide more protection for witnesses. Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.), who replaced Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) as ch., also reported an end to former practices, including one-man committee meetings, issuance of public summonings of testimony given in secret, making transcripts difficult for witnesses to obtain, holding surprise hearings away from Washington, interrogation of witnesses by other than committee members or authorized agents, appointments to key committee jobs without approval by the minority, preventing witnesses from filing statements in advance, issuance of secret testimony with accusations against persons unable to defend themselves, and permitting criticism of individuals who were given no chance to reply.

Owen Latimore Case

In Federal District Court, Washington, D.C., Judge Luther W. Youngdahl threw out a 2-count indictment charging Owen Latimore with falsely denying before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee in 1952 that he was a follower of the Communist line or a promoter of Communist causes. Judge Youngdahl said the indictment failed to meet constitutional requirements for clarity. Dismissal of the charges, brought by the Government, Oct. 7, 1954, left 5 counts of the original indictment standing. Federal Court of Appeals, Washington, upheld dismissal, June 14, whereupon Atty. Gen. Brownell dropped prosecution because unlikely to succeed.

Secy. of Defense Charles E. Wilson, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of the President's request for a 3-yr. extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, urged increased trade with Communist nations. He believed trade in "carefully screened nonstrategic items" might eventually promote basic understandings that would contribute to world peace. Pres. Eisenhower said, Jan. 19, that Wilson's statement did not carry his approval.

Jan. 19—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended twice from her clerical job with the Army after hearings by the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy, ch., was restored to an Army job but transferred from the Pentagon by Secy. of Defense Wilson, as "not actually subversive or disloyal."

Jan. 20—In his annual Economic Report to Congress, the President forecast a long-term expansion of economy, with a "high and satisfactory level of employment and production" in 1955. He opposed any tax reduction in 1955, but hoped for "modest" reductions in 1956.

Ridgway vs. Army Cut

Jan. 31—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, testified before the House Armed Services Committee that President Eisenhower's plan to cut Army ground forces "jeopardizes" the safety and security of the U.S. Secy. of the Army Robert T. Stevens, however, backed the proposed 140,000-man reduction by 1956. President said Feb. 2, that the military manpower cuts were correct on a long-term basis, according to his best judgment. He said he had the top responsibility to make recommendations to Congress. . . . In an affidavit filed in New York, Harvey Matusow, former Communist, declared he, as a Government witness, had lied at Communist trials and Congressional hearings. He said Roy M. Cohn, then an asst. U.S. attorney, had helped him create false testimony for the New York trial of 13 Communist leaders. Cohn called the affidavit a "Communist maneuver," saying he was in Spain when Matusow testified. Matusow was sentenced in El Paso, Tex., Mar. 16, to 3 yrs. in prison for contempt of court. He was cited for obstructing justice and "scheming" to set aside a conviction obtained earlier, partly because of his testimony. In New York, Apr. 22, 2 secondary Communist leaders convicted on his testimony were granted a new trial.

FOREIGN

Jan. 2—Jose Antonio Remon, 46, pres. of Panama, was slain by assassins at the Juan Franco race track in Panama. Two others were killed and 3 were wounded by the blast of machine-gun fire. Jose Ramon Guizado, first vice pres., succeeded but was deposed by the Natl. Assembly and ordered held for plotting the murder of Remon. Second vice pres. Ricardo Arias Espinosa was sworn in as pres. Assembly acted after Ruben Miro, prominent lawyer, confessed plotting and carrying out the assassination alone. Miro, who said the attack was made with Guizado's knowledge, asserted he had been offered an important government post for slaying Remon. Pres. Espinosa doubted Guizado had taken an active part in the plot. A commission to study charges against Guizado was set up Jan. 17 and recommended that Guizado be brought to trial. Trial opened Mar. 21, and on Mar. 29, Guizado was convicted of complicity and given a 6 yr. 8 mos. prison term.

Jan. 8—In Berlin, the Soviet Union freed two Americans—John H. Noble of Detroit, a civilian arrested in Dresden in 1945, and Pvt. William J. Marchuk of Norristown, Penn., taken prisoner in Berlin in 1949. Marchuk was charged with informing. Pvt. William A. Verdine was released Jan. 20, after 6 yrs.

Jan. 9—Iraq enacted measures ending the Communist party's drive for political power and forcing it underground. Soviet Union recalled its legation in Iraq. Iraq had suspended diplomatic relations with Russia, Nov. 6, 1954.

Jan. 10—West German Refugee Ministry reported that 184,198 persons had left East Germany for the Western sector in 1954. Ministry also said about 7,000 persons were leaving West Germany each month to settle in the Soviet zone.

Yugoslavia and Communist China reported they had entered into diplomatic relations. Negotiations were held in Moscow.

Short Costa Rican Revolt

Jan. 11—An airborne armed force of nearly 100 rebels seized Villa Quesada, Costa Rica, and was

dislodged by loyal Costa Rican forces the next day. Pres. Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, asserting the men had come from Nicaragua, accused Nicaragua of an act of aggression and asked the Council of the Organization of American States for military aid. Pres. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua denied the rebels had come from his country. OAS invoked the 1947 Rio de Janeiro defense treaty and set up a 5-nation investigating committee. U.S., authorized by the OAS, sent 4 F-51 Mustang fighter planes to Costa Rica, Jan. 16. Planes, costing \$50,000 each, reportedly were sold to Costa Rica for a token payment of \$1 each. Rebel domination of the air with a fighter, 2 trainers and a transport ended almost immediately.

OAS committee reported, Feb. 17, that the rebels were mostly Costa Ricans who had been based in Nicaragua. It called for conciliation of disputes between the 2 countries and greater control by the OAS over arms traffic in the Western Hemisphere. OAS Council in Washington, Feb. 24, asked both nations to set up a peace commission to settle any future disputes and called on each nation to bar its territory from rebels seeking to attack the other country. Presidents of both nations assured Vice Pres. Nixon, on a tour of Caribbean countries, that they would work to ease tensions.

Jan. 14—Premier Oscar Torp of Norway and his Labor government resigned. The premier retired after 25 yrs. in government service.

Adenauer, Mendes-France Meet

Jan. 14—Talks between Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany and Premier Pierre Mendes-France, meeting in Baden-Baden, Germany, resulted in closer ties. Both agreed to meet obligations for the maintenance and strengthening of peace and to continue efforts with other free nations to ease tensions between East and West. They discussed measures to implement the Saar agreement signed Oct. 23, 1954, including preparations for a plebiscite. An international commission presumably would supervise the plebiscite. Disputes over the Saar statute and the functions of a Saar commissioner to be appointed by the Council of the Western European Union were to be handled within the framework of the Union. They agreed to seek a British-U.S. guarantee for the statute. Economic terms also were discussed. Details were worked out on a current 6-mos. trade agreement calling for increased agricultural exports from France to West Germany. A long-term agreement was under study. Arms standardization also was agreed upon.

Jan. 20—Uprising in Guatemala was suppressed. About 10 persons were killed in an attack on a military base in Guatemala City. Over 100 were arrested. State of siege was proclaimed throughout the country. Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas asserted Communist-inspired elements had been aided by military groups connected with the government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, ousted June, 1954. . . . U.S., France and Vietnam agreed to reorganize the Vietnamese army on a basis of 100,000 regulars and 150,000 reserves. U.S. was to train troops under the direction of Gen. Paul Ely, French comdr. in Indo-China.

Jan. 24—Premier Ichiro Hatoyama dissolved the lower house of Japan's Diet (parliament) and ordered elections held in late February. Hatoyama, in office 1½ mos., had pledged an election in return for Socialist aid in electing him premier.

Panama Canal Treaty

Jan. 25—Panama and the U.S. signed a new treaty on the Canal Zone, increasing the yearly payment to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000, and returning to Panama certain land areas valued at over \$20,000,000. See *Panama Canal*, page 198. . . . Supreme Soviet formally ended state of war with Germany, reserving rights and obligations under the Potsdam-Yalta agreements.

Jan. 28—Two Mau Mau leaders surrendered following an amnesty offer by the British. Gen. Sir George Erskine, British East Africa comdr., reported that 7,811 Mau Mau had been killed, 1,193 captured and 828 had surrendered during the 28-mo. emergency in Kenya. Thirty Europeans, 19 Asians and 1,316 African civilians had been killed by the anti-white terrorist organization.

Jan. 29—Hans Hedtoft, 51, premier of Denmark, died in Stockholm, Sweden. He was succeeded Feb. 1, by H. C. Hansen, 49, who retained his post as foreign minister in the Social Democratic government.

Iraq in Alliance with Turkey

Jan. 31—Arab leaders met in Baghdad, Iraq, to ease tension between Iraq and Egypt that threatened to disrupt the Arab League. Egypt warned it would withdraw from the League if Iraq went through with plans for an alliance with Turkey. Arab League ended its meeting Feb. 6, when members failed to dissuade Iraq from completing the treaty, signed Feb. 24. Egypt, Syria and Saudi-Arabia reported agreement Mar. 6, on a plan to strengthen the military, political and economic strength of the Arab states. The Arab League denied the new organization would replace it. . . . In South Africa, about 60,000 Africans

Congress Votes Powers to Defend Formosa; Efforts for Truce

President Eisenhower, Jan. 24, asked Congress for emergency powers to permit U.S. Armed Forces to protect Formosa and the Pescadores, and to be ready to assist in deployment and consolidation of Nationalist forces and take appropriate military action against Communist forces massed on the islands off mainland of China for an invasion of Formosa. A joint resolution was offered in the House by Rep. Jas. P. Richards (D-S.C.) and in the Senate by Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.). The House adopted the resolution 409-3, Jan. 25—opposed were Graham Barden (D-S.C.), Eugene D. Siler (R-Ky.), Timothy P. Sheehan (R-Ill.). The Senate adopted it 85-3, Jan. 28—opposed were H. H. Lehman (D-N.Y.), Wm. Langer (R-N.D.), Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

The President explained that U.S. Forces were for defense only and not for a "preventive war," as charged by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.). The Chinese Communist radio called the message a step in preparation for a new war.

The 18th Fighter-Bomber Wing was ordered, Jan. 27, from Okinawa and the Philippines for temporary duty on Formosa. The aircraft carriers Midway, Essex, Yorktown and Kearsarge, the cruiser Pittsburgh and 4 destroyers joined the 7th U.S. Fleet.

About 100 Communist planes raided the Tachens, Jan. 10. Nationalists reported sinking 44 hostile craft around Tachens, Jan. 20. Chinese Communists captured

Yikiang Isl., 7½ mi. nw. of Tachens, Jan. 18; 750 Nationalist guerrillas who had killed 1,500 Communists held out until Jan. 21. Units of the 7th Fleet helped evacuate 25,000 military and 17,000 civilians from Tachens, Feb. 6-11.

The Security Council, U.N., Jan. 31, voted 9-1 (Soviet Union opposed, Natl. China abstaining) to discuss a cease-fire between Nationalist China and the Communists. It voted 9-1 (Natl. China opposed, Soviet abstaining) to invite the Chinese Communists to join the discussion. The project originated with Sir Leslie Know Munro, pres., Security Council, on behalf of New Zealand; the second invitation was strongly supported by the French.

Foreign Secy. Sir Anthony Eden (Britain) had urged the U.N. to seek a cease-fire; in Moscow the British Ambassador asked Foreign Minister Molotov to help stop Communist China from creating an incident that might lead to general fighting. Molotov in turn blamed the "aggressive actions" of U.S. Soviet Union, Jan. 30, asked U.N. to bring about withdrawal of U.S. forces, with a halt in military action on both sides to facilitate removal of armed forces from islands not controlled by Communist China.

U.N. Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, Peiping, Jan. 31; Peiping, Jan. 31, Feb. 3, declaring that U.N. action that

began a peaceful 13-day protest against government plans to move them from Johannesburg to a new town outside the city. Forced removal of natives from their homes began Feb. 9. . . . Yugoslavia planned to cut military production and emphasize the output of civilian goods, according to Tanjug, official government news agency. About 30% of military plant facilities were to be used to make civilian goods, contrasted with 6% in 1953. . . . Two Jews, one a French citizen, convicted with 13 others as spies and saboteurs, were hanged in Cairo, Egypt, despite efforts by France and Jewish religious leaders to save them. Premier Moshe Sharett of Israel charged the Egyptian government with attempting to strengthen its position against opposition in Egypt and in the Arab League by making scapegoats of Jews. . . . Prime ministers of the British Commonwealth opened a 10-day conference in London. Differences over the approach to Far Eastern problems were resolved. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was said to understand U.S. responsibility toward Nationalist China and to accept U.S. refusals to bar Nationalist China from a conference on Formosa.

UNITED NATIONS

Jan. 17—Soviet Union reported it would share its nuclear materials and scientific knowledge with Communist China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and Rumania. Earlier Russia had said it wished to take part in U.N. preparations for an international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. First conference tentatively was set for Geneva in August. Committee, with members from the U.S., Britain, Russia, Canada, France, Brazil and India, began planning for the conference.

GENERAL

Jan. 1—Averell Harriman, Democrat, 63, was inaugurated as Governor of New York, in Albany, succeeding Thomas E. Dewey, R. In his inaugural address, Gov. Harriman pledged "bold" policies to solve state problems and raise incomes of low-bracket families.

Jan. 8—New York State Council of Churches, representing 17 Protestant denominations with about 1,500,000 members, opened a vigorous campaign against measures before the New York State legislature to legalize bingo.

Communist Leaders Jailed

Jan. 11—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 11 other Communist leaders were jailed in New York, following refusal by the Supreme Court, Jan. 10, to review their conviction for conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government. Action to jail a 13th defendant, on trial in Washington, D.C., on other charges, was not taken immediately. Two—Jacob Mindel and Claudia Jones—offered, Jan. 26, to leave the U.S. if their sentences were reduced to the time already served. When sentenced, all had refused an offer by Judge Edward J. Dimock to suspend the sentences of those who agreed to go to the Soviet Union.

Jan. 13—In New York directors approved a merger of the Chase Natl. Bank and the Bank of the Manhattan Co. Merger, which was legally accomplished Mar. 31, formed the Chase Manhattan Bank, second largest in the U.S. John J. McCloy, ch. of Chase, became ch. of the board, J. Stewart Baker, ch. of Manhattan, became ch. of the executive committee. Combined resources total \$7.58 billion.

Jan. 17—Atomic submarine Nautilus began its first sea tests in Long Island Sound. Its first dive was made Jan. 20. Nautilus returned to port Jan. 24, after making 50 dives, cruising 1,000 mi. and running on nuclear power for almost 150 hrs.

Prison Reform Sought After Escape Attempt

Jan. 18—Four prisoners seized 5 guards at the Massachusetts State Prison, Boston, in an attempt to bargain for their freedom. Armed with pistols and knives, the convicts held out until Jan. 21. Hostages were unharmed. Surrender was brought about after they conferred with a 7-man committee of their own choosing. Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor and spokesman, pledged that he and the other committee members would work for better conditions in the prison. Gov. Christian A. Hertz of Mass., Jan. 26, chose a 4-man committee, headed by Dr. Nils Wessell, pres., Tufts College, to study the penal code and the correctional system of Massachusetts.

Jan. 24—Joseph P. Ryan, 71, former head of the International Longshoremen's Assn., Ind., was

found guilty in New York of taking \$2,500 in gratuities from employers, in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. Ryan was sentenced Feb. 1, to 6 mos. in prison and fined \$2,500. Decision was reversed by Federal Ct. of Appeals, which said a union officer cannot be prosecuted for acting as bargaining agent. The U. S. Supreme Court Oct. 17 granted the Govt. a review of the reversal.

MacArthur Warns on War

Jan. 26—In Los Angeles, following dedication of a monument in MacArthur Park on his 75th birthday, Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur urged the U.S. and other great powers to abolish war. He warned the alternative was an arms race that might result in nuclear warfare by "spontaneous combustion." He said distrust between the West and the Soviet world fostered present tensions. Commenting on the Far Eastern situation, he said Communist China faced defeat if it fought in Korea and Indo-China at the same time it fought the Nationalists on Formosa. Successful in Korea and Indo-China, the Communists turned to Formosa, demonstrating the military weakness of the theory of collective security—that the chain is no stronger than its weakest link. He declared collective force can be utilized only when there is simultaneous action. He pointed out that different interests of allies always tend to separate rather than unify. . . . In Federal Court, Chicago, Claude M. Lightfoot, executive secy. of the Illinois Communist party, was convicted of knowingly belonging to an organization that conspired against the U. S. government. He was sentenced to 5 yrs. and fined \$5,000, Feb. 15. He planned appeal.

Jan. 27—Serge Rubenstein, 46, Russian-born financier and convicted draft-dodger, was found strangled in his New York City home.

Jan. 29—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., founded as Stephen Sanford & Sons in Amsterdam, N.Y., in 1836, reported plans to shift operations devoted almost entirely to the production of Axminster carpets and yarn to its Thompsonville, Conn., plant. Move was to reduce costs. About 1,650 employees were affected. Amsterdam recently raised \$300,000 by public subscription to attract new industries.

Disasters

Traffic accidents, New Year's Eve through Jan. 2, killed 296. . . . Furness liner Queen of Bermuda saved 10 aboard a wrecked Newfoundland fishing boat about 200 mi. northeast of Bermuda, Jan. 6. . . . About 40 persons reportedly were killed in a railroad accident near Aracaju, Brazil, Jan. 8. . . . USAF C-119 crashed and burned near Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11; 37 of 39 aboard parachuted to safety. Another C-119 made a forced landing near Miles City, Mont., after 32 troopers made parachute jumps; 4 crewmen landed the plane. . . . Collision in mid-air between a TWA airliner and a private DC-3 near Burlington, Ky., Jan. 15, killed 15 persons. . . . U.S. Navy Super-Constellation crashed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland, Jan. 17, killing 13 men aboard. . . . Bus crashed in a canyon 50 mi. south of Mexico City, Jan. 21, killing 30 of 40 aboard. . . . Mine explosion in Zonguldak, Turkey, killed 54 miners, Jan. 24. . . . In fires throughout the U.S., Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, 48 persons died. Most of the deaths were caused by defective oil heaters. Worst blaze killed 11 children and 1 adult in Amsterdam, N.Y., Feb. 1. In New York City, 13 died.

February—1955

WASHINGTON

Feb. 1—Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC, denied that controversy over the Dixon-Yates contract had upset atomic energy programs or weapon production. His testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy conflicted with that by Thomas E. Murray, also a member of the AEC. Murray said Jan. 31, that AEC operations had been impaired by the contract signed by the AEC to permit a private corporation to construct a \$107,250,000 steam plant at West Memphis, Ark. AEC voted 2 to 1, Feb. 8, to reject a Democratic demand that the contract be cancelled. SEC, Feb. 9, approved financing of the Dixon-Yates contract, 4 to 1, specifically authorizing the sale of \$5,500,000 worth of common stock by the Mississippi Valley Generating Co. The company was set up by Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by Edgar H. Dixon, which was to take 79% of the stock, and the Southern Co., headed by Eugene A. Yates, which was to take the remaining stock. . . . U.S. Tax Court ruled out a test case in which the

Government sought to collect about \$3,000,000 in back taxes from 11 stockholders of Gross-Morton Corporations, builders of Glen Oaks Village in Queens, L.I., N.Y., and the Mars homes development in Baltimore, Md. Projects were financed by Government loans totalling \$24,000,000. Government had contended that windfall profits, allegedly \$6,000,000, were distributed to stockholders, who, for income tax purposes, were able to treat their profits as capital gains. . . . South-east Asia treaty was approved by the Senate, 82 to 1. Treaty was signed in Manila, Sept. 8, 1954, by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand. . . . In New York, Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld approved the Government's first application to give immunity from prosecution to a witness in a Communist espionage case. It involved William L. Ullman, former Air Force officer and Treasury Dept. official, who previously had refused to testify about a wartime spy ring in Washington.

Adams Resigns as Army Counsel

Feb. 4—John G. Adams, a major figure in the dispute between the Army and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), resigned his post as Army counsel, effective Mar. 31. Secy. of the Army Robert T. Stevens accepted the resignation and praised Adams for his "loyal and steadfast support." Frank G. Millard, former Atty. Gen. of Michigan, was named Mar. 14, to succeed Adams.

Feb. 6—Vice Pres. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon left Washington for Havana, Cuba, the first stop on a 4-wk goodwill tour of Caribbean nations. The Nixons returned to Washington, Mar. 5. The Vice Pres. said the Caribbean nations were making gains in economic and political stability, and the time was opportune for increasing trade with these nations. He called for more private investment in the Caribbean states.

Feb. 7—Henry W. Grunewald, 3 former tax officials, including Daniel A. Bolich, and a tax lawyer went on trial in Federal Court, New York, charged with conspiring to evade tax laws and with attempting to prevent Congress and a Federal grand jury from ascertaining facts in the case. They were convicted Mar. 28. Grunewald was sentenced Apr. 1, to 5 yrs. in prison and fined \$10,000. On Apr. 14, Bolich was sentenced to 5 yrs. imprisonment and fined \$15,000.

Feb. 8—President Eisenhower proposed a 3-yr., \$7 billion Federal-state-local program for school construction. He requested Congress to make available \$220,000,000 in Federal grants and about \$900,000,000 in loans to meet a deficit of over 300,000 school classrooms. Democratic sponsors of education bills before committees criticized the program as inadequate and "makeshift."

Feb. 12—AEC reported U.S. had sold India 10 tons of heavy water to use in peaceful atomic energy research. Announcement coincided with the release of a report by a subcommittee of the Joint Atomic Energy committee urging implementation of President Eisenhower's atomic pool plan. Heavy water ranges in price from \$80 to \$100 a lb. The subcommittee, in a report on its 5-wk. visit to 11 countries in Europe and the Far East, said it had found out in India that Russian offers to aid Asian nations in peaceful atomic developments were worthless.

Hoover Commission Reports

Feb. 13—Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, headed by former President Herbert Hoover, in its first report to Congress on a more efficient and economical Government, said the need for better expert management was the "greatest weakness" in Government. Commission recommended the formation of a senior Civil Service group of skilled non-political administrators. Politically appointed executives would take over partisan work. Better pay would attract capable workers and lessen employee turnover, which in 1954 cost over \$278,000,000, according to the Commission. Group believed the President should be authorized to transfer jobs to the political category. Special preferences for veterans would be altered after 5 yrs. to put veterans on a more competitive basis with non-veterans in Civil Service.

Commission called on the President, Feb. 20, to cut Government paper work, now costing about \$4 billion a yr., to save an estimated \$255,000,000 annually. It was recommended that the General Services Administration supervise the Executive Branch's paper work. Another report, Feb. 27, called Federal health services wasteful and urged an advisory council to review Federal health

programs. Adoption of the Commission's proposals would save about \$250,000,000 a yr. Commission, Mar. 13, recommended that Government lending services be cut or turned over to private business. Annual savings would amount to about \$200,000,000. Fifth report, Apr. 3, urged an overhaul of Government transport functions, both domestic and foreign, to eliminate waste and inefficiency. Estimated savings would be \$151,000,000.

Commission recommended, Apr. 10, an overhaul of Federal legal practices and procedures and called for a court to handle tax, trade and labor regulations. Commission said its proposals were intended to separate administrative and judicial functions in Federal agencies to protect the public against abuses of power. The 12-man bipartisan Commission said, Apr. 17, that billions of dollars could be saved through efficient disposal of Federal surpluses, valued at \$155 billion.

Democrats Lose \$20 Tax Cut

Feb. 25—The House approved a cut of \$20 in income tax of every taxpayer and dependent effective Jan. 1, 1956, by 242 (221 D., 21 R.) vs. 175 (173 R., 2 D.). The cut was a rider on a bill postponing excise tax cuts one year. Treasury Secy. Geo. M. Humphrey opposed the cut as depriving the nation of much needed revenue. The Democratic bill was denounced by Republicans as a political gesture, intended to embarrass the President, who would veto it. In the Senate committee the rider was rejected 9 to 6, the ch., Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) and Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) voting with 7 Republicans against it. In the Senate amendments were offered to make the cut start at \$10, increase it to \$15 in 1957 and \$20 in 1958; these were voted down.

FOREIGN

Feb. 1—In reply to a recent Russian proposal to normalize relations with Japan, the Japanese government said terms for a peace treaty were admission of Japan to the U.N., return of Soviet-occupied Habomai and Shikotan Islands, and establishment of Japanese fishing rights in the northern waters controlled by USSR. Japan also hoped to negotiate for the return of war prisoners held in the Soviet Union.

Feb. 2—Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow, called on the agricultural industry to produce the equivalent of 164,000,000 tons of grain a year by 1960. Over 3% of the total was to be used to feed livestock. Plans also called for cultivation of about 75,000,000 acres on the Eastern Steppes by 1956. Principal task of the party was said to be expansion of heavy industries and electrification projects. Expanded production of consumer goods apparently was abandoned. . . . India and the Soviet Union signed a contract for the latter to build a 1,000,000-ton steel plant in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India, by 1960. India can cancel the agreement if the Russians do not submit a satisfactory progress report within 9 mos. or if the cost estimates greatly exceed the equivalent of \$91,140,000.

Feb. 4—At a meeting of the representatives of the Commonwealth of Nations in London Pakistan announced its intention to end its status as a dominion and become a republic associated with the Commonwealth.

Faure Made French Premier

Feb. 5—Premier Pierre Mendes-France and his cabinet were ousted by the French Natl. Assembly, 319 votes to 273, in a dispute over the premier's policy in North Africa. He sought to enact peaceful reforms while partially agreeing to Tunisian nationalist demands for autonomy. Opposition saw abandonment of French power in North Africa and the encouragement of other nationalist movements. Parls agreements for rearming West Germany, social reforms in France and the Indo-Chinese settlement were delayed. Government crisis ended Feb. 23, when the Natl. Assembly approved Edgar Faure, radical socialist, and former finance and foreign affairs minister, as premier, 369-310, the socialists and communists casting 199 votes against him.

Feb. 6—Collectivization of agriculture was dropped in Yugoslavia, according to Vladimir Bakario, pres. of the Croatian parliament. Trend was toward Western-style cooperatives.

Feb. 7—Soviet government approved a 1955 budget providing 590.2 billion rubles in revenue and 563.5 billion in expenditures. In 1954 revenue was 572.5 billion and expenditures 562.8 billion. Heavy industry was to be developed in 1955 at a cost of 163.3 billion rubles, 30 billion over 1954 expendi-

tures. Defense expenditures were set at 112 billion in 1955 against the previous year's 100 billion. (Exchange rate for the ruble is quoted at 4 to \$1.)

Feb. 8—Foreign Minister Molotov announced in Council of the Supreme Soviet that Russia had an H-bomb lead over the U. S.

Feb. 9—In Pakistan, the Provincial Court of Sind province ruled the dismissal of the Natl. Assembly by Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed on Oct. 24, 1954, was illegal. Court also invalidated his later appointment of ministers. Federal High Court voided the lower court ruling Mar. 21.

Feb. 11—Pres. Tito returned to Yugoslavia after a 2-mo. visit to Burma, India and Egypt. He said these countries were Yugoslavia's "real allies and close friends," adding that Yugoslavia would not join any bloc that might increase the danger of war. . . . Italy and the U.S. signed an agreement giving Italy \$53,000,000 to aid the economy of Trieste and to better the standard of living in southern Italy.

Attack Communists in Bern

Feb. 15—Rumanian legation in Bern, Switzerland, was seized by 5 armed Rumanian anti-Communists, who sought to get Rumania to free 5 resistance leaders in prison. Swiss police surrounded but did not attack the building. Rumania protested the incident. Three holdouts surrendered Feb. 16 to police, who had picked up 1 man earlier and reported the escape of 2 others. All were held for the fatal shooting of a legation chauffeur. Swiss police said Mar. 7, that the 4 men had crossed the German-Swiss border Feb. 14. . . . In a White Paper Britain reported plans for a 10-yr., \$840,000,000 program to build 12 electric power stations run by atomic power. Construction of 2 stations was to start in 1957. Each was rated at 100,000 to 200,000 kilowatts. Capacity of all 12 plants was estimated at 1,400,000 to 2,000,000 kw and will provide one-fourth of the power needs of expanding industry and population. Growing disadvantages of coal-generated power were cited.

Feb. 17—Britain reported it would make hydrogen bombs with the "ultimate" aim of abolishing weapons of mass destruction. Until there is a workable disarmament pact with the Soviet Union, the hydrogen bomb "increases the chances of world peace far more than of world war."

SEATO Meeting

Feb. 19—Southeast Asia Defense Treaty, signed in Manila, Sept. 8, 1954, went into force, being ratified by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, the Philippines, Pakistan, New Zealand and Thailand. First meeting of the Council was held at Bangkok, Thailand, Feb. 23-25. Bangkok was made hq.; the secretariat was formed by the ambassadors to Thailand; committees were named on subversion, military security and economic planning. The nations agreed to help one another combat

subversive forms of international communism and to guard against subtle forms of aggression. Secy. of State Dulles said U. S. had "solid intentions" to aid any nation that was attacked. Other nations: Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Thailand.

Feb. 22—The biggest campaign against Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya was begun by 10,000 troops. About 4,000 fanatical terrorists were believed lurking in the Mt. Kenya and Aberdare forest areas.

Feb. 24—Prime Ministers of Turkey and Iraq signed a 5-yr. mutual defense pact at Baghdad, with 5-yr. renewal clause. Ratified Feb. 26. They assured the Arab League Israel would not be admitted.

Feb. 27—Election for the Japanese Diet (parliament) was won by Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's conservative Democrats, who won 185 of the 467 seats, against 112 for the Liberals, ruling party under former Premier Shigeru Yoshida. Hatoyama, who had campaigned for friendship with both the East and the West, was chosen premier by the House of Representatives, Mar. 18, defeating Mosaburo Suzuki, pres., Left-Socialist party, 254 votes to 160. . . . In Vietiane, Laos, Secy. of State Dulles said the U.S. would defend Laos against any Communist aggression. Similar assurances were given Vietnam, Mar. 1.

UNITED NATIONS

Feb. 9—International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands, elected Judge Green H. Hackworth, 72, of the U.S. as its pres. to succeed Sir Arnold McNair of Britain, who resigned. . . . Statistical Office of the U.N. reported that Communist China's imports were off 20% in the first 6 mos. of 1954, against the like 1953 period. Exports declined by 25%.

Feb. 15—After Sen. William F. Knowland (R.-Calif.) criticized the U.N. for its failure to obtain the release of 15 U.S. airmen held by Communist China and for its failure to settle the threat of war in the Formosa area, Secy. of State Dulles defended the U.N. as an "essential buffer" between nations but did agree that no solution to the prisoner and Formosa problems had been found as yet.

GENERAL

Feb. 8—Lt. Gen. Anthony C. McCauliffe, 56, was appointed cmdr. of the U.S. Army in Europe. Gen. McCauliffe in the 1944 Battle of the Bulge had rejected a German demand to surrender with the reply, "Nuts!"

Feb. 10—Plans for the first nuclear reactor built by private industry were announced by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, vice ch., American Car & Foundry Co. . . . H. R. Searing, pres. Consolidated Edison Co., New York, N.Y., informed the Joint

Radioactive Fall-out from Nuclear Weapons Analyzed by AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission on Feb. 15, 1955, made public a report of the radioactivity following the test explosion of a "very large thermonuclear device" (hydrogen bomb) at Bikini atoll Mar. 1, 1954. A detonation has 4 major characteristics—blast, heat and nuclear radiation, which are instantaneous, and residual radioactivity, which can pollute a large area with danger to health. Fall-out (radioactive particles) from Nevada tests was also analyzed.

AEC found pollution covered 7,000 sq. mi. in the Pacific, an area almost as large as New Jersey. Radioactive particles are lifted up when a bomb touches the earth, but there is much less material fall-out when it explodes in the air. The tests showed great danger to all life in a downwind area 140 mi. long and up to 20 mi. wide to one-half the persons 160 mi. downwind; to 5% to 10% of those 190 mi. downwind, whereas no deaths were likely 220 mi. or more downwind. These casualties would occur under extreme conditions and when no precautions were used. For precautions AEC advised:

In an area of heavy fall-out the greatest radiological hazard is that of exposure to external radiation. Simple precautionary measures can

greatly reduce the hazard to life. Exposure can be reduced by taking shelter and by utilizing simple decontamination measures until such times as persons can leave the area. Test data indicate that the radiation level, i.e., the rate of exposure, indoors on the first floor of an ordinary frame house in a fall-out area would be about one-half the level out-of-doors. Even greater protection would be afforded by a brick or stone house. Taking shelter in the basement of an average residence would reduce the radiation level to about one-tenth that experienced out-of-doors. Shelter in an old-fashioned cyclone cellar, with a covering of earth 3 feet thick, would reduce the radiation level to about 1/5000, completely safe, in even the most heavily contaminated area. Designs of shelters of simple yet effective construction have been prepared by the Civil Defense Administration and are available to the public.

Radioactive material deposited during fall-out may or may not be visible but would be revealed by radiation detection instruments such as Geiger counters. Any falling dust or ash that can be seen downwind within a few hours after a nuclear explosion should be regarded as radioactive until measured by a radiation detection instrument and found to be harmless.

AEC assured the public that tests in Nevada were carefully limited and exposure of U. S. population was so small that it will not affect "the genetic constitution of human beings," meaning future births.

Atomic Energy Comm. in Washington that his firm would build the first atomic power plant.

Feb. 15—Scientists at the General Electric Research laboratory, Schenectady, N.Y., succeeded in duplicating the diamond exactly for the first time, according to a company report. Produced by simulating temperatures and pressures 240 mi. below the earth's surface, the artificial diamond was too small and too expensive to compete with industrial diamonds. . . . In New York, the Bankers Trust Co., 9th largest bank in the U.S., and the Public Natl. Bank and Trust Co., 43rd in size, announced merger plans. Resources of both totaled \$2,843,790,209 on Dec. 31, 1954. Institution was to continue as Bankers Trust Co. Stockholders approved Mar. 24.

Wiretap Investigation

Feb. 17—New York police secretly raided an illegal wiretapping center in Manhattan, Feb. 11, according to a report to legislative leaders in Albany by the New York City Anti-Crime Committee. Three persons, including 2 employees of the New York Telephone Co., present in the raided apartment, were arrested Feb. 19. Center was capable of tapping 5 mid-town exchanges. FBI entered the inquiry Feb. 18. Legislature named 6 legislators, Feb. 25, to investigate wiretapping.

The privately-sponsored Anti-Crime Committee accepted the resignations of William J. Keating, staff counsel, and John M. O'Mara, executive director, Mar. 3. They had touched off the investigation. Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams called a false a charge by Keating that there apparently was a "hush-up agreement" between the Telephone Co. and the Commissioner. Keating was sentenced to 5 days in prison Mar. 22, for contempt of court after he refused to name his informants. He served and his conduct was acclaimed by civil welfare organizations.

Feb. 18—August Robles, a suspect in the murder Feb. 15, in Brooklyn, N.Y., of Joseph Aronowitz, former convict who was to have testified in a robbery trial in Baltimore, Md., disarmed 3 detectives in New York and 1 hr. later survived a pistol battle with 4 others. Robles was shot dead in an East Harlem flat, Feb. 20, after a 2-hr. siege by hundreds of policemen.

Feb. 23—Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) disclosed its shipments of relief packages to 8 Western European nations would end after Apr. 8, because of improved economic conditions in the area. Asian facilities were to be expanded.

Feb. 27—Two American students from New York—Malcolm Bersohn and Mrs. Adele A. Rickett—imprisoned in Communist China for 3½ yrs. on spy charges, were freed and sent to Hong Kong. Both said in the presence of U.S. officials that they had been spies and that the Communists were "justified" in jailing them.

Disasters

Two tornadoes killed 29 in Mississippi and caused damage in Alabama and Arkansas, Feb. 1. . . . Crash of a C-47 transport near Nagpur in central India, Feb. 2, killed 10 persons. . . . Fire in the Barton Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, killed 25 and injured 15 men, most of them derelicts who paid 60c to 85c for night's lodging. . . . Belgian DC-6B crashed 50 mi. north of Rome, Italy, killing 29 aboard, Feb. 13. . . . Fire in a home for aged women in Yokohama, Japan, killed 95 and injured many of the 51 other residents, Feb. 17. . . . Navy P2V5 Neptune patrol bomber, 11 aboard, vanished near Anchorage, Alaska, Feb. 17. . . . TWA airliner crashed 15 mi. from Albuquerque, N. Mex., Feb. 19, killing 16 aboard. . . . KC-97 tanker plane, 11 aboard, crashed near Windsor, Mo., Feb. 23, killing 9. . . . Floods in New South Wales, Australia, left 50,000 homeless and killed 50 by Feb. 26. . . . B-47 jet bomber hit 4 houses and a trailer park in Lake Charles, La., Feb. 28, killing 3 in the plane and 2 in a home. . . . Hydrogen explosions in U. S. N. submarine Pomodon at San Francisco Navy Yard, Feb. 21 killed 5 crewmen, injured 6.

March—1955

WASHINGTON

Mar. 2—President Eisenhower signed a bill increasing the salaries of members of Congress and the Judiciary, effective Mar. 1. The first Congressional pay rise since 1946 increased salaries from \$15,000 a year to \$22,500.

Mar. 5—President Eisenhower approved 7 procedural changes in the Federal employee security

program that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr. said would be helpful in protecting "both the national security and the rights of employees." Revisions were made to aid accused employees by letting them face and question accusers and by giving them statements of charges. . . . Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley was named by the President to head a 7-man commission to study veterans' pensions and report by Nov. 1.

Dulles Warns Communist China

Mar. 7—Secy. of State Dulles returned to Washington after attending the Southeast Asia defense conference and visiting Burma, Indo-China, Formosa and the Philippines. He said opposition to Communist expansion was necessary to prevent allied authority in the area from "crumbling away." In a broadcast Mar. 8, Dulles said Peiping seemed determined to conquer Formosa. U. S. reaction to any attack would have far-reaching effects on Formosa itself and all of the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. He left in doubt what action the U. S. would take if the Quemoy and Matsu Islands were attacked but warned Communist China that any use of force would be met by the "greater force that we possess." British Foreign Secy. Sir Anthony Eden called for a withdrawal of Chinese Nationalist forces from the Quemoy and Matsu Islands. In return he asked the Chinese Communists not to attack Formosa or the Pescadores. He also wanted a discussion to decide Chinese representation in the U.N.

Mar. 10—President Eisenhower said the U. S. would keep its troops in Europe if the Paris agreements granted sovereignty to and providing for the rearming of West Germany were ratified. He sought to dispel fears that the U. S. might withdraw its troops once German divisions were activated. He also promised the U. S. would confer with other NATO nations on questions of mutual concern, including the strength of NATO forces at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Comdr. in Europe. . . . U. S. agreed to allow 11 Soviet editors of student publications to visit the U.S. for 30 days. Atty. Gen. waived provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act at the request of the State Dept. Visit was canceled Apr. 16, after the student editors declined to be fingerprinted. They considered fingerprinting "incompatible with their public standing and journalistic activities."

Mar. 13—Harold E. Stassen, dir., Foreign Operations Agency, returned to Washington after a 3-wk. visit to the free nations of Asia. He believed these countries should receive greater economical aid from the U.S. FOA reported an additional \$48,000,000 in aid to Formosa to strengthen Chinese Nationalist forces.

Nixon Reports on Caribbean Tour

Mar. 14—Vice Pres. Nixon, in Los Angeles, said the Republican party should develop strength to elect a President rather than depend on a candidate's popularity. The Republican party was "not strong enough to elect a President." He reported on his recent trip to Caribbean countries, advising the U.S. to strengthen the friendship and economics of Latin America through trade, Government loans and private capital investment. While Communist undergrounds still existed in many nations, the Communist movement in Latin America had "passed its high-water mark." He declared the entire Administration aimed at keeping the free world and the U.S. stronger than any enemy. . . . Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia, in the U.S. on a state visit, conferred with President Eisenhower on defense problems of Southeast Asia.

Mar. 15—Secy. of State Dulles said the U.S. would rely on small nuclear weapons to knock out military targets during a war rather than use hydrogen bombs to destroy entire cities. Air Force disclosed existence of the Falcon, an air-to-air missile designed to destroy bombers before they reached their targets. The 6-ft., 100-lb. missile, developed by the Hughes Aircraft Co., is controlled by an electronic brain, making it impossible for it to miss its target.

Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, Sen. John L. McClelland (D-Ark.), ch., opened a new inquiry into the promotion and honorable discharge of Maj. Irving Peress. Maj. Floyd E. Van Sickle, Jr., testified he failed to notice a reference to a "confidential file" attached to Peress' promotion application. He did not check the file, which disclosed Peress was under Army investigation. Other officers also testified on aspects of the Peress case. Sen. McClelland

said Mar. 22, that someone on the Army Personnel Board had been "derelict in his duty."

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, commandant at Camp Kilmer, N.J., where Peress was discharged, in testimony Mar. 23, accused 2 aides of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) of having falsely testified during Senate hearings in 1954. Heated exchange took place between Sen. McCarthy and Gen. Zwicker after the subcommittee learned the Army had known that Peress was an "active Communist." Gen. Zwicker had protested promoting Peress. On Mar. 24, John G. Adams, retiring Army chief counsel, said he had approved the discharge, and Secy. of the Army Robert T. Stevens testified that "some very bad mistakes" had been made in the promotion of Peress. Inquiry ended Mar. 25. The case was turned over to the Justice Dept., which decided no one could be prosecuted for perjury. . . . Democratic measure to cut by \$20 each individual's income tax was defeated in the Senate after having been passed by the House. Measure was killed by a joint Congressional committee Mar. 25. The \$3 billion corporation and excise tax reductions scheduled for Apr. 1 were cancelled. The President signed the measure Mar. 30.

Yalta Papers Released

Mar. 16—After 10 yrs. the stenographic record of the Yalta Conference was released by the State Dept. Prime Minister Churchill, only survivor of the conference of Big Three leaders that included Roosevelt and Stalin, said the U. S. version contained serious mistakes. See *Foreign Relations*, page 742. . . . Senate, 71 to 11, confirmed the appointment of Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to the Supreme Court. Judge Harlan was sworn in Mar. 28.

Mar. 19—U.S. decided to admit 20 Russian seamen who had deserted their tanker when it was seized in June, 1954, by Chinese Nationalists. Secy. of State Dulles reportedly said they should be admitted, partly to encourage others to leave Soviet control. . . . Harold E. Stassen, head of Foreign Operations Agency, which was to end June 30, was named by the President as Special Assistant on disarmament problems, a post of Cabinet rank. White House pointed out that the U.N. Disarmament Commission had made no progress on disarmament.

Mar. 31—Harold E. Stassen, head of the Foreign Operations Agency, refused to allow members of the FOA to be interviewed by the staff of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee unless he or his lawyers were present. Stassen rescinded the order, but the subcommittee issued a subpoena, which he refused to accept. The subcommittee Apr. 6, sought Stassen's explanation of why the FOA offered to negotiate a contract for grain elevators in Pakistan with the highest of 5 bidders. Stassen said the selection of the contractor was based on both design and cost. He refused requested data until he had reviewed it. . . . President Eisenhower signed a bill to give pay rises totalling \$745,000,000 to 1,700,000 members of the Armed Forces.

FOREIGN

Mar. 1—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the Soviet Union had developed a hydrogen bomb of "intermediate" power but only the U.S. could attack in strength quickly with hydrogen bombs. He said the U.S. and Britain must better their superiority in atomic weapons to convince Russia that any surprise attack on the West would result in immediate retaliation. He expected Russia to have more advanced nuclear weapons in 2 to 4 years. Destructive power of atomic weapons may force an international conference and result in disarmament. The world may reach a point, he declared, where "safety will be the sturdy child of terror and survival the twin brother of annihilation." President Eisenhower said Mar. 2, that the length of time the West could hold its nuclear superiority was problematical, commenting that "if you get enough of a particular weapon I doubt that it is particularly important to have a lot more of it." On Mar. 3, Churchill suggested to the House of Commons that the U.S. would retaliate immediately if Russia attacked Britain with hydrogen weapons.

Mar. 2—Concluding a 3-day conference in Ankara, Turkey, the foreign ministers of Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey reported the 3 nations would increase their military strength to resist aggression. The 3 Balkan alliance members

agreed to use "appropriate political methods" to improve the international situation. In their first meeting since signing a 3-power treaty for military assistance and political cooperation in Bled, Yugoslavia, Aug. 9, 1954, the 3 nations signed a pact setting up a Balkan consultative assembly, prepared for a Balkan economic conference and established a commission to plan an Institute of Balkan Studies. . . . Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, abdicated in favor of his father, Prince Norodom Suramarit, declaring his proposals for constitutional reforms had been obstructed. . . . Results of an election for a state legislature in the state of Andhra, India, gave a heavy majority to the coalition headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The Communist party was severely defeated in the state believed to be its stronghold.

Mar. 4—Soviet Union cleared Anna Louise Strong, 70, of charges that she had spied on Russia. The American writer had been arrested and deported from Russia in 1949. Lavrenti P. Beria, Soviet Minister of the Interior executed in 1953 and another executed official were held responsible for her arrest.

Mar. 7—Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia told parliament that the country now was capable of producing nuclear energy, and from its own raw materials. He said he was for the peaceful use of atomic power and called for the destruction of nuclear weapons. Rumania, meanwhile, reported the discovery of rich uranium sources and said it would build an atomic power industry.

Soviet Expels Priest

Mar. 8—Soviet Union said Rev. Georges Bissonnette, American Roman Catholic priest, had been expelled from Russia in reprisal for U.S. failure to extend the 60-day visitor's visa of Metropolitan Boris, exarch of the Russian Orthodox Church for North and South America. Rev. Bissonnette, in Moscow for over two years, arrived in the U. S., Mar. 2; Boris left Mar. 1.

Mar. 12—At Nagpur, India, an assailant trying to attack Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru with a knife was overpowered by police. . . . Japan, according to Premier Ichiro Hatoyama, planned no large defense expenditures for the coming year despite urgings by the U.S. to increase the arms budget.

Mar. 13—In Britain, Anglican Bishop Alfred Blunt of Bradford said Queen Elizabeth should refuse to sanction a marriage between Princess Margaret, 24, and RAF Capt. Peter Townsend, 40, because of church views against remarriage of a divorced person if the former partner were alive. British newspapers had speculated on the marriage of Princess Margaret after her return from a Caribbean tour, Mar. 3. . . . King Tribhubana of Nepal died in Switzerland. Crown Prince Mahendra succeeded.

Bevan Cautioned

Mar. 16—British parliamentary Labor party voted 141 to 112 to expel Aneurin Bevan after Clement R. Attlee brought the issue of Bevan's parliamentary status to a vote of confidence in the Attlee leadership of the party. The small majority was seen as a defeat for Attlee continuing the split in the Labor party. Bevan's pledge of loyalty was accepted by the Natl. Executive committee of the Labor party, Mar. 30, and he was cautioned on future behavior, but not expelled from the party. Parliamentary Labor party reinstated Bevan, Apr. 28, following his apology for opposing Attlee's policies.

Mar. 20—France reported a new agreement to govern economic relations between the Saar and France. West Germany was given a greater share of economic activities in the Saar area. Accord was based on the French-German agreement of Oct. 23, 1954. West Germany had completed ratification of the Paris and Saar agreements Mar. 18. West German Federal Constitutional Court, May 4, ruled that French-German Saar agreement constitutional. Social Democrats had claimed the agreement deprived 1,000,000 Saarlanders of their rights as German citizens.

Mar. 22—Valery A. Lysikov, 17, son of a Russian Air Force officer, fled to West Berlin and was promised asylum in the U.S. His parents saw him Mar. 26, but failed to persuade him to return home. He returned to East Germany, Apr. 9, fearing reprisals against his father. Young Lysikov told Western officials that he had listened to Voice of America and BBC broadcasts in Russia and in East Germany. He also said anti-Com-

munist literature was being circulated among school children in Stalingrad.

Mar. 26—Riotous demonstrations in Belgium by 60,000 Roman Catholic students protesting proposed cuts in state support of church schools resulted in injury to about 40 persons.

Paris Facts Ratified

Mar. 27—France ratified the Paris agreements to create the Western European Union and authorize a German army of 12 divisions, to grant West Germany sovereignty and end occupation, to Europeanize the Saar and to admit West Germany to NATO. U.S. Senate approved the pacts to end the occupation and grant sovereignty to the Bonn government, and to allow West Germany to enter NATO. President signed the agreements Apr. 7, and also approved another to permit U.S. troops to remain in West Germany. The Netherlands, last of 15 nations to approve, ratified on Apr. 28. . . . Premier Mario Scelba and Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino of Italy arrived in the U.S. for a 12-day goodwill visit. Premier Scelba met with President Eisenhower, Mar. 28, when he asked that NATO be extended to economic and social fields. . . . Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan voted himself special administrative authority and declared a state of national emergency. Federal Court ruled Apr. 12, that he had exceeded his legal authority.

Mar. 31—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India said the chances of peace had been upset by the West's seeking military alliances in the Far East, by creating a new armed Germany while talking disarmament in Europe, and by not coming out against racialism in Africa. Arabs in the Middle East had been divided into hostile groups, according to Nehru. While he did not expect war, the Indian leader observed that some events taking place could lead to "catastrophic results." He criticized the Communists only once, for interfering "rightly sometimes" in other countries. Non-Communist nations also interfered he said.

UNITED NATIONS

Mar. 1—Egypt charged Israeli forces had killed 38 and wounded 33 Egyptians in an attack in the Gaza area Feb. 28. Attackers blew up an army hq. and ambushed a troop truck. Eight Israelis were killed. Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, Mar. 6, condemned Israel for a "prearranged and planned attack, ordered by the Israeli authorities." Commission said 3 earlier incidents had contributed to tension before the Gaza attack. Egypt was held responsible for 2, Israel for the other. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Palestine truce chief, told the Security Council, Mar. 17, that the Gaza incident was the most serious since the two nations signed the 1949 armistice agreement. Security Council unanimously condemned Israel for the Gaza attack, Mar. 29.

Mar. 10—Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Commission held Israel responsible for killing 5 Jordanian Bedouins, Mar. 4, near the Dead Sea. One Bedouin reportedly was freed to tell authorities the murders were in retaliation for the killing of 2 Israelis in Jordan in February. Both Jordan and Israel were held responsible for a clash, Mar. 5.

Mar. 21—In Geneva, the U.S. agreed to adhere to a revised General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. U.S. also signed a protocol setting up an Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Mar. 25—Israel charged Egyptians threw grenades into a gathering celebrating a wedding in Fatish, Israel, Mar. 24. One woman was killed; 22 other persons were injured. Egypt was held responsible by the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission.

GENERAL

Mar. 1—After serving 40 mos. of 5-yr. sentences for conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government, 6 Communist party leaders were released from Federal penitentiaries. Five were rearrested immediately for knowingly being members of a party dedicated to overthrow the Government. They were Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Carl Winter, Jacob A. Stachtel and John Gates. Each was released in \$5,000 bail, but Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. was jailed for 60 days on a conviction for contempt of court during a trial of secondary Pittsburgh leaders of the party. . . . Natl. City Bank of New York reported plans to purchase outstanding stock of the First Natl. Bank of New York for \$165,000,000. New bank was to be called the First Natl. City Bank of New York.

Natl. City's resources totalled \$6.32 billion, First National's \$713,000,000. Sale was made Mar. 30.

Mar. 4—Irving Potash, one of 11 Communist leaders convicted in 1949 of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government, was deported to Poland voluntarily. He was released from Leavenworth, Dec. 9, 1954.

Mar. 6—Ocean liner Queen of Bermuda sailed from New York for Bermuda with no passengers after 300 strikers had been dismissed as deserters. Labor difficulty grew out of a demand by some of the crew for higher pay. The Furness Withy Line later rehired the crewmen.

Mar. 8—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, comdr. of the 8th Army in Korea since February, 1953, was appointed U.S. Far East Comdr.-in-Chief and head of the U.N. Far East Command, effective Apr. 1. He succeeded Gen. John E. Hull, who was to retire Apr. 30.

Puerto Rican Nationalists Convicted

Mar. 10—Ten Puerto Rican Nationalist party members were convicted in New York of plotting the political independence of Puerto Rico by violence and armed revolution. One defendant was acquitted. In the last 6 mos., 27 Nationalists had been convicted of seditious conspiracy.

Mar. 11—In Birmingham, Ala., Albert Fuller, former law enforcement officer in Phenix City, Ala., was convicted of killing Albert Patterson, foe of vice in Phenix City. Fuller was sentenced to life imprisonment. Arch Ferrell, ousted prosecuting attorney, was acquitted May 4. St. Garrett, the third former public official on trial for Patterson's murder, was under treatment for a mental disorder, and no trial date was set.

Mar. 14—Federal Judge Roszel C. Thomsen ruled in Baltimore that John D. Provo, former Army sergeant facing a second trial on charges of treason during World War II, had been denied his constitutional right to a speedy trial. Indictment was dismissed.

Disasters

USAF C-54 transport hit a mountain in southern Formosa, Mar. 6, killing 14 aboard. . . . Mexican DC-3 crashed north of Mascota, Mexico, Mar. 8, killing 26 aboard. . . . American Airlines plane exploded and crashed near Springfield, Mo., Mar. 20, killing 12 and injuring 23 persons. . . . Coal mine blast in Morgnano, Italy, Mar. 22, killed 20 miners, injured 18. . . . Spring blizzards, windstorms and floods throughout the U.S. killed 27 persons, according to reports Mar. 22. . . . Navy DC-6 crashed into a cliff near Honolulu, T.H., Mar. 22, killing 66 aboard. . . . B-47 jet bomber crashed in the outskirts of El Paso, Tex., Mar. 25, killing 3 crewmen. . . . Moving ice jam from Lake Erie wrecked homes and piers along 6 mi. of the Niagara River, Mar. 25. . . . Pan American World Airways Strato-cruiser enroute to Australia with 23 aboard was ditched off Oregon, Mar. 26, after an engine tore loose. Four persons were killed.

April—1955

WASHINGTON

Apr. 2—State Dept. reported 76 Chinese students, previously refused permission to leave the U.S., would be permitted to go home. At the Geneva conference in 1954, the Chinese Communists connected detention of Americans in China with the students' case.

Apr. 4—Supreme Court found that Ernest K. Bramblett, former U.S. representative, had been convicted legally of padding his office payroll. Bramblett said he would appeal on other points.

Apr. 6—Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that Communist airpower was a threat to U.S. security. The Russians, he said, were producing long-range jet bombers "aimed squarely in our direction." The Soviet Union and the U.S. were in a race to develop intercontinental missiles. U.S., meanwhile, tested an atomic missile in Nevada. Released from a B-36, the air-to-air missile exploded 30,000 ft. over the testing grounds. The device was capable of destroying a fleet of bombers even if it was destroyed by half a mile.

Apr. 8—Edward J. Corsi, for of Immigration, was dismissed as expedient. Dulles as expedient. his was only reason. (C)

refugees had been admitted in 17 mos. Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee, Wm. Langer (R.-N. D.) ch., heard statement of Scott McLeod, chief, Security and Consular Affairs, that up to Apr. 1, 3,700 refugees had visas, 1,044 had entered U. S., 23,000 relatives of refugees had visas and 15,000 had entered. Secy. Dulles offered Corsi study of Latin American migration, which Corsi rejected.

Atom News for NATO

Apr. 13—President Eisenhower approved an agreement to share information on atomic weapons with NATO nations. Pact, called a "great stride forward" in strengthening the common defense, provides for the development of defense plans, the training of personnel in the use of atomic weapons and calls for evaluation of the atomic capabilities of potential enemies. Agreement did not call for the transfer of actual weapons or information on their manufacture.

Apr. 14—Five-day hearings before the Supreme Court on segregation in public schools ended. Debate sought means to implement the 1954 ruling of the court ending segregation in public schools. Counsel for the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People asked the court to set a deadline for ending segregation, but the attorney for the Administration said no iron-clad deadline should be set. Instead a gradual system of integration should be followed. Court took the question under study. . . . Sinclair Weeks, Secy. of Commerce, predicted the U.S. in 1955 would have the best year in its history. He pointed to record business expansion in the first 3 mos. of 1955. Federal Reserve Board also reported new economic gains.

Apr. 15—AEC reported that fall-out from the Nevada atomic tests had not resulted in any harmful effects. Investigators, including Weather Bureau experts, also said it was unlikely that the blasts had any effect on the weather, and possibilities of genetic or hereditary changes were remote. Report to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was made to allay public fears. . . . Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U.S., mentioned as a possible candidate for President, said he had accepted the post of Chief Justice with the intention of leaving politics permanently.

Apr. 16—President directed that a semi-independent International Cooperation Administration be set up in the State Dept. to supervise long-range foreign economic aid programs. He intended to transfer to the new organization most of the functions of the Foreign Operations Agency, scheduled to end June 30.

Apr. 18—President's Advisory Committee on Transportation, Secy. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, ch., recommended limiting Government powers to fix rates. Revisions of Federal law were urged to foster "dynamic competition."

Apr. 19—Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R.-Wis.) reported that an extensive Federal audit had cleared his finances during 1947-52 inclusive. He said the audit showed the Government owed him \$1,056.75 in excess taxes paid.

Atom Ship Proposed

Apr. 25—President Eisenhower announced plans to build an atomic-powered merchant ship to visit ports throughout the world in the interests of peace. The AEC and the Maritime Administration were developing plans for a vessel that presumably could circle the globe more than once without refueling. . . . President Eisenhower called on Congress to enact his reciprocal trade program, with no amendments, to aid world peace. To end the program for the gradual reduction of unjustifiable tariff barriers to aid the free nations in building their economies and military defenses would be a severe blow to the free countries. Bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 3 yrs. and permit the President to cut tariff rates passed the House but met opposition in the Senate.

Apr. 27—President Eisenhower believed the outlook for peace had improved since the Soviet Union had shown a willingness to conclude an Austrian treaty and Communist China had offered to negotiate directly with the U.S. on Formosa. He said the U.S. would not insist that Nationalist China be present at a conference but maintained the U.S. would not talk "behind the backs" of the Nationalists. Premier Chou En-lai of Communist China made the proposal at the Asian-African conference, Bandung, Indonesia. Secy. of State Dulles, Apr. 28, had said substantially the

same thing as the President, altering a stand that the U.S. would insist on participation in a conference by Nationalist China. . . . President disclosed he had exchanged personal correspondence within the past 3 wks. with Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet defense minister. President said the correspondence might lead to "some betterment of the world situation."

FOREIGN

Apr. 1—East Germany increased road tolls on truck traffic into West Berlin from \$5 to \$55 for the round trip on the 110-mi. superhighway connecting West Berlin with Helmstedt, West Germany. U.S., British and French High Commissioners protested to the Soviet High Commissioner; the West Berlin government reimbursed truckers for the added toll fees. Communists claimed the extra money was needed for road repairs. On Apr. 10, new restrictions were imposed on travel by West Berliners who tried to visit relatives in the Soviet zone. East Germany reported Apr. 12, the arrest of 521 persons accused of being Western agents. East Germany seized 17 trucks going from Berlin to West Germany, Apr. 23.

Canada Has Deficit

Apr. 4—Canadian government ended its 1954-55 fiscal year with an estimated deficit of \$148,300,000, first since 1946. Gross national product declined from \$24.42 billion in 1953 to \$23.99 billion in 1954. Government, despite the deficit, cut income taxes Apr. 5, to promote prosperity. . . . Kao Kang, former regional head of Communists in Manchuria, committed suicide after having been accused of an attempt to overthrow the government of Mao Tse-tung. Jao Shu-shih, former organizational chief of the party, was expelled from the Communist party as was Kao, for joining in an anti-party alliance. Seven others were disciplined.

Churchill Retires as Prime Minister

Apr. 5—Sir Winston Churchill, 80, resigned as British prime minister. He declined a peerage offered by Queen Elizabeth II, preferring to remain an elder statesman in the House of Commons, where he has served almost 50 yrs. Foreign Minister Sir Anthony Eden succeeded Apr. 6, and on Apr. 21 was unanimously elected leader of the Conservative party. Harold Macmillan, defense minister, became foreign secy. Sir Winston, in a letter, had said his retirement was prompted by his age. . . . Gen Fazollah Zahedi, premier of Iran, resigned because of ill health, Hussein Ala succeeded.

Soviet Voids Treaties

Apr. 9—Soviet Council of Ministers reported it had presented to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proposals to void treaties of alliance with Great Britain and France. In December, 1954, Russia had warned action would be taken if the Paris agreements to arm West Germany were ratified. Presidium voted May 7, to end the treaties. . . . Thailand's World War II claims against Japan were settled for over \$41,600,000 in cash, goods and services to be paid over several years.

Apr. 13—Premier Edgar Faure of France said his nation would not make atomic weapons but would concentrate on the development of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

Apr. 14—Argentina restricted the teaching of Roman Catholic religion and morals in government-subsidized schools. Differences between church and state began in November, 1954. A number of government-inspired newspapers have been advocating a constitutional convention to deprive Catholicism of its status as the official religion of Argentina.

Russians for Austrian Treaty

Apr. 15—At a conference in Moscow, representatives of Austria and Russia agreed to sign a state treaty, ending the 10-yr. occupation of Austria. Soviet Union reportedly accepted the treaty draft, already approved by Britain, France and the U.S., providing clarifications were added. Russia eased occupation curbs, Apr. 28. Ambassadors of the 4 occupying powers met in Vienna, May 2, to consider a final draft of the treaty.

Apr. 18—Communist party of Hungary removed Imre Nagy from the premiership and all party posts. Defense Minister Mihaly Farkas, a supporter of Nagy, also was ousted. Nagy was accused of "right-wing deviationism." He had em-

phasized consumer production rather than heavy industry. Andras Hegedus, deputy premier, succeeded Nagy. . . . Jordan and Israel set up a Jerusalem security zone, 4 mi. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ mi., to end hostile actions in the area. Arrangement followed the killing Apr. 15, of Charles B. Harris, a Univ. of Nebraska student, by a Jordanian border guard.

Apr. 19—Britain announced reductions in the basic income tax rate, freeing 2,400,000 persons from tax liability. Considering the 50% cut in the purchase tax on textiles, the government would lose the equivalent of \$375,200,000 in the 1955-56 fiscal year. However, it expected a surplus of \$414,400,000. Total revenue was estimated at \$13.2 billion.

Concessions in Tunisia

Apr. 22—In Paris, France and Tunisia signed a protocol setting terms whereby France would give internal autonomy to Tunisia. France will control foreign affairs. Agreement covered French military status and privileges in Tunisia and the turning over of civil and police functions to the Tunisians. Economic, judicial and cultural matters also were covered. French colonists were to have a maximum of 3/7 of the membership in Tunisian councils.

Apr. 25—Prague radio reported Viliam Siroky, premier of Czechoslovakia, and Frantisek Zupka, head of Czechoslovak trade unions, had been dropped from the politburo of the Slovak Communist party. . . . In Britain Lady Megan Lloyd

George, daughter of David Lloyd George and Liberal member of parliament for 22 years, joined the Labor party because she considered it "true to the radical tradition."

Bao Dai Displaced

Apr. 29—Civil war started in Vietnam, when the Binh Xuyen rebel forces fired mortar shells into the grounds of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem's palace. About 100 people were killed in the battle that raged in Saigon streets. Rebels, who strongly oppose the U.S.-backed premier, controlled the police force until Apr. 26, when the premier appointed his own chief of police. A revolutionary committee supporting the premier entered the palace May 1, and announced the ouster of Bao Dai, South Vietnam's chief of state. Committee called on the premier to form a new government pledged to drive the French from the country and to defeat the rebels among other things. Rebels, May 3, were reported retreating from Saigon. U.S., May 6, reaffirmed its support of the premier and indicated it would not interfere if the people of South Vietnam decided to depose Bao Dai as chief of state. The premier said the return of Bao Dai was not acceptable. . . . Giovanni Gronchi, 67, member of the left wing of the Christian Democratic party, was elected pres. of Italy by a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. He won through backing of the left wing Socialists and the Communists. Gronchi took office May 11, succeeding Luigi Einaudi.

Asian-African Conference at Bandung Votes for Self-Determination

A first conference of delegates from 29 Asian-African countries met Apr. 18-27, 1955 at Bandung, near Jakarta, Indonesia, and announced their aims as elimination of colonialism, independence and self-determination for all peoples, and membership for all nations in the U.N. The Bandung principles became the basis for political agitation in the Near East and Africa later in the year.

The Conference was initiated by 5 members of the Colombo group: India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma. Pres. Sukarno of Indonesia said the 2,000 delegates and official visitors represented 1.4 billion people, "the world's majority for peace and anti-colonialism." Important figures at the Conference were Chou En-lai, premier of Communist China, Prime Minister Nehru of India, and Sir John Kotelawala, premier of Ceylon. The U. S. was not represented officially.

Tension over Formosa was at its height when Chou En-lai unexpectedly started a conciliatory maneuver in a public statement that "The Chinese people are friendly to the American people and do not want a war with the United States. The Chinese government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States to discuss relaxation of tension in the Far East and specifically in the Formosa area." He repeated this in Peking May 17.

In the absence of Secy. of State Dulles, Under Secy. Herbert Hoover, Jr., after telephonic conference with President Eisenhower, issued this statement:

The United States always welcomes any efforts, if sincere, to bring peace to the world. . . . Of course the United States would insist on Free China's participation as an equal in any discussion concerning the area. If Communist China is sincere there are a number of obvious steps it could take. . . . One of these would be to place in effect in the area an immediate cease-fire. It could immediately release the American airmen and others whom it unjustly holds. Another could be the acceptance of the outstanding invitation by the Security Council of the United Nations to participate in discussions to end hostilities in the Formosa region.

Conservative Republican leaders, who had been advocating military counteraction in the Formosa area, opposed treating with the Communists, but foreign and U.N. opinion favored taking the opportunity to avoid war. A strong desire

for peace, sensed by the Administration, prompted Secy. of State Dulles to amplify the statement by saying bi-lateral discussion might be possible, though a cease-fire was a prerequisite.

Prime Minister Nehru, as a strong exponent of the "five principles of co-existence" agreed on by himself and Chou En-lai in 1954, attempted to keep the Bandung Conference free from debate over Communism. In this he failed. When the Conference vigorously attacked western colonialism Sir John Kotelawala asked that Communist colonialism be condemned equally, said Communist policy aimed at converting the free nations of Europe and Asia into satellites of Soviet Russia and Communist China, and demanded that, if the professions of co-existence were sincere, those nations disband parties in other countries that carried on subversive activities and took orders only from Moscow and Peking. He asked independence within 10 years for all dependencies and a 5-yr. trusteeship for Formosa, with an ultimate plebiscite.

Prime Minister Nehru condemned NATO as a powerful protector of colonialism. He said:

It is an intolerable humiliation for any nation of Asia or Africa to degrade itself by becoming a camp follower of one or the other of the power blocs. . . . We think they are both wrong [and] . . . are pursuing policies that are leading us to the brink of war.

Turkey, Pakistan, Iran supported NATO as necessary to security.

The resolutions finally condemned "colonialism in all its manifestations," but did not particularize. An Afghanistan resolution supporting the rights of Arab refugees in Palestine and asking territorial revisions was adopted, with Chou En-lai's support. The Conference asked France to grant self-determination and independence to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco and supported the claims of Indonesia to West New Guinea. The Conference supported principles of the U.N., human rights, disarmament, prohibition of nuclear weapons, economic cooperation and urged aid for Asian-African countries from the International Bank and U.N.

UNITED NATIONS

Apr. 5—Union of South Africa withdrew from the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because of the organization's "interference in South Africa's racial problems." The General Assembly voted Dec. 6 to drop the inquiry.

Apr. 12—Arkady A. Sobolov presented his credentials as permanent Soviet representative to the U.N., succeeding Andrei Y. Vishinsky, who died Nov. 22, 1954.

Apr. 18—Former President Truman, appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urged that current threats to world peace be taken to the U.N. General Assembly. Committee, studying the possibility of revisions in the U.N. Charter, was urged by Truman to take cautious steps. He said the world would have been involved in unlimited warfare without the U.N. He opposed withdrawal of the U. S. or the expulsion of Soviet Union from U.N.; said there was no reason for concern that U.S. membership in the U.N. would curtail the Bill of Rights. He did not favor abolition of the veto in the Security Council. Former President Herbert Hoover recommended Apr. 21, that the U. S. remain in the U.N. even though the world organization "has not fulfilled all our hopes." In the past he had urged that either Russia or the free world resign from the U.N. because of Soviet opposition to the admission of new, eligible nations. He doubted that the charter could effectively be revised in view of the Soviet veto in the Security Council.

GENERAL

Apr. 6—Three bandits held up a branch of the Chase-Manhattan bank in Woodside, Queens, N.Y., and escaped with \$305,243 in cash. Eleven persons, 10 of them employees, were locked in the vault.

Apr. 11—In Chicago, Adlai E. Stevenson called on the U.S. and its allies to condemn the use of force in the Formosa Strait. He also called for a united defense of Formosa until a final settlement had been made. An attempt by the U.S. to defend the Matsu and Quemoy Islands off the Chinese mainland probably would result in the U.S. standing alone and confronted with a spreading war, with disastrous consequences to all, he believed. Stevenson suggested that Russia state whether it wanted a settlement or an "unpredictable, perhaps limitless conflict started by an arrogant, foolhardy Communistic China either by design or by miscalculation." He asked U.N. action to condemn efforts to alter Formosa's status by force.

Apr. 16—At a dinner in Washington, Harry S. Truman criticized the Administration of "cynical behavior" and charged it with "playing partisan politics" with security, foreign policy, national resources and Civil Service. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) in whose honor the \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner was given, called on Democrats to carry on an unbroken record of bipartisanship. Adlai E. Stevenson said the Democratic party must stand for social progress, civil freedom and peace.

Albert Einstein Dead

Apr. 18—Dr. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity that culminated in the atomic bomb, died in Princeton, N.J., 76. Death was caused by a rupture of the aorta. His body was cremated after vital organs, including the brain, had been removed for scientific study.

Apr. 20—Operation Minute Man, a surprise alert of 398,000 National Guardsmen was held throughout the U.S. The test, involving ground and air forces, was called a complete success.

Apr. 22—At a stockholders' meeting in Chicago, Sewell Avery, 82, retained control of Montgomery Ward & Co. Louis E. Wolfson, Florida financier, conceded, claiming only 3 of 9 seats on the board. Fight for control began in mid-1954. Avery resigned as ch. of the board May 9, and John A. Barr, 47, vice pres. and secy., succeeded. Admund A. Krider, pres., also resigned. Avery, who remained on the board of directors, had postponed his retirement until the fight for control of the firm had ended.

Apr. 23—Ford Motor Co. reported it would spend \$625,000,000 for expansion in the next 3 yrs. In early January, the General Motors Corp. had announced it would spend \$500,000,000 in 1955 for expansion. . . . Heiress Barbara Hutton, 42, won an uncontested divorce from her fifth husband, Porfirio Rubirosa, 45, in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Disasters

Earthquake in the southern Philippines, Apr. 1, killed 430 people. . . . New York Central passenger train bound for Chicago was derailed 15 mi. south of Albany, N.Y., by debris from a rock slide Apr. 2. About 35 persons were injured. . . . Fire in a theater near Liege, Belgium, killed 39 people, mostly children, Apr. 3. . . . A Mexican train fell into a 600-ft. canyon 50 mi. west of Colima, Mex., Apr. 3, killing 13 and injuring 90. . . . Air India Constellation, 15 aboard, including 11 Chinese Communist delegates to the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia, crashed in the South China Sea, Apr. 11. See May 27, page 104. . . . Landslide caused by torrential rains reportedly killed 73 persons in Sasebo, Japan, Apr. 16. . . . Earthquakes destroyed most of Velos, Greece, Apr. 12 to 21, killing 6 and injuring 100. . . . USAF B-29 bomber crashed in Okinawa, Apr. 28, killing 10.

May—1955

WASHINGTON

May 3—U.S. and Turkey signed the first atoms-for-peace pact. Agreement calls for the lease of up to 6 kilograms (13.2 lbs.) of enriched uranium to begin work on a research reactor in Turkey. Pact also provides for the exchange of unclassified information and for the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine, industry and agriculture.

May 10—U.S., Britain and France sent identical notes to the U.S.S.R. proposing an early meeting of heads of governments "to remove sources of conflict between us." They suggested preliminaries be discussed by the 4 foreign ministers in Vienna. The Soviet Union accepted through Molotov May 14. . . . House, 218 to 170 shelved a bill to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. Senate action was believed unlikely.

May 20—President Eisenhower invoked his first veto against the postal bill increasing wages 3.8% for 500,000. He said the measure discriminated between employees, repeated his suggestion that a 7.6% rise was the possible top, and added that postal rates making the department self-supporting and based on service to users were imperative. The Senate sustained him, 54-39. . . . The Government asked the Supreme Court to clarify its decree of Dec. 11, 1950, giving the U.S. title to submerged resources outside state boundaries. Under the Submerged Lands Act, 1953, 3-mi. boundaries or those existing when a state entered the Union were specified. Louisiana boundaries were "3 leagues" (10½ mi.) off coast.

May 21—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a drop of one-tenth of 1% in the Consumer Price Index between mid-March and mid-April, first changes since December, 1954. It was affected by a 4% drop in prices of used cars and one-tenth of 1% in rents.

May 25—President Eisenhower nominated Rear Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, 53, to be Chief of Naval Operations, effective Aug. 16, 1955. He succeeds Adm. Robt. B. Carney, 60, who retires. Burke won a reputation for great courage and resource as head of a destroyer squadron in the Pacific. He was 93rd on the list of admirals. The President also reappointed Adm. Arthur W. Radford, 59, as chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, 57, as Air Chief of Staff for the second two-year terms. He had already named Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 53, as Army Chief of Staff, to succeed Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, retiring June 30. Adm. Burke was commander of the Atlantic destroyer force, hq. Norfolk, Va., when appointed. Because he ran his destroyers against the enemy at full speed Adm. Wm. F. Halsey called him "31-knot Burke."

Fulbright Market Inquiry

May 26—Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, J. M. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) ch., reported on stock market inquiry begun Jan. 14, 1955. It received 1,300 replies to questionnaires, heard 21 witnesses, Mar. 3-23. The majority report was approved by 8 Democrats, 3 Republicans; a minority report was presented by Sens. Capelhart (R.-Ind.), Bricker (R.-O.), Bennett (R.-Utah), Beall (R.-Md.). Highlights were the testimonies of John K. Galbraith, Harvard economics professor; Wm. McChesney Martin, Jr., ch. Federal Reserve Bd.; Bernard M. Baruch. During the hearings the market dropped \$7 billion in values, but recovered. Galbraith favored abolishing margin privileges. Baruch believed in

restraint, but not a complete cash basis for purchases. The majority report recommended that over-the-counter stocks be subject to same rules as listed stocks; State Dept., SEC and Canada should stop sales of worthless stocks to Americans; proxy voting should be investigated and raiding discouraged; the influence of brokers on speculation and of investment groups on buying should be studied. The Republican minority said the majority ignored the reason for the market rise—the prosperity of the country, citing personal income at 294 billion, construction contracts at \$41.5 billion and employment at 61,700,000 persons.

FOREIGN

West Germany Regains Sovereignty

May 5—The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) became a sovereign state when the ambassadors of France and Great Britain deposited in Bonn their governments' ratification of the Paris agreements, announced Oct. 23, 1954, ending the 10-year occupation. U.S. ratification was deposited Apr. 21 by Dr. Jas. B. Conant, then High Commissioner. The ratifications of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg had been given earlier. The agreements gave sovereignty to West Germany, put the Allied troops on a contractual basis and implemented the conditions under which the Saar became a semi-autonomous body under the Western European Union, with French economic control.

The Bonn government issued a call on behalf of its 50,000,000 free citizens to the millions of Germans in East Germany "forced to live without freedom and without justice. . . . You belong to us, we belong to you. You can always rely on us, because, together with the free world, we shall never rest until you have recovered your rights as human beings and live peacefully united with us in one state." In West Berlin the Allied commandants modified controls to give the German administration wider powers in foreign trade, monetary policy, customs, emigration and other matters, but the concessions were considered inadequate by Mayor Otto Suhr.

In Washington President Eisenhower signed an order ending U.S. occupation of West Germany, transferring the High Commissioner's functions to the American ambassador, and defining the duties of Lt. Gen. Henry I. Hodes, commander of the 7th U.S. Army at Heidelberg.

In Brussels, May 5, France, Great Britain and West Germany deposited ratifications of the

Western European Union, of which Germany became a member, thus getting authority to arm 500,000 men and manufacture arms, except for atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons; guided missiles and warships above a limited tonnage. The 7 foreign ministers of WEU met for the first time in Paris May 7 to organize the Council. Harold Macmillan, British foreign secy., was chosen ch. for the first 2 mos.; Louis Goffin, Belgium, was made secy. gen. to head the secretariat in London.

West Germany, through its ambassador, Dr. Heinz L. Krekeier, presented the instrument of accession to membership in NATO to Secy. of State Dulles in Washington May 6. The republic became a full member May 9 at a meeting of the NATO Council in Paris, with Chancellor Adenauer representing West Germany, 15th member state. The flag of the republic—red, gold and black horizontal bars—was raised the same day at Rocquencourt SHAPE hq.

May 11—Giovanni Gronchi, left-wing Christian Democrat, was inaugurated president of Italy. Premier Mario Scelba presented his resignation, as customary; the president refused it.

Warsaw Treaty Signed

May 14—U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and East Germany signed a 20-yr. treaty of mutual defense in Warsaw to offset "remilitarization" of West Germany, the treaty to end when the European collective security treaty proposed by U.S.S.R. came into effect. Marshal Ivan S. Konev, deputy defense min., U.S.S.R., was made supreme commander of the military command. Bulganin, Molotov and Zhukov witnessed the signing; Peng Teh-hui, defense min. of Communist China, promised support.

Austrian Treaty of Peace

May 15—A treaty of peace with the republic of Austria was signed in Vienna by the foreign ministers of the Big Four: John Foster Dulles, U.S., Harold Macmillan, Britain, Antoine Pinay, France, and V. M. Molotov, U.S.S.R., and the foreign minister for Austria, Leopold Figl.

The treaty was signed 17 years after Hitler destroyed Austria's independence by the Anschluss, and 10 years after the close of the war, the delay being caused by obstructive tactics of the Soviet Union, which in the meantime exploited the industrial resources of Austria. It was initiated by the Soviet change in policy, Mar. 24, when Molotov invited Chancellor Julius Raab

Conservatives Win British General Election; Labor Heavy Loser

Sir Anthony Eden, British prime minister, won the "good working majority" he had asked when the British general election, May 26, 1955, gave the Conservative party a majority of 59 seats, not counting the Conservative speaker of the House, who does not vote. Previously the party had a majority of 18. The results:

Conservatives	324
Associates	21
Labor	277
Liberal	6
Sinn Fein	2
Total seats	630

The results showed a considerable falling off for the Labor party, which in 1951 polled 224,000 more votes than the Conservatives, and in 1955 942,000 under the Conservative total, and 1,578,000 under its own 1951 total. However, voting was proportionately less, only 76% of the electorate voting. No minister of the government was defeated, whereas the majorities of Labor leaders, including Clement Attlee, Aneurin Bevan and Herbert Morrison were reduced, as also was that of Clement Davies, Liberal leader. Sir Anthony Eden's district, Warwick-Leamington, increased his majority; he had first represented this constituency in 1923 when he was 26. Sir Winston Churchill's total at Woodford was below former figures because of redistricting. No Communists were elected out of 17

who ran, but their total votes increased. Two Sinn Feiners, Thomas Mitchell and Philip Clarke, were chosen after recounts in Mid-Ulster and at Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Both were serving terms in prison for raids on military barracks in Tyrone. The House of Commons on July 18 declared vacant the seat won by Mitchell. A Belfast court declared Clarke's election invalid, gave the seat to a Unionist.

Twenty-four women won seats, 10 Conservative, 14 Labor. The withdrawal of Megan Lloyd-George from the Liberal party did not affect its support.

The election was interpreted as a victory for Eden's policy of winning top American consent to a Big Four conference, reduction of taxes and controls and helping end the Indo-China war; also the increased prosperity, as well as the split in the Labor party.

Clement Attlee, leader of Labor, placed the defeat on apathy, especially among younger voters not acquainted with the issues. He denied Labor appealed to class prejudices, said Labor represented all classes. At the subsequent party meeting Attlee, 72, was unanimously reelected chairman and leader of the Parliamentary Labor party, with the endorsement of Aneurin Bevan, left-winger. Herbert Morrison, 67, was reelected deputy leader.

At the organization of the House W. S. Morrison, Conservative, was reelected speaker.

to Moscow for talks Apr. 11. U.S., Britain and France Apr. 5 issued a joint warning against bilateral agreements; said that if the Soviet proposals seemed to promise independence they should be discussed by the Big Four and Austria.

The Soviet Union made concessions in exchange for Austria's "honest neutrality" (Molotov). Austria agreed not to join any military alliance nor permit foreign military bases. The Soviet Union gave up claims to oil fields and refineries in exchange for deliveries of crude oil over a long period. It also gave up the Danube Shipping Co. For terms of treaty see *Foreign Relations*, p. 743.

May 19—National Army of Vietnam completed occupation of 180-mile strip around Quinhon given up by the Communists under the Geneva agreement, as the last French forces left Haiphong to the Communists. Widespread property destruction and a Communist underground were left behind in the Quinhon area, where 1,000,000 live.

Prime ministers of India and Pakistan completed their talks on Kashmir without agreement but providing for later conferences. There was scant hope that India would permit a plebiscite. . . . In Tehran, Iran, the military governor ordered destruction of the 165-ft. dome of the Baha'i Temple. The sect had been outlawed May 17 by the minister of the interior as inimical to Islam. There are an estimated 500 Baha'i groups in Iran, 40 in the United States. . . . In Rome Premier Mario Scelba and U. S. Ambassador Clare Luce signed an agreement by which Italy will receive \$50,000,000 worth of surplus cotton, wheat and tobacco from the U. S. and make long-term loans of about \$20,000,000 for assistance to children and \$70,000,000 from the International Bank for depressed areas.

May 20—Soviet high commissioner for Germany, Georgi M. Pushkin, rejected an effort of U.S., British and French representatives to get a modification of highway tolls between Berlin and the West. Jas. B. Conant, U.S. High Commissioner, and ambassadors of Britain and France had called charges equal to 25c a mi. exorbitant, wanted issue studied by German experts. Soviet denied jurisdiction. Representatives of West referred the issue to their governments. Tolls, ostensibly levied for road damage, were considered a political measure to harass democracies. In June there was a 50% cut in tolls for passengers, and other cuts to 12½% for heavy truck traffic, but West Germany called the reductions trivial.

May 24—Soviet Union reported it had completed transfer to Communist China of Port Arthur, Manchurian naval base.

Sabotage on Airliner

May 27—A verdict of sabotage was reached by an Indonesian commission investigating the crash of a Constellation near Great Natuna Isl. in the South China Sea Apr. 11. It declared the cause "was an explosion of a time infernal machine placed in the starboard wheelwell." Plane was 5 hrs. out of Hong Kong, where bomb was believed to have been attached. Elements of a time bomb were said to have been recovered. Of 15 aboard, 12 died, including 11 Chinese Communist delegates en route for Bandung Conference. Three crewmen escaped. Immediately after bombing, the Chinese Communists in Peiping without evidence blamed the United States for the crash.

UNITED NATIONS

May 6—Great Britain asked the International Court of Justice at The Hague to order recognition of British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, off the coast of South America, and reject the claims of Argentina and Chile. Argentina announced the 2 nations would not accept arbitration by the Court.

May 10—Under the auspices of the Mixed Armistice Commission in Jerusalem, Israel and Jordan agreed that any troops seized along the border would be treated as prisoners of war. Both nations were censored by the Commission for an incident on Mt. Gilboa, May 7.

May 11—Soviet news agency Tass published proposals on world disarmament for U.N. consideration. Soviet Union called for international control groups to watch all nations and prevent war preparations; withdrawal of troops occupying Germany; moves to end the East-West "cold war" and settlement of Far Eastern disputes by nations concerned. Security Council members were asked to dismantle bases on foreign soil.

May 25—Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, Commissioner for Refugees, reported 13,642 refugees

were given new homes in 1954-55; 5,315 in the U. S., 3,253 in Australia, 2,939 in Canada, 2,135 in Brazil.

GENERAL

May 2—Billy (Wm. Franklin) Graham, evangelist, concluded his Scottish crusade as "biggest evangelical event in history." With TV and telephonic hookups he reached 2,547,000 (est.) during 6 weeks. After Scotland he preached for the Queen of England and was her guest at luncheon. He then addressed audiences for 5 days in Paris and elsewhere in Europe.

May 3—Benjamin F. Fairless, on his 65th birthday retired from his \$259,200-a-yr. job as ch. and chief executive of the U.S. Steel Corp. Roger M. Blough, 51, attorney and former high school teacher, succeeded Fairless, who became ch. of a new group, the executive advisory committee.

May 5—Nuclear explosion almost twice as powerful as the atomic bombs dropped on Japan was set off at Yucca Flat, Nev. A "capsule" town, constructed to learn the effects of the test blast, was severely damaged but stood up against the blast. An armored task force of tanks with men huddled inside, 3,200 yds from the explosion, rode out the blast with no injuries to the men. Shelters, including those of wood-beam construction were intact as were 7 of 10 test houses. Inhabitants outside bomb shelters might have been killed. Foodstuffs were not damaged by radiation.

May 10—USAF reported 12 to 16 Communist MIGs had attacked 8 sabre jets on a routine patrol over international waters near Sinuiju, North Korea. Two MIGs were downed; a third probably was destroyed; no USAF jets were damaged. Communist China May 11 declared the U.S. planes had violated its territory and suffered one plane down, 2 damaged.

May 20—U. S. Air Force dedicated the first of its offshore radar islands at Quincy, Mass., yard of Bethlehem Steel Co. The steel island, 200 ft. long on 3 sides, 20 ft., high, weighing 6,000 tons, was to be towed to Georges Bank, 100 mi. east of Cape Cod and fastened to the bottom 87 ft. above mean low water. It was to have radar and weather equipment and house about 70 technicians, to be served by helicopter and replaced at 30-day intervals. . . . Pvt. Wm. T. Marchuk, 38, Norristown, Pa., was sentenced to 12 years at hard labor by a U. S. Army court martial in Berlin for desertion, affiliating with the Soviet secret police and giving them confidential information. He was in an Army Intelligence unit in West Berlin when he disappeared in 1949. He served 5 years in a Russian prison camp. The sentence will be reviewed.

Atlantic Liners Hit by Strike

May 23—In 6 British ports 18,400 members of the National Amalgamated Stevedores & Dockers went on strike to get representation on the negotiating board of the Transport & General Workers Union, which they had left. The strike lasted 6 weeks and failed, but it tied up the Queen Mary, Britannic, Ascania, Mauretania, Empress of Australia, and other liners part of the time. Up to 170 ships were affected. Loss in wages was estimated at \$3,000,000, while shippers had dock charges for idle ships and severe curtailment of exports. The Amalgamated objected to the terms made by the official union, effective May 30, which added a minimum of \$5.60 a week, but did not shorten hours, reported as 70-hr. week for the catering staff and 56-hr. week for deck and engine room crews. . . . Albert Anastasia, 52, New York racketeer, pleaded guilty in Federal Court, New York, to evading taxes of \$11,743 in 1946 and 1947. He was sentenced to 1 year in jail and a fine of \$20,000 June 1.

May 25—Connecticut enacted a law providing life imprisonment for a second conviction for selling narcotics to minors, as well as for a third conviction for selling narcotics to anyone.

British Railmen Strike

May 28—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen with 67,000 members in British Railways struck for higher pay. Services in England were reduced 20%. On May 31 Queen Elizabeth proclaimed a state of emergency and signed directives for expediting food supplies. The state opening of parliament was moved ahead to June 9 and the birthday parade postponed. The Associated agreed to accept the decision of the referee, Lord Justice Morris. The referee awarded increases in the basic wage of all but senior fire-

men, of from 25c to 75c a week. Adjustments were made later in mileage payments to footplate men and in increases to special-class signal men. It was estimated that the rise in pay will cost British Railway £700,000 (\$1,960,000) a year.

May 30—Bill Vukovich, 36, professional auto racer of Fresno, Calif., died in a crash with 4 cars in the Memorial Day race, 500 mi., at Indianapolis Speedway. He had won it the two preceding years. His death was the 46th at the track in 46 years. Race was won by Bob Sweikert, 39, Indianapolis, at 128.20 mph, elapsed time 3 hr., 53 min., 59.53 sec. His take \$76,138.63 from a \$370,050 prize fund.

May 31—In the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., Judge Burnita S. Matthews ruled Dick Haymes was not subject to deportation on account of his 1953 trip to Hawaii because Hawaii "is a geographical part of the United States" and Haymes therefore did not re-enter the country "from a foreign port or place or from an outlying possession," as the Immigration Service contended.

Disasters

USAF flying tanker caught fire, crashed into the Atlantic off Iceland, May 4. Nine men believed killed. . . . Main exhibition floor of the New York Coliseum, under construction in New York City, collapsed while concrete was being poured, killing 1, injuring 51 workers. . . . Japanese ferryboat, Shun Maru, collided with a freighter in Japan's Inland Sea, May 11; 35 killed, 57 injured, 16 missing. . . . A tornado, May 25, demolished Udall, Kan., 80 dead, 300 inj. Another, same day, wrecked 36 blocks of Blackwell, Okla., 18 dead, 500 inj. Tornadoes caused damage May 25-27 in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri; May 28 in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan. The American Red Cross devoted \$1,000,000 to relief in tornado areas. . . . A storm, May 25, caused crash of USAF B-26, 60 mi. north of San Angelo, Tex., 15 dead. See *Weather of 1955*, p. 88.

June—1955

WASHINGTON

June 10—President signed a bill giving 500,000 postal field workers an 8% pay rise. *Consult 84th Congress, 1st Session*, pp. 53-55. . . . Gordon Gray, pres., University of North Carolina, was named by President Eisenhower to succeed H. Struve Hensel, resigned, as Asst. Secy. of Defense for International Security Affairs, June 30.

June 11—AEC reported the hydrogen bomb may be constructed virtually in unlimited size from the cheapest atomic explosives. Commission also indicated that deadly amounts of radioactive fallout may persist for long periods. Data had been disclosed earlier in technical terms by Dr. Willard F. Libby, member of the AEC.

Adenauer Visits U.S.

June 13—Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, arrived in the U. S. to discuss plans for the Big Four conference. He asked that U. S. and the Soviet Union convert disarmament control into reality at the Geneva meeting. He said the basis for a general European security system was limitation of armaments and expansion of WEU. Adenauer agreed with President Eisenhower that any proposals for a neutral Germany would be barred. . . . Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee rejected President Eisenhower's proposal to construct an atomic-powered merchant vessel to tour the world in the interest of peace. The Committee instead approved a "practical" atomic power plant that would lead to the development of an atomic merchant fleet. It approved \$5,000,000 to carry out the President's plan to provide research reactors and fuel for friendly foreign nations at half their total cost.

June 15—Simulated hydrogen bomb attack theoretically destroyed 61 cities and killed 5,000,000 persons according to the Federal Civil Defense Administration. . . . Former Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R.-Calif.) was fined \$5,000 for padding his office payroll in a salary kickback attempt. He received a suspended sentence of 4 mos. to 1 yr. and was put on probation for 1 yr.

June 22—Robert T. Stevens resigned as Secy. of the Army. Wilbur M. Brucker, 61, general counsel, Dept. of Defense, former governor of Michigan, was nominated by President Eisenhower for the post.

Decision on Passports

June 23—U. S. Court of Appeals (D. of C.)

ruled unanimously that the State Dept. may not deny a passport arbitrarily or without a hearing, such denial depriving the applicant of liberty without due process of law. Max Schachtman, ch., Independent Socialist League of New York, was denied passport because his organization was on the Attorney General's subversive list; he was unable to get a hearing and sued. The district court dismissed his suit; the appellate court reversed the dismissal and remanded the case. It was indicated that the Attorney General's list, intended to guide Government hiring, was not a valid reason for refusing a passport.

June 24—Special aid totaling \$19,200,000 was extended to Greece to meet economic damage following the earthquake. Reconstruction was provided by \$7,500,000 from the Mutual Security program; \$7,500,000 by proceeds from the sale of commodities, and \$4,200,000 realized from such sales was extended as a loan. . . . President Eisenhower authorized the AEC to allocate 440 lbs. of enriched uranium to 22 nations. New allotments doubled the President's atoms-for-peace program.

June 28—Over 1,000,000 Government employees received a pay rise averaging 7.5%, retroactive to Mar. 1. Lowest rated employees who have been receiving \$2,500 a yr. now receive \$2,690 annually.

June 30—An order by Secy. of State Dulles made effective the establishment of the International Cooperation Admin., to carry on functions of the Foreign Operations Admins., except for certain ones given the Dept. of Defense. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, the Office of Small Business and the Int'l. Development Advisory Board are part of ICA. John B. Hollister is director. . . . Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government went out of existence after making 350 proposals intended to balance the Federal budget and reduce taxes. Former President Herbert Hoover headed the commission which finished 2 yrs. of study. Final report called for higher Federal power rates and a ban on new Federal steam-generating plants and transmission lines. . . . President signed a bill continuing the national debt limit of \$281 billion for another year. According to the latest estimates, the debt now stands at \$273.6 billion. . . . Burmese prime minister U Nu addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House and explained Burma's wish to remain neutral and avoid big power alliances. He and President Eisenhower in a joint statement affirmed their devotion to peace with justice and security.

FOREIGN

June 1—Rene Mayer, former French premier, was selected ch. of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, succeeding Jean Monnet of France, resigned 1954. . . . Habib Bourguiba, Tunisian leader in exile over 3 yrs., returned in triumph to Tunis. Autonomy from France had been won for Tunisia largely by Bourguiba and his neo-Destour party.

June 4—Walter Ulbricht, East German leader, reported that a conference at Warsaw, Poland, has set up a political consultative committee to coordinate the policies of Communist nations from the Elbe to the Pacific. He also said the Communist countries, including East Germany and China, would reorganize their 5-yr. plans. Soviet Union and its satellites agreed to a treaty of mutual friendship and defense. Yugoslavia asserted it would not join the Eastern bloc. Pact, signed May 14, included Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, East Germany and Albania.

Nehru Visits Russia

June 7—Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, arrived in Moscow on an official visit to the Soviet Union. On June 9, at a banquet in the Kremlin, Nehru and Russian Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin spoke of the steps their nations had taken to ease tensions and further the cause of peace, particularly in the Formosa area. Nehru said he sensed the desire for peace in the Soviet Union. India and Russia June 22 jointly called for a complete ban on nuclear weapons and a vast reduction of conventional armaments. Nehru and Bulganin expressed the earnest hope that the "legitimate rights" of Communist China on Formosa would be settled by peaceful means.

June 11—Hungarian Communist Politburo decreed that half of the country's agriculture must be collectivized by 1960. Resolutions of the party's executive committee favored reversal of policy of encouraging production by individual farmers.

Soviet-Japan Negotiations

June 14—Soviet Union, through Jacob A. Malik, its ambassador in London, offered Japan's emissary, Shunichi Matsumoto, a draft peace treaty. It called for renunciation of Japanese claims to Kuriles, South Sakhalin, Habomai and Shikotan Is., asked that waters between Japan and Korea and inland seaways be barred to all military craft except those of Japan and the Soviet Union; barred Japan from alliances or military coalitions directed against any power that fought Japan in World War II. The Soviet would support Japan's membership in U. N. In negotiations extending through Aug. 16 Japan was said to have asked for Kuriles, South Sakhalin and other islands, return of 10,000 nationals now held prisoner.

Reparations for Philippines

June 15—Republic of the Philippines agreed that Japan should pay \$500,000,000 in indemnities and \$250,000,000 in investment and development loans to satisfy World War II reparations asked by the Manila government. The amounts represented approximately 10% of the original Philippine reparation demand of 1948. The Philippine senate had refused to ratify the Japanese peace treaty until reparations were settled.

June 21—Two-man crew of a North Korean Air Force plane flew to Seoul and surrendered to U. N.

June 22—Premier Mario Scelba's government resigned and was requested by Pres. Giovanni Gronchi to remain in office until a new cabinet was formed. Antonio Segni, 64, Christian Democrat, became premier June 26, retaining 12 members of Scelba's 21-member cabinet.

See special article on revolt against President Peron in Argentina, p. 50.

UNITED NATIONS

June 5—Almost \$1.5 billion was used by the U. N. and the U. S. Far East commands to rebuild and arm South Korea in the last 2 yrs.

Soviet Apologizes to Tito; Signs

Six high officials of the Soviet Union, led by Nikolai A. Bulganin, premier, and Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party, flew to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 26, to make amends for 7 years of estrangement and abuse by negotiating an agreement on mutual aims and restoring normal relations. After 6 days of conference with Josip Broz, Marshal Tito, president of Yugoslavia, and his government, the officials issued a joint declaration. Chief objects agreed on:

Yugoslav-Soviet Relations—Recognition of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in internal affairs for reason of ideological, economic or social differences, with proviso that "questions of internal organization, or difference in social systems, and of different forms of socialist development, are solely the concern of the individual countries; facilitation of better economic relations; proposal to repatriate nationals according to their free decisions; effort to provide accurate information about the two countries and eliminate propaganda and misinformation that create distrust.

International Relations—Approval of U. N. membership for Communist China and satisfaction of its "legitimate rights" to Formosa; reduction and limitation of armaments; prohibition of atomic weapons and support for peacetime use of nuclear energy along U. N. lines; a general system of collective security including one in Europe, by treaty; settlement of the German question "on a democratic basis in conformity with both the wishes and interests of the German people"; condemnation of aggression and all attempts to subject other countries to political and economic domination; condemnation of the policy of military blocs as undermining confidence and creating danger of war. The reference to military blocs was intended for the NATO. The agreement also congratulated the Asian nations of the

June 13—Mixed Armistice Commission found Egypt guilty of a "flagrant" violation of the armistice agreement in firing mortar shells at an Israeli truck near Al Auja, about 60 mi. south-east of Gaza on May 18. The U. N. truce team investigating the incident reportedly was fired on by Egyptians.

10th Anniversary of U.N.

June 20—The 60 members of the U. N. met in War Memorial Opera House, San Francisco, to observe the birth of U. N. there 10 years ago. (Charter was signed June 24, 1945.) Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov appeared in U. S. for first time in 9 years. Former President Truman was a special guest. President Eisenhower declared that a new kind of peace, with the atom as a productive servant rather than a killer, must be the objective during the second decade of the U. N. He asked rededication to U.N. ideals. Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands, presided over the week-long meeting. U. N. Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said recent developments in world affairs pointed to a better understanding among nations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov condemned "closed military groupings" for aggravation of international tension and pointed to the Korean armistice, the state treaty with Austria, the conciliation with Tito, the Soviet talks with Japan as evidence of the peaceful Soviet intentions. He repeated proposals for disarmament. Antoine Pinay, French foreign minister, replied that only genuine security for all would bring peace, and that France was not prepared to abandon the security insured by NATO. Secy. of State Dulles pointed to the years of obstruction by the Soviets and said: "We cannot forget the existence of that apparatus known as international communism."

Molotov entertained delegates and mingled freely, exuding amiability. The foreign ministers of the Big 4 put in an evening discussing procedure at Geneva.

Agreement to Improve Relations

Bandung conference for their movement toward self-government and recommended assistance through the U. N. to underdeveloped areas.

Western observers interpreted the agreement as a major victory for Marshal Tito's independence. In June, 1948, Stalin, through the Cominform, condemned Tito for departing from the Moscow line and appealed to the Yugoslavs to "raise from below a new internationalistic leadership." Tito and his policies were openly blasted by the Soviet propaganda agencies. Tito held Yugoslavia in line, signed a nonaggression treaty with Greece and Turkey, obtained loans from the West, including the United States. When collective agricultural methods failed to work he modified them to suit needs.

On arrival Khrushchev apologized over a microphone for the broken relations, saying: "We ascribe the aggravations to the provocative role played by Lavrenti P. Beria and other recently exposed enemies of the people. We are ready to eliminate all obstacles standing in the way of complete normalization of relations between our states. The strongest ties are created among countries that base their actions on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism."

Marshal Tito did not respond, and reports from Belgrade indicated the public was not impressed by blame of the dead.

The Soviet delegation thus expected an agreement on government and Communist party levels. Marshal Tito held the conference to government matters and did not resume party relations. This was considered the first time that a Communist state had successfully maintained its national integrity against ideological domination. The Soviet concession to "different forms of socialistic development" was considered of far-reaching significance, since it reverses Stalinist practices. The Yugoslav position carried forward its active neutrality and non-alignment program.

GENERAL

June 1—Wisconsin Supreme Court cancelled the conviction of the Joe Must Go Club, fined by a circuit court on ground it used funds illegally for a political purpose. Club collected signatures on petition to recall Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.).

June 2—Virginia Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile ruled a county could not use its 1953 school bonds to construct non-segregated schools. Judge Bazile criticized the Supreme Court for its 1954 order ruling segregation in public schools unconstitutional and for its May, 1955, order saying integration must be on a "reasonable" local basis.

June 3—Albert Anastasia, Brooklyn racketeer, was sentenced in U. S. District Court, Camden, N. J., to 1 yr. in prison and fined \$20,000 for income tax evasion.

June 7—Webb & Knapp, real estate firm, took a 1-yr. option to build a \$100,000,000 Palace of Progress, for trade exhibits, atop the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York City.

June 10—Lt. Gen. Isaac Davis White was named to command of 8th U. S. Army and Army in Far East, succeeding Gen. Lyman D. Lemnitzer, who advanced to Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's post as comdr. of all U. S. forces in Far East and U. N. command. Gen. Taylor succeeded Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as Army Chief of Staff.

June 13—New Jersey Supreme Court, 4-3, upheld Jersey City in its suit to recover \$15,000,000 from Frank Hague, ex-mayor, and 2 others for allegedly taking this amount from municipal workers. . . . U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, upheld conviction of Steve Nelson and 4 other leaders of Communist party for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government.

June 16—Louis Hoffner, 41, falsely imprisoned 14 years on charge of killing a bartender, was awarded \$112,291 by N. Y. State Court of Claims.

June 20—James J. Moran, former first deputy fire commissioner of New York City, was convicted in Brooklyn Federal Court of evading payment of \$131,307 in Federal income taxes. Moran presently is serving a prison term for extortion.

June 22—General Motors reported a new \$500,-000,000 expansion program to produce automobiles and trucks. The program brings to \$4 billion the amount set for postwar modernization of G. M. in the U. S. and Canada.

Soviets Attack U. S. Plane

June 24—U. S. announced 2 Soviet MIG planes fired on a U. S. naval patrol plane on routine flight over international waters in Bering Straits June 22. The naval plane did not have time to defend itself. Three crewmen were injured by gunfire and 4 by crash landing on St. Lawrence Is. (U. S.). At San Francisco Secy. of State Dulles protested personally to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. The latter June 25 gave Dulles a reply saying there was an exchange of shots and probable carelessness on part of Americans, whereas Soviet had strict orders to avoid any

action beyond limits of the Soviet state; the Soviet Government expressed regret and offered to compensate 50% of damage. While U. S. Government denied violation of Soviet territory, both President Eisenhower and Secy. Dulles were willing to accept regret and agreed July 7 to accept 50% payment. The President thought the incident a local occurrence, not a matter of policy, but Sen. Wm. F. Knowland (R.-Calif.) Republican leader, refused to accept it as an isolated incident. It was the first "regret" ever expressed by the Soviet Government.

June 27—An ordinance of Cedarhurst, L. I. banning airplane flights at altitudes of less than 1,000 ft. was ruled unconstitutional by a Federal court judge in Brooklyn, N. Y. The court ruled that air space was public domain. Law involved flights from International Airport, Idlewild.

June 30—Civil Service Commission was ordered by a Federal judge to delete from its records a finding of "reasonable doubt" of the loyalty of John Stewart Service. The judge said Service had been validly discharged from the State Dept., citing a law that gave the Secy. of State absolute discretion to dismiss employees in the interest of the U. S.

Disasters

A car crash at the Hawkeye Futurity race in Des Moines, Ia., June 5, killed Bob Slater, racing champion. . . . Swedish tanker Johannishus burned after colliding with Panamanian freighter Buccaneer in the English Channel, June 9; 19 seamen were lost. . . . USAF B-29 hit Mt. Teckberg, near Stuttgart, Germany, June 10, killing 10 men aboard. . . . At the annual 24-hr. auto race at Le Mans, France, June 11, a car driven by Pierre Levegh of France collided with one driven by Lancelotti of Britain and hurtled flaming over a dirt retaining wall into a crowd, killing 82, including Levegh, and injuring 78. . . . The British submarine Sidon sank June 16 off Portland Harbor, England, after a torpedo explosion; 13 of 56 crewmen were lost. A rescue worker was also killed. . . . Brazilian transport plane, London to Buenos Aires, crashed June 16, at the village of Cuatro Mojones, Paraguay, killing 14 of 24 aboard including John G. Dowling, newsman, son of Eddie Dowling. . . . During maneuvers in Germany, a U. S. Sabre jet and a British Lincoln bomber collided, killing all 6 crewmen in the bomber. Jet pilot parachuted to safety.

July—1955

WASHINGTON

July 2—Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson withdrew his charges that Wolf Ladejinsky was a security risk. Ladejinsky, an agricultural attaché in Tokyo, had been cleared by the State Dept., and after his dismissal by the Agricultural Dept., the Foreign Operations Agency again cleared him and sent him to Southern Vietnam as a consultant on land reform problems.

Dixon-Yates Power Project Dropped When Memphis Offers to Build

President Eisenhower on **July 11, 1955**, ordered cancellation of the AEC contract with the so-called Dixon-Yates utilities group to build a private power plant at West Memphis, Ark., to produce 600,000 kw of electrical energy for TVA. He had directed the contract to be negotiated on June 17, 1954, and thereby precipitated a year of controversy over private vs. public power, which led to senatorial inquiries into the necessity for the order and the financial status of the project.

The President ordered cancellation after he was assured by Mayor Frank Tobey of Memphis, Tenn., that Memphis was ready to build its own plant. The President had said Feb. 17 that he favored local ownership of power. The request of TVA for appropriations to build a steam plant to supply power to AEC had been denied in 1954; instead the Bureau of the Budget had announced that Edgar H. Dixon, pres., Middle South Utilities, and Eugene A. Yates, ch., Southern Co., would organize Mississippi Valley Generating Co., to build a \$107,250,000 steam plant at West Mem-

phis, Ark., to feed needed power into TVA. An appropriation of \$6,500,000 for transmission lines was added to the 1955 power appropriation bill by the House.

Democratic opposition to the Dixon-Yates project, which was attacked in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in 1954, gained headway after the Democrats controlled the 84th Congress. Sen. Estes Kefauver, ch., Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee, conducted hearings on the origin and financing of the proposed plant. He disclosed that Adolphe H. Wenzel, v.p. of First Boston Corp., an investment house, had been consulted and the house had given its advice on financing, both, however, acting without a fee. The State of Tennessee brought court action to force the SEC to alter its approval of the financing.

AEC ruled Nov. 13 that the Dixon-Yates contract had been invalid because of possible "conflict of interest" in its negotiation. Government would not pay settlement costs amounting to several million dollars. Edgar H. Dixon said the power company would go to court for its money.

July 6—Government reported it had lost \$643,900,000 on price support operations for the first 11 mos. of the last fiscal yr. Losses were \$419,500,000 during the previous full fiscal yr. As of May 31, the Agricultural Dept. indicated that the Government had \$7,200,000 tied up in surplus farm crops. Another \$4,890,000 in commodities were owned by the government, and another \$2,300,000 were under loan.

Secretary Hobby Resigns

July 13—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, first Secy. of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned effective Aug. 1, in order to assist her ailing 77-yr. old husband, ex-Gov. Wm. P. Hobby of Texas, in publishing of Houston Post. She was the second member of the Eisenhower cabinet to leave, first having been Martin P. Durkin, Labor, Sept., 1953. Marion Bayard Folsom, born McRae, Ga., 1893, Undersecy. of Treasury since 1953, was appointed successor.

July 16—F.H.A. reported attempt to recover \$500,000 "unauthorized dividends" in an apartment development in Wilmington, Del., called windfall profit on F.H.A.-insured mortgage loan.

Government Savings Possible

July 17—Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government headed by former President Herbert Hoover, reported that a slash in red tape could save the Government and business over \$15 million a yr. Adoption of all the Commission's proposals possibly could save enough money to balance the budget and reduce taxes. Additional savings were estimated at \$100 million a yr. and the group called on the Eisenhower Administration to study recommendations by the Commission.

July 27—The indictment of Corliss Lamont for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1953, then headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), was dismissed.

For Summit Conference at Geneva July 18-22, see pages 46-47.

FOREIGN

July 1—Transport and communications strike in Chile paralyzed 6 provinces and made 37,000 idle. Cause was discontent over cost of living. Army troops enforced martial law, ran a few trains to provide essential service. Strikers wanted wage scales comparable to those in private industry.

July 5—Antonio Segni, left-of-center Christian Democrat, reported formation of a left-of-center coalition govt., to replace that of Premier Mario Scelba, which resigned June 22. Segni and his cabinet are committed to loyalty to the West and to adhere to the Atlantic Pact and to the NATO. . . . Spanish govt. accepted a verdict by the Madrid Court of Appeals allowing Spaniards who are baptized Roman Catholics to contract civil marriage with non-Catholics. Verdict, rendered June 18, concerned a test case by a Protestant lawyer who held that previous decisions by the Spanish govt. violated constitutional provisions granting freedom of worship to all Spaniards.

U. S. Announces Plan to Launch Man-Made Satellite into Upper Air

Man-made satellites to encircle the earth over 200 miles above its surface became the object of serious Government planning July 29, 1955, when the White House announced approval "for going ahead with launching small earth-circling satellites as part of the United States participation in the International Geophysical Year." The project had the endorsement of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation, which have charge of American participation in the International Geophysical Year. This is a program for intense study of the earth and its surroundings from Jan. 1, 1957 to July, 1958, by representatives of 40 nations.

The satellite idea grows out of the experiments with rockets and guided missiles. It is proposed to send a multiple rocket into the skies, where it will release a round object about the size of a basketball, which will circle the earth without being pulled into outer space. A first-stage rocket is expected to send the

July 9—In northern Laos, govt. troops attacked Communist supporters of Laotian forces in violent fighting. The Big Three Western powers left the situation to the international control commission to settle.

July 10—Nehru, prime minister of India, on leaving London, said he was convinced the Soviet Union would seek a reduction of international tensions at the Geneva Conference. He believed the USSR wanted to concentrate on internal development and might prefer to discuss Asian problems informally.

Riots in French Morocco

July 15—A curfew was imposed in Casablanca to halt a wave of rioting that killed 17 persons in 24 hrs. Among the dead were 8 Europeans who had joined thousands of others in demonstrating against Gilbert Grandval, newly appointed Resident General in French Morocco. Casablanca was put under army rule July 16, after 30 had died. Nationalist demonstrations erupted in Marrakesh, Southern Morocco, July 21, marking the first official visit of Grandval. Nine demonstrators were reported killed, and the Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, was fired upon by rioters. Nationalist riot swept the Arab quarter of Meknes, French Morocco, July 25, when Grandval arrived here. Fifteen Moroccans were killed in clashes with the police. Nine policemen reportedly were among the 40 injured. . . . Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin said that the Big Four Conference "can and must" resolve the major disputes at the meeting opening in Geneva July 18. President Eisenhower left Washington for Geneva expressing hope that the Russians believed in conciliation, tolerance and understanding.

Cardinal Mindszenty Freed

July 16—Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary was allowed to "interrupt" his term of imprisonment, according to the Budapest radio. Apparently he will have comparative freedom but cannot leave Hungary. He was sentenced in February, 1949, to life imprisonment on charges of espionage and treason.

July 20—Sixty persons were injured when demonstrators against the 1954 truce accords pillaged 2 hotels in Saigon, Vietnam. About 20 Americans lost personal belongings. Trapped by the anti-Communist riot were Mrs. Perle Mesta, former ambassador to Luxembourg, James A. Michener, author, and Angier Biddle Duke, former ambassador to El Salvador.

July 23—Theodor Heuss, pres. of West Germany, signed a volunteer bill empowering the govt. to recruit 6,000 troops as the first German contribution to NATO.

July 25—Refugee officials said 98 members of the East German People's Police defected to West Berlin during the Geneva conference. Over 25,000 young men have fled from East Germany since Jan. 1 to avoid military service.

July 27—Austria regained its sovereignty legally as France deposited its instrument of ratification of the Austrian state treaty in Moscow. Allied Council for Austria met in Vienna for the last

device up 50 or more miles; then this rocket drops off and a second rocket projects it farther until it is 250 miles up. At this height the earth's gravity is weak but sufficient to keep the ball in its orbit. The ball will move at a speed of 18,000 miles per hr., and eventually drop back into the atmosphere and be consumed. By its performance scientists hope to acquire important atmospheric and extraterrestrial data.

Exact cost of the experiments is not known but estimates reach as high as \$10,000,000. Although the Government has agreed to share the results of observations with the cooperating nations, including USSR, some military authorities called this unwise.

Prof. Homer E. Newell, Jr., U. S. Naval Research Laboratory and associated with the satellite project, in an address to the special committee of the International Geophysical Year in Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 9 said the United States would launch 6 to 10 satellites during the "Year."

time to end the control agreement under which Austria was ruled for 10 yrs. . . . In parliamentary elections in Israel, the Mapai (Labor) party received 32% of the vote compared with over 37% in 1951. The General Zionist Party fell from 16% to 11%. Principal gainers were 2 parties advocating force to maintain border security. It was impossible for any 2 parties to form a majority in parliament.

July 31—The Pakistan govt. reduced the value of the rupee by $\frac{1}{3}$, increasing the rate for the U.S. dollar from 3 rupees 8 annas to 4 rupees 8 annas. The devalued rate was the same as that of India and foreshadowed an India-Pakistan trade agreement, with lifting of tariff barriers.

UNITED NATIONS

July 5—The Technical Assistance Board in its annual report disclosed that delayed payment of pledges lowered expenditures from \$17,818,000 in 1953 to \$15,111,000 in 1954. Despite an increase of requests from undeveloped countries, more nations pledged a greater amount to the U.N. program.

July 13—U.N. statisticians reported that world population passed the 2,528 billion mark in 1954. At mid-1954, North America's population was estimated at 233,000,000, South America's at 121,100,000, Africa's at 216,000,000 and that of Asia and Europe, excluding Soviet territory, at 1,323,000,000 and 406,500,000. Population of the Soviet Union was given as 214,500,000 and that of Oceania as 14,200,000.

GENERAL

July 5—Charles L. Patterson, 49, railroad executive from Pittsburgh, was sworn in as ch. of the New York City Transit Authority. The former vice pres. of the Bessemer & Lake Erie said he intended to provide better subway and bus service without increasing the 15c fare. Patterson believed that the best way to prevent a further drop in the number of riders on municipally owned lines was better service. As of the fiscal year recently ended, passengers on the lines amounted to 1.8 billion, compared to 2.7 billion 8 yrs. ago.

July 6—Harold A. Stevens, 47-yr. old jurist in the Court of General Sessions in New York County, became the first Negro sworn in as a justice of the New York State Supreme Court.

July 6—Caryl Chessman, scheduled to die in the gas chamber of San Quentin Prison, July 15, won a reprieve for the 7th time. . . . The motion picture censorship law in Massachusetts was voided by the State Supreme Judicial Court. The statute was part of a Sunday law over 300 yrs. old. . . . Rebellious convicts at the Washington State Prison, Walla Walla, Wash., ended a 26-hr. revolt and released unharmed 9 hostages after being promised major concessions. Many prison employees objected to the agreement and refused to work.

Scientists Warn Against War

July 9—Nine eminent scientists, 7 of them winners of Nobel prizes, published an appeal to the nations to forswear the use of thermonuclear weapons (h-bombs) and to abolish war, because that way lies death for mankind. They asked scientists to assemble to appraise the destructive character of modern weapons and acquaint everyone with the danger, with the object that if this peril is understood, men collectively may avert it.

The statement was made public in London by Bertrand Russell, who explained that Albert Einstein signed it before his death, April 18, 1955. Signers besides Russell and Einstein were Percy W. Bridgman, Leopold Infeld, Hermann Joseph Muller, Cecil F. Powell, Joseph Rotblat, Hideki Yukawa and Frederic Joliot-Curie. Prof. Infeld is in Warsaw, behind the iron curtain, while Prof. Joliot-Curie of Paris is known for his Communist sympathies. Prof. Muller made the reservation that disarmament should not be limited to nuclear weapons but be "a concomitant balanced reduction of all armaments," and Prof. Joliot-Curie added that governments should renounce war "as a means of settling differences between states," and that "limitations of national sovereignty should be agreed to by all and be in the interests of all."

The scientists emphasized the danger from radioactivity and feared that if many H-bombs were used "there will be universal death—sudden only for a minority, but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration." They pointed to the problem: "Shall we put an end to the human race, or shall mankind renounce war?"

They said people see the danger in the abstract, not as one directly affecting their own lives, their children and grandchildren. The scientists warned that the mere prohibition of modern weapons was not enough. They urged all governments to acknowledge publicly that nothing can be gained by a world war, and to find peaceful means of settling their disputes.

Six Nobel prize winners refused to sign the appeal, including Max Born, Niels Bohr and Otto Hahn; two Americans, Arthur H. Compton and Harold C. Urey did not respond to the invitation.

July 9—Roy W. Howard, editor of the N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun, was honored in Cincinnati, O. at a dinner marking his 50th anniversary with the Scripps organization. Charles E. Scripps, a grandson of the late E. W. Scripps, founder of the present Scripps-Howard newspapers, reported the establishment of the Roy W. Howard Award, to be given to members of the Scripps-Howard organization who show "unusual enterprise and initiative." Roy W. Howard received the first award, a plaque.

July 11—A lifetime ban was placed on any teacher who instructs racially mixed classes by the Georgia State Board of Education. A resolution provided that any teacher who refused to honor a request by "superior authority" to instruct mixed classes would be paid for the full term of his contract.

Agricultural Delegation Visits Russia

July 12—Thirteen American agricultural representatives left for a visit to Russia, where they hoped to spread goodwill with Russian farmers. Moscow reported that a farm delegation enroute to the U. S. had left the Russian capital, July 12.

July 13—Harvey M. Matusow, witness in Communist trials, was indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York, on 6 counts of perjury, charged with having lied when he accused former Asst. U. S. Attorney, Roy M. Cohn, of inducing him to testify falsely in 1952 at the trial of the 13 secondary Communist leaders.

July 14—The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., ruled against segregation in city buses in a decision involving a Columbia, S. C., case. The court held the principle applied by the Supreme Court in outlawing public school segregation should be applied in cases involving transportation.

July 16—Los Alamos scientific laboratory was opened to the public, on the 10th anniversary of the detonation of the first atomic bomb, exploded at 5:30 A. M. at a desert test site near Alamogordo, N. M.

July 18—RKO Radio Pictures, Inc. and its assets were sold to the General Tire & Rubber Co. by Howard Hughes for \$25,000,000 in cash, following negotiations between Hughes and Thomas J. O'Neill, v.p. of General Tire and head of the Mutual Broadcasting Co. and General Tele-radio, Inc., both companies controlled by General Tire. . . . In West Milton, N. Y., Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC, sent electricity generated by atomic energy into a private utility's lines, marking the first time in the U. S. that atomic energy has been commercially used. The power, 10,000 kw. came from the experimental reactor built by the General Electric Co. 2 yrs. ago. . . . Thousands of Roman Catholics from all over the world attended special masses in Rio de Janeiro, in preparation for the 36th International Eucharistic Congress, to be formally opened July 19, on the shores of Guanabara Bay.

July 20—In Detroit a Federal grand jury indicted the United Automobile Workers, CIO, on charges of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act in supporting Democratic candidates during the 1954 primary and general elections. Each count carries a \$5,000 fine on conviction. The union termed the indictment political chicanery.

Atomic Submarine Launched

July 21—The Seawolf, second atomic submarine, was launched at Groton, Conn. A few hours earlier, the keel of the third atomic submarine was laid. Ceremonies, attended by 20,000 guests, were presided over by Charles S. Thomas, Secy. of the Navy and Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC.

July 23—Donald Campbell, 34, son of the late Sir Malcolm Campbell, drove a jet-powered boat, the Bluebird VII, at an average of 202.32 mph on Lake Ulswater in northwest England. Campbell regained for Britain the crown won by Stanley S. Sayres, American, in 1952.

July 24—Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams of New York, N. Y., reported that the first half of 1955 saw a 13% drop in major crimes from the figures of a year ago. The Commissioner announced his resignation. Stephen P. Kennedy succeeded to the \$25,000 a yr. post.

Israeli Airliner Shot Down

July 27—A commercial Constellation aircraft of El Al Israel Airlines was shot down by Bulgarian military personnel, with death of 58, including several U. S. citizens. Bulgaria acknowledged responsibility and pledged compensation. The U. S. Government through the Swiss chargé d'affaires in Sofia protested the "brutal action" and demanded punishment of offenders and compensation to the U. S. and its citizens. . . . Three dishonorably discharged soldiers who denounced the U. S. 2 yrs. ago for life in Communist China, arrived in San Francisco and promised to "accept whatever punishment is coming to us." The prisoners, William C. Cowart, Lewis W. Griggs and Otho G. Bell, were arrested upon arriving in the U. S. and heard a summary of court-martial proceedings based on the alleged aid to the enemy after their capture in Korea.

Disasters

Eight Portuguese jet fighter pilots hit a peak in a fog at Coimbra, Portugal, July 1. All died. . . . A Chicago and Eastern Illinois train, carrying 110 passengers, was derailed at Papineau, Ill., killing a conductor, injuring 29, July 1. . . . Seven American teen-agers were killed in Banff, Alberta, July 11, by an avalanche on Mt. Temple, Canadian Rockies. . . . A helicopter crashed July 13, on the 15th and 16th floor setbacks of the Port Authority Building in New York City. Two in plane were injured. . . . Flying tanker loaded with jet fuel crashed and exploded near Merced, Calif., July 13, killing all 10 aboard. . . .

The Federal, New Haven railroad train, jumped the rails on a sharp curve south of Bridgeport, Conn., station July 14. The engineer was killed and 24 persons were injured. . . . A DC3 transport plane crashed in southern Mexico, July 14, killing 21 aboard. . . . A Braniff Airways plane crashed at Midway Airport, Chicago, July 17, killing 22 aboard and injuring 21. . . . In San Bernardo, Chile, July 17, a collision of 2 trains in the suburb of Santiago, killed 49.

August—1955

WASHINGTON

Aug. 1—Harold E. Talbott, Secy. of the Air Force since January, 1953, resigned office Aug. 1, 1955, because, he told President Eisenhower, he did not wish to be a source of embarrassment to the administration. He had been interrogated by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) ch., on his use of office stationery and telephone to recommend to possible clients the management engineering firm of Paul B. Mulligan & Co., New York, of which Talbott was a partner. The President accepted the resignation as "the right decision," and praised Talbott's accomplishments.

Talbott said that before the Senate confirmed his appointment he divested himself of various securities, and that the Senate agreed to retention of his business connection. In the hearings Talbott admitted he had mistakenly used Air Force stationery and telephone on Mulligan business. His Mulligan connections had paid him over \$130,000 since he had come to Washington. He said he would disassociate himself from Mulligan. Chief testimony that industrialists had interpreted Talbott's recommendations as pressure came from Radio Corp. of America. The Democratic majority tried to make political capital out

American Airmen Released by Communist Chinese After Long Imprisonment

Misuse and exploitation of American prisoners by the People's Republic of China (Communist) for political purposes, led to repeated efforts during 1955 by the United States Government and the General Assembly, U. N., to obtain their release. On May 31, 1955, the Chinese released 4 airmen. On Aug. 1, 1955, at the opening of the talks between ambassadors of the U. S. and the Chinese Communists in Geneva, the Chinese leader, Wang Ping-nan, announced that 11 airmen, sentenced to prison Nov. 23, 1954, for "spying," would be free Aug. 3.

The 11 airmen were Col. John Knox Arnold, Jr., 41, Silver Spring, Md., Maj. Wm. H. Baumer, 32, Lewisburg, Pa., Capt. Eugene J. Vaadi, 33, Clayton, N. Y., Capt. Elmer F. Llewellyn, 29, Missoula, Mont., Lt. Wallace L. Brown, 28, Banks, Ala., Lt. John W. Buch, 35, Armathwaite, Tenn., T-Sgt. Howard W. Brown, 32, St. Paul, Minn., Airmen Steve E. Kiba, 22, Akron, O., Harry M. Benjamin, Jr., Worthington, Minn., Daniel C. Schmidt, 22, Portland, Ore., John W. Thompson, 3d, 23, Orange, Va.

At Nevada City, Calif., one of the airmen, Daniel C. Schmidt, 23, met his wife, Una, who had remarried while he was a captive, believing him dead. On Aug. 25, Schmidt dropped divorce plans.

The airmen were shot down Jan. 12, 1953, near Antung, north of the Manchurian border, during the Korean War. Three other occupants of the plane were killed. A Chinese tribunal condemned the men to prison for 4 to 10 years on the ground that they were spies and criminals. The U. S. Government called the charges utterly false and demanded that the men be freed. The Chinese tribunal persisted in calling them criminals even when announcing its decision to release them.

The release of the 11 airmen was welcomed by President Eisenhower and Secy. of State Dulles, while Secy. General

Hammarhjold of the U. N. expressed his gratification in a telephone message from Sweden. Official India took satisfaction in the release because its delegate to the U. N., V. K. Krishna Menon, who had conferred with Peiping and Washington, was thought to have helped.

Four flyers of the U. S. Air Force, captured by Chinese Communists late in 1952 and early in 1953 and held prisoners since, were released at the Lowu border bridge May 31, 1955. They were Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller, Wynnewood, Pa., Capt. Harold E. Fischer, Jr., Swea City, Ia., Lt. Roland W. Parks, Omaha, Neb., and Lt. Lyle W. Cameron, Lincoln, Neb.

The Chinese Communists reported by air that the men had violated the territorial air of China to engage in provocative activities inimical to the security of the republic, but that since they had admitted their crimes and expressed remorse the Communists ordered them to be deported. The airmen, after arrival at Hong Kong in good health admitted pleading guilty, but the U. S. State Dept. rejected the Chinese charges as unfounded.

The U. S. Government asserted between 50 and 60 Americans were held by the Chinese, some sentenced as "spies," others denied visas. The State Dept. listed 40 civilians Aug. 1. Two men shot down Nov. 29, 1952, and described as civilian employees of the AAF, were sentenced respectively to life and 20 years. Eleven Navy and Coast Guard airmen, missing since Jan. 18, 1953, were believed held.

As a result of negotiations in Geneva between U. Alexis Johnson, ambassador of the U. S., and Wang Ping-nan, ambassador of Communist China, the Chinese agreed, Sept. 10, to release first 10 and then 19 Americans held illegally in China, but accused of various crimes by the Chinese. Among them was Laurence R. Buol, flight chief for Civil Air Transport Co., who was captured in southwest China in 1950.

of the case but made clear the issue was not one of corruption but of impropriety.

The President, asked July 26 about the incident, recalled his earlier statement that the actions of a public servant had to be impeccable, both from the standpoint of law and of ethics. No illegality was charged here and the Secretary's duties had been "brilliantly performed." "For myself, I think the only way for a public servant is to avoid indiscretion that even leans in that way, or gives the appearance that an office might be used."

Donald A. Quarles, Asst. Secy. of Defense, in charge of research and guided missiles developments, was named Secy. of the Air Force. His home is Englewood, N.J. He said he would get rid of "modest stockholdings," but was beneficiary of an irrevocable pension of \$10,000 a year from Western Electric Co. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) attacked the appointment as another from the ranks of big business. Quarles took office Aug. 12, when Secy. of Defense Chas. E. Wilson gave Talbott the Medal of Freedom, with a citation honoring Talbott's work for free world security.

Aug. 2—Cpl. Claude J. Bachelor, Kermit, Tex., sentenced to life imprisonment for disloyalty and collaboration with Chinese Communists, had his sentence reduced to 20 yrs. by review board of the Judge Advocate's office, USA. At the Korean armistice he elected to go to China, then recanted.

Loan Rates Increased

Aug. 3—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in order to combat inflation because of easy money, raised the rediscount rate from 1 3/4% to 2% in New York, Philadelphia and other large financial centers. New York banks raised interest rates on brokers' loans on securities from 3 1/4% to 3 1/2%. . . . The 84th Congress, 1st Session, adjourned until January, 1956.

Aug. 5—With President Eisenhower present, Harold E. Stassen took the oath of office as U. S. Deputy Representative on the U. N. Disarmament Commission, and Reuben B. Robertson, Jr., qualified likewise as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Aug. 17—Defense Department's Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War reported that of the 1,600,000 U. S. servicemen taking part in the Korean war, 7,190 became prisoners of war, and 2,730 died while in enemy hands. The committee reported that "death marches" killed at least 500, and ill treatment among other things accounted for the balance. . . . Adm. Arleigh A. Burke took command of the U. S. fleet and promised to make it even more powerful during the atomic age. Adm. Burke, 53, succeeded Adm. Robert B. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations.

Aug. 18—In New York City the House Un-American Activities Com. closed 3 days of interrogating actors on communism in the theater. It heard 23 witnesses, of whom 18 invoked the 5th and other amendments. George Hall, Toronto-born actor, named 8 persons whom he knew as fellow members in 1946 of a midtown branch of the Communist party, which he quit after finding it "a distortion of the simple truth of democratic processes." Rep. Francis C. Walter (D-Pa.) ch., commended Walter for his patriotism.

Code for Employees

Aug. 22—Secy. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks issued a code for guidance of departmental officials and employees (est. 45,000). It prohibits acceptance of gifts, loans or entertainment likely to influence duties; permits no private arrangement for profit that affects departmental work; condemns any conflict of interest; prohibits the employee from influencing matters involving a previous personal business interest, a current economic interest, or a prospective relationship. Employees may not give out unauthorized information and may not deal in stocks, bonds and commodities except for investment. They may not deal with former Government employees who have set up for themselves within 2 years and may not tutor for civil service tests.

Aug. 25—Secy. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey believed that tax cuts were possible in 1956 if additional revenue appeared and hoped the budget would be balanced by a combination of booming business and Government economies. Prospective budget deficit of \$1.7 billion was termed the lowest deficit estimate in 5 yrs. Humphrey said that he would not wait for a surplus before asking for an income tax reduction.

Aug. 30—Senate Civil Service subcommittee, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) ch., heard Joseph

L. Rauh, Jr., Washington attorney, speaking as natl. ch. of Americans for Democratic Action, say that the committee should stop "shadow-boxing and get along with this investigation." The subcommittee was investigating the Government's employee security-risk program. The A. D. A. proposed reforms in the security program and was joined by the American Jewish Congress represented by Will M. Waslow. Rauh recalled that Sen. Johnston had promised to get to the bottom of a charge by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in the 1954 Congressional campaign that the Eisenhower Administration had ousted about 8,000 security risks, mostly appointees of the Truman Administration. . . . Government heard Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu of Japan outline a plan to rearm Japan and make it and the U. S. military partners. In 6 yrs. Japanese armed forces would total 200,000. Shigemitsu hoped that all or most U. S. troops would be withdrawn from Japan by 1958. He believed that Japan would need U. S. air power for a much longer time to insure its defense. An agreement, Aug. 31, was to allow Japan to share in Pacific defense after rearming. Negotiations included 6-yr. rearmament plan to be accompanied by a reduction in Japan's financial support of U. S. troops in Japan and the withdrawal of American servicemen, to be decided later.

FOREIGN

Aug. 2—Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia expressed his country's willingness to again enter into relations with the Soviet Communist party. He said Yugoslav friendly relations with the U. S. would not change. He believed Russian leaders had abandoned world domination and that there was no danger of a Soviet war against the West.

Aug. 4—Soviet Premier Bulganin, reporting to the Supreme Soviet on the results of the Geneva Conf. called it a major historical event with a turn in the relations of the Big 4, but condemned an idea that security depended on "a policy of military groupings." He said President Eisenhower's proposal for a check on armament by a mutual air reconnaissance and exchange of blueprints would have no real effectiveness, since both nations had vast territory in which concealment was possible and other countries were not included. Interpretation of his remarks as rejection of the proposal led him to assert Aug. 5 that he did not reject the proposal entirely, but would examine all such seriously.

Aug. 6—Expansion of American air bases in Japan, presumably to accommodate aircraft carrying nuclear bombs, was loudly opposed by leftwing groups. The Japanese government, describing the expansion as promoting defense, said it was essential to the country's interest. . . . Soviet newspapers printed statements by members of the U. S. agricultural group now touring the Soviet Union, saying U. S. farms were more highly mechanized and that productivity of farmland was greater in America than in Russia. The American standard of living for farmers exceeded that of Russian peasants.

Aug. 7—Mohammed Ali resigned as prime minister of Pakistan after losing his place as head of the Moslem League and was succeeded Aug. 11 by Chaudry Mohammed Ali, who headed a coalition of the Moslem League and the United Front party. Mohammed Ali was appointed ambassador to the U. S. The prime minister said national unity and political stability demanded the early framing of a constitution based on Islamic ideals. It should call for a federal republic with West Pakistan in one administrative entity and give both wings of Pakistan a maximum of provincial autonomy consistent with national security. He considered Kashmir "the great moral issue of our time," and proposed to consult all leaders, including those of Kashmir, on a peaceful settlement with India.

Aug. 8—Matyas Rakosi, Communist leader of Hungary, assured Marshall Tito, president of Yugoslavia, that he would work to strengthen relations between the two countries. This was in reply to denunciation of Hungary by Tito, in which he said the friendly overtures of the Soviet Union were not being followed by Hungary and other satellite countries, which had imprisoned persons favoring friendship with Yugoslavia.

Aug. 11—The Philippine legislature gave Pres. Ramon Magasaysay power to break up large estates for distribution to tenant farmers. . . . General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) admitted Japan. Reservation against Japan by 13

countries permitted these nations to withhold equal tariff treatment from a new member until they were satisfied that trading practices were put on a basis comparable to their own . . . A coalition govt. was formed in Indonesia with Burhanuddin Harahap heading the anti-Communist Moslem Masjumi party as premier. The govt. was pledged to continue Indonesia's neutral course. The Nationalist party, which has held the premiership for 2 years, and the Communists, opposed the Moslems . . . Japan's leading Communist and 2 of his aides ended 5 yrs. in hiding to lead a new Communist "peace." Police arrested them 2 hrs. after their appearance. Senzo Nozaka, Moscow trained, became Japan's leading Communist when Kiyuchi Tokuda died.

Aug. 12—USSR reported Soviet troops would remain in Rumania until the U. S. removed its forces from Europe and the Western military alliance was disbanded. Russian troops were to protect Rumania's "security" as agreed in the military alliance signed in Warsaw.

Communists to Reduce Armies

Aug. 13—The Soviet Union announced it would reduce its armed forces as a result of the "relaxation of international tension." The Soviet news agency Tass said 3 fighting services would be cut by 640,000 men by Dec. 15. Czechoslovakia and Rumania also announced plans to cut armies.

Indians Agitate for Goa

Aug. 15—Continued agitation among Indians, spurred by Communists and Socialists, to drive the Portuguese out of Goa, led groups of unarmed Indians to cross the border on this, their independence day anniversary. Portuguese border guards fired a warning volley; when the marchers persisted they shot into the crowd, killing a reported 22, injuring 31. In Bombay rioters attacked the Portuguese consulate and were beaten back by police; there also were demonstrations in Calcutta and Madras. Lisbon protested the "invasion"; Prime Minister Nehru deplored the brutality and India broke off diplomatic relations. India had asked Portugal to close its legation in New Delhi by Aug. 8, because Portugal had refused to consider negotiations leading to its withdrawal from Goa. The All-India Congress committee later adopted resolutions asking Indian nationalists to avoid demonstrations in Goa. Nehru said India did not wish to annex Portuguese possessions but wanted to see the end of colonial rule, leaving the people of the enclaves to decide their own future alignment. . . . Ten men of the illegal Irish Republican army broke into Arborfield army camp near London and stole 68 weapons and over 80,000 rounds of ammunition. Most of this was recovered by police Aug. 16. On Aug. 15, 3 Irish raiders were seized while attempting to break into an arsenal at Rhyl, Wales.

Sudan for Self-rule

Aug. 16—Parliament of Sudan asked that Britain and Egypt evacuate their troops from the Sudan in 90 days. (Britain, with 900 troops and Egypt with 500 agreed to be out of the country by Nov. 12.) Parliament also asked that arrangements be made at once for a constituent assembly to establish Sudan self-rule. Under a prior agreement 5 neutral nations were to supervise a plebiscite to determine whether Sudan became independent or joined Egypt in a union. Egypt had proposed that the Soviet Union be a member of the 5-nation board . . . Mutinous troops at Torit, Equatoria, Sudan, surrendered. . . . Russia announced 2,000 Soviet citizens would visit foreign countries, first since 1939. Certain foreign correspondents also were given permits to visit USSR.

Aug. 22—Dr. Jose Guillermo Trabaino, foreign minister of El Salvador, was elected first permanent secy. gen. of the Organization of Central American States (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) in Antigua, Guatemala. Conference was brought to a close Aug. 24 when the nations voted an annual appropriation of \$125,000 a year.

Aug. 24—Voice of America broadcast a report by Vladimir M. Matskevich, acting Soviet Agriculture Minister, to the Russian people on his tour of the U. S. Matskevich's remarks were tape-recorded in the Soviet Embassy. Broadcasts had been jammed by Russian interference; Matskevich's 3 min. statement also was jammed.

. . . To combat mild inflation, Australia planned no reductions in taxation. Net deficit on external transactions for fiscal yr. ending June 30, 1955,

was £142,000,000 which reduced international reserves to \$428,000,000. Exports decreased because of a drop in the price of wool.

Tunisia Gains Autonomy

Aug. 27—Tunisia, under French protection, ratified conventions restoring internal autonomy. France was to continue to direct Tunisia's external affairs and provide for its defense. Sidi Mohammed el Amin, the Bey of Tunis, was to be ruler after a constituent assembly had turned Tunisia into a constitutional monarchy.

Uprising in Morocco

During August negotiations between the French government of Premier Edgar Faure and nationalists and French officials of Morocco, Berber tribesmen attacked peaceful villages Aug. 19-21, murdering Europeans. Total deaths reported, 2,228, of which 1,396 were in Algeria, included 50 men, women and children killed at Oued Zem. The Foreign Legion suppressed the terror. Gen. Raymond-Francis Duval, French commander, was killed in an airplane crash Aug. 22. Nine battalions (1,000 troops) were despatched from France a week later. France called up 60,000 reservists in the 24-age group to fill gaps.

The uprising occurred on the second anniversary of the removal of the sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, who was sent to Madagascar and succeeded by Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafat, pro-French sultan unpopular with the nationalists, but backed by Berber chiefs. A conference between Premier Faure and Moroccan leaders was held Aug. 22 in Aix-les-Bains. It led to a delegation going to Madagascar to propose to the deposed sultan that he agree to the naming of a regency council, pending a movement toward independent representative government. Gilbert Grandval, resident general of Morocco, who had opposed concessions, resigned Aug. 31 and Lt. Gen. Pierre G. B. de Latour, res. gen. of Tunisia, was sent to Rabat to succeed him.

Representatives of the U. N. from 17 Arab, Asian and African nations, including Turkey, met Aug. 23 in New York and advised Sec. Gen. Hammarskjöld of their distress at the rioting and asked an end of reprisals.

The plan endorsed by Premier Faure included the removal of the pro-French sultan, Arafat, to be replaced by the regency council. The country would then work toward "a free sovereign state linked to France by an act of independence." The sultan in Madagascar, Youssef, gave his approval Sept. 10 and the French cabinet approved Sept. 12. Arafat was to go to Tangiers and Youssef to France.

UNITED NATIONS

Aug. 9—In an attempt to capture Communist members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, 200 South Koreans fought their way to Wolmi Island, but were driven off. Seven U. S. military policemen were injured protecting the truce inspection teams composed of representatives of Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Demonstrations began Aug. 6, in protests against Polish and Czechoslovak members, whom the South Koreans called Communist spies. Pres. Syngman Rhee and the U. N. Command acted Aug. 10, to avoid serious incidents. Secy. of State Dulles called for patience in South Korea. The neutral truce teams, Aug. 12, defied an order by Rhee to leave the country by Aug. 13. U. S. troops with gunfire and tear gas, threw back a 3,000-man attack, Aug. 12 at Kangnung. U. N. Command proposed Aug. 29, that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission be disbanded.

Peaceful Use of Atom

Aug. 20—The first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of the Atom met under U. N. auspices in Geneva Aug. 8-20, with over 1,200 representatives of 60 nations and U. N. agencies present. Dag Hammarskjöld, secy. gen. U. N., opened the conference. It grew out of President Eisenhower's 1953 proposal to make atoms work for human welfare. The U. S. delegation was led by Lewis L. Strauss, ch. AEC, and 4 other Representatives: Willard F. Libby, AEC, Isidor I. Rabi, prof. of physics, Columbia Univ.; Detlev W. Bronk, pres. Natl. Academy of Sciences and of Rockefeller Institute, and Shields Warren, scientific dir., Cancer Research Inst., Boston. Congressional advisers were led by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and included Sens. Pastore, Hickenlooper and Hicken, and Reps. Durham, Hollifield, Cole, and Hinshaw. The delega-

tion comprised 384, of whom 239 were scientists and engineers.

Exhibits of peaceful use of nuclear energy were shown, including an operating research reactor by the U. S., which was sold at the close of the sessions to the Swiss government for \$180,000.

Sir John Cockcroft, dir., atomic energy research at Harwell, Eng., told the delegates that Britain 18 mos. before had completed a breeder reactor that produced twice as much fuel as it consumed. He said work was proceeding on fusion of the H-bomb for peaceful purposes. Homi J. Bhabha, pres. of the Conference and Indian atomic scientist, said the fusion of the H-bomb would be harnessed within 20 yrs. to provide unlimited industrial power.

The USSR showed a film of an electric power station operated since June, 1954, with nuclear energy and said a plant with 100,000 kw was under construction. Soviet delegate Lavrishev said the USSR was designing a reactor of up to 6,500 kw for Communist China, said there were reactors in Moscow and Leningrad, cyclotrons in Kiev and Leningrad, a synchrotron in Moscow and other apparatus in Kharkov.

Dr. Libby (U. S.) reported that radio active isotopes had saved the world possibly \$1 billion in 10 years. The U. S. disclosed a new technology for using sodium for heat transfer at high temperature in reactors. A group to study technical aspects, comprising scientists from U. S., Britain, France, Canada, USSR and Czechoslovakia held closed sessions after the conference. Lewis L. Strauss reported that while the U. S. was ahead of the Soviet Union in atomic progress as disclosed at the conference, it was not developing enough scientists and engineers for the atomic age.

Egyptian-Israeli Clashes

Aug. 24—Egypt withdrew from talks with Israel concerning means to lessen tension on the Gaza border. Israel, according to an Egyptian statement wanted to remove international supervision and hold direct talks. Egypt said Israeli forces tried to involve Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, U. N. truce chief, in strife. Israeli forces, using armed cars and field artillery, attacked an Egyptian outpost, killing an Egyptian officer and 2 soldiers, Aug. 22.

Aug. 26—Secy. of State Dulles, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York offered a program for bringing stability, tranquillity and progress to the Middle East. He recommended that the U. N. settle the problem of divided Jerusalem. He said development of water resources to create more arable land for the 900,000 Arab refugees from Israel as well as compensation due the Arabs from Israel could be financed by an international loan in which the U. S. would participate. To overcome fear and insecurity the U. S. was ready to join other nations in a treaty sponsored by the U. N. to prevent any effort by either side to alter boundaries by force. These boundaries, fixed in 1949, were not necessarily permanent; he said the U. S. was ready to cooperate in an effort to reconcile claims.

Israel reported, Aug. 26, that Egyptian ambush had killed an Israeli civilian and wounded a soldier in the Negev area. Egypt reported the deaths of 12 other Israelis. Peace prospects were dimmed by a shooting Aug. 28, that killed 4 Egyptians and 2 Israelis. Two Israeli and 4 Egyptian jet fighters met over the Gaza border, Aug. 29, in what was believed to be the first such battle since the signing of the armistice in 1949. A number of Israelis were slain as the U. N. truce commission reported Aug. 31, that Egypt had agreed to a cease-fire on the front near Gaza; Israel also was expected to agree.

Arms Controls Sought by U. S.

Aug. 29—U. S. called on the U. N. to back proposals by President Eisenhower to control atomic weapons and international armaments through aerial inspection and the exchange of military blueprints. The U. S. was prepared to submit a program, according to U. S. Rep. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

The opening session of the subcommittee on Disarmament, attended by Britain, France, Canada, the Soviet Union and the U. S., heard the ch. Arkady A. Sobolev of USSR assert a lack of confidence among the nations formed the greatest obstacle to a plan first suggested by USSR May 10 in London. This plan for inspection

and controls was termed inadequate by the West. Meetings were resumed after the Big Four meeting in Geneva.

GENERAL

Aug. 8—Central Committee of World Council of Churches closed 8-day meeting at Davos, Switzerland, with a call for disarmament addressed to all member nations of U. N. It admitted the Silesian Lutheran org. (Czech) and the National Baptist Convention of America (Negro); postponed admission of the Russian Orthodox Org. Total membership now 167. It adopted plans for a \$750,000 hq. in Geneva and accepted the invitation of the Hungarian Protestants to meet in Budapest in July, 1956.

Aug. 10—Hurricane Connie, with winds at 135 mph, raised havoc on the Atlantic Seaboard with torrential rainfall, floods, disrupted services, through Aug. 13. Hurricane Diane, Aug. 17, caused great floods and huge losses in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. For details consult *Weather* in 1955.

Aug. 12—Judge Jas. R. Agee of Superior Court, Alameda Co., Calif., ruled California's loyalty oath, adopted 1953, violates the guarantee of freedom of speech of the U. S. Constitution. The law requiring churches to sign the oath to qualify for tax exemption was attacked by First Methodist Ch., San Leandro, in test case. A prior effort in the California legislature to exempt churches was defeated.

Aug. 13—The United Steel Workers, C. I. O., at U. S. Steel American and Continental Can Co. won hourly wage rises of 13c to 21½c an hr. See *Labor Review*, page 56.

Aug. 18—U. N. Command protested that an unarmed U. S. training plane in the demilitarized zone of Korea had been downed Aug. 17 by Communist anti-aircraft fire. One of two men aboard the T-6 trainer was killed; the other was made a prisoner and on Aug. 23, was returned to the U. S. command.

Aug. 19—Sgt. Jas. C. Gallagher, Brooklyn, N. Y., was found guilty of the murder of 3 fellow-prisoners and collaboration with the enemy in North Korean prison camps. He was given dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and life imprisonment at hard labor at an Army court martial on Governors Isl., New York. Five eyewitnesses described the beatings by Gallagher and death by exposure of helpless soldiers.

Aug. 22—The joint committee on charitable and philanthropic agencies of the New York State Legislature heard witnesses in New York on the subject of communist influences in 9 summer camps. David Greene, mgr. of Camp Lakeland, where children were said to be taught Communism, and numerous others took refuge in constitutional rights and refused information.

Aug. 23—The Consumers' Price Index rose in July for the second month in a row, to reach its highest point in 1955. Increase was .3%. About 850,000 union workers whose wages were connected to the index were to get increases in pay. About 650,000 auto workers were scheduled to receive 1c an hr. more in pay, effective Sept. 1.

London-New York Round Trip

Aug. 23—A British plane carrying two airmen figuratively achieved breakfast in London, lunch in New York and dinner in London. Capt. John Hackett, pilot, and Peter Money, navigator, flew an Electric Canberra PR 7 twin-jet photo reconnaissance craft from Croydon to New York, and return, in 14 h., 21 min., 45.4 sec., averaging 481.52 mph. Westward, 3,457.96 mi., with a 40 mph headwind, 7 hr., 29 min., 56.7 sec. average 464.12 mph. Eastward: with a 60 mph tailwind, 6 hr., 16 min., 59.5 sec., average 550.35 mph.

Aug. 24—Two USAF airmen and a British policeman were killed and 9 persons were injured when Napoleon Green, Chicago, 21-yr.-old U. S. airman, ran amok in the U. S. air base at Manston, Eng. Green seized a car and ran it into a crowded beach at Broadstairs, then killed himself. He was to face court martial for stealing. The U. S. Government agreed to pay all claims. . . . FBI arrested Elmer (Trigger) Burke in Folly Beach, S. C. Burke had been sought for a yr. after escaping from a Boston jail. The 37-yr.-old gunman was indicted in New York for the murder of Edward Walsh in 1952, and was wanted for questioning about other murders.

Aug. 26—Grand Encampment of Knights

Templar ended its 46th triennial conclave in New York with the installation of Walter A. DeLamater of Rhinebeck, N. Y., as the Most Eminent Grand Master and Louis R. Weber of Cleveland as Deputy Grand Master. The Knights Templar are members of the Christian religious order of Masonry. The organization comprises 1,600 commanderies with a membership of 400,000 in the U. S., Alaska, Mexico, the Philippines and the Canal Zone.

Truman Enters Political Battle

Aug. 27—Former President Harry S. Truman accused President Eisenhower of misrepresentation and demagoguery and the Republican administration of contributing little to the art of government "except perhaps in its use of publicity and advertising techniques," in an address before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Assn., French Lick, Ind. He said Democratic control of Congress exposed official corruption, stopped the "give-away of our resources to big business," and "put a stop to the wholesale violation of the Bill of Rights by some of its notorious inquisitors." He cited the \$1 an hour minimum wage as a Democratic victory. He had offered his services to the Democratic National Committee to make a number of speeches. Paul Butler, ch. of the Committee said Democratic victory would depend on a "hard-hitting, fighting campaign."

Aug. 28—Penologists discussing the outbreak of prison riots were advised by the international committee of crime experts meeting in Geneva, Ky., Aug. 26, that convicts should be given "regular home leaves" to counteract the tension of prison life. Through Aug. 22, there were at least 5 prison riots in the U. S. Idleness and prison politics were called the major causes of unrest in penal institutions by Austin H. McCormick, professor of criminology at the Univ. of California at Berkeley.

Aug. 29—Aldo L. Icardi, former Army Lt., charged with the murder of Maj. William V. Holohan in Italy during the last war, was indicted for perjury for lying to a Congressional subcommittee about the crime. He pleaded not guilty to perjury charges Aug. 30 and was freed in \$10,000 bond. Icardi was alleged to have administered poison to the major, and a third member of the OSS mission Carl G. LoDolce, was said to have shot him. Neither man can be tried for the crime. . . . U. S. S. Forrestal, supercarrier, moved into the James River and headed for sea for 5 days trial near Newport News, Va., but returned to port Aug. 31, because 2 of its 4 propellers failed to function after a main bearing melted.

Disasters

An American Airlines plane crashed near Newburg, Mo., Aug. 4, killing all 30 aboard. . . . In Gelsenkirchen, Germany, Aug. 4, an underground mine explosion trapped 25 miners and killed 16 others. . . . A Norwegian delegation of 10 women was among 25 persons killed in a Soviet airliner crash, Aug. 6, near Voronezh, Russia. . . . Explosion and fire in Andover, O., Aug. 10, killed 18 and injured over 15. . . . Two USAF Flying Box-cars, with 66 aboard, collided in midair Aug. 11, 30 mi. west of Stuttgart, Germany. All were killed. . . . An excursion schooner in Chesapeake Bay was wrecked by hurricane Connie, Aug. 12. Ten persons were drowned; 4 were missing and 13 were rescued. . . . Near Bourg St. Pierre, Switzerland, Aug. 13, 16 persons died as a sight-seeing bus, with 25 aboard, went over a precipice. . . . Four cars of the Frisco Railroad's Kansas City to Florida special jumped the tracks near Marked Tree, Ark., Aug. 19, killing 5 persons and injuring about 50. . . . A freight train hit a school bus with 40 children aboard, Aug. 22, at Spring City, Tenn., killing 10 and injuring 31, including the bus driver. . . . USAF C-119 crashed in flames, Aug. 23, into 3 houses near Charleston, S. C., killing 9 fliers and civilians. . . . Fire at the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Whiting, Ind., on Aug. 27, killed 2 and injured 40. About 1400 fled the blaze damaging over \$10 million in property.

September—1955

WASHINGTON

Sept. 1—Government reported cash dividends by corporations were running 10% over those of a year ago. Payment in July amounted to \$669,000,000, compared with \$543,000,000 in July, 1954. Manufacturers, although running behind in mid-

year shipments, maintained a high rate. . . . Hungary was ordered to end all propaganda activities in the U. S. Move was in retaliation for Hungarian arrests and hindrances of Americans in Budapest.

Record Employment Levels

Sept. 4—The number of persons employed in the U. S. reached 65,500,000 in August, according to Secy. of Labor James A. Mitchell. Total for July was 64,995,000 and for June 64,016,000. President Eisenhower praised America's workers for their contributions to the national welfare, but urged the nation to consider the situation facing workers over 45 who are unable to find employment. He said the arbitrary bar to full utilization of their abilities caused a waste of valuable skills and must be eliminated.

Sept. 6—AEC disclosed that its reservation near the southern end of the Salton Sea, Calif., was used to test the falling of various types of atomic bombs. No bombs have been detonated at the reservation, the only one of its kind in the U. S. Instruments record the action of dummy bombs as they are dropped from aircraft flying over the Salton Sea. . . . Defense Dept. planned an expenditure of \$33 billion for fiscal 1956, \$1 billion less than the estimate made 2 wks. earlier. In January, 1955, estimates for 1956 spending totaled \$60 billion and the predicted federal deficit was \$2.4 billion. It was said that if the armed forces reduced their expenditures, it would go far toward balancing the budget for the fiscal year, 1955-56. Major security items take 64c of every dollar in the Federal budget.

Employment and Income Record

Sept. 7—Government economists disclosed that incomes, jobs and building had reached a record high in 1955. Commerce Dept. reported an annual personal income rate of \$304.5 billion in July, \$14.5 billion over June, 1954. Census Bureau said employment reached a record total of 65,488,000 in August, a rise of 3,211,000 in a yr. Unemployment declined to 2,237,000 within the yr. According to a joint report by the Labor and Commerce Departments, new construction outlays totaled \$27.05 billion for the first 8 mos. of 1955, a record.

Sept. 10—The Republican party was cautioned by President Eisenhower to avoid a one-man view in selecting a Presidential candidate, declaring the party overshadowed every individual in it. He said the party was too big and too well-manned to depend on the leadership of an individual. He addressed state chairman of the Republican party in Denver. . . . In Washington, D. C., segregation in public schools ended with the new school term, according to Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Education. In Delaware desegregation moved slowly. Maryland accepted desegregation with only a few incidents.

Legion Head Criticizes Fund

Sept. 11—Seaborn P. Collins, natl. comdr., American Legion, urged members to boycott the Fund for the Republic, set up, 1952, by the Ford Foundation. He said the fund was telling the American people communism was nothing to worry about. Collins considered Robt. M. Hutchins, fund director, unsuited to direct the project to mold public opinion. Hutchins said the fund has spent \$2,500,000 to advance "understanding of civil liberties," and asserted it defended basic American principles. Irving Breakstone, former comdr., Illinois Dept. of the Legion, Sept. 18, praised the fund for supporting the Legions's Americanism program in Illinois.

Sept. 12—U. S. Army said 48 cases of suspected collaboration among former Korean war prisoners were dropped during the last 2 mos. Six others were cleared, leaving 54 cases pending trial or under investigation. Of 565 servicemen investigated, 429 were cleared or charges were dropped.

Sept. 14—Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R. Ind.) defended the trials abroad of U. S. military personnel for off-duty offenses. Approving the arrangement under NATO, Rep. Halleck said servicemen were being given "better breaks" than in courts-martial. Members of Congress who visited foreign countries had said American servicemen were being denied their constitutional rights.

Navy Resorts to Draft

Sept. 15—Lagging enlistments and loss of Korean war veterans forced the Navy to resort to the draft, the first since World War II. The call was for 10,000 men a mo. beginning in

November. Army had been calling 10,000 a mo. since May, 1955.

Private Power for Hell's Canyon

Sept. 29—Federal Power Commission refused to order a rehearing on its decision of Aug. 4 giving authority to the Idaho Power Co. to construct 2 of the 3 hydroelectric power dams and installations in Hell's Canyon, Snake River, Idaho. The decision, long a subject of controversy between advocates of public and private power utilities, was challenged by National Hell's Canyon Assn., Natl. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., and 8 public utility districts in the area to be served. They petitioned the Federal Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., to annul the 50-yr. license granted private utilities. FPC had rejected a Federal project to develop water resources at a cost of \$500,000,000.

Idaho Power Co. moved immediately to begin construction on Brownlee and Oxbow installations, placing order for mechanical equipment to be available for use in 1958. The 2 plants first to be constructed are Oxbow, with a dam 205 ft. high, 725 ft. long, initial power 151,000 kw, eventual capacity, 226,500 kw; and Brownlee dam, 395 ft. high, 1,320 ft. long, initial power, 360,400 kw, eventual capacity, 540,600 kw. The third project is Hell's Canyon dam, 320 ft. high, 860 ft. long; initial power, 272,000 kw, eventual capacity, 408,000 kw.

FOREIGN

Sept. 2—After 10 days of hostilities in the Gaza strip, an unofficial cease-fire was effected. Egypt and Israel unconditionally agreed to a cease-fire appeal by Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, head of the U.N. Truce Supervision Orgn. Cairo reported Sept. 5 the day after the pledge, that Israelis had violated the cease-fire line and 4 had been slain. Israel said the breach of the truce was an error.

Egypt withdrew its troops from the border of the Gaza strip, Sept. 20, but Israel occupied an area in Negev, Sept. 21, until Egypt reportedly withdrew from the zone and ceased interfering with Israeli attempts to survey the frontier.

Britain announced it would withdraw about 2,500 British and 1,000 African troops fighting the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya during the next 4 months. British War Office declared the move was made possible by improvement in the situation. About 5,000 British and 7,500 African troops would be left to help police and security forces. Since October, 1952, almost 10,000 terrorists had been killed, 1,538 gave up and 24,188 were captured or held as suspects.

Sept. 3—Canadian police escorted a visiting Russian farm delegation through the Chatham, Ont., agricultural district to avoid demonstrations by anti-Communists. In Winnipeg, Sept. 1, 300 rioters rushed the visitors. Canadian officials said the incident had damaged Soviet-Canadian relations. Vladimir V. Matskevitch, head of the visiting group, said it was impossible to continue the visit when Russian delegates were threatened and insulted. Russians left Canada Sept. 11 and the U. S. Sept. 12.

Communists Cut Armed Forces

Sept. 3—Albania and Poland announced reductions in armed forces, following the Russian decision to cut military services in December. Both satellite nations said the men would be employed in industry and agriculture. They said the change was made to ease international tension and consolidate mutual trust. Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria reported similar intentions. A reduction of 20,000, Dec. 31, was scheduled by Hungary, Sept. 7.

Yugoslavia Gets Soviet Loans

Sept. 4—A Yugoslav economic delegation, Vukmanovic Tempo ch., closed a week's conference in Moscow by getting important economic aid from the Soviet Union. Loans and credits of \$84,000,000 were agreed to, and credits were also available for 3 plants for agricultural purposes. The Soviet Union, as part of use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, advanced a reactor and a cyclotron, as well as uranium and graphite, to be paid for in 2 yrs. The Yugoslavs considered the terms more favorable than any offered elsewhere and said the Soviet did not interfere with Yugoslavia's economic relations with other nations.

Sept. 4—In Chile, a strike in the public health services ended after 8 days, when Chile's Central

Labor Union ordered the 30,000 workers to return, pending settlement of their demands, including pay increases of from 60% to 100% to offset inflationary cost of living. Only about 30% of the personnel returned to work. Strikers held that their labor union had reached an agreement with the govt. without consulting over 120 labor leaders in prison. Strikers said the stoppage would go on until the leaders were freed.

Disturbance Over Cyprus

Sept. 6—In Istanbul and Izmir, Turkey, anti-Greek rioting erupted, with thousands of young Turks smashing Greek store windows, wrecking interiors and overturning automobiles. Rioting flared after a stick of dynamite had exploded near the Turkish consulate in the Greek city of Salonika. Riots apparently were touched off by report that the birthplace of Kemal Ataturk had been damaged by the dynamite. Scores of casualties were listed.

Britain said, Sept. 7, that it would not grant the Greek demand for self-determination of Cyprus, and Greece said it would refer the matter to the North Atlantic Council. NATO Council met Sept. 8, to study the anti-Greek riots in Turkey. The Turkish delegate said measures had been taken to keep peace in the area. The council was concerned over the effects of the riots on the efficiency of the hq. of the Southeast European Command at Izmir. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was named governor general of Cyprus and cmdr. of British forces on the island.

Moscow Treats With Bonn

Sept. 8—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano of the Federal Republic of Germany (West) reached Moscow on invitation to confer with Premier Bulganin, Secy. Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Molotov, Sept. 9-14. Adenauer called for genuine normalization of relations, specifying as major topics the release of German prisoners still in the Soviet Union and the unification of Germany. Bulganin said if prisoners were to be discussed East Germany should be represented, but Adenauer refused to consider this. It was said that members of the Adenauer group talked individually with persons from the East German govt.

Bulganin argued that 100,000 Soviet citizens were held in West Germany and should be repatriated, but later he gave a verbal promise to Adenauer to release 9,626 Germans held in the Soviet Union, whom he said were war criminals. Adenauer said he expected the eventual release of many more. The two nations agreed to regular diplomatic relations through permanent embassies, to aid the problem of German unification, and expected to arrange for trade relations.

Two reservations rejected by the Soviet were stated explicitly in a letter sent by Adenauer. He said that diplomatic ties did not imply recognition of "the present territorial situation by either side," since final boundaries must be determined by treaty with the 4 powers. Also that the Federal Republic reasserted its claim to represent the German regions presently outside its control.

Trouble in Morocco

Sept. 9—In Casablanca, French Morocco, a grenade thrown into a police wagon in the native quarter injured 6. Police machine-gunned a crowd, killing 5 and wounding 21. The grenade was believed to be the work of an organized terrorist group. France agreed, Sept. 10, that a sovereign state was to be set up in Morocco, permanently tied to France by an act of "interdependence." French cabinet decided, Sept. 12, to remove Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa as the first step to solve the Moroccan crisis. A council of guardians of the throne was to be set up to organize a representative Moroccan govt. Sultan of Morocco resigned Sept. 30, but asked that powers be given to a member of his family.

Sept. 11—In Cambodian elections, former King Norodom Sihanouk and his Popular Socialist Rally party took 89 of 91 Natl. Assembly seats. Democrats were defeated, after winning every election since 1946. Cambodia formally declared its independence from France, Sept. 25, after almost 100 yrs. of association. Prince Norodom Sihanouk was named premier.

Sept. 13—France outlawed the Algerian Communist party for supporting the recent nationalist uprising in which about 1,500 persons were killed. . . . New Syrian govt. headed by Premier

Said Ghazzi, an independent, was formed. Former govt., headed by Sabri el Assali, ended Sept. 6, when Pres. Hashem el Atassi retired. New pres. was Shukri el Kouatly. . . . Premier Sami Bey es-Solh of Lebanon resigned after an attack on his foreign policy.

Soviet Spying in Australia

Sept. 14—Australia released a report on the case of Vladimir Petrov, former third secy. of the Soviet Embassy in Australia and disclosed a spy network endangering the free world. Inquiry said that Petrov, who defected to the West in April, 1954 had explained that Australia's Dept. of External Affairs had been a target in the Russian espionage setup. Moscow also asked Soviet officials in Australia for data on U. S. intelligence operations there and to obtain the French code from a cipher clerk in the French Embassy. Soviet plans failed after Petrov's defection. . . . Tahar ben Ammar was named first premier of Tunisia by the Bey of Tunis, under the new home rule agreement with France.

Sept. 15—Japanese Foreign Ministry reported that 3 of Japan's most notorious war criminals would be released. They were former Lt. Gen. Teichi Suzuki, former Col. Kingoro Hashimoto and former Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. They were sentenced 10 yrs. ago to life imprisonment by the U. S. and 7 other Allied powers.

East Germans in Moscow

Sept. 16—Premier Otto Grotewohl of East Germany arrived in Moscow, 2 days after Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany had left. East Germany was to be given a sovereign status like West Germany's and to receive other rights. Communist party secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said Russia had no intention of abandoning communism. He warned the West

that communism would win out. The Soviet Union signed a treaty with East Germany, Sept. 20, granting East Germany sovereignty and extending its control over borders and traffic between West Berlin and West Germany.

Concessions to Finland

Moscow welcomed also a Finnish delegation headed by Finnish Pres. Juho K. Paasikivi, and announced it was ready to give up the Porkkala naval base the Soviet Union occupied in Finland. It would withdraw naval and military forces in 3 mos. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet defense minister, later said the Soviet had decided to liquidate its bases on foreign soil. He said other countries, namely the U. S., could follow the example. Negotiators agreed to extend the protocol evacuating Porkkala and the mutual defense treaty signed in 1948, for another 20 yrs.

Sept. 18—Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, British diplomats, who disappeared in 1951, spied for the Soviet Union for a long time, according to the British Foreign Office. Both had ample opportunity to learn U. S. secrets. . . . Soviet Union announced an amnesty for those who collaborated with the enemy during World War II. Over half the prison population and hundreds of thousands of exiles were expected to benefit.

Sept. 19—Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan, in ill health, resigned. Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, actg. gov. gen., succeeded. He said he would continue a democratic form of govt. and favored early merger of West Pakistan provinces into a single govt. Pakistan announced its formal adherence to the Pact of Mutual Cooperation signed by Iraq and Turkey on Feb. 24, 1955, and adhered to by the United Kingdom Apr. 5, 1955.

Egypt to Get Soviet Arms

Sept. 27—Gamal Abdel Nasser, premier of Egypt,

Heart Attack Hits President; Affects Politics and Business

President Dwight D. Eisenhower suffered a heart attack early in the morning of Sept. 24 while sleeping in the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John S. Doud, in Denver. He was taken to Fitzsimmons Army Hospital, with Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, White House physician, in attendance. The President suffered a coronary thrombosis, a possible blood-clot injury to heart tissue. On the Saturday afternoon before he had played 27 holes of golf. Col. Thos. W. Mattingley, heart specialist from Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, and Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart specialist, Boston, joined the staff.

After 48 hours Dr. White described tissue injury to an anterior heart wall as a "moderate" attack and said the President, who had been partially in an oxygen tent, was mending satisfactorily without complications and with good humor that made him "a wonderful patient." Dr. White's public exposition of the President's condition at a press conference was termed an unprecedented venture in medical education. Maj. John S. Eisenhower, USA, in civilian attire, visited his father and returned to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon called a cabinet meeting for Sept. 30 to expedite routine business. By that day the President was able to initial 2 papers. As the President continued to progress different members of the Government went to Denver, but the physicians warned that the President still had "a long way to go" for complete recovery.

The effect of President Eisenhower's illness on business, politics and foreign relations was immediate and far-reaching. Political leaders of both parties, while cautious in public statements, thought the illness would take Mr. Eisenhower out of the 1956 race. This was looked on as a calamity by Republicans who had taken for granted that the President's wide popularity meant renomination and

re-election. Democratic leaders declared no one would make political capital out of the President's illness. Atty. General Herbert Brownell, Jr. flew back from a vacation in Spain and after a conference said the President's condition was so encouraging that no opinion on delegation of some powers would be necessary. The Constitution is not clear on this point. See *Constitution*, p. 616, and amendment, p. 620.

On the stock markets prices broke Monday, Sept. 26, with a computed loss of over \$12,000,000,000 in values, second only to the loss of Oct. 28, 1929. Fear of Democratic victory if Eisenhower did not run, with possibility of controls on business, price supports and continued debt financing affected the confidence of the financial community. Dow theory industrials were down to 444.56, off 31.89 points or 6.54%. Rails receded at 153.13, off 11.15 points or 6.79%. Transactions for the business day amounted to 7,720,000 shares, largest since July 21, 1933, when they were 9,572,000. This was attributed in part to the oversold condition of the stock market. Grain prices advanced on the belief that price supports would improve them. Temporary recoveries took place in subsequent days, but insecurity continued to affect market prices into the fall.

President Eisenhower's convalescence was rapid and on Nov. 11, 7 weeks after his attack, he was able to fly back to Washington. On arrival he said: "I am happy that the doctors have given me a parole, if not a pardon, and I expect to be back at my accustomed duties, although they say I must ease and not bulldoze my way into them." The President chose to stay at his Gettysburg farm at least 6 weeks and the Postmaster there vacated his office for the President's use. Members of the White House staff established offices there, including Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, James C. Hagerty, press secretary, and Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, personal physician.

announced that he had signed a "commercial agreement" with Czechoslovakia to exchange Egyptian cotton for military arms. Earlier in the month the deputy premier, Salem, reported that the Soviet Union had offered to supply arms to Egypt. Premier Nasser said the western nations had refused requests for arms for defense, adding that Egypt would not threaten or attack anyone else. Elsewhere he mentioned that Egypt had learned Israel was buying French war planes. Secy. of State Dulles and Foreign Secy. Harold Macmillan, Br., in a joint statement Sept. 28 said Britain and the U. S. had been trying to help nations provide for internal security without starting an arms race in the area. Geo. V. Allen, Asst. Secy. of State, went to the Near East to discuss the impasse. Secy. Dulles had two conferences with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in which he told Molotov that such delivery of arms would not help relax tension between the Soviet and the U. S. Obstacle seemed to have been U. S. demand that Egypt agree not to use arms for aggression, which Egypt considered limiting its authority.

Sept. 29—The first U. S. combat troops to be transferred from Austria to Italy passed through the Brenner Pass, between the two countries. About 5,500 troops were expected by Oct. 25, deadline for all U. S. troops to be out of Austria. New NATO force, the Southern European Task Force, was to be set up under the command of Gen. Clemente Priemeri of Italy. Russian troops also left Austria.

Sept. 30—Sweden dropped liquor rationing as its "part dry" law of 1914 ran out. Previously Swedes have been limited to 3 qts. a month.

UNITED NATIONS

Sept. 6—U. S. called for a new study of inspection and control of conventional and nuclear weapons. Harold E. Stassen, told the U.N. subcommittee on disarmament that the survey should be concentrated on the inspection of methods planned by the U. S. and Russia for the "delivery" of atomic weapons, including the strategic air forces of both countries. Stassen and Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet representative, agreed no methods existed to determine atomic stock piles and secret production. The growing production of atomic energy for peaceful purposes could be switched, according to Stassen, to the accumulation of atomic munitions. U. S. has continually maintained that effective inspection must form the foundation for any plan to limit armaments. Sobolev's statement of the danger of surprise attack was seen by the West as an encouraging sign that Russia was aware of the danger of nuclear weapons.

Stassen Wants Inspection

Sept. 9—The Soviet Union questioned the U. S. plan for the exchange of military blueprints between the nations. Sobolev inquired if the U. S. meant to postpone arms reduction to the future. Stassen rejected the Russian's implication that the limitation of armaments had been dropped in favor of mutual inspection within the U. S. and the Soviet Union. The West has maintained that inspection must precede the Soviet program for immediate cuts in armed strength and the future outlawry for nuclear weapons.

Truce inspection teams left South Korean ports of entry, following an agreement between the U.N. and the Communists. South Korea had accused the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of spying for the Communists. A total of 61 members out of 79 was removed.

Sept. 13—Food and Agricultural Org'n. said food production in Russia, China and Eastern Europe was slightly better than before World War II, but the average man was eating less than before the war. Progress in Western Europe was "spectacular." Many parts of the world still faced the problem of providing food equivalent to pre-war levels. U. S. continued to pile up large surpluses.

Sept. 20—General Assembly convened, electing Jose Maza, of Chile, as pres. Assembly voted to postpone until 1956, the question of replacing Nationalist China with the Communist Chinese delegation. Russia introduced the resolution, was opposed by the U. S. and defeated 42 to 12 with 6 abstentions.

Sept. 21—The Steering Committee of the General Assembly refused, 8 to 5, to recommend a discussion of conditions in Algeria to the General Assembly.

Proposals for Cyprus

The Steering Committee of the General Assembly voted down a proposal by Greece to discuss self-determination for Cyprus. The vote: For, 4—Soviet Union, Poland, Egypt, Mexico. Against, 7—U. S., Britain, France, Chile, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway. Abstaining, 4—Nationalist China, Ethiopia, Haiti, Thailand. The result was resented by Greek spokesmen but supported by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. delegate, on the grounds that this was an occasion when "quiet diplomacy is far more effective than public debate." Negotiations earlier in September in London between British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers led to Greek dissatisfaction with the British proposal, which offered "internal self-government compatible with strategic requirements" but not self-determination. The British government, friendly toward larger representation for the people of Cyprus, stressed the needs of the international situation. Cyprus had a population 80% Greek and 20% Turkish. Turkey made clear that the island is important to the security of Anatolia.

The new constitution proposed by the British foreign minister, Harold Macmillan, called for an assembly, with a quota of seats for the Turkish minority; departments in the hand of Cypriots except for ministry of foreign affairs, defense and public security, which would be controlled by the governor, with several portfolios reserved for the Turkish Cypriots; a chief minister chosen by the assembly, with approval of the governor. A tripartite conference was to examine British proposals for the constitution, including guarantees for the Turkish population and closer links between Cyprus and Greece, Turkey and Britain. Whereas the Greek Cypriots in London refused to discuss self-government without future self-determination, the Turkish minister refused to discuss self-government unless the demand for self-determination were withdrawn.

Arab-Soviet Bloc Defeats France

Sept. 29—By one vote the General Assembly decided to investigate conditions in Algeria, over the protest of France that this was an internal matter. The Steering Committee's motion to bar debate on Algeria was lost, 28 to 27, with the Arab bloc, smaller nations and the Soviet bloc voting against the motion, and the other large powers, including Britain, France and the U. S. voting against it. The Arab nations declared France held Algeria only by force, whereas the French considered it an integral part of France.

Antoine Pinay, French foreign minister, said the vote was a violation of the charter, a piece of "international demagoguery." With Ambassador Herve Alphand and the other members of the French delegation he formally left the meeting. Pinay said "My government will consider null and void any recommendation the Assembly might make in this connection." Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. delegate, said a debate on Algeria would involve consideration of "fundamental changes in the constitution of France," and might become "a grave danger to the future of the U.N." The French cabinet Oct. 2 approved the withdrawal of the delegation. As the Soviet bloc voted against France, the cabinet postponed the projected visit of Premier Edgar Faure and M. Pinay to Moscow. France would not withdraw from the Security Council but would discontinue furnishing colonial information. France returned Nov. 25 when U.N. dropped the inquiry.

GENERAL

Sept. 2—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, met with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in New York, 10 years after Japan's surrender. Gen. MacArthur disclosed he had strongly opposed trying Shigemitsu and said Emperor Hirohito had offered to take full responsibility for all acts by Japanese military men and statesmen. The Soviet Union had included Shigemitsu on the list of war criminals and threatened to leave the trials if Shigemitsu were not included. The foreign minister was convicted of responsibility for the treatment of war prisoners and received a 7-yr. sentence, the lightest given to 25 main war criminals. Gen. MacArthur paroled Shigemitsu, who had served 2 yrs.

Sept. 3—A survey conducted by the Nat'l. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was made public showing that 11 of the 17 southern states where school segregation was required by law, some action had been taken to comply with the Supreme Court ruling of May 31, to go ahead

[illegible]

replaced the retiring Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, effective after Jan. 1.

Oct. 18—Individual incomes of Americans in 1954 ran at the approximate level of 1953. Average income last year of 50,000,000 men was \$3,200. For 28,000,000 women, the figure was about \$1,200.

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, 56, former prisoner-of-war in Korea, retired from the Army, effective Oct. 31, after serving 32 yrs. . . . Vice President Richard M. Nixon answered a Democratic charge that the Eisenhower administration favored big business, saying wage-earners had it better today than ever before and praised economic policies of the Administration as being progressive and humanitarian. He spoke at the annual dinner in New York of the New York group of the Investment Bankers Assn. of America. . . . FCC authorized the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. to begin work on the Air Force's \$2.4 billion aircraft warning system, Semi-Automatic Ground Environment System, SAGE. It would link all military warning systems. Project was to be completed in 10 yrs.

Farm Income Drops

Oct. 19—In the third quarter of 1955, farm income dipped sharply. The growing political issue, registered a 5% net drop, according to the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Farm income had dropped from \$10.8 billion in the second quarter to \$10.2 billion in the third quarter. Since the first quarter, the annual rate has declined over 11%. . . . National output in the U. S., for the third quarter of 1955, reached \$392 billion, a record, according to preliminary estimates by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Gross natl. figure was \$7.2 billion higher than the second quarter. Consumer spending was at the annual rate of \$256.5 billion, the highest in history.

Oct. 20—Administration plans for the Big Four foreign ministers conference in Geneva were given bi-partisan support by party leaders. Congressional group believed however, that the first item on the agenda, German unification and European security, would take up much of the time. . . . Government dropped its 10-count perjury charge against Henry Grunewald, key figure in tax investigation scandals in 1953. New evidence, undisclosed by the Government, made it "inadvisable to go to trial."

Oct. 21—Consumers' Price Index rose .3% to the highest in a yr. Sept. 15 figure reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 114.9. Rise was laid mainly to higher prices for food, housing and apparel. Bureau also reported the purchasing power of factory workers had reached a peak—spendable weekly income of a worker with 3 dependents reached \$71.55, and for a worker with no dependents \$64.23.

U. S. Population Rises

Oct. 23—Population of the U. S. rose to 162,409,000 between 1950 and 1954, an increase of 7%. Census Bureau reported 6 states did not share in the increase—Alabama, Maine, Vermont, Arkansas, West Virginia and Oklahoma. These states decreased in population, but increases ranged from 1.1% for Kentucky to 31% for Nevada. Alaska showed a 62% rise, leading all states and territories. Population, on the average, increased 1.6% a yr. during a 4-yr. period.

Point Four in U. S.

Oct. 24—To aid economically depressed areas in the U. S. President Eisenhower planned to ask Congress for a domestic version of the Point Four technical assistance aid program, to extend "good times" to every section.

Oct. 25—Air Force announced it would have a vertical-lifting, man-bearing plane resembling a flying saucer. It denied the existence of previously sighted saucers, saying they were illusions or ordinary phenomena. Jet-flying aircraft was said to be in the readiness stage at the Ryan Aeronautical Co. in Calif.

Oct. 29—President Eisenhower backed the farm program of Ezra Taft Benson, Secy. of Agriculture. President said he would not endorse a return to high fixed price supports on basic crops. . . . U. S. disclosed results of its first inventory of defense properties. Total was \$123.9 billion in goods and properties of the armed forces. Inventory did not include all subjects, including atomic energy figures and other assets.

FOREIGN

Oct. 1—Mohammed ben Moulay Arafat, Sultan of Morocco, left his throne after resigning in

September. He did not renounce his throne but delegated his powers to his cousin, Moulay Abdallah ben Moulay Abdel Hafid. By allowing the Sultan to name his own regent, a French plan to aid friendship between Morocco and the Paris govt., was temporarily upset. Regent, presumed unacceptable by the Nationalists, probably was the cause of tribesmen attacking French outposts near Fez. Attacks took place also in Casablanca and Marrakesh, and the department of Ocran suffered its first outbreak of violence since fighting began in French North Africa.

Premier Faure, before opening a lengthy debate saying a foreign drive was on against France, presumably against the French attitude in North Africa, dismissed 4 Gaullist aides. Premier said he was ready to fight for the Moroccan program, but some of his supporters believed France should come to terms with the Moroccan nationalists. Gaullists were told to resign if they did not agree with the Premier.

Reservists objecting to a transfer to North Africa mutinied in Paris and Rousen and were supported by about 1,500 civilians, many of them Communists. In Rouen, 50 members of the Republican Security Guard were wounded. Civilians protested the recall of reservists and the govt. policy in Algeria and Morocco.

Faure's program of reform and conciliation in Morocco was approved by the Natl. Assembly, 477 to 140. Premier overcame tactics by the Socialists, who sought to condemn his program. Usually in the Opposition, the Socialists later backed Faure. Terrorists killed 5 French soldiers and 8 civilians, Oct. 17, in Algeria. Faure received a vote of confidence, 308 to 254, Oct. 18, on his Algerian policy, when right wing deputies supported govt.

In Morocco, a 4-man regency council was named by Paris, Oct. 15, as a step toward settling the crisis. Major task of the council was to name a new premier. French troops were fired on Oct. 15, from the Spanish zone of Morocco, according to the French residency in French Morocco, calling untrue the Spanish claim of neutrality.

In Rabat, French Morocco, Fatmi ben Slimane, premier-designate asked if the throne council would interfere, before he went ahead with forming the country's first representative govt.

Thami el Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, joined the nationalist parties and groups demanding the return of former Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef. France was stunned by Glaoui's stand.

Sultan Mohammed ben Arafat abdicated the Moroccan throne, Oct. 30, and backed his exiled predecessor, Mohammed ben Youssef.

Yugoslav Economic Policy

Oct. 2—Yugoslavia announced an economic policy to increase the standard of living by cutting investments for heavy industries. Agriculture and consumer goods were stressed instead of heavy industry, as in the Soviet Union. Govt. also said production would raise the standard of living and permit higher wages. Industrialization also was said to be responsible for a number of other economic ills, particularly in the larger cities. Yugoslavia sought to have some taxes reduced, over-investment curtailed and stabilization of the market to distribute national income. Policy also called for the elimination of farm collectives. . . . Rumania dropped the principle of collective leadership of the Communist party by making Premier Georgehe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secy. of the party. Trying collective leadership for about 6 mos., Rumania dropped the Soviet-type plan, the 1st satellite to do so. Premier was replaced by Chive Stolca, a deputy.

Death of Greek Premier

Oct. 5—Death of Alexander Papagos, 71, premier of Greece, in Athens, resulted in the naming of Constantin Karamanlis, minister of communications and public works to succeed as premier. Karamanlis, 45, is a lawyer who carried out many construction projects in Athens. In outlining his policies, Karamanlis said he was determined to support the "just claims" of the Cypriotes. He also expressed indignation over the recent anti-Greek violence in Turkey, but he said existing alliances would be maintained. In addition he claimed measures would be taken to ease economic difficulties.

Oct. 7—With 2% of the vote for the election of a Brazilian pres. counted, the tally from the Oct. 3 elections gave Juscelino Kubitschek, Labor party, a substantial lead over Maj. Gen. Juarez Tavora. Kubitschek was termed the winner, Oct. 9.

Molotov Admits Error

Oct. 8.—Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov admitted he had erred when he said in February that only the foundations of socialism had been established in the Soviet Union. His view was said to be politically harmful and theoretically mistaken. Molotov had been criticized by the Communist party organ *Kommunist*. . . . Britain announced it had decided to cut its armed forces by 100,000 by March, 1958. Reduction, to begin in 1955, was to release more men for industry. Information came as Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden addressed a mass meeting at Bournemouth, Eng., following the Conservative party's annual conference. Britain's exports for the first 9 mos. of 1955, according to Sir Anthony, were £2.1 billion, an increase of 6% over a similar 1954 period. He said provisional figures for September trade showed a reduction in the gap between imports and exports had been reduced by £18,000,000, compared with August. Planning for reserve forces was to be revised and research for damage of an atomic attack was to be stepped up. Eden said there would be no changes in cabinet posts since economic and military planning would be a combined operation. . . .

Witnessed Hitler's Death

Adolf Hitler's personal pilot said he saw the dictator and his wife, Eva Braun, commit suicide in April, 1945. Pilot, Hans Baur, the first to say he was an eyewitness to Hitler's death, crossed the East German border after being imprisoned for years in Russia.

Heinz Linge, Hitler's valet, said Oct. 9, after his release Oct. 8, from a Russian prison, that he had helped to burn Hitler's body, after carrying it from the underground bunker where the dictator died. Eva Braun's corpse also had been burned. Linge said both were alone when they died, while Baur said he had seen the suicides.

Return of 750 prisoners of war aboard 2 trains by Russia, Oct. 9, marked an increase in the rate of return. Third train brought 30 former generals to the Lower Saxony frontier of Herleshausen. Thousands of persons lined the route of the trains in West Germany to welcome the seemingly dispirited men. Deputy Chancellor Franz Bluecher said the release by the Russians was an act of humanity and not political. Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin of Russia had promised in September to send over 9,000 Germans home by Oct. 20. Bluecher hoped a greater number would be released. . . . India disclosed a plan to reduce the 29 states to 16. All but 2 of the 14 language groups were to have their own states. Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister, said the plan might become law within a year. No further need was seen for the state lines, set up by British rule, for reasons of military strategy.

Aneurin Bevan Loses Contest

Oct. 11.—Aneurin Bevan, left-wing Laborite, suffered defeat in a party contest. Hugh Gaitskell, right-wing's candidate, won the key post of party treasurer, by a vote of 5,476,000 to 1,225,000 for Bevan. Some delegates to the Labor party's annual convention in Margate, Eng., believed Bevan's political career had ended. Two apparently pro-Soviet resolutions of the party also were defeated. One of the resolutions said Britain should take the responsibility for negotiations with Russia and Communist China for a general agreement and co-existence. Britain was asked to proceed on its own rather than to follow the U. S. Bevan retained some prestige when 6 of his associates were elected to the Natl. Executive Committee. . . .

An amendment to commit the Labor party to support Russia's policy on Germany at the scheduled Geneva conference was rejected by Britons refusing to support Moscow's ideas on German unity. Among resolutions approved were those asking the party to call on the govt. to resume normal trade relations with Russia and Communist China; a call for further talks on the abolition of the hydrogen bomb, for admission of Communist China to the U.N.; withdrawal of the Chinese Nationalists from Formosa, settlement between Israel and the Arab states and the reunification of Germany. A resolution called for British disapproval of South Africa's racial policy. Among resolutions defeated was one saying that war was incompatible with socialism and therefore the party would adhere to pacifism. Meeting ended Oct. 14, with little accomplished,

but agreement was reached on the necessity to reform the party.

Oct. 12.—West Germany's first report to NATO on its financial and economic ability to arm was rejected. NATO holding that West Germany's \$2.14 billion was inadequate.

Oct. 13.—Over 1,000,000 persons turned out in Leningrad, Russia, to welcome the first visit of a British naval squadron since shortly after a World War II. According to crewmen, the attitude of the Russians was most cordial. Six of the vessels dropped anchor in the Neva River, and sailors were given shore leave. Meanwhile a Soviet naval squadron visited Portsmouth, Eng., on a 5-day goodwill tour. . . . Hungary announced suspension of the 15-yr. prison term of Roman Catholic Archbishop Josef Groesz, sentenced in 1951. Release came after the Hungarian Bishops' conference asked for his release. Four other priests also were to be freed.

Colombo Nations Meet

Oct. 14.—Colombo plan nations, meeting in New Delhi, India, reported that one of Asia's greatest needs was skilled men and technicians able to pass on to others their knowledge. Report paid tribute to the U. S. in the field of technical assistance. Since its inception in 1950, the plan has done much to better training facilities for almost 3,000 students in Asian countries. Britain reported, Oct. 18, that it would more than double its aid in technical assistance to Colombo plan nations, agreeing to spend \$19,600,000.

Consultative Committee of the Colombo plan ended its meetings in Singapore, Oct. 21, after voting to continue the plan until 1961, in view of Asian problems. Committee said the level of food consumption was lower in South and Southeast Asia than before World War II, and below accepted standards of nutrition. Underemployment had been a major problem in many countries because of overpopulation. Famine and epidemics were other serious problems in areas of low living standards. . . . In West Germany, Otto Strasser, former political associate of Hitler, founded a new political party to press for a united, armed neutral Germany. Party was to participate in West German general elections, as the People's Movement for Unity and Freedom. . . . Provinces, tribal units and princedoms were merged in India into a single administrative unit with a population of 36,000,000 people. Merger eliminated semi-autonomous units of govt. and saved about \$60,000,000 by eliminating duplicate costs of administration.

Egypt to Build Dam

Oct. 17.—Cairo authorities said Egypt would prefer to have the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development and the U. S. aid instead of having the Soviet Union finance the construction of the Aswan High dam. Russia was said to have offered to build the dam on the Nile River and to supply over \$200,000,000 of the total \$600,000,000 necessary. Egypt would repay in cotton and rice, at 2% interest over a 30-yr. period. U. S., to combat Communist infiltration, offered Oct. 20 to negotiate on financing of the dam and also development of the Jordan river valley. . . .

After 2 yrs. in exile, the Kabaka of Buganda, one of the kings of Uganda's 4 provinces, returned to his homeland. He had been banished to England, after a dispute over his power. Uganda is a tiny British protectorate below the Belgian Congo and Kenya. Two persons died in demonstrations welcoming the king. Kabaka signed a treaty with the governor of Uganda, carrying the Africans closer to self-government, by giving 30 of 60 seats in the protectorate's legislative council. East African Federation of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika was indefinitely postponed.

Oct. 18.—Japan and Burma agreed in Rangoon on terms of reparations and economic agreements. Japan was to pay Burma \$20,000,000 in goods and services over a 10-yr. period, and was allowed to deal commercially with Burma.

Oct. 19.—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, visiting the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, signed a general amnesty for all prisoners in the Netherlands West Indies, on the second day of her scheduled 30-day stay. . . . Soviet Union was reported to be building a space ship, to cost an estimated \$20,000,000. It was believed that Russia had completed 2 of the 3 rockets to propel the ship. First Soviet satellite was said to weigh 75 to 100 tons and have a range of 1,000 mi.

Oct. 20.—Egypt and Syria signed a mutual defense treaty in Damascus. Both nations agreed

an attack against either would be regarded as an attack against both.

Saar Votes Against France

Oct. 23—The voters of the Saar rejected the statute of Europeanization agreed on after long negotiations between France and West Germany by a decisive vote of 422,434 against 201,973. The defeat expressed the strong feelings of the 3 pro-German parties, which had been repressed until the plebiscite and the leadership of the Heimattbund. The premier, Johannes Hoffman, closely associated with French policies, resigned, effective when a new parliament was elected. The proposed statute had been accepted by Chancellor Adenauer and the Christian Democrats of West Germany in a compromise with France over German sovereignty and security. Paris regarded the vote as a blow to French diplomatic prestige, and M. Francois-Poncet criticized the "shameless exploitation of national sentiment" by the extremist, Heinrich Schneider, former Nazi official, who was expected to lead a new campaign for self-determination and cutting off of all ties with France. France continues in control of economic and foreign policies of the Saar until a new plan is put into effect.

Vietnam Elects Diem President

Oct. 26—Ngo Dinh Diem was sworn in as president of Vietnam (South) following his smashing victory Oct. 23, when 95% of the voters favored him over the self-exiled ruler, Bao Dai, who lives on the French Riviera. The country was proclaimed a republic. In Saigon Cholon there were 150,000 more votes than registered voters, but the authorities explained that people from the provinces also voted there. Diem has had both moral and financial support from the United States, whereas a large French group that supported Bao Dai opposed him. In June, 1954, Bao Dai had appointed him premier, and later dismissed him, but he refused to go. The U. S. looked on Diem as the strongest anti-Communist leader in Vietnam. Both Britain and the U. S. recognized the republic.

Britain increased the purchase or sales tax 20% and raised the tax on business profits. House of Commons also planned an increase in postal rates and in charges for telephone services. Steps were reported necessary to fight inflation. In Vienna the parliament adopted a constitutional law, pledging the Austrian Federal Republic to remain forever a neutral state. Representatives of the Austrian peoples' party, the Socialist party and the four Communist members, voted approval.

Big Four Meet

Oct. 27—Big Four foreign ministers' conference began in Geneva. *Consult article on pages 46-48.*

Oct. 28—U. S. permitted travel by Americans to the Soviet Union and all but 2 of the East European satellites. Countries with which the U. S. maintained diplomatic relations were Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary. In a memorandum from Britain, France and the U. S., the Russians were asked to end the Communist party's monopoly on communications to the Soviet people. Dulles said the U. S. would simplify export regulation as applied to the Soviet bloc. The 3 western powers asked for the elimination of censorship, opening of information centers among the 4 powers, discontinuation of jamming of broadcasts by Russia, increasing private tourist trade by establishing a reasonable rate of currency exchange, and other means to exchange ideas between the East and West.

UNITED NATIONS

Oct. 2—Egypt and Israel withdrew their armed forces from the El Auja demilitarized zone on the Sinai Peninsula frontier. Military observers of the U.N. supervised the withdrawal. Gen. E. L. M. Burns persuaded both nations to withdraw, preparatory to a proposal by the Mixed Armistice Commission which he heads, to define and possibly revise the agreement for guarding the commission's hq.

Oct. 6—Britain, France, Canada, Soviet Union and the U. S. headed a board of 16 nations assigned to draft a charter for an atoms-for-peace program. First 5 were to head a board of governors, by reason of their prominence in the atomic field. Five of the other nations were to be Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and South Africa—the principal producers of uranium, thorium and other source materials. Six remaining members were to be elected from

countries not possessing fissionable materials. After the first year all members of the board were to be elected annually, but the Big Four and Canada were expected to be permanent members.

Oct. 7—Jose Maza, pres. of the General Assembly, said the cold war may be drawing to a close, or at least becoming less grave. He said it was important to better creative and constructive co-existence.

South Africa Condemned

Oct. 12—General Assembly condemned South Africa's plans for racial segregation. Despite a change in govt., Special U.N. Commission on Racial Relations reported that the segregation issue (Apartheid) still was prominent in South Africa. Commission believed greater contacts between whites and colored would aid in settlement of issue. South Africa, protesting a discussion dealing with race segregation, in a committee of the General Assembly, walked out Oct. 24. Delegation reserved the right to return and take part in any voting on racial segregation.

Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold was criticized for an attempt to intervene in the draft covenant on Human Rights concerning the self-determination of peoples. He had tried to have the self-determination issue referred to a temporary committee, calling a "right" what the colonial nations called a "principle."

Oct. 13—Soviet Union opposed the Republic of the Philippines for a seat on the Security Council, saying the seat belonged to the nations of Eastern Europe. U. S. backed the Asian republic against Yugoslavia. A deadlock in the General Assembly over the 2 nations resulted in Cuba and Australia being chosen to contest for the seat.

Arms Discussion Shifted

Oct. 21—Disarmament Commission left the discussion of arms limitation to the Big Four ministers meeting in Geneva. A Soviet proposal to discuss the issue was voted down. Nine nations called the Russian proposal an attempt to sabotage the Geneva conference.

Oct. 27—Despite rejection of 3 Russian amendments, the Soviet Union endorsed a resolution for the establishment of an international atoms-for-peace program. Vote was 53 to 0, with 6 abstentions in the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly. Because Israel was one of the sponsors of the resolution, 6 Arab nations abstained.

Oct. 31—Soviet Union accepted under protest a 2% increase in its share of the U.N. budget. Present Soviet budget is 15.08%, second only to that of the U. S. Russia also voted for a new scale of assessments, approved by the Budgetary committee, 48 to 1. Quota of the U. S., which pays 1/3 of the budget, was unchanged. Cost of U.N. operations for 1956 was expected to be about \$40,000,000. Dues were raised for the first time in U.N. history.

GENERAL

Oct. 4—The sun's light was used to power a rural telephone circuit near Americus, Ga. Solar rays were trapped to replace the usual battery power. The rays were harnessed for the first telephone call of the kind by the Bell Telephone Co. . . . Brooklyn Dodgers won the World Series. It was the first time the National League team won, defeating the New York Yankees of the American League, 4 games to 3. . . . New York State announced that automobile liability insurance coverage would be used to indemnify owners of insured cars for personal injuries caused by uninsured drivers. New coverage was to be added free to existing policies, but a premium of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 was to be charged when policies were renewed.

Vest Pocket Submarine

Oct. 6—A 20-ton vest pocket submarine, the X-1, was tested in Long Island Sound, off Deer Park, N. Y. The 50-ft. long, 5-man submarine was built by the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. at Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. Craft was designed for use in testing harbor defenses and for close-in attacks. . . . Paul A. Pfeffer, 23, went on trial in Queens County Court, New York City, charged with first-degree murder in the fatal beating of a handyman on Apr. 19. An earlier conviction of Pfeffer on a murder charge on Apr. 23, 1953, was set aside when John Roche, a convicted murderer, confessed to the crime.

Oct. 7—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1952, criticized the Republican administration's "failures" in farm

policy. Instead of eliminating surpluses, the Republican policy of flexible price supports was eliminating farmers, according to Stevenson, who spoke at the Wisconsin State Democratic Convention for 1955, held in Green Bay, Wis. Problems of taxation, conservation, foreign relations and civil liberties also were discussed. While Stevenson gave no indication that he would run for the 1956 Presidential nomination, his speech was considered pointing that way.

Oct. 10—Governor Geo. N. Craig of Indiana invoked martial law in 3 eastern parts of the state affected by a labor dispute involving the Perfect Circle Corp. Industry's New Castle foundry, scene of a bloody riot Oct. 5, was allowed to reopen by the governor. He said the United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing strikers, could station 5 pickets at each entrance of the company's 4 plants. During the riots, 8 persons were injured by gunfire.

Airways Order Jets

Oct. 13—Pan American World Airways said it had ordered 45 jet-propelled airliners, costing \$269,000,000. Boeing was to provide 20 707 Stratoliners and Douglas 25 DC-8's. All the 575-m.p.h. planes were 4-engine and were capable of cutting flying time in half between major cities. The 100-passenger airliners were scheduled to go into service by the end of 1958.

United Air Lines, Oct. 25, ordered 30 Douglas

jet planes costing \$175,000,000. Plane contract was the largest cash commitment in the history of a single airplane contract. United planned to put the craft in service by November, 1959. National Airlines made a commitment to buy 6 DC-8's.

Oct. 14—Services in the Roman Catholic Mission of St. Cecilia near New Orleans, La., were suspended because parishioners refused to allow a Negro priest to say mass. The Vatican commended the Archbishop of New Orleans for condemning discrimination. Archbishop suspended services in the church of Jesuit Bend, where the incident occurred.

Oct. 16—Boeing 707 jet airliner flew 2,340 mi. from Seattle to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland in 3 hrs. and 58 min., averaging 592 mph.

Oct. 17—Supreme Court ordered John D. Provo, a former Army sergeant, freed of treason charges, affirming a lower court opinion and making it unnecessary for Provo to again stand trial. The govt. was accused of having erred in not granting a speedy trial.

Oct. 18—The Atomic Energy Commission and the University of California jointly announced the discovery of a new atomic particle, the anti-proton, which may inaugurate a new era of nuclear research. The anti-proton, or negative proton, was described as "a nuclear ghost which has haunted the world's physicists for a generation." It is not a part of the atomic nucleus, which consists of only protons and neutrons, but

American Legion Convention Rejects Own Report Clearing UNESCO

The 37th national convention of the American Legion in Miami Oct. 10-13, 1955, elected J. Addington Wagner, 41, a Battle Creek, Mich., lawyer, national commander to succeed Seaborn P. Collins of Las Cruces, N. M. Wagner served as a naval officer in World War II and was wounded at Okinawa. He has been natl. vice commander and ch. of the Americanism Committee. Present were 3,164 delegates. They proposed 651 resolutions and adopted 377.

The principal debate centered on the Legion's investigation of UNESCO, described below. The convention voted birthday greetings to President Eisenhower, "our No. 1 Legionnaire"; opposed continued economic aid to India because India "actually is giving material aid to Communist Russia"; condemned Communist China for barbaric treatment of American prisoners and asked that it be denied a seat in the U. N.; endorsed the Bricker amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the Executive; opposed U. S. participation in world government projects; asked U. S. withdrawal from the Korean Armistice Comm. It defeated a demand that Congress give \$100 a mo. to every living World War I veteran over 60, of whom there are 3,154,000.

Continued attacks in Legion meetings against UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Org.) over several years led the Legion to appoint a committee to investigate charges that UNESCO was (1) atheistic, (2) communistic or subversive, (3) favorable and tending toward world government. The committee was composed of Jacob Ark, New York, past dept. commander; Paul M. Herbert, Ohio, past dept. commander; Rev. Gordon L. Kidd, New York, past dept. chaplain; Wm. G. McKinley, New Jersey, natl. executive committee; Mrs. Harold S. Burdett, New York, past natl. president, American Legion Auxiliary and Ray Murphy, Iowa, past natl. commander.

The committee worked 18 mos. and early in September, 1955, presented a report completely exonerating UNESCO and asserting that all charges rested on misinformation and misinterpretation. It said that accusations made in Los Angeles in 1951 had been found baseless by the Los Angeles Board of Education and by the New York Board, that allegations had been circulated by pressure groups and individuals whose aim was to discredit the

U. N. The committee was disturbed "by an intolerance and implacability of attitude." It warned against name-calling because honest men differed with one another. It told the Legion that communism remains a deadly danger as an idea, but it "must be met with an idea of greater validity, the idea of the free man deriving his individual rights from God." The convention rejected the report.

A joint committee of the Americanism and Foreign Relations committees heard opinions on resolutions dealing with UNESCO, and decided that the members and/or the staff of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO had been out of bounds in its activities within the U. S., and urged that the commission be abolished. The commission is not UNESCO, but a lay commission created by Congress to advise the government on its UNESCO participation. The joint committee urged a Congressional investigation to determine if UNESCO is staying within the bounds outlined at the time the U. S. joined that agency. It further urged that if Congress should find UNESCO had overstepped the bounds, Congress should seek corrective action. The joint committee reaffirmed the previous Legion position of opposition to any UNESCO interference in U. S. schools or "world-government propagandizing" in the U. S. UNESCO was described as disseminating "subversive educational materials."

On Oct. 13 a resolution asking Congress to withdraw from the U. N. because it was "an infamous organization, evil from the start," was voted down overwhelmingly after a disabled veteran had declared "the only hope for a peaceful world rests with the United Nations."

Secy. of State Dulles told the Convention Oct. 10 that Soviet Communist doctrine used retreats and zigzags as tactics of conquest, so that no one could tell whether the new Soviet attitude marked a genuine change of purpose or a maneuver. "We have to have plans that fit either contingency." The U. S. could not rebuff a change for which the world longs, but must not expose itself to what could be a mortal danger. George Meany, pres., AFL, said his organization had flatly refused to exchange delegations with Communist countries. He saw no concessions of any consequence by the Russians.

is created after some event such as a high energy collision of nuclear particles. It had been generally accepted by theoretical physicists but had been questioned by experimental workers. . . . A visit to the New York Stock Exchange by 7 Soviet newspapermen was arranged by the State Dept. at the request of Moscow. Group said it wanted to see the "best of things" in American life. Keith Funston, pres. of the exchange, explained the workings of capitalist finance.

Oct. 20—In New York City, the Transit Authority told the Board of Estimate that it withdrew its request to replace the Times Square-Grand Central subway shuttle by a \$5,000,000 moving platform. The moving shuttle for passengers had been called experimental and too expensive. . . . Southern Governors Council, meeting in Point Clear, Ala., elected Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tenn. as ch. for the coming year. Clement succeeded Gov. Lawrence Wetherby, Kentucky. Proposal that the Southern Regional Educational Board arrange a regional meeting on the development of industry through nuclear energy was adopted. Conference also urged a limit to Japanese textile imports. If President Eisenhower did not run for re-election, the 14 Democratic governors, of 16 attending, said there would be no bolting of the party.

Oct. 22—Middle-income housing development, financed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, was dedicated. First group of 1,688 families to occupy the project moved into the 4 buildings on the lower East Side of Manhattan, Oct. 24. Full occupancy was scheduled for January, 1956.

Automation Defended

Oct. 25—Marshall G. Munce, representing the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, told a subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), that demanding wage earners deprived the nation from realizing the gains in productive efficiency that automation makes possible. Subcommittee was studying the impact of the control of manufacturing processes by machines. Munce said reductions in prices would be impossible through automation if union leaders kept demanding higher wages. Ralph J. Cordiner, pres., General Electric Co., said automation would have a stabilizing and stimulating effect on the economy.

Oct. 26—St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd., and Abitibi Paper & Power Co., both of Canada, raised newsprint \$5 a ton, making the price \$127 a ton in Toronto and \$131 delivered in New York. They were soon followed by other manufacturers. Crans-ton Williams, gen. mgr., American Newspaper Publishers Assn., described the rise as unnecessary, in view of the high earnings of producers and increasing costs of newspapers. Between them the two corporations serve 400 newspapers in the United States. The price of newsprint has doubled within 10 years. . . . Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., and Alexander Smith, Inc., announced consolidation under new name of Masco Industries, Inc., with hq in Amsterdam, N. Y. Smith closed its Yonkers plant in June, 1954 and developed its principal plant in Greenville, Miss. The two firms had total sales of \$94,000,000 in the last year, compared with \$68,000,000 for Bigelow-Sanford and \$62,000,000 for Jas. Lees & Sons.

Wm. Woodward, Jr., Killed

Oct. 30—William Woodward, Jr., 35, was fatally shot near dawn in his Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., home by his wife Ann, who said she had mistaken him for a prowler. Attempts to break into the house had occurred a short time previously. Woodward, killed by a shotgun blast at the door of his bedroom, was the owner of the racehorse Nashua, in Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Nov. 25, a Nassau County grand jury found no evidence of willful crime in the shooting. The finding ended the questioning of the victim's wife. There was no formal charge against Mrs. Woodward.

Disasters

Crash of a Fawcett Airline DC-4 in the Andes Mts. near Lima, Peru, Oct. 2, killed 19 and injured 16. . . . United Air Lines plane crashed into a mountain near Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 6, killing all 68 persons aboard the DC-4. It was the worst commercial airline disaster in the U. S. . . . A crude bomb exploded in the Paramount Theater, New York City, Oct. 9. No one was injured, but the bomb was the 24th to be placed in the city during the last 15 yrs. Moviegoers paid no atten-

tion to a muffled explosion, watching an action-packed film. . . . Large areas of the state of Punjab, India, were desolated by heavy floods, Oct. 9, after heavy rains killed 175 persons, around 8,000 cattle and ruined crops. Meanwhile, Pakistan also was hit by heavy floods. Toll in both countries reached 1,700, Oct. 13. . . . East coast of U. S. was lashed from Maine to Cape Hatteras by a gale, Oct. 14. Flood damage in upstate New York and Connecticut rivaled that of Hurricane Diane. Rail and road travel were disrupted, and 48 towns in Connecticut were hit. Deaths totaled 42 by Oct. 17. President told the governors of the New England states he would suggest, at the next session of Congress, some form of disaster insurance to be set up by the Federal government.

November—1955

WASHINGTON

Nov. 1—The Federal Reserve Board reported consumer credit in September, 1955, reached \$34,293,000,000, or \$5,437,000,000 higher than a year ago. Installment credit increased \$544,000,000, automobile credit \$382,000,000, modernization loans \$22,000,000. Non-installment credit, chiefly charge accounts, rose by \$113,000,000. There were some signs of slowing up, but not enough to warrant easing of credit.

Nov. 1—Secy. of State Dulles conferred with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, at El Prado palace in Madrid on "the principal problems that affect the security and peace of the free nations," and reported "mutual understanding."

Nov. 7—Dept. of Defense delegated to the Army the task of purchasing thousands of items used by the Armed Services, in an effort to eliminate duplication of procurement.

Army Uses Automation

Nov. 8—Army authorities reported they would try automation, by using punch-card machines, to aid in assigning replacements to overseas duty. The system will eliminate the necessity for soldiers bound for Europe to stop for processing and assignment at replacement centers.

Nov. 10—The Government's controversial security and loyalty programs, a study of which was voted by Congress, to be investigated by a 12-member, bipartisan panel. Public representatives were to have an equal status with members chosen from Government branches.

Nov. 13—Production and services increased in the third quarter of 1955. Gross national product was at the annual rate of \$391.5 billion in the 3-mo. period ending Sept. 30. Expenditures for durable goods totalled \$37 billion, for non-durable items \$127 billion.

Nov. 17—Federal Reserve Board approved an increase in the discount rate at 6 of the Federal Reserve Banks from 2½ to 2½½. Action was expected to follow in the 6 other banks. It was the fourth increase in 1955 in the interest rate. Move was to tighten credit and prevent inflation in a "runaway economy." Increase was approved effective Nov. 18, for Federal Reserve Banks in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta and San Francisco.

After a conference with President Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa., Rowland R. Hughes, Dir. of the Budget, said the Administration hoped to balance the budget in both the 1956 fiscal year and the next. Hughes refused to say if a balanced budget could be accompanied by a tax reduction. Budget for the 1956 fiscal year was approximately \$6 billion. Balanced budget would be made possible by economies in many executive departments and not by cutting military expenditures.

Continue Fight for Peace

Nov. 18—Secy. of State Dulles gave a report on the Geneva meeting to the President, recuperating in Gettysburg, Penn. Secy. Dulles refused to comment on his talk with President Eisenhower. Washington authorities believed the conference was not wholly a failure since it had disclosed the rigidity of the Soviet diplomatic line and the limitations of Soviet foreign policy.

President Eisenhower pledged to continue the fight to establish a "just and durable peace," despite the failure of the Geneva conference. Secy. Dulles, who read the President's speech over a nation-wide radio and television broadcast, was optimistic over conference results, as was the President. Secy. Dulles did not believe the conference failure increased the threat of war and

did not expect the Soviet tension to revert to the tactics of the cold war.

New Ruling on Segregation

Nov. 25—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that segregation of races on interstate trains and buses and in waiting rooms of stations is unlawful. It said: "The disadvantage to a traveler who is assigned accommodations or facilities so designated as to imply his inherent inferiority solely because of his race must be regarded under present conditions as unreasonable. He is entitled to be free of annoyances which almost inevitably accompany segregation, even though the rail carriers sincerely try to provide both races with equally convenient and comfortable cars and waiting rooms." The ICC returned its findings in two separate cases. One was initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against 13 railroads, operating principally in the South. The other was brought by Sarah Keys, New York City beautician. She charged that while serving as a Wac in 1952, she was refused further transportation by the Carolina Coach Company of Raleigh, N. C., when she refused a driver's demand that she move to the back of the bus. The ruling was to go into effect Jan. 10, 1956.

Conference on Education

Nov. 28—Addresses by President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon opened the White House Conference on Education. The President's talk was prepared at his Gettysburg farm and shown on film; the Vice President delivered his in person. The President said that in spite of the increase in population of 26,000,000 in 10 years school-rooms and qualified teachers had not increased in proportion. He said:

"If we depend too much on outside help, too much on the Federal Government, we will lose independence and initiative. But if the Federal Government doesn't step in with leadership and with providing credit and money where necessary, there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas. And this cannot be allowed."

"So this is a problem again where the private citizen, the locality, the state and the Federal Government all have a function to perform; all have a responsibility to meet—always in conformity with those two basic truths that education must be free and it must be good."

He added that education should not be controlled by any central authority. Vice President Nixon said: "I think we should recognize that some additional Federal activity and responsibility is inevitable and necessary in the field of education." He also warned against any kind of Federal program for the schools that would discourage or reduce the local or state contribution. He described as "nothing short of a national disgrace," the situation of "the most scandalously underpaid group of workers in the country—

the nation's teachers. If this inequity is not corrected it could lead to national disaster."

Over 2,000 delegates and observers took part in 180 panel group discussions of the educational situation, at which major topics were financing new schools, increasing the number of teachers, and improving the quality of instruction.

FOREIGN

Nov. 1—Premier Moshe Sharett of Israel left Geneva for home after interviewing the foreign ministers of the Big Four on the threat of war in the Middle East. He protested to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov against the sale of arms to Egypt and warned that it might start a war there. His request to Secy. of State Dulles for arms to offset Soviet aid to Egypt was reported to have been ineffectual, but Israel planned to submit a list of needed arms to the United States. Foreign Secy. Macmillan of Britain was quoted as saying that heavy reinforcement of Israel would send other Arab states to the Soviet Union for arms.

Nov. 2—The Argentine provisional government of Maj. Gen. Lonardi announced that it had taken over temporarily the newspapers La Prensa and El Lider, which had been published by the General Confederation of Labor following their seizure by former President Peron. The Confederation had ordered a strike and withdrawn its order just before the government took the papers.

Nov. 3—In France, Premier Edgar Faure, with the support of 80 Communist votes, won a vote of confidence 311 to 211 in the Natl. Assembly. Vote insured a December election instead of a postponement to June, 1956. . . . In the El Auja demilitarized zone in Israel, Israelis reportedly killed 50 Egyptians and took 40 prisoners during intermittent fighting during the night. Egyptians killed an estimated 200 Israelis. Battling was for a strategic post in the demilitarized zone, which each nation asserted was in its zone. U.N. observers were kept from the area.

Ethiopians Win Right to Vote

Nov. 4—A new constitution for Ethiopia was promulgated by Emperor Haile Sellassie. It granted the people the right to vote for the first time and gave a liberal bill of rights. Universal vote was to elect a lower house of parliament. One of the most restricting sections of law in an absolute monarchy was voluntarily imposed on the Emperor, but he retains the right to dissolve parliament. While freedom of religion was established, the bill defines the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, founded in the 4th century, as the established religion.

Youssef Sultan of Morocco

Nov. 5—France formally recognized Mohammed ben Youssef as the Sultan of Morocco. His

Princess Margaret Puts Duty to Throne Above Love, Ends Romance

Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, announced Nov. 1 that she would not marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend, RAF, air attaché in Brussels. Her statement:

I would like it to be known that I have decided not to marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend.

I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my rights of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marriage. But, mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marriage is indissoluble and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before any others.

I have reached this decision entirely alone, and in doing so I have been strengthened by the unflinching support and devotion of Group Captain Townsend.

I am deeply grateful for the concern of all those who have constantly prayed for my happiness.

The romance between the Princess and the Captain flowered in spite of his "exile" to Brussels for 2 years. He had been named equerry by King George VI in 1944 when Margaret was a girl of 14. He was the son of a lieutenant colonel and

had won the Distinguished Flying Cross twice and the Distinguished Service Order. After the Princess passed her 25th birthday Capt. Townsend returned to England and for several weeks the two were together frequently. The decision of the Princess was believed based on the refusal of the Church of England, of which the Queen is the head, to sanction the remarriage of a divorced person who has a former spouse living. Capt. Townsend was the injured party in this divorce action and his former wife has remarried.

The decision was recommended by the Times of London and other conservative organs as conserving the dignity of the throne, but sharply attacked by other newspapers, led by Lord Beaverbrook's papers and the Manchester Guardian. The Sunday Express called Princess Margaret a victim of "brainwashing" and asked for the resignation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It pointed to the inconsistency of the attitude of the Church of England, which permitted a divorced man (the present prime minister) to appoint prelates and denied comparable freedom to the Princess.

triumphant return to Rabat took place Nov. 16, when the pro-Nationalist ruler said he would work for independence. On Nov. 19, in Rabat, enemies of the Sultan caused disturbances that killed a caliph and 3 others at the entrance to the Sultan's palace. Five persons were injured. In a village near Meknes, 4 persons were killed and 26 wounded. On Nov. 20, 14 were killed. . . .

Russians Count Their Gains

Nov. 6—With revolutionary fervor Lazar M. Kaganovich, first deputy premier of the Soviet Union, outlined the aims of the Communist govt. on the 38th anniversary of the bolshevist coup. He cited diplomatic and industrial accomplishments and said the United States had between 3,500,000 and 5,000,000 unemployed and 13,000,000 working part-time. On the other hand the Soviet grain harvest reached 2,100,000 tons more than in 1954, the sown area had increased 27% and real wages 48% since 1950. He said the Soviet Union occupied second place to the U. S. in total volume of industrial production, but "we shall catch up with them and outstrip them economically." He cited the efforts of the Soviet Union to relieve international tension, mentioned its proposals for disarmament and the friendly relations fostered by visits of numerous heads of state to Moscow, the Austrian State treaty, the treaty with East Germany, and establishment of relations with West Germany; the withdrawal of troops from Port Arthur and Porkkala and the hopes placed on the visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev to India, Burma and Afghanistan. He said: "Every possibility exists for the cessation of the cold war and the establishment of lasting, firm and peaceful relations. Revolutionary ideas know no frontiers. The travel throughout the world without visas or fingerprints. If the 19th century was a century of capitalism, the 20th century is a century of the triumph of socialism and communism." All the important leaders of the Soviet govt. were present.

Brazilian Political Crisis

Nov. 8—Joao Café Filho, president of Brazil since the suicide of President Getulio Vargas in August, 1954, took a leave of absence in order to enter a medical clinic after a slight heart attack and turned over the duties of his office to Carlos Chachira Luz, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. When Luz a few days later ran counter to the wishes of the minister of war, Lt. Gen. Henrique Teixeira Lott, the latter resigned and demanded action from Congress on the army's prerogatives. Congress deposed Luz and named Nereu Ramos, speaker of the Senate, acting president. In Brazil the action of the army was described as an anticoup, presumably intended to checkmate a developing coup led by the Café faction, the object of which was to impede the inauguration Jan. 31 of the leftist president-elect and vice president-elect, Juscelino Kubitschek and Joao Goulart.

Café returned from the clinic Nov. 20 and attempted to resume his duties as president, but was deterred by the army. On Nov. 24 he started action in the Supreme Court to have his legal powers confirmed. To forestall this the Congress voted a state of siege, a modified form of martial law, during which no changes in government can be made. A press censorship was established. While the action of Gen. Lott was considered upholding the honor of the army, it disturbed conservatives because it supported the plans of the leftists. Kubitschek was elected with only 300,000 plurality in a vote of 9,000,000. Since he was supported by 500,000 Communist party votes, his indebtedness is patent. Goulart represents the Labor party, which also is strongly nationalist. The Communist line is to attack the so-called North American "imperialists," meaning the United States.

Magsaysay Is Victor

Nov. 9—President Ramon Magsaysay's Nationalist party won a decisive victory in off-year elections, controlling many of the governorships and a handy majority of senate seats. The President's personal popularity affected the result favorably. Sen. Claro M. Recto, who attacked Magsaysay's policy of friendliness with the United States, showed losses from former vote totals.

Nov. 9—In Paris, Andre Dubois, prefect of police in Paris, was named French Resident General in Morocco, replacing Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour, who resigned. Appointment of Dubois was expected to renew negotiations on a more cooperative basis.

Nov. 10—The first native government of the Sudan fell when Premier Sayed Ismail el Azhari lost a vote of confidence over the budget and quit with his cabinet. The premier pointed out that the last British troops had left that day and the Egyptian troops the day before. Five days later the parliament reelected him premier.

New German Army Set Up

Nov. 12—The first 101 members of a new West German army received their certificates of appointment from Defense Secy. Theodor Blank in a ceremony held in a Bonn garage. . . . Nikita S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Communist party, declared Russia had developed a new twin-jet medium bomber with a range of over 3,000 miles. Bomber is the prototype of a jet passenger plane. He believed that Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and himself would use the jet passenger airliner to fly to London next spring. The announcement was made at a reception for Premier Einar Gerhardsen of Norway at the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow.

Nov. 13—Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, provisional pres. of Argentina, was deposed by a revolution that installed Maj. Gen. Pedro Aramburu. See article, page 50.

Nov. 15—Poland disclosed a trade agreement with Yugoslavia to increase trade between the nations by 100% in 1956. Value of projected trade was put at \$281,000,000.

Tunisia Toward Independence

Nov. 16—Tunisia negotiated with France conventions for internal autonomy, the first step toward independence. On Nov. 19, Tunisia's Neo-Destour party, moderately nationalist, unanimously elected Habib Bourguiba pres. of Tunisia for the next 2 yrs. By electing Bourguiba, the party supported a policy for the gradual move toward independence.

Nov. 16—Egypt extended its blockade of Israel to within a mile and a half of the Israeli port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba, cutting off all shipping to and from the East. . . . 46 Austrians returned to Vienna from up to 10 years' imprisonment in the Soviet Union. Among them was Alfred Sokolovsky, former Soviet liaison officer for the Vienna city administration, who was arrested by the Soviets last January.

Nov. 17—For the first half of 1955, West Germany reached the highest level of production ever attained in Germany, according to a report by the Orgn. for European Economic Cooperation. . . . Czechoslovakia reported industrial production had more than doubled since World War II. . . . Premier Hussein Ala of Iran was wounded by an assassin in Tehran. The assailant believed Islamic rules were not being properly obeyed.

India Welcomes Russian Leaders

Nov. 18—A warm welcome was given to Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, USSR, and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Communist party chief, when they arrived by air in New Delhi, India. The visitors and their aides were greeted by hundreds of thousands of Indians, many of whom waved Russian flags.

Bulganin said Nov. 20, that Russia and the Western nations would find a solution to problems confronting them. He said the Soviet Union did not look forward to a return of the "cold war." Speaking at a banquet in New Delhi, the Soviet leader maintained his country would seek prohibition of atomic weapons, European collective security and the extension of contacts between governments. In India's parliament, Nov. 21, the Soviet leaders criticized the West for trying to create "war hysteria," forgetting the spirit of Geneva.

Baghdad Defense Alliance

Nov. 21—The first meeting of the 5-nation Baghdad defense alliance, called to plan mutual defense against Communist aggression, opened with an Iraq pledge to aid any Arab state threatened by Israel. Premier Nuri Said brought the Arab-Israeli feud into the meeting in his speech of welcome to British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and the premiers of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan.

Launched originally by Turkey and Iraq, the defense chain along the Soviet Union's South Treaty Organization through the membership of Britain and Turkey in that Western line-up, and with Southeast Asia's Manila Pact (SEATO) via Pakistan and Britain. It was to be called Middle East Treaty Organization (METO).

The Pact nations expected to pattern the Baghdad organization on NATO and SEATO, including (1) A permanent council in Baghdad, probably consisting of the four nations' ambassadors to Iraq; (2) A military committee of the chiefs of staffs of the five countries; (3) An economic committee of representatives from each government, probably the economic counselors of their Baghdad embassies.

Delegates said a parent council of the Baghdad Pact also would be established, made up of the five foreign ministers. Their intentions are to work in full partnership and with a united purpose for peace and security in the Middle East, to defend their territories against aggression or subversion, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the peoples in that region. A meeting was scheduled for April, 1956, in Tehran.

The United States, for the time being, will confine its liaison to military and political aspects, possibly offering free aid in arms and other military equipment. One result of the Baghdad meeting is expected to be expansion of the British Middle East Development Division, now based on Cyprus.

The Soviet Union Nov. 26 notified Iran that by joining the Baghdad group it violated a section of the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921, in which Iran and the Soviet Union agreed to join no alliances or agreements directed against each other. The Soviet Union said this "contradicted good neighborly relations."

Rioting in Bombay

Nov. 21—About 300,000 textile workers demonstrating in Bombay, India, were fired upon by police, who killed 14 and wounded 300. Communist and other leftist trade unions touched off the riots in protest against a decision of the ruling Congress Party that Bombay City should become a federal unit. The Maharashtrians, Mahrattispeaking people who are to have their own state under a lingual redistribution plan, insisted Bombay should be their capital. They called a one-day strike led by a communist mill worker, S. A. Dange. Crowds tried to fight their way into the Legislature where the issue of Bombay City becoming a federal state was debated. The police fired and routed them.

Nov. 22—Six men were executed and 22 were given life imprisonment in Georgia, USSR, for conspiring to conceal the activities of Lavrenti P. Beria, late minister of internal affairs. It was the second group to be executed in connection with Beria's so-called treason. Latest executions were believed to be a continuation of the campaign by the Georgian govt. to eliminate the influence of Beria and his associates. The Georgian security officials were executed for reportedly conducting a "terroristic annihilation of honest Soviet citizens."

Russian Hydrogen Blast

Nov. 23—AEC announced the Soviet Union re-

cently had detonated the largest nuclear device of its current test series. In the megaton range, indicating a power potential equal to millions of tons of TNT, the blast probably was a hydrogen bomb test. Moscow confirmed the H-bomb explosion Nov. 26 and said the bomb was detonated at great height. It was called Russia's most powerful weapon, based on Russian scientific advances.

Nov. 26—Rising violence in Cyprus culminated in grenade being hurled into a hotel ballroom, despite new powers assumed by the govt. to control riotous actions. Possession of explosives was punishable by death, but the grenade thrower was not apprehended.

France Dissolves Assembly

Nov. 30—After a vote of no confidence had been registered in the French Assembly against Premier Edgar Faure, President Rene Coty of France and a majority of the cabinet voted a decree dissolving the Assembly and calling a national election, probably Jan. 8. The decision signified a defeat of the forces led by M. Mendes-France, former premier.

UNITED NATIONS

Nov. 7—The Political Committee of the General Assembly voted unanimously, 59 to 0, to establish an international group to study the effects of atomic radiation on man's health and environment. The revised resolution, sponsored by the U. S., Britain and 6 other nations, was approved by the Assembly, which rejected Russian changes. An amendment supported by 20 Latin American countries added 4 more nations to the committee to make the scientific study. Britain and the U. S. joined 11 other nations in abstaining from the vote on the amendment, which 48 other countries approved.

South Africa Closes U. N. Office

Nov. 9—South Africa quit the General Assembly's 10th session, after a committee of the Assembly voted 37 to 7 to continue an inquiry into South Africa's race segregation policy. The walkout was the second by an Assembly member, France having withdrawn Sept. 30, after the U. N. had decided to investigate the Algerian question.

South Africa announced it would close its New York office of the U. N. apparently in retaliation for a "calculated affront" to the nation by the U. N. Trusteeship Committee. South Africa maintained the Committee had exceeded its authority in handling matters pertaining to South-West Africa, the U. N. may not go beyond those held by the League. On Dec. 6 the General Assembly voted to discontinue the investigation.

Nov. 12—Compromise budget was approved in Rome for the Food & Agriculture Orgn. pending later action by technical committees. Funds allotted were \$6,600,000 for 1956 and \$6,800,000 for 1957. Britain and the U. S. believed that lower

Son Kills Mother and Forty-three Others by Time Bomb in Plane

A mysterious explosion in a United Air Lines DC-6B over a beet field near Longmont, Colo., Nov. 1, killed 44 passengers and resulted in the disclosure of the greatest crime ever committed against an airplane. Two weeks' investigation by the FBI, Colorado state officials, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and explosives experts resulted in the arrest Nov. 13 of John Gilbert Graham, 23, who confessed that he had placed a dynamite time-bomb in the luggage of his mother, Mrs. Daisy King, in order to collect \$37,500 in vending-machine insurance that he had taken out after seeing her on the plane.

Suspicion of an explosion inside the plane grew when a farmer told of seeing the craft explode in the sky before it fell. By studying fragments of material strewn over a considerable distance experts were able to find evidence of dynamite. Investigation of the backgrounds of the passengers led to Graham. It was learned that he operated a drive-in restaurant with his mother, and had been on probation as a check forger, his mother helping him to pay his debts. In addition to receiving a suspended 5-yr. sentence on

this charge, he had served 60 days in jail in Lubbock, Tex., on an illicit liquor charge. Graham was married and the father of 2 children.

District Attorney Keating charged Graham initially only for the death of his mother because she was the primary victim. Both resided in Denver and it was within that jurisdiction that the plot was hatched. U. S. Attorney Donald E. Kelly relinquished Graham to state custody for trial on the more serious charges. The Government expected to try him on a technical charge of sabotaging a national defense utility—the airliner—if he were acquitted of murder. The Federal charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

Other victims of the crash were Gurney Edwards, prominent attorney in Providence; Herbert G. Robertson, of Gibbs & Cox, a naval architectural firm in New York; Dr. Harold R. Sandstead, an expert in nutrition research; Mr. D. Bunch, widow of Rev. J. B. Bunch, and national officer of the Christian Church.

and more stringent expenditure of funds could reduce the budget to \$6,400,000.

New Members for U. N.

Nov. 19—A controversy lasting several weeks developed over the admission of new nations to U. N. The two contesting blocs, the Communists on the one side and the Western nations on the other, agreed on a package deal if no veto interfered. Britain agreed to accept the admission of 5 Soviet satellites—Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania and Outer Mongolia in order to have the Soviet Union approve 13 other countries—Italy, Japan, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, Libya, Jordan, Nepal, Laos and Cambodia. Britain refused to recommend North or South Korea and North or South Vietnam, believing, as did the U. S., that the U. N. should not admit divided nations. The United States objected at first to Outer Mongolia as a creature of Soviet chicanery, but finally decided to abstain from voting in order to get the other important nations into U. N. Nationalist China intended to veto it.

France Returns to U. N.

Nov. 25—France returned to the General Assembly after an absence since Sept. 30, over a decision to investigate French rule in Algeria. A compromise settlement introduced by India received a unanimous vote for dropping of issue.

GENERAL

Nov. 1—Lt. Gen. George P. Hays resigned as the New York member of the bi-state waterfront commission, at the request of Gov. Averell Harriman. The Governor announced the appointment of John P. McGrath, former New York City Corporation Counsel and Harriman's campaign manager in 1954. Gov. Harriman was criticized for dropping Hays, by Republicans, who charged a "sinister Tammany plan" intended to undermine the waterfront agency.

Vienna State Opera Opens

Nov. 5—The rebirth of the world of music in Vienna was signaled by the reopening of the State Opera, restored and embellished after its war-time bombing, March, 1945. In an official ceremony President Koerner gave a golden key to Dr. Karl Boehm, director. Beethoven's Fidelio was performed, and guests included Secy. of State John Foster Dulles, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, Clare Boothe Luce, Bruno Walter, Lotte Lehmann, Gian-Carlo Menotti and Dmitri Shostakovich. Stars were Martha Modl, Anton Dermota, Irmgard Seefried, Ludwig Weber, Paul Schoeffler. Conductor was Karl Boehm.

Nov. 8—American Airlines ordered 30 turbo-jet airliners from the Boeing Airplane Co. The line hoped to put the 707-Stratoliners into service by June 15, 1959. The planes travel up to 550 mph and will cost \$135,000,000. National, United, Pan American and Eastern Airlines recently announced an expansion program involving the use of jets.

Nov. 9—In Greenwood, Miss., a Leflore county grand jury refused to indict 2 white half-brothers for the kidnaping of Emmett Till, Chicago Negro boy, who later was slain. The 2 men were acquitted of murder previously.

Nov. 10—Standard Oil (New Jersey), world's largest oil company, announced it would spend \$1.2 billion in 1956 for expansion. Chrysler Corp., third largest automobile producer, said it would spend \$1 billion over the next 5 yrs. Both firms expressed confidence in the economic outlook for 1956.

Nov. 11—The site of the new Cowboy Hall of Fame, supported by 17 western states, was dedicated by Gov. Raymond Gary, with Will Rogers, Jr., master of ceremonies. Over 1,200 horsemen paraded.

Stevenson is Candidate

Nov. 15—Adlai E. Stevenson in Chicago announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. He said: "The task of the Democratic party is to make prosperity and peace not just a political slogan but an active search for a better America and a better world." He favored higher living standards and wider opportunities and a return of "wisdom and responsibility" to the conduct of affairs. Stevenson chose James A. Finnegan to manage his campaign. Finnegan since Jan., 1955, has been Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the cabinet of Gov. Geo. Leader, and has a record of successful vote-getting in Pennsylvania.

In Chicago Nov. 19 Stevenson told a Democratic rally that "moderation is the spirit of the times," but added that moderation must not be confused with stagnation and cited what he called lapses of the Republican administration. Gov. Averell Harriman (N. Y.) next day told a news conference that "there is no such word as 'moderate' in the Democratic party" and on Nov. 26 Gov. G. Menen Williams, (Colo.) derided moderation and declared Democrats "would be guilty of the most craven cowardice" if they allowed the 1956 campaign to "degenerate into a spineless and self-defeating formality." The Democratic governors said they would attack the Dulles foreign policy, which had the support of Sen. Walter F. George (Ga.) and other Democratic members of Congress; flexible farm support and the private power issue.

Nov. 20—In the first action of the kind by any Southern state, Maryland desegregated its Natl. Guard. No longer would Negroes be kept out of white units or whites out of Negro units, according to State Adj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord. Maryland Natl. Guard has 80 all-white units and 3 all-Negro units.

Pope Sees Vision

Nov. 21—Pope Pius XII confirmed a report that he had seen a vision of Christ during his desperate illness. In December, 1954, A Milanese magazine, *Oggi*, had printed a report of the Pope's experience after learning of it through the "indiscretion" of an intimate of the Pontiff. The vision was seen by the Pope when his illness reached a crisis and he was praying alone in his room. This marked a turning point in his sickness.

In Seattle, Wash., Gov. Averell Harriman of New York called the Eisenhower Administration incompetent and bungling in its handling of foreign affairs. He said only the Democrats "understand" people. Once again Gov. Harriman said he was not an active candidate for the Presidency.

Nov. 23—Heavy seas and high winds threatened 52 men, 37 of them visitors aboard the Texas Tower, a man-made radar island 110 miles from the Massachusetts shore. Rescuers from a tug below the tower used a crane to remove the men, who later were put ashore in Boston. The visitors had been marooned on the 8,000-ton platform for 5 days.

Nov. 26—In Rosslea, Northern Ireland, raiders blasted a police station with bombs, apparently to seize arms for the outlawed Irish Republican army. A policeman was wounded. Eamon de Valera, former prime minister of Ireland, previously told a meeting of the Fianna Fail party that it was folly to expect to bring Northern Ireland into the republic by force.

Nov. 26—Rep. Vera Buchanan, of McKeesport, Pa., Dem. died.

DISASTERS

A U. S. Air Force B-26 bomber returning to Mitchell AF base, crashed amid a row of houses in East Meadow, L. I., Nov. 2, killing crew of 2 and setting fire to a house. . . . Crash of a South Korean fighter plane near Taegu, South Korea, Nov. 8, killed the pilot and 16 school children; 12 others were injured. . . . Near Marlin, Tex., 3 Air Force officers were killed Nov. 8, when their B-47-B jet crashed. . . . A Navy Bomber crashed into a destroyer during a simulated attack, Nov. 11, off southern California, killing 5 men, 2 of them on the destroyer.

Nov. 15, that their twin-spired church, the 150-yr. old Cathedral of St. Jean Baptiste, must be replaced because a landslide, Nov. 12, carried 6 buildings into a crater on the shore of the Nicolet River. . . . An Air Force transport crashed Nov. 17, into Mt. Charleston, near Las Vegas, Nev., killing 14 aboard. . . . A non-scheduled 4-engined airliner carrying 73 persons from Seattle, Wash., to Chicago and New York City, crashed after take-off from Boeing Field, near Seattle, Nov. 18. Among the 27 who died were 26 soldiers heading for home on a Thanksgiving Day holiday; 46 were injured. . . . Ten persons were killed and 83 injured in the wreck of an excursion train near Didcot, Eng., Nov. 20. . . . Crash of a USAF Globemaster cargo plane on Iwo Jima, Nov. 20, killed 10 of 11 aboard. . . . Accident aboard the aircraft carrier *Ticonderoga* in the Mediterranean Sea, Nov. 21, killed 6 and injured 2 men. . . . Elison Air Force Base F-84 jet fighter on take-off crashed into a group of houses near the field, in Alaska, Nov. 29, killing pilot and 14 others, mostly civilians. Eight persons were injured.

MEMORABLE DATES

Consult also Chronology, Aviation Records, Polar Explorations, Fast Ocean Passages, Train Records, Marine Disasters, Political Assassinations, Earthquakes, Tornadoes, Amendments to the Constitution, Noted Personalities, Astronomical Data, Sporting Records and other classifications.

B. C.

3000

Pyramids begun by kings of Egypt at Sakkara. Cheops built great pyramid at Giza; Chephren second largest. Sphinx built about 2900 B. C.

2067-2025

Hammurabi ruled west Semitic kingdom of Babylon; wrote great code of laws. Ruled Canaan in days of Abraham.

1450

Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt (approx.).

1360

Ikhnoton introduced monotheistic worship of Aton, or sun, in Egypt. His successor, Tutankhamen, revived polytheistic orthodoxy, 1350. Tutankhamen buried at Thebes, 1344; tomb opened by Howard Carter and James H. Breasted, 1923-24.

1184—Homer's Troy

Troy fell to Greeks after 10-year siege, according to Homer. While poem is legendary, numerous battles were waged on site at northwest corner of Asia Minor, three miles from Hellespont (Dardanelles). Later town of Ilium was visited by Xerxes and exploited by Alexander the Great. Romans, glorifying their legendary descent from Aeneas, who escaped from Troy, built up Ilium.

In 1871 Henry Schliemann, German archaeologist, excavated site of Troy on hill of Hissarlik and found deposits of seven cities. Dörpfeld found two more. Schliemann identified second city with Homer's Troy, but objects found in sixth city correspond better with Greek remains of 1200 to 1100 B. C. found at Agamemnon's Mycenae.

1050

David, king in Jerusalem, Israelite kingdom established, 1030 B. C. Solomon king, 1014 B. C. Israelites divided into Judah and Samaria, 933 B. C.

753

Legendary date of founding of Rome by Romulus. Hills occupied for centuries by Indo-Europeans and Sabines, shepherders.

612

Nineveh, Assyrian capital, destroyed by Babylonians. Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonians defeated Egyptians at Carchemish 605 B. C. Built hanging gardens. Destroyed Solomon's temple, 587 B. C.

563

Gautama, called Buddha, "the Enlightened," born near Himalayas; died 483 B. C., aged 80. Sought to overcome worldly pain by spiritual contemplation, achieving state of Nirvana.

550

Confucius, Chinese social philosopher, born; died 478 B. C. Taught: "Do not do to others what you do not wish done to you."

490

King Darius' Persian army landed at Marathon to march on Athens. Athenian infantry numbering 10,000 routed 30,000 Persians.

484-480—Thermopylae.

Persian King Xerxes assembled a great host at Sardis to invade Greece. His Phoenicians and Egyptians built two ship bridges across Hellespont from Abydos (Nagara) to Sestos, 2,000 yards long. One bridge of planks and dirt rested on 360 ships; the other on 314. Herodotus says army crossed for seven days and seven nights.

At Thermopylae, 480 B. C., Leonidas and 300 Spartans, supported by 700 Thebans and 400 Thebans, held off Persians in pass until overcome. Persians took Athens and Attica. Athenians under Themistocles destroyed Persian fleet at Salamis under eyes of Xerxes, won land battle. Rallying about 70,000 from Greek states, they routed Persians at Platea 479 B. C.

438

Phidias completed Parthenon at Athens, 228 ft. long, 102 ft. broad, Doric columns, 33 feet high, roof height, 60 ft. One of the great milestones of architecture.

399

Socrates, Greek philosopher, condemned by Athenian state, drank hemlock (dropwort). Plato, his disciple, recorded 35 dialogues, great philosophical work. Dialogues recommended: Gorgias, Apology, Crito, Phaedo, Republic, Phaedrus, Banquet, Xenophon, another disciple, recorded memorabilia.

356

Alexander of Macedon "the Great," born. Ruthless and energetic military leader, defeated Persians at Granicus, Issus, Arbela; conquered Asia Minor and Egypt, burned Persian capital, Persepolis, carried war to the Punjab. Founder of Alexandria. Died of fever at Babylon, 323 B. C.

322

Aristotle, Greek philosopher with scientific mind, disciple of Plato, died, 62. Demosthenes, Greek statesman, died.

300

Approximate date for invention of Mayan calendar in Yucatan, giving solar year 365.24 days and

lunar month 29.52 days. Considered more exact than older calendars of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Greece.

264

Rome began first Punic war against Carthage, rich commercial seaport on Bay of Tunis. In 241 Carthage ceded Sicily and Lipari Islands; in 239 Rome annexed Sardinia and Corsica.

218-146

Hannibal, young Carthaginian, started war of revenge against Rome (second Punic war). Crossed from Spain to Italy via Mont Genevre in Alps with 20,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and elephants. Defeated Romans at Lake Trasimene, 217 B. C., and Cannae, 216 B. C. Victories nullified by Fabius, "the delayer," hence "Fabian retreat." War closed with defeat of Carthage in Africa by Publius Scipio 202 B. C. Hannibal, after career in Asia Minor, committed suicide in Bithynia upon betrayal to Romans.

Third Punic war, 149-146 B. C., ended with total destruction of Carthage. Later Roman colony built there; city eventually destroyed by Saracens, 698 A. D.

64-27

Julius Caesar formed first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus 64 B. C.; defeated Helvetii, Belgae, 58-57 B. C.; entered Britain 55 and 54 B. C. Crossed river Rubicon to fight Pompey, defeated him at Pharsalus 48 B. C. Defeated Pharnaces at Zela, Asia Minor, 47 B. C., sent "veni, vidi, vici" message: "I came, I saw, I conquered," to Roman Senate. Lived with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, in Rome 46-44 B. C. Was dictator but refused crown.

Caesar assassinated in Roman Senate by group led by Cassius and Brutus, 44 B. C. Caesar's last words: "Et tu, Brute!"; "You, too, Brutus!". Will made grand-nephew, Gaius Octavius, successor; he formed new triumvirate, Octavius ruling West, Mark Antony East and Lepidus Africa. At Philippi, 42 B. C., Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus; both committed suicide. Antony joined Cleopatra in Alexandria; they had 3 sons. Octavius defeated their fleet at Actium, 31 B. C.; they committed suicide. Octavius received title of Augustus (venerated) 27 B. C., called first Roman emperor. Romans victorious until 9 A. D., when Germans under Arminius defeated Varus. Augustus died 14 A. D.

4

Birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem.

B. C. and 1 A. D.

The year 1 B. C. is the first year before the beginning of the Christian era. The year 1 A. D. is the first year of the Christian Era. Jan. 1, 1 B. C. is just one year before Jan. 1, 1 A. D. The elapsed number of years between a date B. C. and the same date A. D. is one less than the sum of the years. The Christian era was calculated by the monk Dionysius Exiguus in the 6th century after Christ. He placed Jesus' birth on Dec. 25 in the year 753 of Rome, and decided 754 should be the first year of the Christian era. Biblical scholars reject his date because King Herod, who ordered the massacre of the Innocents, died in the Roman year 750, or 4 B. C. Since Jesus was alive at that time scholars place his birth at 4 B. C. or earlier.

A. D.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

29

Crucifixion of Jesus in reign of Roman emperor, Tiberius; Pontius Pilate pro-consul in Judea. The Roman Catholic church adheres to tradition that crucifixion took place Friday, April 3, 33 A. D.

Roman Emperor Claudius subdued Britons; occupation of 300 years begun.

64

Persecution of Christians by Nero; burning of Rome. Apostles Paul and Peter martyred.

70

Jerusalem destroyed by Titus. Christians persecuted, worship in catacombs of Rome. Persecutions continued past 300 A. D. Emperor Galerius, on deathbed, agreed to tolerance.

79

Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabii, destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

313

Roman Emperor Constantine promulgated Edict of Milan, assuring religious liberty, making Christianity legal.

326

Constantine moved Roman capital to Byzantium, henceforth Constantinople, now Istanbul. Called Council of Nicaea, in Bithynia, Asia Minor, 325 A. D., to get churchmen to define orthodox Christian belief. Divinity of Christ and Holy Trinity endorsed; minority view of Arius rejected. Baptized on his deathbed by Eusebius, 337 A. D.

380
Theodosius, Roman emperor, made Christianity based on Nicene creed official religion, banned pagan gods.

410
Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth; by Genseric, the Vandal, 455 A. D.

432
Bishop Patrick, native of Severn valley, sent as missionary to Ireland; labored 30 years, converting natives to Christianity. In 543 Columba founded church on Iona. In 597 Augustine arrived, founded church at Canterbury. All three made saints.

449
Anglo-Saxon migrations from continent to Britain begin at Dover.

570
Mohammed, born in Mecca; Hegira, flight from Mecca, 622. Died 632. Saracens crossed to Spain 711 A. D., established Moorish kingdom, lasted until 1492 A. D.

731
Great period of Mayan empire began, closed 987.

732
Charles Martel, Frankish ruler, decisively defeated 90,000 Saracens near Poitiers, France, high-water mark of invasion.

800
Charlemagne, king of Franks, proclaimed emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in St. Peter's. Charlemagne fought Saxons, Lombards, Saracens 30 years to Christianize them; extended empire from Atlantic to eastern boundaries of Hungary. Died 814, aged 72, was buried in his cathedral at Aix. His empire broke apart.

1000
Leif Ericsson's Norsemen reach Vinland, land of grape vines. Various identified as Labrador, New England coast and Martin's Vineyard.

1014
Brian Boru, Irish king, defeated Danes at Clontarf.

1027
New empire of Mayas extended north in Mexico. Disintegration accelerated by pestilence, 1480. Destruction of Tayasal, Guatemala, Itza capital, by Spanish governor of Yucatan, 1697, ended Mayan millennium.

1054
Schism between Eastern (Orthodox) and Western (Roman) Church, ended 700 years controversy over religious doctrine. Eastern Orthodox Church became established religion of Russia under the Czars. Russian patriarchate formed 1589.

1066
England conquered by William of Normandy at Hastings, Oct. 14; Harold, last Saxon king of England, slain.

1096
First crusade, preached by Peter of Amiens, supported by Pope Urban II, raised 100,000 men. Captured Jerusalem, 1099, Acre, 1104. Second, 1146, lost Jerusalem to Saladin. Third, 1189, Richard I of England took Jaffa. Fourth, 1200, besieged Constantinople. 1204, Fifth, 1216, achieved 10-year truce. Sixth, 1238, lost ground. Seventh, 1291, led by Louis IX (St. Louis) of France, who was captured, 1250. Eighth, 1270, led by Louis, who died before Tunis, 1270. Children's crusade, 1212, 50,000 children (est.) disbanded in Italy or lost.

1215—Magna Carta
2000 English barons, refusing to fight on foreign soil and demanding end to illegal levies by king, forced King John to grant the great charter, Magna Carta, at Runnymede. Charter guaranteed privileges of nobility, church free from secular interference, right of freemen to legal protection. Freemen were privileged class; common people were villein farmers, practically serfs. But 400 years later Edward Coke and Puritans demanded protection for large numbers of freemen under guarantees, including clause 39, out of which trial by jury developed. It reads:

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

Genghis Khan, Tartar emperor, conquered China, first to use gunpowder; son led Tartars to Poland, Hungary, Silesia.

1271
Marco Polo started with father and uncle for Cathay, Mongol kingdom of Kublai Khan. Served under Khan, returned to Venice 1295. Wrote Travels.

1309
Clement V, French pope, made Avignon seat of church; Urban V returned to Rome, 1367, abandoned it; Gregory XI finally reentered St. Peter's, 1377. During the Great Schism, 1378-1417, French and Italian factions chose popes for Avignon and Rome; fraction healed by Martin V, 1417.

1382
John Wycliffe, Oxford forerunner of Reformation, (1320-1384) directed translation of Vulgate Bible into English vernacular. Supported bill in parliament

declaring it sinful for clergy to hold property. By elevating Scriptures above church authority he anticipated Lutheran doctrine by 150 years.

1415
John Huss, Bohemian preacher, follower of Wycliffe, agitator of ecclesiastic reforms, burned at stake in Constance for heresy after German Emperor Sigismund revoked his safe-conduct.

1429—Joan of Arc
Joan of Arc, maid of Domremy, France, obeying voices of her saints, rallied French against English, raised siege of Orleans, effected coronation of Charles VII at Reims. Through carelessness or treachery she was captured by Burgundians May 24, 1430, and sold to English for 10,000 livres. Placed on trial before Bishop of Beauvais at Rouen for (1) magic, (2) disobeying parents, (3) wearing male attire, and (4) heresy, she admitted all after 114 days to escape persecution, was given life imprisonment. Tricked to resume male attire, she was condemned to death and burned at Rouen by English May 30, 1431. Sentence revoked 25 years later. Joan has been canonized as saint.

1453
Constantinople captured by Turks.
End of 100-years' war between England and France, begun 1338, caused by English claims to France. England lost all except Calais, which French captured 1558.

1456—Gutenberg Bible
Johann Gutenberg (Gansfleisch) completed first Bible printed from movable type; 2 vols., folio, 42 lines 2 columns to page. Printing took five years. Date established by note in Mazarin copy.

In 1457 Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer produced first book printed in colors, and having printers' name, date and place, a Psalter.

In 1475 William Caxton printed first book in English, translation of a French history of Troy, at Bruges, Belgium. He moved to Westminster, London, printed first book in England, 1477.

1492—Discovery of America
Christopher Columbus, Genoese navigator, after years of agitation in Spain gained support of Queen Isabella for westward voyage. Left Palos Aug. 3 with Santa Maria, 100 tons, 52 men; Pinta, 50 tons, 18 men; Nina, 40 tons, 18 men. On Oct. 12 at 2 a.m., Rodrigo de Triana on Pinta discovered land. Columbus landed on Guanahani, Bahamas, called it San Salvador. Discovered Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti or San Domingo); built first fort La Navidad, there. Made Admiral of the Ocean Sea.

For other voyages of Columbus see Index.

1497
John Cabot, Venetian employed by English, reached Canada. His son Sebastian joined second voyage, 1498. English claim to Canada based on their discoveries.

Amerigo Vespucci, Italian-born Spanish navigator, asserted he reached American mainland (New World) year before Columbus. Martin Waldseemüller of St. Die in book, 1507, asked land be called America "because Americus discovered it." Europe approved.

1498
Savonarola, preacher against luxury and power of clergy, burned as heretic in Florence, May 23.

Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator, reached India.

1506
Pope Julius II (della Rovere) started new St. Peter's; employed Michelangelo, Bramante, Raphael.

1509—Henry VIII's Wives
Henry VIII became king of England. Defeated Scots at Flodden Field, 1513. Named defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X for attacking Luther, 1521. When pope refused to annul his marriage to Catharine of Aragon for lack of male issue, Henry divorced Catharine, married Anne Boleyn, 1533. Act of Supremacy abrogated pope's authority, made king head of church in England, 1534. He ordered monasteries closed, 1536.

Queen Anne Boleyn was tried for adultery on order of Henry VIII in 1536 and beheaded. Henry married Jane Seymour, who died 1537, after giving birth to son who became Edward VI. Henry married Anne of Cleves, divorced her, 1540. Next, Catherine Howard, beheaded 1542. Next, Catherine Parr, 1543, who survived him.

1513
Juan Ponce de Leon, veteran of one Columbus voyage, searched for Bimini, found and named Florida. Died in Cuba, 1521.

Balboa discovered Pacific at Darien, Sept. 25, called it Southern Sea. Magellan later named it Pacific.

1517
Martin Luther, Augustinian monk, preaching faith over works, attacked abuse of papal indulgences by posting 95 theses (propositions) on Wittenberg church-door, Oct. 31. Diet of Worms, under Charles V, January, 1521, ordered recantation. Luther, backed by German princes, refused; put Scriptures above papal authority. Defended stand in Rome. Translated Greek New Testament into German, 1522. Became head of German evangelical movement, broke with Rome, married. Augs-

burg Confession, basic Lutheran creed, presented to Diet there by Melancthon, 1530.

1519
Conquest of Mexico begun by Hernando Cortes.

1520
Fernando Magellan discovered Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Ladrones, reached Philippines, for Spain.

1524
Verrazano, Italian employed by French, explored New England coast, possibly New York bay.

1526—First New Testament
First printed version of New Testament in English, made by William Tyndale in Cologne, suppressed in England. Tyndale executed for heresy, Oct. 6, 1536, at Vilvorde, near Brussels, Belgium.

1531-35
Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru for Spain.

1534
John Calvin, French-born religious reformer, published his Institutes of the Christian Religion, influential Protestant doctrine. Rejected Lutheran doctrine of consubstantiation; believed in religious base of citizenship, original sin, infant damnation. Influence extended to Scotch Presbyterians, English Puritans and Puritan New England.

Jacques Cartier, sent by Francis I of France, in two voyages (1534-36) discovered St. Lawrence, reached site of Montreal. Third voyage 1541. Basis of French claims to Canada.

1535
Miles Coverdale published first complete Bible in English. Also worked on first authorized Bible, "the Great Bible," completed 1539. Other editions: Whittingham's New Testament, with Calvin's introduction, 1557; Geneva Bible, 1560; Bishops' Bible, 1568.

1540
Francisco Coronado, searching for gold and "Seven cities of Cibola," explored Southwest north of Rio Grande with 70 horse, 30 foot soldiers. Hernando de Alarcon discovered Colorado river. Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas discovered Grand Canyon. Hernando de Soto discovered Mississippi, 1541-42.

1545
Council of Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, urged on Pope Paul III by Emperor Charles V, to define Catholic dogma and remedy ecclesiastical abuses, opened Dec. 13; continued intermittently until 1563; reiterated supreme papal authority, outlined orthodox faith.

1555
Bishops Ridley and Latimer burned at Oxford, Oct. 16; Archbishop Crammer of Canterbury Mar. 21, 1556; 277 other religious leaders burned in attempt of Queen Mary Tudor to restore Catholic authority. Elizabeth became queen, 1558, made Anglican communion official church.

1560—Huguenot Persecution
1200 Huguenots hanged at Amboise. Catherine de Medici, Regent of France for son, Charles IX, by Edict of January, 1562, granted Huguenots right to worship outside walled towns. Infraction of edict led to massacre of Huguenots at Vassy, Mar. 1, 1562, beginning of eight wars of religion. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, encouraged by Charles IX on marriage of sister, Marguerite de Valois to Henry of Navarre (non-Catholic). Henry III caused assassination of Catholic leaders, Duc de Guise and Cardinal of Lorraine, was himself murdered Aug. 1, 1589. Henry IV (of Navarre) first Bourbon king, promulgated Edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598, giving Huguenots and Catholics equality before law. Henry converted to Catholicism; assassinated, May 14, 1609. Revocation of edict by Louis XIV, Oct. 22, 1685, led to large Huguenot immigration to England and America.

1564
William Shakespeare born; traditional date, Apr. 23; baptismal record, Apr. 26.

1565
St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Menendez, Spaniard. Attacked by Sir Francis Drake, 1586.

1566
Duke of Alva persecuted Protestants in Netherlands.

In 1568 Ivan the Terrible of Russia executed hundreds accused of plot to kill crown prince.

1579
Sir Francis Drake claimed west coast (California) for Queen Elizabeth. Left metal plate, found in Marin county, 1936.

1582
First Catholic New Testament in English issued at Reims; Old Testament translated at Douai, 1609.

1587
Mary, Queen of Scots, executed for treason; actually, threat to throne of Queen Elizabeth.

Virginia Dare, first white child, born on Roanoke island, N. C., Aug. 18, seven days after Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition arrived. First expedition, landed 1584, had disappeared, leaving only word "Croatan".

1588
Spanish Armada, 132 ships, 33,000 soldiers and crews, sent by Philip II of Spain against England, destroyed by Drake's attacks and storms, July 21-29. Only 50 ships reached Spain.

1590—Spenser and Shakespeare
Edmund Spenser began The Faerie Queen. First Shakespeare poem, Venus and Adonis, registered 1593. First play, Titus Andronicus, registered 1594. Romeo and Juliet performed, 1597.

1600
Shakespeare's most productive decade opened. Included Henry V, Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, Merry Wives of Windsor, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, Tempest, etc. Shakespeare retired to Stratford 1610; died Apr. 23, 1616. First folio of 36 plays published 1623; second, 1632; third, 1663; fourth, 1675.

1602
Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, first white man in New England, landed near New Bedford, Mass., May 15.

1607
Capt. John Smith and 105 cavaliers in 3 ships started first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Va. May 15.

1609—Henry Hudson
Henry Hudson, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch East India Co.; sailed sloop Half Moon into New York harbor, Sept., and up river nearby to Albany. In 1610, in English ship Discovery, 55 tons, explored Hudson Bay. On return, 1611, was put into open boat with eight others by mutinous sailors and lost.

Samuel de Champlain, French, discovered Lake Champlain.
Spaniards settled Santa Fe, erected presidio.

1611
Authorized version of English Bible, ordered by James I in 1604, published; it reconciled earlier versions and became basic Protestant Bible.

1618
Thirty Years' War opened in Bohemia between Catholic and Protestant armies; ended 1648 with Peace of Westphalia. Alsace given to France, Holland and Switzerland received independence.

Sir Walter Raleigh, convicted of conspiring in 1603 to remove James I, beheaded Oct. 29.

1619
House of Burgesses, first representative legislature, elected by popular vote at Jamestown, established principle of self-government for royal colony. First Negro slaves landed by Dutch at Jamestown, August.

1620—Plymouth Pilgrims
Puritan separatists from Church of England, some living in Leyden, Holland, since 1609, left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16, in Mayflower, 101 passengers, 48 crew. Original destination Virginia, they reached Cape Cod Nov. 9-19, explored coast, landed Dec. 21 (Dec. 11, Old Style) at Plymouth, so named for Plymouth Co. on map made 1614 by Capt. John Smith. Mayflower Compact, signed on shipboard, endorsed will of majority. Started first common house, Dec. 25. Half of colony perished during hard winter.

Gov. Bradford's comment "they knew they were pilgrims" (on religious journey), later led them to be called Pilgrims, as distinct from Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630).

1624
Dutch landed eight men from ship, New Netherland, on Manhattan, May. Proceeded to Albany. Peter Minuit, May 6, 1626, bought Manhattan from Indians for trinkets worth \$24. Dutch traders had visited Manhattan since 1613, called outpost Fort Nassau, 1615.

1638
Peter Minuit landed two shiploads of Swedes and Finns at site of Wilmington, Del.

1642—Charles and Cromwell
King Charles I of England started war against Puritan parliament at York, Aug. 22. His tax exactions and attempts to force Anglican ceremonies on Scotch and Puritan clergy had wrecked his regime. After calling no parliament for 11 years he reconvened one in 1640.
Oliver Cromwell led army of Roundheads for parliament, defeated Charles' Cavaliers at Marston Moor and Naseby, 1644. Charles delivered to parliament by Scots, 1648.

1649
Charles I condemned by House of Commons, sitting as High Court; beheaded Jan. 20.

Commonwealth ruled by Commons and Council of State (John Milton, Latin secretary) with Cromwell at head. Cromwell annihilated Scots at Worcester, 1651. Puritans controlled Virginia and Maryland, 1652. Cromwell made protector for life, actually dictator, 1653. Admiral Blake took Jamaica from Spain, 1655.

Cromwell died 1658. His son, Richard, resigned rule. Puritan government collapsed and parliament called Charles II.

1656
Anne Hibbins hanged as witch in Salem, Mass.

1660
John Bunyan, a tinker, imprisoned at Bedford, England, November, for unlawful preaching, released 1672, after having written part of Pilgrim's Progress.

Restoration under Charles II, "Merry Monarch." Charles' Cavalier parliament, restored Anglican

church and refused freedom of worship to dissenters, promised by king in Declaration of Breda.

1664—New York

King Charles II ordered Col. Nicolls and 300 men to seize New Netherland (Manhattan and environs) from Dutch, granted territory to his brother James, Duke of York. Petrus Stuyvesant, Dutch Director General, yielded peacefully; province of New Netherland and city of New Amsterdam became New York. The Dutch recaptured both Aug. 9, 1673; ceded all by treaty to Britain Nov. 10, 1674.

1665

Great Plague in London killed 68,000. In 1666 great fire destroyed 13,200 houses, 89 churches.

1676

Nathaniel Bacon led planters, oppressed by taxes, against Gov. Berkeley at Jamestown; burned town. Bacon died suddenly; 23 followers executed.

Bloody Indian war in New England ended Aug. 12. King Philip, Wampanag chief, led 4,000 Indians, chiefly Narragansets, killed by Gov. Winslow and 1,000 men. Springfield and Providence destroyed.

1682

Robert Caveller, Sieur de la Salle, took lower Mississippi river country for Louis XIV, called it Louisiana, Apr. 9. Had built French outposts in Illinois. Established fort at Lavaca, Texas, 1684, with 400 men. Was killed by his own men on Trinity river, Texas, Mar. 19, 1687.

William Penn signed treaty with Indians.

1692—Salem Witchcraft

Witchcraft delusion at Salem, Mass., inspired by preaching; 19 persons hanged, 1 man killed. Executions in Europe of women for witchcraft between 1484 and 1782 believed to have reached 300,000. Last in England 1716; in Scotland, 1722.

1696

Capt. William Kidd, American, hired by British king and nobles to fight pirates and take booty, became pirate. Returned to New York with treasure. 1698, buried it on Gardiner's island. Arrested by Earl of Bellamont, governor of province, and sent to England for trial, he was hanged, 1701, for killing sailor. Treasure of gold, silver and gems, given Bellamont by Lord of Gardiner's island.

1704

Gibraltar taken by England from Spain, July 24; formally ceded by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

Boston News Letter, first regular newspaper, started by John Campbell, postmaster. (Publick Occurrences, 1690, was suppressed after one issue.)

1712

Slaves revolted in New York April 6. Six committed suicide, 21 were executed. Second rising, 1741; 13 slaves hanged, 13 burned, 71 transported.

1720

John Law, Scot, comptroller of finance in France, issued paper currency without security to back trading scheme, "Mississippi Bubble." Shares reached \$4,000 before collapse. Many ruined; France assumed debt of \$340,000,000.

1728

Pennsylvania Gazette founded by Samuel Keimer, Philadelphia, Benj. Franklin bought interest, 1729.

1735—Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press recognized in New York by acquittal of John Peter Zenger, editor Weekly Journal, on charge of libelling British governor, Cosby, by criticizing conduct in office.

1740-1741

Capt. Vitus Bering, Dane employed by Peter the Great, discovered Alaska (Eskimo: the Great Lands). Named Mount St. Elias.

1746

English defeated Scots at Culloden, April 16, routing Stuart pretender, Prince Charles.

1752

Benjamin Franklin, flying kite in thunderstorm, proved lightning is electricity June 15.

Great Britain and American colonies adopted Gregorian calendar, dropping 11 days after Sept. 2; next day, Sept. 14.

1754—French and Indian War

French and English border rivalries broke out 1754 when French occupied uncompleted post, called it Ft. Duquesne (site of Pittsburgh). Col. Geo. Washington with Virginia troops clashed with French at Great Meadows, dug in at Ft. Necessity; capitulated and withdrew July 3, 1754. Boston's 3,000 provincial troops took Nova Scotia French forts June 16, 1755. French and Indians ambushed Gen. Wm. Braddock's expedition 10 mi. from Ft. Duquesne (now Braddock, Pa.) July 9; Washington and his aides helped retreat. Braddock fatally wounded. Gen. Sir Wm. Johnson defeated French and Indians under Baron Dieskau at Lake George Sept. 18. British moved Acadian French out of Canada, Nov. Britain formally declared war May 18, 1756. Surrendered Ft. Wm. Henry (Lake George) to Montcalm; Indians massacred many unarmed British, Jan. 1, 1757. Montcalm at Ft. Ticonderoga repulsed 17,000 British July 8. French gave up Louisburg, Ft. Frontenac, Ft. Duquesne, 1758; Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, 1759. British captured

Quebec Sept. 18, 1759, in battles in which Montcalm and Gen. Jas. Wolfe (Br.) died. Peace signed Feb. 10, 1763 (hence "Seven Years' War"). French lost Canada and American Midwest.

1755

Great earthquake, Nov. 1. In Lisbon, Portugal, 60,000 died; 12,000 in Fez, Morocco; half of Madeira levelled; 2,000 houses lost in Mitylene; Oporto, Braga, Malaga damaged.

Samuel Johnson issued English Dictionary.

1756

Viceroy of Bengal, attacking British East India Co., threw 146 English into prison, Black Hole of Calcutta, 20 ft. square; only 23 survived overnight. Lord Clive with 3,000 troops defeated 50,000, June, 1757.

1765—Taxation without Representation

Parliament passed Stamp Act, one of several Grenville projects to tax Americans for British troops, etc., including Sugar Act of 1764 and Currency Act. Nine colonies, led by Massachusetts and New York, called Stamp Act Congress at New York, Oct. 7-25, adopted Declaration of Rights, protested lack of representation in Parliament, and use of admiralty courts without juries to try offenders. Famous protest by Patrick Henry in Virginia House of Burgesses: "If this be treason, make the most of it." Parliament repealed Stamp Act, Mar. 17, 1766, but retained principle of taxation.

1769

Napoleon Bonaparte born Aug. 15, Ajaccio, Corsica.

1770

Boston massacre—British troops killed 3, wounded 8, Mar. 5.

Townshend Duty Act, tax on paper, glass, painter's lead and tea imports, repealed Mar. 5, except for tax on tea, 1773.

Tea ships of East India Co., sent to America in May, turned back at Boston, Philadelphia, New York; tea confiscated at Charleston. Cargo and ship burned at Annapolis, Oct. 14. Cargo thrown into harbor at Boston "Tea Party" Dec. 16, by "Indians." Parliament ordered Boston port closed until tea was paid for; suppressed town meetings and elective representation in Massachusetts; sent four British regiments to Boston.

1774

Continental Congress, called by Virginia and supported by Samuel Adams' Committees of Correspondence, met in Philadelphia, Sept. 5-Oct. 26.

1775—American Revolution

April 18-19: Paul Revere and William Dawes warned Middlesex of approach of British troops; battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19. Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen, May 10. Bunker Hill battle, June 17. Washington took command, July. Montgomery and Arnold led campaign against Canada; took Montreal Nov. 13, repulsed at Quebec, Dec. 21. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence adopted at Charlotte, N. C. May 20.

1776—Declaration of Independence

British Gen. Howe evacuated Boston, Mar. 17; Continental Congress proceeded central authority, May 15; Richard Henry Lee introduced resolution "that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." June 7; resolution adopted, July 2, declared, July 4. (See Declaration of Independence article.) British repulsed, Charleston, June 28. Washington lost battle of Long Island, Aug. 27 evacuated New York. New York burned, Sept.

Nathan Hale executed as spy by British, Sept. 22 said: "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." Benedict Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain defeated, Oct. 11. Battle of Harlem Heights, Oct. 28; White Plains, Oct. 28; Hessians forced Continentals out of Fort Washington, Manhattan, Nov. 16; Fort Lee, N. J., Nov. 18.

Washington, having withdrawn into New Jersey, recrossed Delaware, Dec. 25-26, defeated British at Trenton, Dec. 26.

1777

Washington defeated British at Princeton, Jan. 3. Stars and Stripes adopted by Continental Congress, June 14. Fighting at Ticonderoga, July 6; Oriskany, N. Y., Aug. 6; Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16. Howe defeated Washington at Chads Ford on the Brandywine, Sept. 11, occupied Philadelphia Sept. 26. Congress moved to Lancaster, Gen. Burgoyne defeated by Gens. Gates and Arnold at Bemis Heights (battle of Saratoga) Sept. 19-Oct. 7. Surrendered entire army, Battle at Germantown, Pa., Oct. 4. Washington's army in Valley Forge for winter.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union adopted by Continental Congress, Nov. 15; not ratified by all states until Mar. 1, 1781.

1778

France recognized independence of the 13 colonies, signed treaty of aid with Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee Feb. 6, equipped fleet. British evacuated Philadelphia, June; Battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28; massacre at Wyoming, Pa., July 3; British took Savannah, Dec. 29.

1779

George Rogers Clark, sent by Virginia to clear Kentucky frontier, captured Cahokia and Kaskaskia, Illinois, 1778; Vincennes, Feb. 1779. French fleet repulsed at Savannah, Sept.

1780—Arnold-Andre Treason

Three Continental soldiers, Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, captured Major John Andre, adjutant general of the British army, in disguise at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 23, finding papers betraying West Point, signed by Gen. Benedict Arnold, in his socks. He had lost way after rendezvous with Arnold at Haverstraw, N. Y. Arnold, informed of Andre's capture, escaped from headquarters in Highlands, near present Garrison, N. Y., by barge to British sloop *Vulture* off Verplanck's Point.

Andre was found guilty by board of American officers at Tappan, N. Y., hanged as spy Oct. 2, Washington, at Tappan headquarters, refused to intercede. Arnold made brigadier general in British army. Burned New London, Conn., 1781. His wife, Peggy Shippen, of Philadelphia, adjudged innocent by Washington, since proved implicated. Arnold died in London. Andre's body was removed to Westminster Abbey, 1821.

Battle at Camden, S. C., Aug. 16, lost by Gen. Gates; Cornwallis defeated at King's Mountain, Oct. 7.

1781

Bank of North America incorporated in Philadelphia, May 26. First chartered bank, Bank of Pennsylvania (Mar. 1, 1780) operated 1782-1784.

Cowpens, Jan. 17; Guilford Court House, Mar. 15; Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8.

Lord Cornwallis made hq at Yorktown, Va. French fleet under De Grasse repulsed British fleet (Adm. Graves) off Chesapeake Bay, Aug. 30. French under Rochambeau reinforced Washington, began siege of Cornwallis Sept. 28. Cornwallis surrendered army of 7,000 Oct. 19.

1782—Independence Won

British cabinet agreed to independence of colonies, Mar.-May. Netherlands recognized U. S. Apr. 19.

Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain, signed in Paris Nov. 30; definitive treaty signed Sept. 3, 1783; Congress ratified, Jan. 14, 1784. George III. of England paid about \$6,000,000 to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel for the use of nearly 30,000 Hessian troops; 12,500 were killed or they deserted; 17,000 went back to their homes.

1783

Congress demobilized American Army, Oct. 18. Nov. 3; British evacuated New York, Nov. 25; Washington made farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern, New York City, Dec. 4; resigned Dec. 23, retired to Mt. Vernon, Va.

Massachusetts Supreme Court outlawed slavery because of the words in the State Bill of Rights, "all men are born free and equal."

First U. S. Government Post Office opened in New York City, Nov. 28.

Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier sent up first balloon, June 5. J. A. C. Charles and Robert sent up first balloon with hydrogen, Aug. 27. J. F. Pelatier de Rozier made first ascent by human being in captive balloon, Oct. 15. De Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes made first voyage in free Montgolfier hydrogen gas balloon, Paris, Nov. 21.

1784

Peter Carnes, Baltimore, using de Rozier model, sent up captive balloon, once with 13-year-old boy, June 23.

Pennsylvania Packet & General Advertiser, first successful daily newspaper, formed from tri-weekly, Sept. 21.

1785—John Fitch's Steamboat

First steamboat experiment by John Fitch. New Jersey granted him rights to rivers, 1786. Fitch demonstrated steamboat with 12 mechanical oars on Delaware river, 3 miles an hour, Aug. 22, 1787. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, New York gave him river rights, 1787. He operated steamboat between Trenton and Philadelphia, 1790. Allegedly ran boat on Collect Pond, now Foley Sq., New York, 1796. Died 1798.

1786

Delegates from 5 states at Annapolis asked Congress to call convention in Philadelphia to write practical constitution for the 13 states.

1787

Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts, led by Capt. Daniel Shays; the attempt to seize U. S. Arsenal in Springfield failed Jan. 25.

Northwest Ordinance, July 13, determined government of Northwest Territory, north of Ohio river, west of New York; 5,000 male voters could establish legislature; 60,000 inhabitants could get statehood. Guaranteed freedom of religion, support for schools, no slavery. Was preceded by Ordinance of 1785, dividing land into townships of 36 sections of 640 acres each; allocated four to U. S.; one to school maintenance.

James Rumsey, encouraged by Washington, ran steamboat with power pump on Potomac Dec. 3 and 11. Patented 1791. He died 1792.

U. S. Constitution Adopted

Constitutional convention opened at Philadelphia May 14, George Washington presiding; Constitution adopted by delegates Sept. 17; Ratifica-

tion by 9th state, New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, meant adoption. Consult pages 633-640.

1788

Warren Hastings, Gov. Gen. of India, tried for treason in London; acquitted 1795.

Australia (New Holland) settled by British at Port Jackson, Jan. 26.

1789—Washington Elected President

George Washington chosen President by all electors voting (73 eligible, 69 voting, 4 absent); John Adams Vice President, 34 votes, Feb.; First U. S. Congress called Mar. 4, Federal Hall, New York; regular sessions began Apr. 6. Washington inaugurated there Apr. 30. Supreme Court created by Federal Judiciary Act, Sept. 24.

French Revolution

The French Revolution began June 20, when the delegates to the Third Estate (Commons) met in the tennis court and took an oath not to disband until the King had granted France a constitution; Bastille stormed, July 14, and prisoners of state released. France was declared a limited monarchy, under Louis XVI; Mirabeau died April 2, 1791; the King and family arrested June 21, 1791; Revolutionary Tribunal set up on Aug. 19, 1792. National Convention opened Sept. 17, 1792, and a republic was established on Sept. 22. King Louis was beheaded Jan. 21, 1793; the Reign of Terror began May 31, 1793; Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat July 13, 1793; the Queen was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793. Danton on April 9, 1794, Robespierre on June 4, 1794. Revolutionary Tribunal abolished Dec. 15, 1794; Louis XVII died in prison, June 8, 1795, peace was made with Prussia, the great revolution ended. Napoleon was declared First Consul November 10, 1799 and Aug. 2 was made Consul for life.

Mutiny on the British ship *Bounty*, April 28; Capt. William Bligh and 18 sailors set adrift in a launch. They rowed 3,618 miles, to Timor, near Java. The *Bounty*, in command of Fletcher Christian, rebel mate, sailed to Tahiti, where some of the mutineers stayed. The ship, with eight of the crew and 18 Polynesians of whom 12 were women, went to Pitcairn Islands, arriving there 1790. They burned the vessel after landing the food and tools.

1791

Anthracite discovered in Carbon County, Pa. James Boswell published *Life of Samuel Johnson*.

1794

Gen. Anthony Wayne routed Ottawas, Miami, Iroquois, etc., at Fallen Timbers on the Maumee, Aug. 20. Peace signed at Fort Greenville, 1795.

U. S. suppressed rebellion against tax on whiskey, west Pennsylvania, Sept.

1795

Triple Alliance formed by Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, Sept. 28.

U. S. bought peace from Algiers and Tunis by paying \$800,000, supplying a frigate and annual tribute of \$25,000, Nov. 28.

1796—Farewell Address

Washington, retiring from Presidency, issued Farewell Address, Sept. 19. Gave strong warnings against permanent alliance with foreign powers, partiality toward favorite nation, big public debt, large military establishment and devices of "small artful, enterprising minority" to control or change government; praised reciprocal checks of Constitution; stressed need of enlightened public opinion; declared "religion and morality lead to political prosperity."

Vaccination discovered by Jenner May 14, announced 1798.

1797

U. S. frigate *United States* launched at Philadelphia, July 10; Constellation at Baltimore, Sept. 7; Constitution (Old Ironsides) at Boston, Sept. 20. France ordered capture of all neutral ships carrying British cargoes.

France enacts first conscription law.

1798

War with France threatened over French raids on U. S. shipping and rejection of U. S. diplomats. President Adams tried conciliation. Congress voided all treaties with France, ordered Navy to capture French armed ships. Navy (45 ships) and 365 privateers captured 84 French. U. S. Constellation took Fr. warship *Insurgente*, 1799. Napoleon, becoming First Consul, stopped French raids.

Thousands die in Irish uprising, May.

1801

Tripoli declared war June 10, against U. S., which refused added tribute to commerce-raiding corsairs. U. S. frigate *Philadelphia* captured in Tripoli harbor Oct., 1803, burned by Stephen Decatur Feb. 16, 1804. Expedition under William Eaton forced Tripoli to conclude peace June 4, 1805.

1803

England and France renewed war. Robert Emmet convicted of treason by British in Ireland; executed in Dublin, Sept. 19. President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris to join Robert R. Livingston, American minister, in offering up to \$10,000,000 for the Isle of Orleans (New Orleans) and West Florida. Napoleon, who had recovered Louisiana from Spain by secret

treaty, offered all of Louisiana for \$11,250,000 in bonds, plus indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. U. S. took title Dec. 20. Robert Fulton operated experimental steamboat unsuccessfully on Seine, Paris, France.

1804

Alexander Hamilton (ex-Secretary of the Treasury) and Vice-President Aaron Burr (former U. S. Senator from N. Y. State but a native of Newark, N. J.), fought a duel July 11, on the Hudson Palisades. Weehawken, N. J. Hamilton, who had fired in the air, was fatally shot.

John Stevens, Hoboken, operated experimental steamboat with twin-screw propellers, 9 mi.

1805—Napoleonic Campaigns

Napoleon, emperor since May 18, 1804, defeated Austrians at Ulm, Oct. 17; Russo-Austrians at Austerlitz ("masterpiece of battles") Dec. 2. Dissolved Holy Roman Empire. Made brothers Joseph, king of Naples, Louis, king of Holland.

Lord Nelson defeated French fleet at Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 26; lost own life.

1806

Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. In 1807 he defeated Russians at Eylau; signed peace of Tilsit with Czar Alexander I. Made brother Jerome king of Westphalia; allotted Finland to Russia.

1807

Robert Fulton made first practical steamboat trip on Clermont (open boat), left by 13 ft. draft, side paddle wheels, 140 mi. in 30 hrs.

Aaron Burr was arrested in Mississippi on a federal charge of treason and was put on trial in Richmond, Va., May 22, and was acquitted, Sept. 1. He was charged with having organized an expedition of about a hundred men, who embarked in flatboats at Blennerhasset Island, on the Ohio River, and made their way to New Orleans, to establish an empire that was to comprise the Louisiana Territory, a large section of the Western States and Mexico.

1808-09

French occupied Madrid, March; Rome, April; Napoleon made brother Joseph king of Spain. French defeated in Spain and Portugal; Peninsular war begun by British. Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram, July 6, 1809. Annexed Papal States.

Phoenix, first American-built steamboat, by John Stevens, left New York June 8, 1809, for Philadelphia.

1810

Napoleon annulled marriage with the Empress Josephine, who retired to Malmason. Married Austrian Archduchess Maria Louisa, March. Son born Mar. 20, 1811, called King of Rome. As Duke of Reichstadt, he died Vienna July 22, 1832. Called "The Eagle" by French, he inspired Edmond Rostand's drama.

1811

William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana territory, defeated Indians under the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, Nov. 7.

Earthquakes in bed of Mississippi River, Dec. 16.

1812—Second War With Britain

Second United States war with Great Britain, declared, June 18, by Congress (Senate 19 to 13; House, 79 to 49); garrison at Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) massacred by Indians, allies of the British, Aug. 15; Detroit surrendered to British, Aug. 16; mass meeting in New York City denounced the war, Aug. 19; frigate Constitution captured the Guerriere, Aug. 19; frigate United States, commanded by Stephen Decatur, defeated the British frigate, Macedonian, off the Azores, Oct. 25.

Napoleon invaded Russia with conscript army of 500,000; defeated Russians (Spassk) Sept. 7; fled Moscow, Sept. 14. Russians burned 30,800 houses in Moscow. Napoleon ordered retreat Oct. 19, meeting huge losses from cold and guerrillas.

U. S. N. Chesapeake captured by H. M. S. Shannon after grueling 15-minute encounter 30 miles off Boston, June 1; James Lawrence, commander, dying, ordered "Don't give up the ship!" This slogan unfurled by Oliver Hazard Perry at battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 19, after which he reported to Gen. W. H. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours: 2 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, and 1 sloop."

Battle of the Thames, Oct., Oct. 15, Harrison routed enemy, killing Tecumseh, Shawnee leader.

Napoleon decisively defeated at Leipzig by armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria Oct. 16-19; French driven from Spain by Wellington.

1814—Burning of Washington

Battle of Niagara Falls, or Lundy's Lane, fought by Gen. Winfield Scott, July 25. Americans routed at Bladensburg, Md., by troops of Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn, Aug. 24; Cockburn entered Washington, burned Capitol, Library of Congress, White House, etc. Dolly Madison saved original Declaration of Independence and Stuart's portrait of Washington. Victory at Plattsburg Sept. 11.

British fleet bombarded Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, for 25 hours Sept. 13-14; Francis Scott Key, detained on vessel, wrote Star-Spangled Banner. (See article.) Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24.

Allies entered Paris, March 31; Napoleon abdi-

cated, April 11; Louis XVIII, restored to throne, May 3; Congress of Vienna opened, Nov. 3. Napoleon exiled to Elba.

1815

Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 15 days after signing of peace treaty, which U. S. ratified Feb. 17, 1815.

Napoleon returned from Elba, France, March 1; the "Hundred Days," March 20, June 22; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18; sent to St. Helena, landed Oct. 16 and died there May 5, 1821.

Holy Alliance, so-called, formed by Russia, Austria and Prussia; signed in Paris, Sept. 26; promulgated in Frankfurt, Feb. 2, 1816, and acceded to 1818 by the rulers of England and France.

1817

Rush-Bagot treaty signed, April 28-29, limiting naval armaments of the United States and Canada on the Great Lakes. First poems by John Keats.

1820

Congress, March 3, passed Henry Clay's Missouri Compromise bill, which slavery was allowed in that State, but not elsewhere west of the Mississippi river north of 36° 30' Latitude (the southern line of Missouri). Repealed 1854.

1822

Revolution in Portugal. Separation of Brazil which proclaimed independence Sept. 7; Dom Pedro was crowned emperor Dec. 1; he abdicated 1832; succeeded by his son; a republic proclaimed 1888; emperor banished in 1889 and died in Paris, 1891.

Mexico separates from Spain, makes turbulent emperor, May; forms republic, Oct., 1823.

1823

Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2. First steamboat, the Virginia, ascended the Mississippi River as far as Fort Snelling, Minn., April 21-May 10, 1729 miles.

Gas vacuum (internal combustion) engine operated successfully by Samuel Brown, London.

1824

Marquis de Lafayette, 67, visited each of the 24 states as guest of U. S.

Simon Bolivar, ruler of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, dictator of Peru; broke Spanish power in South America (Died 1830).

1825

Trade unions allowed in England.

First railroad to use steam locomotive (on level grade only) Stockton & Darlington Ry., opened in Eng., Sept. 27, with Stephenson's engine "Locomotion." First public railroad to use steam exclusively for passenger and freight traffic, Liverpool & Manchester, opened Sept. 15, 1825.

Erie Canal opened, first boat left Buffalo, Oct. 26, and reached New York City, Nov. 4.

Codorus, first iron steamboat built in America, at York, Pa., by John Elgar.

1827

New York State abolished slavery, July 4. The steamship Curacao first European-built oceanic vessel to use steam power alone crossed the Atlantic April from Antwerp to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. The Royal William, launched in Montreal, April 29, 1831, left there Aug. 18, 1833, and crossed to Europe in 25 days, using no power but steam.

1828

First passenger railroad in U. S., Baltimore & Ohio, was begun July 4, first 14 miles opened to horse-drawn, railcar traffic May 24, 1830.

1830

Revolution in France, Charles X abdicated, Aug. 2, and was succeeded by the Duke of Orleans as Louis Philippe I. There were revolts in Brunswick, Saxony and Belgium. Belgium became independent kingdom.

Mormon church organized by Joseph Smith, in Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., April 6. He and his brother, Hyrum, were killed by a mob in Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844.

1831

First train drawn in U. S. by steam locomotive, Albany to Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 9.

Black Hawk War (Ill.-Wis.) April, 1831-Sept., 1832, pushed Sac & Fox Indians across Mississippi.

1832

South Carolina Legislature Nov. 1832, passed an ordinance of nullification of the tariff, declaring that if the federal government attempted to enforce the law, the State would consider itself no longer a member of the Union. Congress, Feb. 1833, passed a compromise tariff act, whereupon South Carolina repealed act.

1833

The British Parliament, Aug. 28, outlawed slavery in the Empire as of Aug. 1, 1834. About 700,000 were liberated at a cost of £20,000,000. Slavery was abolished in Britain June 22, 1772. Slave trade was suppressed 1807.

1835—Texas Independence

Texas proclaimed its independence of Mexico, Nov. 13; Garrison of Texans at the Alamo mission, San Antonio, besieged 11 days, then butchered and the bodies burned by Mexican troops, March 6, 1836 (among the victims was Davy Crockett); Constitution adopted for the Republic of Texas, March 17,

1836; battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, in which 800 under Gen. Sam Houston defeated 3,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, who signed two treaties recognizing the independence of Texas with borders reaching to the Rio Grande river.
Seminoles War, Dec. 1835-Apr. 1842.
Fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17, destroyed 674 buildings.

1837
Victoria, 18, niece of William IV, became queen of England. Married her first cousin, German Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 1840. He died 1861.

1838
The Great Western, 236 ft. long, 450 horsepower, 1340 gross tons, left Bristol, England, April 8, and arrived in New York City, April 23. The Sirius, 178 ft. long, 703 tons, left Liverpool March 28, and Queensdown April 4, and reached New York City April 22, using only steam power.

1839
Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were separated by treaties signed by those two countries and by Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, at London, April 19. To the treaties was annexed a document declaring Belgium independent and perpetually neutral.

1840
Uniform penny postage rate begun in England, Jan. 10; stamped postage covers May 6.

Commander Chas. Wilkes of First U. S. Exploring Expedition found Antarctic Continent; named Wilkes Land, Jan.-Feb.

1842
First use of anaesthetic (sulphuric ether gas) by Dr. Crawford W. Long, Jefferson, Ga. Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, dentist, used ether for painless extraction of tooth, Sept. 30, 1846; administered ether in tumor operation, Oct. 16, 1846, at Mass. General Hospital, Boston.

1844
First message over first telegraph line (authorized 1843) sent from U. S. Supreme Court room in Capitol, May 24, to Baltimore by inventor S. F. B. Morse: "What hath God wrought!"

1845
U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis opened, Oct. 10. Congress voted Texas into Union, Dec. 29, 28th state.

1846—Mexican War
President James K. Polk ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to seize disputed Texas land settled by Mexicans. After border clash U. S. declared war, May 13; Mexico May 23. Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. Engineers, proclaimed bear-flag republic of California at Sonoma, June 14. Commodore Sloat, U. S. N., took Monterey, Cal., July 7. Taylor defeated Mexicans at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. Gen. Winfield Scott with 12,000 troops (est.) took Vera Cruz Mar. 27; Mexico City, Sept. 17. Dictator Santa Anna captured. Serving during war were Col. Jefferson Davis, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Capt. Geo. B. McClellan, Lieut. U. S. Grant. By treaty, Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico ceded claims to Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado. U. S. assumed \$3,000,000 American claims and paid Mexico \$15,000,000.

Treaty with Great Britain, June 15, set boundary in Oregon at 49th parallel (extension of existing line). Water boundary settled 1873. Expansionists in U. S. seeking boundary farther north, used slogan "54° 40' or fight!"
Mormons, after violent clashes with settlers over polygamy, proclaimed by leader Joseph Smith, left Nauvoo, Ill., for West under Brigham Young. Settled, July, 1847, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

1847
First adhesive postage stamps on sale, July 1; 5 and 10 cent stamps with portraits of Franklin and Washington.

Great period of Victorian writing opened. Jane Eyre (C. Brontë). Wuthering Heights (E. Brontë); Vanity Fair (Thackeray). 1848: Pendennis (Thackeray). 1849: David Copperfield (Dickens); Seven Lamps of Architecture (Ruskin). 1850: Sonnets (Rossetti); In Memoriam (Tennyson). 1851: Lavenço (Borrow). 1852: Bleak House (Dickens); Henry Esmond (Thackeray). 1853: The Newcomes (Thackeray). 1854: Hard Times (Dickens). 1855: Little Dorrit (Dickens). 1856: History of England (Macaulay).

1848
Louis Philippe dethroned in France; Second Republic set up, Feb. 26.
In Austria, Ferdinand I abdicated, Dec. 2, in favor of his nephew, Franz Josef; in Hungary, freedom was declared under Kossuth; revolts in Ireland, Lombardy, Venice, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein.

Gold discovered in California, Jan. 24.
First Woman's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19.

1849
Astor Place riots in New York City against Macready, English actor, 34 killed, May 10. The outbreak was in retaliation for the treatment of Edwin Forrest, American actor, in London, 1845.
Roman National assembly, Feb. 8, divested Pope of temporal power, proclaimed republic. French captured city July 4, restored Pope, July 15.

1850
Senator Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850 passed; admitted California as 31st state, Sept. 9, slavery forbidden; made Utah and New Mexico territories, without decision on slavery; amendment to Fugitive Slave Law empowered southern constables to arrest slaves in northern states; led to northern resistance.

William Wordsworth, English poet, died April 23, 80; Alfred Tennyson named poet laureate by Queen Victoria.

President Zachary Taylor died July 9, 65; Millard Fillmore 13th president, July 10. John C. Calhoun died Mar. 31, 68.

Jenny Lind's first concert, Castle Garden, New York, Sept. 11. P. T. Barnum manager.

1851
Gold found in Australia.
Cornerstones of wings of U. S. Capitol laid.
New York & Hudson River R. R., New York to Albany, opened Oct.

Books published: House of the Seven Gables, Hawthorne; Moby Dick, Melville; Conspiracy of Pontiac, Parkman.

1852
Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of the French. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Howard Payne, Duke of Wellington died.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published.

1853
Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U.S.N. received by Lord of Toda, Japan, July 14; negotiated treaty to open Japan to U. S. ships. Ratified Mar. 8, 1854.
Crystal Palace, New York, opened July 14 (burned 1858).

Crimean War
A dispute between Greek orthodox and Roman monks over holy shrines held by Turkey led Russian Czar Nicholas I to extend protection to Greeks. Turkey declared war Oct. 4, 1853. Britain and France, fearing expansion of Russia, declared war May 28, 1854. Russia occupied Moldavia and Wallachia. Fighting concentrated in the Crimea and included famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, 400 out of 607 killed; Russian defeat at Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854; fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 11, 1855. Sardinia sent 15,000 troops to Allies; Prussia and Sweden cooperated. Florence Nightingale established first dressing stations. By treaty of Paris, Mar. 30, 1856, Russia ceded part of Bessarabia to Moldavia, freed Danube for navigation. Black Sea closed to warships (renounced, 1870).

James Gadsden negotiated purchase of 29,640 sq. mi. of land down to Rio Grande river from Mexico, Dec. 30, for \$10,000,000.

1854
Republican party started at Ripon, Wis. Feb. 28; first state organization, Jackson, Mich., July 6. Opposed Kansas-Nebraska act (became law May 30) which left issue of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska to vote of settlers.
Doctrine of Immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin adopted by Roman Catholic Church, Dec. 8. Henry D. Thoreau wrote Walden.

1855
Niagara suspension bridge opened.
Walt Whitman issued Leaves of Grass; Henry W. Longfellow wrote Song of Hiawatha.
Kansas adopted anti-slavery constitution, asked admittance as free state.
First cable, Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, laid by Cyrus W. Field.

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1857—Atlantic Cable
Cyrus W. Field started with cable from Ireland, Aug. 5; cable parted 400 miles from land, for second attempt Niagara, U. S. N. and Agamemnon, R. N., met June, 1858, in mid-ocean; spliced cable, sailed in opposite directions; cable parted three times. On third attempt Niagara reached Newfoundland, Agamemnon reached Valentia Harbor, Ireland with cable ends. Aug. 5. Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged greetings. Cable failed; too high voltage. Field's next attempt on S. S. Great Eastern, from Ireland, July, 1859, failed. Final attempt with Great Eastern, Ireland to Newfoundland, succeeded July, 1866. Ship then recovered lost cable of 1855 in mid-ocean after 30 attempts, connected it with Newfoundland.
Dred Scott decision by Supreme Court, Mar. 6, Roger B. Taney, chief justice, declared, 5 to 3. Scott could not be a citizen because Negro and was not freed by two residences on soil guaranteed free by Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Mutiny in India, May, 100,000 dead. Relief of Lucknow Sept. 25. In 1858 India was transferred from East India Co. to British crown.
Mountain Meadow Massacre, 120 emigrants killed by Indians led by Mormons in Utah, Sept. 16.

1859
First petroleum well opened, Titusville, Pa., by Edwin L. Drake, Aug. 28.
John Brown, Abolitionist, with 13 whites, 5

Negroes, seized Federal arsenal, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16; lost 14, killed 5 citizens. Taken by U. S. Marines under Capt. Robt. E. Lee. Hanged Dec. 2, Charles Town, Va.

Dan Emmett, minstrel, composed Dixie.

1860—Lincoln Elected

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, elected president by 1,866,452 popular and 180 electoral votes: Stephen A. Douglas had 1,375,157 and 12; John C. Breckinridge, 847,953 and 72; John Bell 590,631 and 39. Lincoln took office Mar. 4, 1861; Breckinridge and Bell supported secession.

Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) in U. S. First Pony Express between Sacramento, Calif., and St. Joseph, Mo., 1,980 miles apart, started from each place at 8 a. m., April 3; there were 80 riders, and 420 horses, and they were changed every 10 miles. There were 190 relay stations. The service ended Oct., 1861.

Giuseppe Garibaldi led 1,000 volunteers to Sicily, May, to unify Italy by force; deposed Francis II of Naples; hailed Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia as King of Italy.

South Carolina seceded from Union Dec. 20.

1861—Civil War

Confederate State of America formed at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4-9; Jefferson Davis, president. Gen. Beauregard attacked Fort Sumter, Charleston, April 12; fort surrendered April 14. Lincoln called for volunteers April 15. Union army defeated at Bull Run, July 21. Geo. B. McClellan given command of Army of the Potomac, Nov. 1.

1862

Grant captured Forts Henry and Donelson, Feb. 6 and Feb. 16; the Confederate ironclad, Virginia (rebuilt from the gun steam frigate, Merrimack), destroyed, March 8, at Hampton Roads, the Union frigates Cumberland and Congress; was checked Mar. 9 by the Union ironclad, Monitor, built by John Ericsson; Farragut captured New Orleans, April 25; McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, March-August; Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.

Preliminary proclamation, Sept. 22, by President Lincoln announced that Jan. 1, 1863, slaves would be free in the territory then in rebellion. Slavery in the District of Columbia was abolished by Congress April 16.

1863—Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1. In this proclamation he declared free forever the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (certain parishes excepted); Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (West Virginia and other portions excepted). About 3,120,000 slaves were thus freed. 830,000 slaves in the excepted parts were not freed.

Gen. Jos. E. Hooker defeated at Chancellorsville, May 2-4; Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson died May 10. Lee defeated at Gettysburg, July 1-3; Grant captured Vicksburg, July 4; Battles of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20; Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.

Draft riots in New York City, July 13-16, 1,000 killed.

Lincoln made address at dedication of cemetery at Gettysburg, Nov. 19.

1864

Grant made Commander-in-Chief, March 12; Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; of Spotsylvania, May 8-21; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Sherman's March to Atlanta, May-July; he captured Savannah Dec. 21; U. S. Kearsarge sank the raider Alabama, June 19.

International Workingmen's Assn. ("First International") organized by Marx, Engels and socialists. Lasted until 1874. Second, 1889, split by World War I, held congress in Hamburg 1923. Third, called by Russians in Moscow, 1919, rejected parliamentary principles, endorses proletarian dictatorship. Became Comintern, dedicated to world revolution; succeeded by Cominform.

1865—Assassination of Lincoln

Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, Va., April 9. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered at Durham, N. C. April 26. Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Washington, April 14, died, April 15; Booth was shot to death in the pursuit, April 26, at a burning barn, on farm near Port Royal, Va. Those hanged for complicity were Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, David E. Herold, George A. Atzerodt and Lewis Payne (Powell), July 7. Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd were sentenced to life imprisonment; Edward Spangler, to six years in prison, but all four men were pardoned 1869. John H. Surratt, son of Mrs. Mary E., fled to Europe but was brought back and tried, 1867. Jury disagreed. He was reindicted, but not tried. Booth's body, identified by a number of persons, was buried under the floor of the prison, in Washington; several years later the body was given to relatives, buried in Baltimore.

Slavery abolished by adoption of 13th amendment to Constitution, Dec. 18.

1866

Ku Klux Klan formed secretly in South to ter-

rorize Negroes who voted. Disbanded, 1869; revived 1920, later suppressed. Its method (burning crosses, night conclaves) used sporadically in South.

1867—Alaska Purchase

Alaska, exploited for furs by Russians since 1728, sold to United States for \$7,200,000 (2 cents an acre) Mar. 30, through efforts of Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state, and Senator Charles Sumner.

Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed by Juarez party, June 19. He was an Austrian archduke, placed on throne April 10, 1864, with French help.

Dominion of Canada established, July 1.

Abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of the Mikado in Japan; feudalism abolished, 1871; Constitution promulgated, 1889.

1868

President Andrew Johnson, blocked by Senate in attempt to remove Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, for opposing his policies, was impeached for violation of tenure of office act by radical Senators. Tried and acquitted, March-May. Stanton resigned.

1869

Financial "Black Friday" in New York. Sept. 24; caused by gold corner.

Golden spike driven at Promontory, Utah, May 10, marking the junction of Central Pacific and Union Pacific, completing railway to Coast.

Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17.

Woman's suffrage law passed in territory of Wyoming, Dec. 10.

Memorial Day first observed officially May 30 on order by Gen. John A. Logan, Commander G.A.R.

1870—Franco-Prussian War

Napoleon III, French emperor, tricked into declaring war on Prussia by Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, over Spanish succession issue, surrendered with large army at Sedan, Sept. 4. Nationalists declared republic, Sept. 4. Leon Gambetta, bitter enemy, escaped from Paris in balloon Oct. 7 to carry on war.

Doctrine of papal infallibility adopted by the Ecumenical Council in Rome July 18, by vote of 547 to 2. There were 764 prelates at the council. The only American objector was Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark.

The troops of Victor Emmanuel II, under Gen. Cadorna, took possession of Rome, Sept. 20, in the name of the Kingdom of Italy. Rome and the rest of the Papal State then were annexed by a plebiscite, taken Oct. 2. The Italian Parliament passed, May 13, 1871, the Law of Guarantees, granting the Pope and his successors possession of the Vatican, the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gondolfo and a yearly allowance of 3,225,000 lire, or about \$645,000. The money was not claimed.

1871

Court of Arbitration awarded United States damages of \$15,500,000 gold against Britain because Britain equipped Alabama and 12 other Confederate raiders. At sinking 65 U. S. ships Alabama was destroyed by Kearsarge off Cherbourg, 1864.

William I, of Hohenzollern, proclaimed German emperor at Versailles, Jan. 18. Paris "red republicans," supporting Internationale, organized Commune, Mar. 18-May 29; burned Hotel de Ville, Tuilleries palace, executed 67 hostages. Communards overcame by French army; deaths est. 20,000; many deported to New Caledonia.

Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, ended war. France ceded Alsace and most of Lorraine, paid 5 billion francs indemnity.

Great fire destroyed heart of Chicago, Oct. 8-11; loss est. \$196,000,000. Started in Mrs. O'Leary's barn, 558 De Koven St. by cow kicking over lantern, according to legend.

Peshigo forest fire, Wisconsin, burned six counties, killed 1,152, Oct.

Henry M. Stanley, sent by James Gordon Bennett, owner of New York Herald, to find David Livingstone, missionary, greeted him Nov. 10 at Ujiji, Tanganyika, Central Africa with "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

1872

Col. James Fisk, Jr., shot in New York City by Edward S. Stokes, Jan. 6; he died two days later; Stokes got four years in prison.

1873

Panic in New York City began with bank failures, Sept. 20.

Charley Ross, 4, kidnapped in Germantown, Pa., July 1, caused national sensation.

Boss W. M. Tweed in New York City, convicted of fraud Nov. 19, and sentenced to 12 years in prison; the court released him from Blackwell Island prison June, 1875, on a technicality; he was committed to Ludlow St. jail in a civil suit; escaped, Dec. 4, 1875, and went to Cuba, then to Spain, brought back to New York City, Nov. 1876; he died in Ludlow St. jail, April 12, 1878.

1876

Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, received majority of 250,000 popular votes for President over Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, and had 184 electoral votes against 163, with returns from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, 22 electoral votes,

in dispute. Bitter contest for delegates, with charges of corruption, left issue to Congress, which appointed electoral commission, 8 Republicans, 7 Democrats. Hayes given presidency by strict party vote.

Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, May-Nov. Massacre of Gen. Custer

Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana in Sioux Indian war; massacre of Gen. George A. Custer and 276 soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry, June 25 by Indian tribes united by Sitting Bull, prophet; fighting led by Chiefs Gall and Crazy Horse.

James Butler (Wild Bill) Hickok, shot dead from behind by Jack McCall, a desperado, in Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 2. A vigilance committee acquitted McCall but the United States Court in Yankton, S. D., found him guilty and he was hanged.

Brooklyn Theater fire, Dec. 5; 289 lives lost.

1877
Russia declared war on Turkey, April 24; peace treaty signed, March, 1878.

Eleven Molly Maguires were hanged in Pennsylvania for murders in coal region.

Strike on Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania and other railways, July 1, many killed.

1878
First commercial telephone exchange opened, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28, 1878. First private exchange, used by physicians, reported operating July, 1877, Hartford, Conn.

Congress in Berlin, June 13-July 13, dealt with the Turkish question, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Rumania made independent.

1879
F. W. Woolworth opened his first five-and-ten store, Utica, N. Y., Feb. 22.

Henry George published *Progress & Poverty*, advocating single tax on land.

1881
Alexander II, Czar of Russia, assassinated in St. Petersburg, March 13, by Nihilists.

President James A. Garfield shot in Washington, July 2; died in Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19.

1882
Panama Canal begun by the French, Jan. 20; the United States bought, 1904, for \$40,000,000, the uncompleted water-way from the de Lesseps successors, and the canal was finished and opened to traffic, Aug. 15, 1914.

Prof. Robert Koch announced, in Berlin, discovery of the tuberculosis germ, March 24.

1883
Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy formed. Denounced by Italy, 1914.

Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24; panic on it, May 30; twelve trampled to death.

1884
Panic in New York, May 5-7. U. S. Grant ruined by failure of Grant & Ward. To gain nest-egg for family he wrote his "Personal Memoirs," while ill of cancer. Marked after his death (July 23, 1885) by Mark Twain's firm, book yielded \$450,000.

1885
Gen. Charles G. ("Chinese") Gordon, British governor of the Sudan, was slain, Jan. 26, by a Mohammedan soldier, who stuck the head on a spear, at Omdurman. Several thousand whites were massacred by the Mahdi's troops. Gen. Kitchener defeated the Mahdi's army Sept. 2, 1898.

First electric street railway in United States, in Baltimore, opened by Leo Baile, Aug. 10.

1886—Haymarket Bomb
Bitter labor battles for eight-hour day in Chicago; attacks on strike-breakers, police violence and attempts of anarchists to incite workers, led to Haymarket riot, evening of May 4. A bomb killed seven police and wounded 66. Eight anarchists found guilty: August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Albert R. Parsons were hanged; Louis Lingg committed suicide. Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Oscar Nebe, sent to prison, were pardoned seven years later by Gov. John P. Altgeld who denounced trial as unfair. Bomb believed thrown by Rudolph Schnaubelt, who disappeared.

Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions, later American Federation of Labor, formed at Pittsburgh.

Geronimo, Apache Indian, surrendered to Gen. Geo. Crook, Mar. 21.

Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, unveiled, Oct. 28, in presence of 1,000,000 people; fund raised by New York World.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle invented famous detective, Sherlock Holmes, in story, *A Study in Scarlet*. Published in Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1887.

1887
Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 persons perished. Opera Comique, Paris, burned, May 25; 200 lives lost; theater fire, Exeter, England, Sept. 4; 200 died.

1888
Great blizzard in eastern U. S. Mar. 11-14. Roscoe Conkling, victim of exposure, died April 13.

1889
Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria and Baroness Maria Vetsera found slain in his hunting lodge, Mayerling, near Vienna, Jan. 29.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick (born Florence Chandler, Mobile, Ala.) convicted of poisoning husband, Liverpool cotton merchant, and sentenced to be hanged, Aug. 26. Sentence commuted to life. Mrs. Maybrick released July 20, 1904. She lived at South Kent, Conn., as Mrs. Florence Chandler; died there, Oct. 23, 1941.

Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31; 2,200 lives lost. World's Fair, in Paris, May 6—Nov. 6. Eiffel Tower opened (985 ft. high). First automobile exhibited, a Benz.

Dom Pedro II, emperor of Brazil, forced off throne by planters after he freed slaves. Died in Paris, 1891, last emperor on American soil.

1890
First electrocution for murder in New York; Wm. Kemmler at Auburn prison, Aug. 6.

Ellis Island opened as Immigration Depot, and Castle Garden closed as such, Dec. 31.

1891
Park Place disaster, New York City, 64 killed, Aug. 22, by the collapse of upper floor.

1892
Charles E. Duryea, inventor of first American gasoline buggy, declared he ran it successfully Apr. 19, 1892. Brother, J. Frank Duryea who helped build it, made date Sept. 21, 1893.

Royal Hotel fire, New York City, Feb. 6; 28 dead. St. John's, N.F., burned July 8; 600 dead.

Dr. Rudolf Diesel patented internal combustion engine operating with pulverized fuel and air compression, July 1895.

Conflict between 300 Pinkerton guards and strikers at steel mills, Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa.; seven guards and 11 strikers and spectators shot to death, many wounded July 6. Henry C. Frick wounded in Pittsburgh, July 23, by Alexander Berkman, anarchist.

1893
World's Fair (Columbian Exposition) in Chicago.

1894
Chinese-Japanese War began, July 25. Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17, treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895, gave Japan Liautung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores.

Jacob S. Coxey led 20,000 unemployed from the Mid-West into Washington, April 29. Coxey died May 18, 1951, aged 97.

Strike of employes of Pullman Co., South Chicago, Ill., June, led Eugene V. Debs to call sympathetic strike of American Railway Union. President Cleveland called out Federal troops over protest at Pullman (Illinois). Debs and 3 others were imprisoned 6 mos. for contempt of court. Strike called off Aug. 7.

First public showing of Thos. A. Edison's Kinetoscope, 1155 Broadway, New York, April 14. Was patented 1891 for U. S. only.

Dreyfus Trial
Capt. Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of betraying French army secrets Dec. 22, in sensational frame-up; real culprit, Major Esterhazy, acquitted. Dreyfus condemned to Devils Island, of French Guiana. Rescued for second trial by efforts of Emile Zola and Clemenceau, again condemned Sept. 9, 1899. Public clamor led to pardon, Sept. 19. Further proofs of innocence led to complete rehabilitation, 1906, with rank of major. He served as lieutenant in World War I.

1895
Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20; Gen. Antonio Maceo, leader of the insurrection, was killed in action, Dec. 7, 1896.

European powers demand Turkey reform government of subject peoples in Balkans and Asia Minor, persecuted for years. Riots, killings, forced conversions reported from Constantinople, Scutari, Pera, Trebizond, Orfa, etc.

X-rays discovered by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, a German physicist; Nobel prize winner, 1901.

1896
President Cleveland interfered in boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana on basis of Monroe Doctrine, appointing arbitration commission, which settled it Feb. 2, 1897.

Ethiopian ruler King Menelik took the Italians by surprise at Adowa, Feb. 28. The Italians lost 4,600 white and nearly 3,000 native troops killed and wounded.

First wireless patent by Britain to Marconi, June 2.

Radioactivity of uranium found by H. A. Becquerel, Paris.

Persecution of Armenians by Turks led to massacre of 5,000 in Constantinople Aug. 26-30. Powers forced reforms and reparations, but disorders continued for years. Young Turk party demanded abdication of sultan.

1897
Turco-Greek war.
Eugene V. Debs formed Social Democratic party. Salomon August Andree, Swedish explorer, and two companions, left Danes Island, Spitzbergen, in a balloon, July 11, for the North Pole, and were not heard of until Aug. 6, 1930, when their remains were found on White Island. Their balloon had grounded after drifting 117 miles.

1898
Greater New York, city of 5 boroughs, established Jan. 1.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary, wife of Franz Josef, assassinated, Sept. 10, by an anarchist in Geneva, Switzerland.

Radium discovered by Pierre Curie, Mme. Curie and G. Bemont, Paris.

1899
Peace treaty with Spain ratified Feb. 6.
Universal Peace Conference in The Hague called by Czar, May 18.

British-Boer War
South African (Boer) war began Oct. 11; Ladysmith relieved, Feb. 28, 1900; Pretoria fell June 5, 1900; war ended, May 31, 1902, with loss of independence of Boer republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State, now in Union of South Africa, British Dominion. British losses: 5,773 killed; 16,171 died of wounds or disease; 22,829 wounded. Boers engaged est. 65,000, losses unknown.

Filipino insurgents (est. 12,000 under arms) unable to get recognition of independence from U. S. A., started guerrilla war, Feb. 4. Crushed with capture, Mar. 23, 1901, of leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Windsor hotel fire, New York, Mar. 15, 45 dead.

1900
Paris Exposition opened, April 15.
Humbert, King of Italy, assassinated, July 29.
Corry Nation, Kansas anti-saloon agitator, began raiding bars with hatchet. Died June 9, 1911.
Boxer insurrection in China, June; Peking captured by foreign allies, Aug. 14, including 2,000 Marines sent to protect legation.
Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30; 145 lives lost; 100,000 property destroyed.
Campaign begun, June 26, by Drs. Walter Reed, Aristides Agramonte, Jesse Lazear and James Carroll to wipe out yellow fever.
Galveston hurricane and tidal wave, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.

1901—President McKinley Shot
Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo, N. Y.), May 1-Nov. 2. President William McKinley was shot there Sept. 6, by Leon Czolgosz, anarchist; died Sept. 14. Theodore Roosevelt, vice pres., became 26th President. Czolgosz was executed. McKinley tomb in Canton, Ohio.

Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from Cornwall, Eng., to Newfoundland, Dec. 12.
Commander R. F. Scott, R. N., Lieut. Ernest Shackleton, on Discovery, 700 tons, discovered King Edward Land, Antarctica.

1902
Erich von Drygalski on Gauss discovered Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Feb.

St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by eruption of Pelee, May 8; about 30,000 lives lost.

Pennsylvania coal strike of 145,000 anthracite miners, May 12. Settled by President Roosevelt's commission, Oct. 15-23.

Cuban Republic inaugurated, American occupation under Gen. Leonard Wood, ended May 20.

First International Arbitration Court opened in The Hague, Holland, October.

First radio message, Dec. 21.

1903
Anti-Jewish riots in Kishinev, Russia Apr.

19-20; 47 killed, 700 houses wrecked.
First automobile trip across U.S., San Francisco to New York, May 23-Aug. 1.

Henry Ford, having withdrawn from the Detroit Automobile Co. in 1901, organized Ford Motor Co. King Alexander of Serbia, and Queen Draga, assassinated by army officers, in Belgrade, June 11.

Treaty between U. S. and Colombia to have U. S. dig Panama Canal signed Jan. 22, 1903, rejected by Colombia. Panama declared independence Nov. 3, recognized by President Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 8. See Canal Zone and Panama Canal; also Panama.

Wright Airplane Flight
On Dec. 17, 1903, Orville Wright (1871-1948) made first successful flight in heavier-than-air, mechanically propelled airplane, rising from base of Kill Devil hill, four miles south of Kitty Hawk, N. C., 120 feet in 12 seconds, in 27-mile wind. Fourth flight, same day, by Wilbur Wright (1867-1912) 852 ft., in 59 seconds. Plane patented May 22, 1906.

Fire killed 602 in Troqueux Theater, Chicago, Dec. 30. Many were trampled to death.

1904
Great fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings destroyed.

Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6. Port Arthur surrendered to Japanese, Jan. 2, 1905. Peace treaty signed in U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 5, 1905. See *Marine Disasters*.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened at St. Louis, May 1. New York subway opened, Oct. 27.

1905
Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oreg.
Duma, first Russian parliament, opened.

Union between Norway and Sweden dissolved by Norway.

1906
Formosa earthquake, April 17; thousands killed. San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-19. Dead: 452. Loss: \$350,000,000.

Trial of Harry K. Thaw
Harry K. Thaw, Pittsburgh millionaire, shot and killed Stanford White, famous architect, on the roof of Madison Square Garden (26th and Madison, N. Y.) June 25, on ground of avenging honor of wife, Evelyn Nesbit. Prosecuted by Wm. Travers Jerome, D. A., he was committed to Matteawan State hospital, 1907. Escaped 1913. Declared sane and freed, he was indicted, 1917, for kidnapping; pronounced insane; declared sane, 1924. Died, Miami, Feb. 22, 1947.

1907
Jamestown (Va.) Exposition opened, April 26. Financial panic in the United States.

1908
Theater fire, Jan. 13, Boyertown, Pa., 169 dead. In a fire and panic at the Lake View School in Collingwood, O., near Cleveland, March 4, 174 children and two teachers lost their lives.

Chelsea (Mass.) destroyed by fire; loss more than \$6,000,000, April 12.

1909
Admiral Robert E. Peary reached North Pole April 6 on sixth attempt, accompanied by Matthew Henson, Negro, and 4 Eskimos.

Louis Bleriot flew across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover, 31 miles in 37 minutes. July 25.

Spanish-American War of 1898; United States Becomes Naval Power

Cuba was a subject of American concern for most of the 19th century. When South America broke from Spain, pro-slave influence in the U. S. headed back movements to free Cuba and Puerto Rico. In the 1840s a proposal to annex Cuba gained support. President Fillmore in 1852 refused to join Great Britain and France in guaranteeing Spanish authority in Cuba. The Ostend Manifesto, largely written by James Buchanan, asked the U. S. to buy Cuba or seize it. Fillbuster expeditions, outfitted in the U. S., carried arms to rebels and were crushed by Spain. Grant's administration made Spain an offer to buy Cuba, but was turned down. In 1873 the Virginius expedition was captured by the Spaniards and 50 members were shot, causing American protests. Maximo Gomez started a big revolt in 1895 and Valerian Weyler, Governor of Cuba, herded thousands of sympathizers into concentration camps. In 1897 Spain, on American urging, offered an armistice to discuss autonomy, but too late to appease the rebels.

The battleship Maine, Capt. Chas. D. Sigbee, sent to Havana in January to protect Americans, was blown up Feb. 15, 1898, 264 men, 2 officers dead. Commission headed by Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., blamed an external mine. Congress voted \$50,000,000 for defense Mar. 9. Its ultimatum demanding that Spain leave Cuba, which ought to be free, was presented to Spain by President McKinley Apr. 21. Spain broke relations and Congress declared war Apr. 25.

Commodore Geo. Dewey, with 6 warships, 1 revenue cutter, destroyed the Spanish fleet (10 ships)

in Manila Bay May 1, occupied Cavite, Spain, 167 dead; U. S., 7 wounded. Spanish Admiral Cervera with 4 cruisers, 3 torpedo boats reached Santiago without interference May 19. Battleship Oregon made 16,000 mi. trip around Cape Horn, joined squadron of Acting Rear Adm. Sampson. May 26, Collier Merrimac ineffectively sunk at mouth of Santiago harbor by Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson June 3. Marines landed at Guantanamo May 11. Maj. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter landed 10,000 men at Daiquiri and Siboney, including 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) recruited by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanded by Col. Leonard Wood, Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee with 6,654 men attacked El Caney, defended by 500 Spaniards, July 1. Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, Brig. Gen. J. F. Kent carried San Juan hill with 8,336, same day.

Admiral Cervera's fleet left Santiago harbor July 3, was destroyed by ships of Acting Rear Adm. Sampson and Commodore Winfield S. Schley: 353 Spaniards killed, 151 wounded; 1 American killed. Santiago surrendered July 17. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles took Puerto Rico July 25-28. Armistice signed, Aug. 12. Peace treaty signed in Paris Dec. 10, eliminated Spain from lands discovered by Columbus. U. S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam and Philippines, paying \$20,000,000 for all Spanish claims in latter; guaranteed Cuban independence. U. S. exercised supervision over Cuba until 1934; granted Philippine independence July 4, 1946.

Totals for U. S. Army: Enrolled 274,717; killed, 290; died of disease, 2,565. See also *Marine Disasters*.

Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Nov.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash.
1910

Glenn H. Curtiss won \$10,000 offered by the World, N.Y., for first continuous flight, Albany to New York, 137 mi., 152 min., May 29.
Dynamite explosion, Oct. 1, at Los Angeles Times caused fire killing 21. Building contractors, in labor strife with structural iron workers, hired William J. Burns to find perpetrators. In sensational trial J. B. and J. J. McNamara pleaded guilty through Clarence Darrow, defense attorney, and were sentenced to San Quentin. Darrow tried twice for suborning juror, juries disagreed. Lincoln Steffens, muckraking journalist, conciliator.
Boy Scouts of America formed by union of Woodcraft Indians of Ernest Seton-Thompson and Sons of Daniel Boone, of Dan C. Beard.

1911

Taal volcano, Philippines, erupted in January, killing 3,000 persons.

Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolved, May 15; same decree as to American Tobacco Co., May 29.

Italian-Turkish War began, Sept. 29.
Triangle shirtwaist factory fire; New York City, 145 killed, March 25.

Flood in Yangtze River, China; 100,000 drowned.
Leonardo da Vinci's painting, "Mona Lisa" (J. A. Giacomini), stolen from the Louvre Gallery, Paris, Aug. 22, recovered in Florence, Italy, Dec. 12, 1913, and restored to the Louvre.

First transcontinental airplane flight (interrupted by landings) by C. P. Rodgers, New York to Pasadena, Sept. 17-Nov. 5; time in air 82 hrs., 4 min.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, reached South Pole, Dec. 14.

Mexican Revolution

Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico since 1877, (except 1880-1884), resigned May 25, after successful revolt by Francisco I. Madero, who succeeded him. People living in poverty wanted restoration of communal lands (ejidos), better conditions. In 1912 Madero, supported by Gen. Huerta, put down revolts by Gens. Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz. In Feb. 1913 Reyes was killed; Huerta helped depose Madero. Madero's brother and Vice President Suarez were murdered. President Wilson refused recognition to Huerta and "government by assassination." Venustiano Carranza, rallying Maderos, was opposed by Gen. Francisco (Pancho) Villa in north. When American sailors were arrested at Tampico, April 9, 1914, U. S. sent Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz. Marines landed and snipers killed 19. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston was sent April 27. Huerta resigned July 14, 1914. Carranza occupied Mexico City Aug. 20. Villa, supported by Zapata, forced Carranza to leave for Vera Cruz. U. S. recognized Carranza, Oct. 19, 1915, placed embargo on arms to other generals. Villa raided Santa Isabel, Jan. 10, kills 18; Columbus, N. M., Mar. 9, 1916, killed 17. Gen. John J. Pershing with 12,000 sent into Mexico Mar. 15. Fight at Parral, Durango, April 12. Carranza's troops attacked June 21. U. S. troops withdrawn, Nov. 24. Carranza called constitutional convention, Feb. 15, 1917, became legal president May 1, 1917. He restored some of the land, nationalized coal and oil, expropriated some foreign holdings. Discontent caused new rising and he was ambushed and killed. Oregon became president Dec. 1, 1920. Villa was killed in ambush at Parral, July 18, 1923.

1912

Capt. Robert F. Scott and 4 companions reached South Pole, Jan. 17; died on return journey.

China became a Republic, Feb. 12; Yuan Shi Kai elected President, Feb. 15.

S. S. Titanic Sunk

White Star liner Titanic wrecked on maiden trip, from Southampton to New York, by iceberg off Newfoundland, April 14-15; 1,517 lost of whom 103 were women and 53 were children. Passengers and crew were 2,207. The ship was 882½ ft. long, and cost \$7,500,000.

Herman Rosenthal, gambler, killed in New York. Four thugs convicted, executed at Sing Sing Apr. 13, 1914. Police Lieut. Chas. Becker, convicted of complicity, executed July 30, 1915.

Theodore Roosevelt, opposing conservatism of President Taft, bolted Republican party June 22, became nominee of Progressive party, called Bull Moose party from Roosevelt's expression, "I feel like a bull moose." He was defeated by Woodrow Wilson, D., but ran ahead of Taft.

Camp Fire Girls founded by Dr. and Mrs. Luther Gulick, incorp. 1912. Girl Scouts of America founded by Mrs. Juliette Low.

War in Balkans, against Turkey, by Montenegro, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, Oct. 8-Dec. 3.

Panama Canal Zone made U. S. military zone by President Wm. H. Taft Dec. 5.

1913

Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27; 732 lives lost. In Brazos, Tex., floods, 500 died.

Peace Palace at The Hague dedicated.
President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico, and

Vice Pres. Jose Pilo Suarez, assassinated, Feb. 23.
King George of Greece assassinated, March 18.

1914

United States Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21.

Fires destroyed a large part of Salem, Mass.; 15,000 homeless; \$12,000,000 loss, June 25.

First ship passed through Panama Canal, Aug. 15.
International Socialist Bureau of Second International met in Brussels, July. Members included five men later heads of governments: Lenin (Russia); Ebert (German Republic); Stauning (Denmark); Branting (Sweden); MacDonald (Britain).

1915

Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened in San Francisco Feb. 20. Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego.

Galveston hurricane, 275 dead, Aug. 17.

1916

Gregory Rasputin, confessor to Czarina, killed in Petrograd (Leningrad) December.

During Preparedness Day parade, San Francisco, July 22, a bomb exploded, killing 10, wounding 40. Thomas J. Mooney, 33, labor organizer; Mrs. Mooney, Warren K. Billings, shoe worker; Israel Weinberg and Edward D. Nolan were caught with money was sentenced to death. Billings to life imprisonment. The other three went free. President Wilson interceded for Mooney, who got life, 1918. Mooney was pardoned by Gov. C. L. Olson, Jan. 7, 1939. Billings freed Oct. 16, 1939.

Black Tom explosion at munitions docks, Jersey City, N. J., July 30; 2 killed, \$40,000,000 damages. Traced to German saboteurs.

1917—Prohibition Amendment

The 18th (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the States by Congress, Dec. 18. The first State (Mississippi) ratified it Jan. 8, 1918, and Jan. 16, 1919, the 36th State (Nebraska) ratified it upon, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, Jan. 29, 1919, it became effective one year from that date, Jan. 16, 1920. By Feb. 25, 1919, the Legislatures of 45 States had ratified it; the 46th State, New Jersey, ratified it March 9, 1922. It was not ratified by Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Volstead (Prohibition Enforcement) Act was passed by Congress Oct., 1919, vetoed by President Wilson, passed over his veto in effect March 3, 1920. New York, Montana and Wisconsin cancelled their enforcement acts by 1929. Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential candidate, 1932, endorsed repeal; 21st amendment, repealing 18th prohibition amendment to Constitution, but guaranteeing dry states against liquor importation, became law, Dec. 5, 1933.

1918—Romanovs Killed by Bolsheviks

Fifth All Russian Congress adopted a written constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics, July 10, and put in operation without a popular vote or referendum. Czar Nicholas of Russia, Empress Alexandra; the daughters, Olga, Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia; the son, Alexis; Prince Dolgorokoff, Dr. Bodkin, a lady-in-waiting and a nurse were shot by Bolshevik orders in Ekaterinburg, July 6; in Perm, also, July 12, the Bolsheviks assassinated the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, and in Alapalevsky, north of Ekaterinburg, they killed the Grand Dukes Sergius Mikhailovitch, Igo Constantinovitch and Ivan Constantinovitch.

Malbone St., Tunnel rail wreck (Brighton line, Brooklyn); 97 killed, 100 hurt, Nov. 2.

1919

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President, died Jan. 6, Oyster Bay, N. Y., aged 60.

Peace conference opened in Paris, Jan. 18; treaty signed in palace at Versailles June 28, between German representatives and Allied powers and United States. President Wilson submitted treaty to Senate July 10. Ratified by Germany July 10, Britain, July 26, Italy, Oct. 7, France, Oct. 13, Japan, Oct. 27. Not signed by China. Rejected by U. S. Senate, Nov. 19, which considered American sovereignty not properly safeguarded in League of Nations. Never ratified by U. S.

In Amritsar, India, during the anti-British demonstration, Gen. Dyer led a section of Gurkha soldiers to the palace and fired into the crowd, killing 379 and wounding about 1,200.

Three U. S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, May 16; one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, May 17; Lisbon, May 27; Plymouth, England, May 31; Harry C. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in mid-ocean on an attempted flight, May 18, from Newfoundland to Ireland, but were rescued. John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; a British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, July 2, and descended in Mineola, N. Y., July 6. It left for England, July 10, and arrived there, July 13. The United States transcontinental air flight, New York to San Francisco and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex Pearson. Steel workers strike began Sept. 22; soft coal miners, Oct. 31. Rail strike in England, Sept. 27.

1920

League of Nations began at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 10; dissolved Jan. 10, 1946.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Nicola Sacco, 29, fish peddler and philosophical anarchist and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 32, shoe factory employee and radical agitator, accused of killing two men in payroll holdup at Braintree, Mass., Apr. 15. Found guilty 1921, they became objects of six-year campaign for release on grounds of want of conclusive evidence and prejudice of court. Sensational appeals failing, they were executed at Charlestown, Mass., prison Aug. 22, 1927. Trial sharply criticized by Felix Frankfurter, then of Harvard Law faculty, Wickham Commission on law procedure, and liberals.

International Court of Justice adopted by League of Nations, Aug. 2.

The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect, Aug. 26.

Wall St., New York City, bomb explosion, killed 30; injured 100; did \$2,000,000 damage. Sept. 16, 1921.

President Harding signed joint resolution of Congress July 2 declaring peace with Germany and Austria. Treaty signed Aug. 25 in Berlin, ratified by Senate Oct. 18.

Limitation of Armaments Conference met in Washington, Nov. 12, 1921-Feb. 6, 1922. U. S., Britain, France, Italy, Japan agreed to curtail naval construction. Nine powers outlawed poison gas and restricted submarine attack on merchantmen. U. S., Britain, France, Japan agreed on integrity of China. Ratified Aug. 5, 1925.

1922

Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre collapsed in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28; 98 dead.

Violence during coal-mine strike at Herrin, Ill., June 22-23 cost 26 lives, 21 non-union miners.

1923

French and Belgian troops began occupation of the Ruhr, Jan. 11, to enforce reparations.

First sound-on-film, talking pictures (vadeville shorts) shown by Lee de Forest at Rivoli Theatre, New York, N. Y., beginning April.

Seventy-six persons, 41 of them children, were burned or crushed to death, May 17, in the Cleveland Rural Graded School in Camden, S. C.

Beer Putsch in Munich, led by Gen. Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler, Mar. 9. Several supporters killed in street clashes. Ludendorff was arrested and paroled; Hitler was wounded. He was arrested Nov. 12 and imprisoned at Landsberg, where he wrote *Mein Kampf*.

1924

Nikolai Lenin (Vladimir Ilirich Ulanov) pre-

mier, U.S.S.R., died Jan. 21, 1924.

Allies and Germany, in Agreement of London, accepted Dawes Reparation Plan, Aug. 16; Owen D. Young put in charge. French troops began evacuation of the Ruhr Aug. 18.

Nellie Tayloe Ross elected Governor of Wyoming Nov. 9 after death of her husband Oct. 2; installed Jan. 5, 1925; first woman so honored. Miriam (Ma) Ferguson elected Governor of Texas Nov. 9; installed Jan. 20, 1925.

1925

Floyd Collins unable to extricate himself from Sand Cave, near Cave City, Ky., which he discovered, died within 300 ft. of entrance, Feb. 2.

Storm in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois (Murphysboro, West Frankfort) killed 830 Mar. 18.

John T. Scopes, in court in Dayton, Tenn., was found guilty of having taught evolution in the local high school and was fined \$100 and costs, July 24. William Jennings Bryan, chief counsel for the prosecution, died in Dayton July 26. Clarence Darrow, chief defense counsel, died March 13, 1938.

By treaty of Locarno, Oct. 16, Germany agreed to demilitarization of Rhineland and security of Franco-German and Belgo-German frontiers, also paved way for arbitration, other German frontier guarantees.

1926

General strike paralyzed Britain May 3 to 12. Parliament passed act making general strike criminal conspiracy against nation.

Sesquicentennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, May 31-Nov. 30.

Germany admitted to the League of Nations Sept. 8. Locarno treaties with Germany (1925) went into effect, Sept. 14.

Tropical hurricane, Sept. 18, killed 372 in Florida and Gulf states, destroyed 5,000 houses. Another, Oct. 20, killed 600 in Cuba.

1927

600 United States Marines sent to Nicaragua, Jan. 6, to protect U.S. interests. Withdrawn, 1933.

1,000 U. S. Marines landed in China, Mar. 5, to protect property in civil war. U. S. and British consulates looted by Nationalists Mar. 24.

Albert Snyder, art editor, killed Mar. 20, by his wife Ruth Brown Snyder and Henry Judd Gray, corset salesman. Both confessed and were executed at Sing Sing, Jan. 12, 1928.

Lindbergh Non-Stop Flight

Capt. Chas. A. Lindbergh, U. S. air mail pilot, left Roosevelt Field, L. I., N. Y., at 7:52 A.M. May 20 alone in monoplane, Spirit of St. Louis, competing for Raymond Orteig's offer of \$25,000 for first New York-Paris non-stop flight. Reached

Principal Events of World War I, 1914-1918:

Origins of the War—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, and wife, Duchess of Hohenberg, assassinated June 28, 1914, by Gavrilo Princip, Bosnian Serb terrorist, in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

This brought to head conflict between Austria and Serbia. Serbia for years had tried to get free of Austrian economic restrictions and win outlet to sea. Its territorial progress in Balkan Wars, 1912, 1913, with Russian diplomatic support, increased Austrian antagonism. Domination of Balkans, by Russia or Austria, was issue. In ultimatum to Serbia, July 23, Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, made 10 demands for apologies and suppression of anti-Austrian agitation. Serbia conceded all but two, which demanded Austrian police participation inside Serbia; latter asked issue be referred to The Hague peace tribunal. Austria demanded all or nothing.

Russia warned Austrian action was aimed at Russia; would support Serbia. France was allied with Russia. Germany, allied with Austria, backed Austria. Great Britain, France, Italy proposed mediation. No result. Great Britain, through Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister, July 26 proposed conference between France, Italy, Germany, Britain; Germany refused. Austria declared war on Serbia July 28.

Attempts to mediate continued. Germany demanded neutrality of Britain in event of war with Russia and France; offered to respect French territory but gave no promise on colonies; Britain refused to bargain. July 30, Austria now agreed to negotiate with Russia.

Russia mobilized in part, declaring Hungarian mobilization was directed against it; Germany mobilized, declaring such Russian action was against Germany. In this tense situation Britain continued efforts to stop general war. While Russia and Austria were conferring, Germany sent ultimatum to Russia demanding end of mobilization in 12 hours. The czar asked Austro-Serb quarrel be submitted to The Hague; no reply.

Germany declared war against Russia Aug. 1; against France Aug. 3. Germans entered Belgium, in violation of treaty, guaranteed by Britain. Britain asked Germany to guarantee neutrality of

Belgium by midnight Aug. 4; Germany refused. Britain declared war Aug. 4. Italy, bound to Germany and Austria in Triple Alliance, proclaimed neutrality; had secret understanding with France not to join in any war against France. Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary May 23, 1915; against Germany Aug. 27, 1916. Turkey and Bulgaria joined Central Powers.

Summary of Events

Germans entered Liege, Aug. 7; British Expeditionary Force landed in France, Aug. 16; Germans occupied Brussels, Aug. 20; Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23; Austria declared war on Japan Aug. 25; Louvain partly destroyed Aug. 25. Germans under von Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Hoffman and Francois, defeated Russians under Samsonov, at Tannenberg, in East Prussia, Aug. 26-31. Samsonov killed himself. One of the Russian armies, under Rennenkampf, fled. Battle of the Marne, Sept. 6-10. German "copperheads" in Antwerp, Oct. 4; De launay rebellion in South Africa, Oct. 28; Japanese captured Tsingtau, Nov. 7; First Battle of Ypres, Nov. 9; German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov. 10.

Liner Lusitania Sunk

1915—British naval victory. North Sea, off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24. German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, Feb. 18; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities reaching or leaving Germany, March 1; second Battle of Ypres, April 22-28 (first poison gas attack of war); April 30-May 1, a German submarine fired on the Gulfstream, American-owned, killing 2. Italy renounced treaty of Triple Alliance, May 4. Lusitania sunk by German submarine off Head of Kinsale, Ireland, May 7; 1,198 lives lost, of which 124 were Americans. The submarine was the U-20, commanded by Capt. Schweiger. The identity of the ship was not known to those on the submarine, it was stated at Berlin, May, 1935, by Capt. Karl Scherb, the officer who first sighted the British liner. Only one torpedo was fired, he said; steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19; Allied forces land at Salonica, Oct. 5; Nurse Edith Cavell shot in Brussels, Oct. 12.

Le Bourget air field, Paris, 5:21 P.M. (10:21 P.M. Paris time); 3610 miles in 33 hours, 29 minutes, 30 seconds. Returned on cruiser Memphis, U. S. N., with plane; welcomed by President Coolidge in Washington, June 11, with rank of colonel. Tremendous demonstration. New York, June 13.
Part talking pictures demonstrated in New York City in The Jazz Singer, Oct. 6.
Vermont floods drowned 120. Nov. 2.

1928
Trotzky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Rakovsky, and Radek exiled from Russia, Jan. 16.
The St. Francis water-supply dam, 40 miles north of Los Angeles, Calif. collapsed; 450 lives lost, 700 houses swept away, March 13.
First all-talking picture, Lights of New York, presented at Strand, New York City, July 6.
A hurricane swept over the West Indies and Florida, Sept. 12-17, killing 60 on the Leeward Islands, 660 on Guadalupe, 200 on Puerto Rico, and 1500 to 2500 in Florida.
Dirigible Graf Zeppelin, Capt. Hugo Eckener, with 20 passengers and 38 crew, flew from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., Oct. 11-15; returned Oct. 29-31. Made round the world trip from Friedrichshafen with 20 passengers, Aug. 14-Sept. 4, 1929, via Tokyo, Los Angeles, Lakehurst, N. J.
Arnold Rothstein, N. Y. gambler, died of shots Nov. 6; killer never found.

1929
"St. Valentine's Day massacre" in Chicago Feb. 14, when gangsters killed 6 rivals.
Jones Law, an amendment enforcing the National Prohibition Act, enacted Mar. 2.
Gen. J. G. Escobar led revolt in Mexico, Mar.-May; 4,000 killed, 11,000 wounded.
Fire and nitrogen dioxide fumes from X ray films killed 124 in the Cleveland, O., Clinic Hospital of Dr. George W. Crile, May 6.
The Papal State, extinct since 1870, revived as State of Vatican City, at Rome June 7.
Kellogg-Briand Treaty in effect July 24; 62 powers renounced war.
Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, was convicted of accepting a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward L. Doheny in the leasing of the Elks Hills naval oil reserve during the Harding Administration. He was sentenced, Nov. 1, to \$100,000 fine and a year in prison. He died Nov. 30, 1944.

Stock Market Crash
Post-war prosperity collapsed in stock market crash, Oct. 29, when 16,000,000 shares changed hands, including unrestricted short selling. Decline in value estimated at \$15,000,000,000 by end of

1929; stock losses, 1929-1931, estimated at \$50,000,000,000 affecting 25,000,000 persons, according to testimony before Senate committee. Biggest American depression began.

Comdr. Richard E. Byrd crossed South Pole in airplane with Bernt Balchen, pilot, Nov. 29. See Polar Explorations.

1930
Fire, April 21, killed 320 convicts in the Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus.
The London Naval Reduction Treaty was signed there, April 22, in effect Jan. 1, 1931. Its terms expired Dec. 31, 1936.

Evacuation of Baden and Rhineland completed by French, June 30.

Joseph F. Crater, a justice of the State Supreme Court in New York City, vanished Aug. 6.

Hurricane, Sept. 3, killed 2,000 in San Domingo.

1931
Constitutional guarantees were restored, Feb. 8, in Spain. They had been suspended by Premier Rivera Sept. 23, 1923. New national election was held April 12; King Alfonso fled from Madrid April 14; and a republic was proclaimed; a new parliament was elected June 28, and Alcala Zamora was chosen president.

Knute Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, was killed in plane crash near Bazaar, Kans., March 31.
Japan seized strategic points around Mukden, Sept. 18, disarmed Chinese, overran Manchuria.

1932
Slaying of Japanese Buddhist priest by Chinese thugs in Shanghai, Jan. 15, started troubles used by Japan to land marines, Jan. 27, start war in Manchuria because Manchukuo (Japanese puppet State), Feb. 18; Henry Pu Yi installed as ruler, Mar. 9, at Changchun, called Hsingshing.

Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., kidnaped for ransom Mar. 1. Consult Major Kidnaping Crimes.

James J. Walker resigned Sept. 1 as mayor of New York City, thus ending inquiry into corruption in conduct of his office before Gov. F. D. Roosevelt by a state legislative committee under Samuel Seabury. Walker died Nov. 13, 1946, 66.

1933
Adolf Hitler German Chancellor Jan. 30.
Gov. W. A. C. Comstock of Michigan Feb. 14 ordered all banks in that state closed for eight days. All banks in the United States were ordered closed by President Roosevelt March 6.

The Stock and Commodity Exchanges in New York City and elsewhere also closed, beginning March 6, and most of them reopened March 15.

President Roosevelt broadcast his first "fireside chat" March 12. He signed the act to legalize 3.2% beer March 22.

Why United States Intervened

Verdun and the Somme

1916—Germans attacked Verdun, Feb. 21-28; rebel rising in Dublin, April 24 (Patrick H. Pearse and others were executed, May 3; Sir Roger Casement was hanged, Aug. 3); the German submarine, Deutschland, arrived at Norfolk, Va., July 9 (on her second trip she reached New London, Conn., Nov. 1); naval battle off Jutland, May 31; Third Battle of Ypres, June 2; sinking of British warship Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener aboard (12 sailors saved), by German mine in Orkneys, Scotland, June 5; Battle of Somme, July 1-10; Second Battle of Somme, July 14-Aug. 5; Capt. Fryatt executed, July 27; David Lloyd George became British premier, Dec. 6; Wilson's peace note published, Dec. 20.

U. S. Enters War

1917—Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare, Feb. 1; United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Feb. 2; by Executive Order the United States began to arm merchant ships, March 12 (the Senate had killed a bill to that effect March 4). United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; Russian Czar abdicated, March 15. President Wilson signed the Selective Military Conscription Bill, May 18; registration (ages 21-30) June 5; First American troops landed in France, June 26; Russia proclaimed a republic, Sept. 15; first American killed in battle in World War I by airplane bomb (1st Lieut. W. T. Fitzsimmons, M.R.C.) after U. S. entry, Sept. 4; Mata Hari, Dutch dancer and spy, shot in France by firing squad, Oct. 15; first shot by American troops, in France, Oct. 27; first American casualties in France, Nov. 3; Bolsheviks under Lenin seized supreme power in Russia, Nov. 7 (Gen. Ludendorff in his memoirs says that the German government had sent Lenin from Switzerland, after the Russian Revolution, across Germany and Sweden to Russia to propagate Bolshevism); Battle of Cambrai, Nov. 20-Dec. 4; United States declared a state of war existed with Austria, Dec. 7; Jerusalem captured, Dec. 9; U. S. Government took over control of railroads, Dec. 28. Halifax disaster, Dec. 6; explosion of a munitions ship in harbor in collision caused fire that laid in ruins one-third of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 houses.

Russia Makes Separate Peace

1918—President Wilson made 14 Points of Peace speech in Congress, Jan. 8. A peace treaty was signed in Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks, on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, March 3 (by it Russia gave up the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and Finland); peace signed between Germany and Finland, March 7; Battle of the Somme, March 21, to April 6; Paris bombarded by long range guns at distance of 75 miles, March 23; British naval forces raided Zeebrugge and Ostend, April 22; pro-German plot discovered in Ireland. Sinn Fein leaders arrested, May 17; Battle of the Aisne, May 27-June 5. A German submarine, the U-156, disguised as a freighter, shelled a tug drawing barges along the Cape Cod, Mass., shore near Orleans, Mass., July 2; German retreat across the Marne began, July 19; Battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16; United States troops took St. Mihiel, Sept. 13; Battle of Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20-Nov. 11; Franco-American attack in Argonne, Sept. 26; British attack broke Hindenburg line, Sept. 27; Bulgaria signed armistice and surrendered, Sept. 29; Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated, Oct. 5; United States troops captured St. Etienne, Oct. 6; Allies captured Cambrai, le Cateau and Roncroy Oct. 9; Allies occupied Ostend, Bruges and Lille Oct. 17.

Germans Surrender

Germans in third peace note accepted President Wilson's terms and recalled submarines, Oct. 20; British and Italians crossed the Piave, Oct. 27; armistice granted to Turkey, Oct. 30; Republic of Austria proclaimed in Budapest, and Republic of German Austria in Vienna, Nov. 1; Austria accepted truce terms, Nov. 4; revolution in Kiel and Hamburg, Nov. 7; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, Nov. 8; the Kaiser abdicated, Nov. 9; he fled to Holland, Nov. 10; armistice in World War signed in Marshal Foch's railway coach, near Compiegne, France, Nov. 11; bugles sounded "cease firing" at 11 A.M.; German fleet surrendered to British, Nov. 21; United States troops entered Mainz, Dec. 6; American troops crossed Rhine, Dec. 7, and Marine Disasters.

Congress gave president power to control money Mar. 9. President banned gold exports, Apr. 19; signed act of Congress June 5 outlawing gold payment clause in public and private obligations. Supreme Court, Feb. 18, 1935, upheld the law in private contracts only.

German Reichstag building, Berlin, destroyed Feb. 27 by fire believed set by Nazis. Marinus van der Lubbe, Dutch Communist, found guilty; beheaded Jan. 10, 1934, in Leipzig.

Spain, by Parliamentary edict, May 17, disestablished the Church.

Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, May 27-Nov. 12. Also May-Nov. 1934.

Congress, June 13, passed the National Industrial Recovery Act (signed June 16) which, with the Agricultural Adjustment Act (signed May 12) gave the President control of agriculture and industry. The NRA was voided by the Supreme Court May 27, 1935, and the AAA processing tax Jan. 6, 1936.

Germany, Oct. 14, quit the League of Nations and withdrew from the disarmament conference. President Roosevelt recognized Soviet Union as government of Russia, Nov. 16.

Prohibition ended in the United States as Utah, 36th State, ratified 21st Amendment to Constitution, Dec. 5, repealing 18th (prohibition).

1934

In Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 25, police captured bank robbers John Dillinger, Charles Makley, Russell Clark and Harry Pierpont, with \$36,000. Dillinger was jailed at Crown Point, Ind., and the others at Lima, O. Dillinger and a Negro felon, Herbert Youngblood, escaped March 3. Dillinger was shot to death July 22, outside a movie house in Chicago by FBI agents, Youngblood in Port Huron, Mich.

Independence for Philippines

Congress, March 22, granted Philippine independence effective 1945. The Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed July 4, 1946.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, anti-war pact, previously agreed on at the Pan-American conference in Montevideo, was signed April 27 by the United States, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. It was signed Oct. 10, 1933, by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, in Rio.

A new treaty between U. S. and Cuba June 9 removed U. S. right to intervene.

Engelbert Dollfuss, 41, chancellor of Austria, was shot to death by Nazi conspirators July 25.

President von Hindenburg of Germany died Aug. 2. Adolf Hitler consolidated offices of president and chancellor, became Reichsfuehrer.

King Alexander I (45) of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Jean Louis Barthou (72) of France, assassinated Oct. 9, in Marseille. The slayer, V. G. Chernozenky, born in Bulgaria, was killed.

Italy refused to arbitrate disputes on Italian Somaliland border between Italian and Ethiopian troops, demanded reparations, apology, Dec. 19.

Ethiopia appealed to League of Nations against Italy. Italy invaded Ethiopia Oct. 3.

1935

Saar Territory taken from Germany by war voted return to Germany Mar. 1.

Hitler rejected Versailles Treaty, ordered conscription in Germany Mar. 10.

Bolivia-Paraguay war in the Chaco ceased June 14 by truce, officially over, Oct. 28.

Will Rogers, 56, comedian, and Wiley Post, 36, aviator, were killed Aug. 15 when Post's airplane crashed in a fog near Point Barrow, Alaska.

Queen Astrid of Belgium killed Aug. 29 in motor car accident near Lake Lucerne.

Jews in Germany deprived of citizenship by Hitler Sept. 15.

John L. Lewis founded Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) Resigned presidency, 1940.

Economic sanctions against Italy went into effect Nov. 18, supported by 52 nation-members of the League of Nations, and by one non-member, Egypt. The sanctions ended July 15, 1936.

Federal dole (direct relief) ended Nov. 29. It had cost \$3,694,000,000 since May 1933.

1936

King George V, 70, died Jan. 20 on his estate at Sandringham, England, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Prince of Wales, 42, who took the title of King Edward VIII. He abdicated Dec. 11, 1936, and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of York, who became King George VI. The ex-ruler was created Duke of Windsor with the title of His Royal Highness which was not extended to his wife. He gave up the throne, he said, because he could not marry "the woman I love," Mrs. Wallis Warfield of Baltimore, Md., who, Oct. 27, had a divorce in Ipswich, Eng., obtained from Ernest A. Simpson, an insurance agent. The decree became absolute May 3, 1937. The couple was married June 3, 1937, in Monts, France.

United States renounced March 2 its guarantee of the independence of Panama.

German troops began to reoccupy the demilitarized Rhineland zone, March 7, breaking the Locarno pact.

Floods in the Ohio, Allegheny, Monongahela and Susquehanna rivers killed 171, made 430,000 homeless in Pittsburgh, Altoona, Wilkes-Barre, Wheeling and surrounding areas, Mar. 17 to 24.

The United States, Britain and France signed in London, March 25, a naval arms limitation treaty to go in effect Jan. 1, 1937 and to stay in force until Dec. 31, 1942.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia escaped Italian advance by boarding British cruiser for Palestine, May 1. Premier Mussolini of Italy announced end of war May 5, proclaimed annexation of Ethiopia with King Victor Emmanuel Emperor.

In France the first Socialist government took office, June 4, under Leon Blum.

Adolf Hitler signed treaty with Austria July 11 guaranteeing Austrian frontier.

Civil War in Spain

Revolt against Spain's Republican Government began July 17 in Morocco and spread to Spain, including much of the Army and Air Force and half of the Navy; Jose Giral became Loyalist premier; July 18, Loyalists defeated Insurgents in Madrid and July 19 Insurgents gained control in Cadiz, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba and Granada; Insurgents set up own government July 24; Insurgents took Badajoz Aug. 16; began aerial bombing of Madrid Aug. 24; captured Brun Sept. 4; took San Sebastian and Toledo, Sept. 12; Gen. Francisco Franco proclaimed head of the Nationalist (Insurgent) government, Oct. 1; siege of Madrid begun by Insurgents, Oct. 21; Loyalist Government moved from Madrid to Valencia, Nov. 6.

Belgium severed its military alliances and resumed neutrality Oct. 14.

Japan and Germany signed an anti-Comintern pact Nov. 25. Italy joined Nov. 6, 1937.

At Inter-American Conference, Buenos Aires, Dec. 16, American republics agreed to preserve neutrality if any two go to war.

In Flint, Mich., United Automobile Workers of America started strike at General Motors Dec. 30 to unionize auto industry. General Motors Corp. settled Feb. 11, 1937, with 5c an hour rise.

1937

Floods in the Mississippi, Allegheny and Ohio rivers caused about 250 deaths, January.

Insurgents took Malaga Feb. 8. Warships of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, March 13, began to police the coasts of Spain under the 27-nation neutrality agreement. Gen. Franco, April 19, set up a one-party State, dissolving the Fascist and Carlist organizations. New Loyalist Government formed May 17 under Premier Juan Negrin; Loyalists shifted government to Barcelona, Oct. 28; Insurgents proclaimed blockade of all Loyalist ports Nov. 28.

The Army-supported Japanese Cabinet of Hayashi resigned May. Fighting in China, west of Peiping was renewed by Japanese, July; Tungchow was attacked July 27; the Japanese July 29, bombed Tientsin, destroying Nankai University; Aug. 9, they took formal possession of Peiping; Aug. 11, they landed marines at Shanghai and shelled Nankow. Nanking, Canton, and many other places in the eastern provinces of China were attacked by Japanese planes. Oct. 23, Suiyuan Province declared independence from China. The Chinese abandoned Shanghai and the Japanese took control Nov. 8. Premier Chiang Kai-shek moved to Hankow Dec. 12.

Japanese Bomb U.S.S. Panay

Japanese shells sank the U.S. gunboat Panay, Dec. 12, with loss of two lives; and several American oil carriers (the captain of one died) on the Yangtze River above Nanking. Several British craft were hit by the shells. Several lives were lost. The Japanese apologized and paid.

Hitler Repudiates War Guilt

Chancellor Adolf Hitler told the Reichstag Jan. 30, that Germany annulled and repudiated the admission implied in her signature of the Versailles Treaty fixing upon her responsibility for the World War. and, from this time onward the German railways and the German Reichsbank were free from the obligations imposed upon them by that treaty. Polish and Republic Steel strikers clashed May 30 in South Chicago, Ill.; 10 workers killed.

An explosion of natural gas, which had been piped-in for heating purposes, destroyed the Consolidated Public School in New London, Tex., March 18. The dead numbered 294.

A Soviet airplane made a landing, May 21, at the North Pole and established a permanent weather and scientific station in Arctic.

Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviator, and co-pilot, were lost July 2 in the Pacific between New Guinea and Howland Is., on world flight.

Italy gave notice Dec. 11 of withdrawal from the League of Nations.

The Supreme Court ruled, 7 to 2, Dec. 20, that the government has no right to divulge intercepted phone messages.

The Irish Free State became the State of Eire (Ireland), Dec. 29.

1938

Spanish insurgent planes from Majorca began daily bombing of Barcelona Jan. 16. Insurgent cruiser, Baleares, sunk off Cartagena March 6 by Loyalist gunboat; air raids killed 1,000 in Barcelona March 7; insurgents took Lerida in two, April 15. Italy began cutting Loyalist Spain in two, April 15. Italy began token withdrawal of 10,000 troops, Oct. 10; insurgents began final campaign Dec. 23 against Barcelona, which fell Jan. 10, 1939.

Hitler Takes Austria

Hitler invaded Austria March 11. After resignation of Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg and President Wilhelm Miklas, March 13, the new Chancellor, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, proclaimed the political and geographic union of Germany and Austria. This was ratified by a popular vote, excluding Jews, in Austria, April 10. The Italian Grand Council, headed by Premier Benito Mussolini, voted approval.

Mexico nationalized oil industry, Mar. 18. Great Britain relinquished naval control and property at Coblenz, Queenstown, Bere Haven and Lough Swilly to Eire, Apr. 25. Eire agreed to pay £100,000 for British claims to land annuities. Douglas G. Corrigan, of Los Angeles, flew from Brooklyn across the Atlantic to Dublin, without permit or passport, July 17.

Hurricane struck the Atlantic Coast, Sept. 21, killing an estimated 600 persons and causing \$500,000,000 damage.

Chamberlain at Munich

A 15-day international crisis, during which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain made two flying visits to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, ended, Sept. 30, when Britain and France yielded at a conference in Munich, Bavaria, to Nazi demands for the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany by Czechoslovakia. Premier Mussolini of Italy backed Hitler's territorial demands. Hitler signed a "Peace Declaration" with Britain, Sept. 30, occupied Sudetenland Oct. 1-10. President Roosevelt asked Hitler to preserve the peace. Eduard Benes, president of Czechoslovakia, resigned Oct. 5.

Japanese occupied Canton, Hankow, Oct. The German-Italian arbitrators (Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Galeazzo Ciano), in Vienna, awarded to Hungary about 4,000 square miles of Czechoslovak territory Nov. 2. The area was populated by Hungarians and contained 860,000 persons. With the new cessions to Poland agreed on between Prague and Warsaw, the partition of Czechoslovakia was completed.

1939

The Loyalist Spanish government surrendered Barcelona to the insurgents, Jan. 26. Madrid surrendered, March 24; the last nine of the 52 provincial capitals in Spain fell to Franco Mar. 29 and war ended.

Pop Pius XI (81) died Feb. 10 and was succeeded, March 2, by Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state, who became Pius XII.

Golden Gate International Exposition San Francisco, Feb. 18-Oct. 29.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia was dissolved, March 14; Hungarian troops seized Carpatho-Ukraine, March 14; Nazis occupied Bohemia and Moravia, which became a German protectorate, March 16. Hitler annexed Memel March 22.

Italian troops invaded Albania, April 7. King Zog fled, and the Albanian crown passed to King Victor Emmanuel.

House of Commons voted conscription April 27. The New York World's Fair opened April 30, closed Oct. 31; resumed May 11 to Oct. 21, 1940. Germany and Italy announced military and political alliance, May 7; signed 10-year military pact in Berlin, May 22.

Japanese troops in Manchukuo and Soviet Mongol troops near Lake Bor opened 6-month border fight May 11; 20,000 killed.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth reached Quebec May 17; entered United States at Niagara Falls, June 7, visited the White House June 8-9; saw New York City and the World's Fair June 10; were lodged by the Roosevelts at Hyde Park, June 10-11; returned to Canada, and to London, June 22.

Soviet-German Pact

A 10-year non-aggression treaty was signed by Nazi Germany and Soviet Union Aug. 24, following a trade agreement of Aug. 19.

President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency, Sept. 8, an unlimited emergency May 27, 1941. Both ended by President Truman, Apr. 28, 1952.

1940

At Chungking, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's National Government named Lingerh Lamutanchu, 6, discovered at Chinghai and taken to Lhasa, Tibet,

the 14th Dalai Lama Feb. 5. He was born at the moment his predecessor died.

Finnish-Russian peace signed in Moscow Mar. 12. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by Union of Soviet Socialist Republics July 14.

Leon Trotsky (Leba Bronstein), 63, exiled Russian leader, was assaulted in his villa near Mexico City Aug. 20. He died Aug. 21.

Fire and explosions wrecked several units of the Hercules Powder Company's plant at Kenil, N. J., Sept. 11, causing the death of 51 persons.

Japanese attacked Dong Dang on the French Indo-China border, 120 miles north of Hanoi Sept. 22. The next day they attacked French troops at Langson in French Indo-China, with artillery and bombing planes. Meantime an agreement had been reached at Hanoi, 82 miles distant, allowing "limited" Japanese forces to enter.

Franklin D. Roosevelt elected President Nov. 5, breaks tradition against third term, Art. XXII of U. S. Constitution, effective Feb. 26, 1951, now limits President to two terms.

1941

The Thai (Siamese) flag was raised Jan. 10 over the French Protectorate of Cambodia, in French Indo-China, for the first time in over 50 years.

Japan, Russia in 6-day neutrality pact, Apr. 13. United States Marines occupied Iceland, July 7, on invitation from that country.

Wilhelm II, 82, former German Kaiser (Emperor) and King of Prussia (Wilhelm Hohenzollern), died in exile in the Netherlands, June 4.

President Roosevelt pledged Nov. 6 \$1,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid to Russia.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull Nov. 17 received special Japanese envoys, Saburo Kurosu and Admiral Nomura, for conference on the Far Eastern situation.

President Roosevelt on Dec. 6 appealed to Emperor Hirohito of Japan to avoid a conflict in the Pacific caused by an attack on Thailand.

Japan attacked U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, as first act of war. See World War II for subsequent events.

1942

A cyclone in the Midnapore district of Bengal Oct. 15-16 killed 11,000 persons; a tidal wave drowned 10,000 Nov. 6.

In Boston, 491 persons were killed and scores injured Nov. 28 in a fire which swept through the Cocoanut Grove, a night club.

First nuclear chain reaction (fission of uranium isotope U-235) at Univ. of Chicago, under physicists Arthur Compton, Enrico Fermi, et al., Dec. 2. The Supreme Court ruled Dec. 21 that Nevada's six-weeks-notice divorces are valid.

1945

President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta, Crimea, Feb. 3-11, arranged to get Soviet Union into war against Japan.

President Roosevelt, 63, died of cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, Ga., Apr. 12. Vice President Harry S. Truman became President. Roosevelt buried in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Mussolini caught by Partisans near Dongo on Lake Como while trying to get to Switzerland, shot Apr. 28.

Hitler committed suicide in ruined chancellery, Berlin, Apr. 29-30. Body burned. Goebbels and wife poisoned children, committed suicide.

United Nations Conference on International Organizations of 46 nations, San Francisco, opened Apr. 25; closed June 26 with address by Truman and adoption of U.N. charter.

British coalition government, formed for war under Churchill in 1940, ended May 23. In general election July 26 Labor party won 390 out of 640 seats and Clement R. Attlee became prime minister.

Potsdam, Germany, conference of President Truman, Stalin and Churchill July 17-Aug. 2. After July 25 Attlee took seat as successor of Churchill.

First Atomic Bombs

First atomic bomb, produced at Los Alamos, N. M., exploded at Alamogordo, N. M., July 16. Bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, by B-29, Aug. 6; on Nagasaki, Aug. 9.

Singapore restored to Britain, Sept. 3.

United States forces entered Korea south of 38° parallel to displace Japanese, Sept. 8.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur took over supervision of Japan Sept. 9.

Vidkun Quisling, pro-Nazi premier of Norway, executed by a firing squad in Oslo, Oct. 23.

Nationalization of the Bank of France and four other major banks ordered by French, Dec. 2.

The United States wrote off \$25,000,000,000 of lend-lease aid to the British Commonwealth, also agreed to grant Britain \$4,400,000,000 in credits, Dec. 6. Congress approved July 13, 1946.

Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of 15th U. S. Army, died Dec. 21 of injuries in auto crash at Mannheim, Germany.

The United States recognized Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Republic, Dec. 22.

1946

The first World War II peace treaty was signed between Britain and Siam, Jan. 1.

William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw," broadcaster for Nazis, hanged in London for treason Jan. 3.

Poland nationalized basic industries, Jan. 6.

The first Assembly of the United Nations opened in London, Jan. 10.

The U. S. Army Signal Corps reported a radar beam had reached the moon, Jan. 24.

Secretary of State Byrnes revealed Jan. 29 that the late President Roosevelt had agreed at the Yalta Conference that Soviet Russia should get the southern half of Sakhalin Island and the Kuriles.

The League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, voted itself out of existence and turned over its physical assets to the United Nations, April 18.

King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy abdicated in favor of his son, Crown Prince Humbert, May 9.

A fire in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, killed 61

persons, June 5.

The Republic of the Philippines became an independent nation, July 4.

Pope Pius XII canonized Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, first American citizen to be made a saint of the Roman Catholic church, July 7.

Atomic Energy Commission of 5 established, with David E. Lillenthal head. (He resigned 1949.)

Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of the Chetniks, was executed by a firing squad in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 17, for alleged treason.

The Congressional committee which investigated the Pearl Harbor attack absolved President Roosevelt of blame, July 20, by 8 to 2.

Rioting between Moslems and Hindus in Calcutta took a death toll of 3,000, Aug. 19.

War Criminals Found Guilty

The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg found 22 top Nazi leaders guilty of war crimes, Sept. 30. Eleven Nazis were sentenced to

Principal Events of World War II, 1939-1945:

Major Belligerents—Germany (Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer) declared war on Poland, Sept. 1, 1939; Norway and Denmark, April 9, 1940; the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, May 10, 1940. King Leopold of Belgium surrendered 500,000 May 28. Occupied France (Vichy) signed an armistice with Germany June 22, 1940. Germany invaded Russia June 22, 1941. Unoccupied France and Italy Nov. 11, 1942. Surrendered unconditionally to Great Britain, the United States and the U. S. S. R. at Reims, France, May 7, 1945 (May 6 EST). War with Germany formally declared ended by Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, July 9, 1951; by U. S. Oct. 19, 1951.

Great Britain declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939, as did Australia and New Zealand. Union of South Africa declared war Sept. 6; Canada, Sept. 10, 1939. Britain declared war on Italy June 11, 1940; on Finland, Hungary and Rumania, Dec. 7, 1941; on Japan, Dec. 8, 1941; on Bulgaria, Dec. 13, 1941; on Thailand, Jan. 25, 1942.

France declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939; on Italy June 11, 1940. Free French (De Gaulle) declared war on Germany, Dec. 8, 1941.

Italy (Benito Mussolini, Duce) declared war on Great Britain and France June 10, 1940; on the U. S., Dec. 11, 1941. Surrendered unconditionally Sept. 8, 1943. Declared war against Germany Oct. 13, 1943, against Japan July 14, 1945. Signed treaty of peace, Feb. 10, 1947, in Paris, with Britain, France, U. S. and U. S. S. R.

Japan invaded French Indo-China Sept. 22, 1940; attacked Pearl Harbor naval station and the Philippines by air Dec. 7, 1941 and declared war on the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, Dec. 7, 1941; on the Netherlands, Jan. 11, 1942. Japan accepted the Allied terms unconditionally Aug. 14, 1945; signed surrender terms Sept. 1, 1945 (Sept. 2, Tokyo time) on board U. S. S. Missouri; signed treaty of peace with all big powers except U. S. S. R. and a total of 49 nations at San Francisco, Sept. 8, 1951.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) signed non-aggression pact with Germany, Aug., 1939; invaded Poland, Sept. 17, 1939, and Finland, Nov. 30, 1939. Signed peace with Finland Mar. 22, 1940. Finland declared war on Russia June 25, 1941. Russia was invaded by Germany and Rumania, June 22, 1941. Signed armistice with Finland, Sept. 19, 1944, peace treaty, Feb. 10, 1947. Signed peace treaty with Poland July 30, 1941. Declared war on Japan Aug. 8, 1945, effective Aug. 9. Signed treaties of peace with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland Feb. 10, 1947. Did not sign treaty of peace with Japan.

U. S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8, 1941. Germany and Italy declared war on U. S. Dec. 11, 1941. A few hours later U. S. declared war on Germany and Italy. Also Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, June 5, 1942; signed peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania Feb. 10, 1947, with Japan Sept. 8, 1951. War against the U. S. also was declared by Albania, the Japanese puppet states of Burma, Manchukuo, and Nanking; Croatia, Slovakia and Thailand. Britain and France ended war with Germany July 9, 1951; U. S. ended it Oct. 19, 1951.

Retreat from Dunkirk by British Expeditionary Force took place May 26-June 4, 1940, when 900 vessels took 338,226 troops across the English Channel, 26,175 of them French.

Nazi bombing of Britain began July 10, 1940 and reached its height Sept. 7, Oct. 15 and Dec. 29. Coventry was damaged Nov. 14; Birmingham Nov. 19-22. Many London churches were burned Dec. 29. Desperate attacks on German aircraft

by R. A. F. stopped threat of invasion. Of this defense Prime Minister Churchill said: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

Pearl Harbor—Over 100 Jap planes and a number of midget submarines attacked U. S. Pacific fleet (86 ships) at anchor at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 7, 1941. (7:55 A. M., Hawaiian time; 1:25 P. M. EST.) Totally lost, Battleship Arizona. Severely damaged, Battleships Oklahoma, Nevada, California, West Virginia, 3 destroyers, 1 target ship, 1 minelayer. Damaged and repaired: 2 battleships Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee; cruisers, Helena, Honolulu, Raleigh; 1 seaplane tender, 1 repair vessel, 1 drydock. Airplanes lost, Navy 80; Army 97. Japs lost 28 planes to the Navy, 20 to the Army and 3 submarines of 45 tons each. Casualties: Navy, 2,117 officers and men killed, 960 missing, 876 wounded; Army, 226 officers and men killed, 396 wounded.

Planes Over Tokyo—Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle, with 16 B-25s and 80 pilots, took off Apr. 18, 1942 from Carrier Hornet, 688 mi. from Tokyo by sea; 13 planes dropped 500-lb. bombs on Tokyo, on Nagoya, 1 on Kobe. Eight airmen were captured off China coast; 3 were shot, others imprisoned. Total dead, 9. One plane landed near Vladivostok and was interned by Russians; the crew escaped to Iran, but plane was never returned.

Loss and Recapture of Philippines—Japanese aircraft bombed Manila and environs Dec. 8, 1941. Far Eastern Time, destroyed 12 B-17s and damaged 5 at Clark Field. Gen. Douglas MacArthur had 15,000 U. S. troops, 40,000 in Philippine Army and 100,000 Filipino reservists. Manila and Cavite were taken by Japan (Homma) Jan. 2, 1942. Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright commanded at Bataan, which was attacked by 200,000 Japs Jan. 10. U. S. shot down 168 Jap planes by Feb. 18; U. S. Army Air Force sank 3 troopships in Subic Bay, Mar. 4. Gen. MacArthur, ordered to Australia, reached Darwin Mar. 17. Wainwright defended Bataan until Apr. 8, 1942, sent 3,500 to Corregidor. Japs took 35,000 U. S. and Filipino troops prisoner, including 5,000 Marines, forced them into prison via the "Death March" of Bataan. Wainwright surrendered Corregidor May 6 with 11,574 troops. Gen. MacArthur returned to the Philippines near Palo on Leyte, with President Osma, Oct. 20, 1944. Land, naval and air action by 738 ships, 193,841 troops defeated Japs. U. S. entered Luzon via Lingayen gulf Jan. 9, 1945. Manila was taken Feb. 3; Corregidor reoccupied Feb. 16-Mar. 1.

Germany attacked the Soviet Union June 22, 1941; took Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Kharkov, Orel; besieged Leningrad, fought a terrible battle in the ruins of Stalingrad, August, 1942, and extended the Nazi lines to the Black Sea. Tide turned in Nov., 1942; the Russians encircled Stalingrad and the Nazi army there surrendered Jan. 31, 1943. As Russian power increased and the Nazis weakened the Germans were pushed back until the Russians reached the Oder Feb., 1945.

North African coast fighting began Aug. 6, 1941, when Marshal Graziani led the Italians against the British with some success. The first counteroffensive in December relieved Tobruk, where British had held out 8 mos. The British pushed the Nazis under Rommel back to El Agheila, but Rommel regained the lost ground. He captured Tobruk with its garrison of 25,000 British June 21, 1942, and pushed the British back to within 70 mi. of Alexandria. On Oct. 23, the British, heavily reinforced and under Lt. Gen.

death by hanging, Oct. 1. No. 2 Nazi Hermann Goering, committed suicide by poison in Nuremberg Prison, two hours before he was scheduled to be hanged, Oct. 15. The other 10 top Nazis were hanged individually. They were: Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, Gestapo Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Alfred Rosenberg, Fritz Sauckel, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Julius Striecher and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Others sentenced for war crimes: Gen. Anton Dostler, Nazi, hanged in Rome, Dec. 1, 1945, for shooting 15 U.S. soldiers without trial; Jos. Kramer, "Beast of Belsen" and 10 others hanged Dec. 14, 1945, by British for atrocities at Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps; Gen. T. Yamashita, Jap commander in Philippines, hanged Feb. 23, 1946; Lt. Gen. Homma who ordered Bataan death march, hanged in Manila, Apr. 3, 1946; Marshall Ion Antonescu, dictator of Ru-

mania, hanged June 1, 1946; Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi ruler in Czechoslovakia, hanged in Prague May 22 for ordering massacre of Lidice; 48 Nazi officers and guards hanged by the U.S. Army at Landsberg, Germany, May, 1947, for mass murders at Mauthausen camp.

The United States Army B-29 Pacusan Dreamboat landed in Cairo after a 9,422-mile non-stop flight from Honolulu via North Pole, Oct. 5.

Archbishop Aloysius Stepinatz, Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia, was sentenced to 16 years at hard labor for alleged collaboration with Nazis, Oct. 11. He was released, Dec., 1951; made a Cardinal, Jan. 12, 1952.

By a vote of 9,002,467 to 7,790,676, the French people approved the nation's new Constitution, charter of the Fourth French Republic, Oct. 13.

Mine Workers Strike
John L. Lewis called out 400,000 soft coal miners in strike against the U.S. government, Nov. 20,

Summary of Aerial, Naval and Military Actions

Bernard L. Montgomery, attacked Rommel at El Alamein and defeated the Nazi-Italians with heavy losses all the way to Tunisia.

North African expedition by U. S. and Britain landed 150,000 American and 140,000 British troops on French North Africa Nov. 8, 1942 (Nov. 7 EST), with Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chm. French resisted briefly at Oran, Algiers and Casablanca and Vichy govt. broke relations with U. S. The Allies began campaign against Italy by seizing Pantelleria Island June 11, 1943. U. S. 7th Army under Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Patton, Jr., and British-Canadian 8th Army landed on Sicily July 10. Mussolini was forced to resign July 25 and escaped to German lines Sept. 12. The Italian mainland was invaded and Italy surrendered Sept. 8, 1943, but heavy fighting with Nazis followed and they were not dislodged until spring of 1945.

Battle of the Coral Sea, May, 1942, took heavy toll of ships and planes on both sides, was first battle fought by naval planes from ships that had neither sight nor range of enemy. U. S. lost 66 planes, 543 men; Japs lost 80 planes, 900 men. Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942, U. S. lost 1 carrier (Yorktown), 1 destroyer, 150 planes, 307 men; Japs lost 4 carriers, 253 planes, 3,500 men.

Battle for Leyte Gulf, biggest naval action ever fought, occurred Oct. 22-27, 1944, in three engagements destroying Japanese naval power. Battles were fought in Surigao strait, off Samar and off Cape Engano. Ships engaged, U. S. 166, Japs, 65. Airplanes, U. S. 1,280; Japs 716. Losses for Philippine campaign—Japs: 3 large carriers, 14 light carriers, 1 escort carrier, 4 battleships, 3 cruisers, 32 destroyers, 11 submarines, total 68. U. S.: 1 light carrier, 3 escort carriers, 6 destroyers, 3 destroyer escorts, 1 high-speed transport, 7 submarines, total 21. U. S. lost 1 ship to a kamikaze (suicide) plane at Leyte and 5 in subsequent actions. Total airplane losses for Philippine campaign, October, 1944 through January, 1945: Japs (est.) 7,000, including 722 kamikaze; U. S. 967.

D-Day: Invasion of France—Invasion of France by Allies, June 6, 1944. 1,000 planes and gliders dropped paratroopers on Cotentin peninsula, Normandy, 5 a.m. London time. 1,000 R.A.F., 1,400 U. S. bombers attacked installations. First assault troops landed 6:30 a.m. on beaches along line Carentan-Bayeux-Caen; U. S. on West, British-Canadians on East. Total Allied strength available 2,876,439, including 17 British divisions of which 3 Canadian; 20 U. S. divisions, 1 French, 1 Polish. Also available 5,049 fighter planes, 3,467 heavy bombers, 1,645 light and medium bombers, 2,316 transport aircraft, 2,591 gliders, 698 others; 835 L.C.T., 233 L.S.T. Beachhead 60 mi. long, 10 mi. deep.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery commander of Allied assault troops; Sir Bertram Ramsay of Allied naval units (4,000 ships of all kinds); Air Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory of Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley of U. S. troops in field. Germans had available 65 divisions, including reserves extending back to Germany. Marshal Gunther von Kluge was German commander in France.

British took Bayeux June 7; Carentan fell June 13; U. S. took Cherbourg June 27; British-Canadians took Caen July 9 after desperate fighting.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. with 3rd U. S. Army attacked south and west of St. Lo Aug. 1. Canadians took Falaise Aug. 17. The Argentinian gap was closed by the 3rd Army in terrible fighting. Germans lost 12 to 14 divisions in the Falaise pocket, many taken prisoner.

Aug. 14-15, 1944, Allies invaded France east of the mouth of the Rhone with 1,000 ships (641 U. S., 316 British). On Aug. 25 the 2nd French armored division and token force of U. S. Army entered Paris.

The Ardennes Bulge was a violent counter-attack by 15 German divisions under Gen. von Model (Gen. von Rundstedt C. in C.) launched Dec. 16, 1944. By Dec. 19 the 1st U. S. Army was pushed out of Germany and the Germans penetrated 60 mi. west of Celles. Lt. Gen. Patton's 3rd U. S. Army rescued besieged Americans at Bastogne Dec. 21 and Nazi drive was stopped by Dec. 25. Allies wiped out the Bulge by Jan. 31, 1945. Near Malmédy Germans cut down captured American soldiers with machine guns and left them dead on the field. U. S. losses estimated at 40,000; Germans lost 220,000 in dead and prisoners.

Rhine Crossing—On Mar. 7, 1945, the 9th Armored Div., 3rd Corps, First Army, found Ludendorff bridge at Remagen on the Rhine intact; Gen. Eisenhower ordered Gen. Omar N. Bradley to put 5 divisions across, on 5th day Army ceased using bridge, used Treadway floating bridge, built in 10 hrs., 11 min.; Remagen bridge collapsed Mar. 17.

Iwo Jima was invaded by U. S. joint expeditionary force Feb. 19, 1945, with land action by U. S. Marines; invasion used 495 ships, including 17 aircraft carriers and 1,170 planes. U. S. troops engaged, 111,308, of which 75,144 were assault troops. Island was conquered by Mar. 16. U. S. lost 4,590 killed; Jap deaths est. over 20,000.

Okinawa, principal Jap base in the Ryukyu group, was invaded Apr. 1, 1945 in the final land campaign of the war. The troops needed 1,300 vessels, including airplane carriers. After 83 days of fighting the end was signaled by the formal suicide of the two Jap generals. U. S. men engaged up to June 30, 1945 reached 176,491 Army, 88,500 Marines, 18,000 Navy. Jap strength at start was 77,199. U. S. losses were 49,151, of which 12,520 were killed or missing, 36,631 wounded. The Japs lost 110,071 and 7,400 taken prisoner.

U. S. lost 763 aircraft; Japs lost 7,830, of which 1,020 were destroyed on the ground. U. S. had 36 ships sunk, 369 damaged; Japs had 16 sunk, including the Yamato, world's largest battleship, full load displacement 72,809 tons, 861 ft. long, 9 18-in. guns, 33,333 personnel. Hit by over 10 aerial torpedoes at Kyushu; 300 survived.

V-E Day—German armies began surrendering May 4, 1945. Unconditional surrender was signed May 7 at 2:41 a.m. in Rheims Hq. (May 6, 8:41 p.m., EST), designating cessation of operations May 7 at 11:01 p.m. (May 8, 5:01 a.m.). Surrender also signed in Berlin.

Atomic Bombs—First atomic bomb ever used in war was dropped Aug. 6, 1945 on Hiroshima, Japan (pop. 343,969); dead 78,150, injured 37,425; missing 13,083. Second bomb dropped on Nagasaki (pop. 252,630) Aug. 9, 1945; dead, 73,884. Japan surrendered Aug. 14. Formal surrender on board U. S. S. Missouri Sept. 2, 1945, Far Eastern time, was V-J Day.

ignoring strike cancellation order by Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in Washington. Found guilty of contempt of court, Lewis was fined \$10,000, the United Mine Workers \$3,500,000. Supreme Court, Mar. 6, 1947, affirmed Lewis' fine, reduced union's fine to \$700,000 provided it cancelled strike notice. Strike Mar. 15, 1948 to Apr. 22, 1948, for guaranteed \$100-a-month pension for retired mine workers resulted in Lewis being fined \$20,000 and the union \$1,400,000, Apr. 20, 1948.

The most disastrous hotel fire in American history killed 12 in the 15-story Wincoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1947.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers ended a five-week meeting in New York City, Dec. 12, after drafting peace treaties for Hitler's European satellites, imposing \$1,330,000,000 in reparations. The treaties were signed, Feb. 10, 1947.

President Truman proclaimed the cessation of hostilities of World War II, Dec. 31, 1947.

British Labor government took possession of coal mines, cables and wireless communications, Jan. 1.

The State of Prussia was formally abolished by the Allied Control Council in Berlin, March 1.

Britain and France signed a 50-year treaty of alliance, March 4.

President Truman asked Congress to appropriate \$400,000,000 for economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to combat communism, Mar. 12. Approved, May 15. Called Truman Doctrine.

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to place under U. S. trusteeship the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan April 2.

More than 300,000 telephone workers in 39 states walked out in the first nation-wide strike in the industry's history April 7. Strike ended April 30.

Henry Ford, pioneer in the automobile industry and originator of mass production methods, died in Dearborn, Mich., at 83, April 7. He left his fortune, estimated between \$500,000,000 and \$700,000,000 to his widow, four grandchildren and the Ford Foundation.

Mrs. Ford died 1950.

A nitrate-laden French freighter, the Grandcamp, exploded at pier in Texas City, Tex., Apr. 16, causing fires in Monsanto Chemical Co., and 2 oil refineries. Dead, 512; loss \$50,000,000.

King Christian of Denmark, 76, died in Copenhagen, April 20. He had reigned for 35 years.

Taft-Hartley Act

The Senate approved the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, 68 to 24, May 13. The House concurred, June 4, by a vote of 320 to 79. The measure was vetoed by President Truman, June 20, but the House overrode the veto, 331 to 83, on the same day. The Senate overrode the veto 68 to 23, June 23.

Truman signed law to quash \$5,785,000,000 in retroactive postal-to-portals wages May 14.

Hungarian Communists ousted Premier Ferenc Nagy and installed their government, May 30.

The Senate ratified the World War II peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, June 5.

President Truman signed a bill unifying the armed services and appointed James Forrestal, former Secretary of the Navy, as the nation's first Secretary of Defense, July 26. In ill health, Forrestal committed suicide, May 22, 1949.

Moslem Pakistan, formerly part of India, and Hindu India became autonomous Dominions within the framework of the British Commonwealth, Aug. 14. India became republic Jan. 26, 1950.

The Inter-American Defense Conference, meeting in Petropolis, Brazil, unanimously adopted a U. S.-sponsored resolution for hemispheric defense, Aug. 30. President Truman did not attend.

A tropical hurricane killed more than 100 in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, Sept. 16-19.

The Communist International (Comintern), supposedly dissolved in 1943, was revived at a secret meeting in Poland by Communist delegates from nine European nations Oct. 5 and called the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform).

King Michael of Rumania abdicated and the Communist-controlled government in Bucharest proclaimed a People's Republic Dec. 30, 1948.

British Labor govt. nationalized railways, Jan. 1.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu spiritual leader and champion of freedom for India, was shot and killed by a Hindu fanatic in New Delhi, Jan. 30.

Communal rioting took the lives of nearly 100 leaders and members of the Mahasabha, politico-religious group to which Gandhi's assassin belonged, Jan. 30-Feb. 2.

President Beneš of Czechoslovakia yielded to a Communist ultimatum to install a pro-Soviet Cabinet and join the Russian bloc in Eastern Europe, Feb. 25. He resigned, June 7, and was succeeded by Klement Gottwald, Communist. Beneš died, Sept. 3.

Alarmed by the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, the premiers and foreign ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg agreed at a conference in Brussels to accept an Anglo-French proposal for a union of Western European nations, Feb. 29. A five-nation, 50-year security pact was signed, March 17.

Jan Masaryk, non-partisan foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, reported suicide, Prague, Mar. 10.

The ninth International Conference of American States opened in Bogota, Colombia, March 30. The conference was interrupted, April 9 to 15, by rioting following the assassination of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of the anti-Government Liberal party. The conference closed, May 2, after creating the Organization of 21 American States. Charter ratified Dec. 13, 1951.

Berlin Blockade and Airlift

The Soviet Military Government in Berlin opened a land blockade of the Allied sectors of the former German capital by refusing to permit United States and British supply trains to pass through their zone, April 1. The blockade and a Western counter-blockade were lifted, Sept. 30, 1949, after U. S. and British aircraft had flown 2,343,315 tons of food and coal into Western Berlin. Congress completed action on the Administration's \$6,098,000,000 omnibus foreign aid bill, April 2. The measure was signed into law by President Truman. It reappointed Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp., as Economic Cooperation Administrator. He served until Sept. 30, 1950, and was succeeded by W. C. Foster.

State of Israel Proclaimed

The birth of the Free State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv, May 14, as the British evacuated Palestine. Dr. Chaim Weizmann was elected Provisional President of Israel. First de facto recognition of the new state came from the United States, May 14, and Soviet Russia, May 17. Weizmann was elected as Israel's first regular President by the Constituent Assembly, Feb. 14, 1949.

At a convention in Birmingham, Ala., 6,000 rebellious Southern Democrats organized the States Rights party in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket and nominated Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President, July 17.

Explosions in I. G. Farben chemical plant, Ludwigshafen, Germany, July 28, killed 184, injured 2,500.

Forty American soldiers on their way home were killed in a train collision in South Korea, Sept. 14.

Count Folke Bernadotte, head of the Swedish Red Cross, U. N. mediator in Palestine, was assassinated by terrorists in the Jewish section of Jerusalem, Sept. 17.

The U. N. General Assembly approved, 40 to 6, a U. S. resolution for controlling atomic energy and rejected a Soviet counter-plan calling for outlawing of the atomic bomb, Nov. 4.

Alger Hiss Perjury Case

Alger Hiss, former State Department official, was indicted in New York City, Dec. 15, on two perjury charges after he had denied passing secret documents to Whittaker Chambers, a former magazine editor for transmission to a Communist spy ring. A jury failed to reach an agreement, July 8, 1949. His second trial, Nov. 17, 1949-Jan. 21, 1950, ended with conviction on 2 counts and a sentence of 5 years in a Federal prison. Appeals to higher courts were rejected, and Hiss began his sentence Mar. 22, 1951. He denied all charges. "He petitioned Federal Court, New York, for retrial on basis of new evidence of 'forgery by typewriter,'" Jan. 24, 1952. Judge H. W. Goddard denied it, July 23, 1952. Supreme Court on Apr. 27, 1953. He was released Nov. 27, 1954.

Former Premier Hideki Tojo and six other Japanese war leaders were hanged in Tokyo, Dec. 23, as war criminals.

Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, arrested by Communist government in Budapest on charges of treason, espionage and black market dealing, Dec. 27. Convicted, given life imprisonment, Feb. 8, 1949. All persons taking part in the Cardinal's prosecution were excommunicated by Pope Pius XII.

1949

Chinese Communists occupied Tientsin, Jan. 15. Chinese Nationalists surrendered Peiping, Jan. 22.

U. S. recognized Israel and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Jan. 31.

Israel and Arab nations concluded armistice under terms proposed by U. N. Mediator Ralph Bunche, Feb. 23.

Federal Court jury in New York City found Mildred E. (Aunt Sally) Gillars guilty of treason for broadcasting Nazi propaganda during war, March 10. She received 10 to 30 years in prison.

North Atlantic Defense Pact

U. S., Canada and 10 Western European nations adopted March 18, a North Atlantic defense pact, agreeing that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against all." Signed April 4, ratified by Senate, July 21.

Fire destroyed St. Anthony's Hospital, Effingham, Ill., and killed 77 persons, Apr. 5.

U. S., Britain and France agreed April 8 on merger of their zones in Western Germany and establishment of German republic.

Nuremberg war crimes trials, which began Nov. 20, 1945, ended with conviction by U. S. tribunal

of 19 former officials of Nazi Foreign Office, Apr. 14. Eire severed its last ties with Britain on 33rd anniversary of 1916 Easter revolution, April 18. Chinese Communist batteries shelled British warships Consort and Amethyst in Yangtze River; 27 casualties, April 20. The Communists crossed the Yangtze and captured Nanking April 23.

Israel Admitted to U. N.

Israel admitted to U. N., 37 to 12, with 9 abstentions, May 11.

Sale of liquor became legal in Kansas for first time in 69 years after state prohibition law was repealed by popular referendum, June 6.

U. N. Commission on Human Rights adopted covenant outlawing arbitrary arrest, torture, slavery, forced labor, June 20.

United Steel Workers, C.I.O., called a strike of 530,000 members against Big Steel, July 28. After union dropped wage demands, U. S. Steel signed contract, Nov. 11, granting pensions and other benefits. Other companies also signed up.

In White Paper on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "reactionary" clique for the Nationalists' defeat by the Communists and gave notice that no further aid would be given Chiang's government.

Russia recalled its ambassador to Belgrade, denouncing Yugoslavia as enemy Aug. 16.

Federal Republic of Western Germany was proclaimed in Bonn and Theodor Heuss, Liberal, was elected president and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, leader of Christian Democratic party, chancellor, Sept. 12. The Soviet Union set up the German Democratic Republic in Eastern Germany, with Wilhelm Pieck, president, Oct. 7.

Western Powers ended military government of Western Germany and promulgated a civilian occupation statute, Sept. 21.

Atomic Explosion in Russia

President Truman announced, Sept. 23, government had "evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion had occurred in the U.S.S.R.," ending U. S. monopoly of A-bomb.

Mrs. I. Toguri D'Aquino, Tokyo Rose of Japanese wartime broadcasts, was sentenced in San Francisco Oct. 7 to 10 years in prison for treason. Supreme Court affirmed, Apr. 28, 1952.

After 9-month trial, 11 leaders of American Communist party were convicted, Oct. 14, in New York City of advocating violent overthrow of U. S. Government. Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, Oct. 21, sentenced 10 defendants to five years in 3 prison each and the 11th, a war veteran, to 3 years. U. S. Court of Appeals upheld the convictions Aug. 1, 1950. Supreme Court upheld the convictions June 4, 1951. Seven surrendered July 2, 1951; of the other 4, hunted as fugitives, one, Gus Hall, was captured Oct. 8, 1951, and given 3 additional years. Robert G. Thompson was captured Aug. 27, 1953. Five defense lawyers, cited for contempt during the trial, received sentences ranging from 1 to 6 months. Apr. 24, 1952, Supreme Court upheld sentences Mar. 10, 1952.

Angus Ward, U. S. Consul General in Mukden, Manchuria, and four consulate employees were arrested by Communists, Oct. 24, on charge of having beaten Chinese employee. Ward and others were sentenced to jail terms of three to six months, Nov. 28, but were released, Nov. 25, ordered to leave country after U. S. had appealed to 30 other nations to join in a protest.

Nationalist China's government fled to Formosa Dec. 7. Chinese Communists took Yunnan and Kunming as Nationalists deserted.

United States of Indonesia became a sovereign nation Dec. 27 when Queen Wilhelmina in Amsterdam signed act granting full autonomy.

1950

U. S. Jan. 2 ordered Hungary to close its consulates in New York and Cleveland, in retaliation for arrest of Robert A. Vogeler, American business man, on charge of spying. Hungary released Vogeler Apr. 28, 1951 when U. S. agreed to let consulates reopen. Edgar Sanders, Briton sentenced with Vogeler, was released Aug. 18, 1953.

Great Britain broke diplomatic relations with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government in China Jan. 5 and recognized the Communist regime in Peiping Jan. 6. Communist China did not respond.

Chou En-lai, foreign minister of Chinese Communists in Peiping, cabled U. N. Jan. 8 demanding expulsion from Security Council of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Nationalist China, chairman for January. Jacob A. Malik, Soviet Union, walked out of council in protest against Chiang, Jan. 10. Soviet resolution unseating Nationalist China was defeated by U. S., China, France, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Britain and Norway, which had recognized Communist China, abstained. Malik and other Soviet delegates announced non-participation in protest. Boycott lasted 6½ mos.; Malik returning Aug. 1 to take chair of Security Council.

U. S. Jan. 14 recalled all consular officials from Communist China after the latter seized the American consulate general in Peiping.

Masked bandits in Boston robbed Brink's, Inc., express office of \$1,000,000 in cash, \$500,000 in checks, Jan. 17.

Jerusalem proclaimed capital of Israel Jan. 23. India proclaimed independent republic at New Delhi Jan. 26. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, president.

France recognized Bao Dai and the Vietnam regime in Indo-China; Soviet Union recognized Ho Chi Minh and Vietminh Communist party, Jan. 29.

President Truman announced Jan. 31 he had instructed the Atomic Energy Commission to produce the hydrogen bomb (H-bomb). Decision approved by Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. Harold C. Urey and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. DuPont was chosen Aug. 2 to make bomb at government expense.

Two Long Island Wrecks

Two Long Island R. R. trains met head-on at a temporary track section near Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Feb. 17; 32 killed, 100 injured. One engineer was tried for second degree manslaughter and acquitted. Another wreck of commuting trains on the Long Island R. R. occurred Nov. 22 near Richmond Hill, Queens Borough, New York, N. Y., when an eastbound express crashed at full speed into the rear of a stalled passenger train; 79 dead, hundreds injured. The engineer died.

British general election, Feb. 23, returned the Labor party to power by majority of only 6. Dr. Klaus J. E. Fuchs, German-born atomic research physicist at Harwell, Eng., pleaded guilty Mar. 1 to violating the Official Secrets Act and received 14 years in prison. He had communicated valuable atomic information to Russian agents since 1942. At one time he worked at Los Alamos, N. M.

Judith Coplon, Washington, D. C., and Valentin A. Gubichev, 33, Russian engineer employed by United Nations, were found guilty of espionage Mar. 7 in New York and sentenced to 15 years. Gubichev's sentence was suspended when he agreed to leave the country. Miss Coplon also had been sentenced to 5 years in 1949 Washington for stealing secret documents. The New York convictions were reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, N. Y. Dec. 5 because the FBI made the arrest without a warrant and the Government failed to show that its evidence was not obtained through wire-tapping. The indictment stood. U. S. Court of Appeals, D.C., upheld the Washington conviction June 1, 1951, but ruled the case should be retried because the Government used illegal wire-tap evidence. Miss Coplon won the right to a new trial Jan. 28, 1952, when the Supreme Court refused to review the lower court rulings on Government appeals.

Dr. Herman N. Sander, 41, of Candia, N. H., was acquitted of first degree murder in Manchester, N. H., Mar. 9. He had been charged with the "mercy killing" of Mrs. Abbie Borroto, 59, an incurable cancer patient, by injecting air in her veins. His license was later restored. Harold A. Mohr, 36, Coplay, Pa., was found guilty of having killed his blind, cancer-stricken brother; he was given 3 to 6 years in prison and fined \$600 Apr. 10. U. S. Supreme Court, 6 to 2, upheld power of Congressional committees to compel witnesses to state whether or not they were Communists, refusing to review lower court convictions of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo for contempt, April 10.

Soviet Union announced, May 4, that it had repatriated 1,939,163 German war prisoners and only 9,717 criminals and 14 hospital patients were left. Chancellor Adenauer, West Germany, retorted the Russians had admitted losing 3,500,000 at the end of the war and had not yet accounted for 1,500,000. U. S. asked Soviet Union July 14 to permit investigation; no result.

European Coal and Steel Plan

Robt. Schuman, French Foreign Minister, proposed pooling European steel and coal May 9. The British Labor government rejected the plan, but six nations, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg agreed to a conference. They agreed to a treaty Mar. 19, 1951; ratified June 16, 1952.

Thirty were killed, 350 injured when 467 tons of ammunition on 4 barges blew up at South Ambey, N. J., May 19. The shipment was en route to Pakistan. On May 21, 100 drums of phosphorus in a chemical plant exploded there, detonating 100 floating mines in Raritan Bay.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen signed mutual defense pact June 17.

U. S. 82-ton flying boat Caroline Mars, flying from Honolulu to San Diego, Calif., with 144, set a world passenger-carrying record June 18.

Republic of Korea invaded 2 p.m., June 24, (EST), by forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (Communist). Consult summary of Korea.

Eight Hollywood personalities refusing to tell whether they were Communists, were convicted of

contempt of Congress June 29. Four were sentenced to a year in jail, 2 to 6-month terms, and 2 had sentence deferred. Six imprisoned were fined \$1,000 each.

Under President Truman's orders, the Army seized all railroads Aug. 27 to prevent a general strike after unions had rejected terms of an 18c an hour rise for yardmen but none for trainmen.

A stalled troop train on the Pennsylvania R.R. was rammed by the Spirit of St. Louis at W. Lafayette, O., Sept. 11; 33 National Guardsmen en route to Camp Aterbury, Ind., were killed.

Possible aggression from the East led England, France and the U.S. to adopt, in New York Sept. 14-19, an agreement to provide for West Germany's defense and enable it to contribute to the defense of western Europe. Political and manufacturing curbs on West Germany were eased.

President Truman and General of the Army Douglas C. MacArthur, with their top aides, conferred on Wake Island Oct. 15.

Attempt to Kill President

Two Puerto Rican fanatics, members of a nationalist movement, tried to shoot their way into the President's house, Washington, Nov. 1, to assassinate President Truman. Guards killed Griselio Torresola, New York; wounded Oscar Collazo, 36, New York pocketbook brand polisher. Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, a guard, was fatally shot; 2 other guards were seriously injured. Coffelt was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Collazo was convicted of murder Mar. 7, 1951, and sentenced to death. U. S. Supreme Court denied appeal June 2, 1952. President Truman commuted sentence to life imprisonment, July 24, 1952.

In Puerto Rico nationalists attacked the governor's palace in San Juan and police stations, set fire to a village; 13 policemen were killed, 9 rebels. The nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, was convicted Feb. 20, 1951, of using firearms and given 10 yrs., 9 mo., in prison. He also was convicted of attempted murder.

U.S. banned shipments to China mainland and to Asiatic ports trading with Communist China, Dec. 8.

Supreme Court ruled Dec. 11, that under the 5th amendment no one could be forced to testify against himself.

President Truman proclaimed a state of national emergency Dec. 16, called for a united effort to withstand Communist aggression.

Vietnam became a sovereign nation in the French Union, Dec. 23.

1951

ERP aid to Great Britain ended Jan. 1. Britain received \$2,694,339,000.

Post office United Nations, N.Y., opened Jan. 9. Ise Koch was sentenced to life imprisonment by a German court in Frankfurt Jan. 15, for inciting the murder of a Buchenwald prisoner.

William W. Remington, Commerce Dept. employee, was convicted of perjury in New York Feb. 7, and sentenced to 5 years and fined \$2,000. U.S. Court of Appeals reversed decision Aug. 22, sent case back for retrial. Remington was convicted Jan. 27, 1953 on 2 counts of a new 5-count perjury indictment, and sentenced Feb. 4, 1953 to 3 years. Conviction upheld by Court of Appeals. He died in prison Nov. 24, 1954, after a beating by 2 convicts.

The 22nd amendment to the Constitution, limiting presidents to 2 terms, was adopted Feb. 26.

Senate Committee Reports on Crime

Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) ch., exposed nationwide criminal organizations that reaped huge illegal profits, using these funds to enter legitimate businesses, influenced politicians and bought protection. Preliminary report, Feb. 28, said gambling took over \$20 billion a year. Full report May 1, named 2 major crime syndicates in New York and Chicago.

Three Americans—Julius Rosenberg; his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell—were found guilty Mar. 29, of conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage. Rosenbergs sentenced to death, Sobell to 30 years. Appeals denied. David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg and a state witness, received 15 years in prison. Rosenbergs executed at Sing Sing prison, Ossining, N.Y., June 19, 1953.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower opened in Paris Apr. 2 Supreme Hq., Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE).

President Truman relieved Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his commands in the Far East Apr. 11 for ignoring presidential directives on clearing statements on policy.

La Prensa, independent Buenos Aires newspaper, was expropriated by the Argentine government Apr. 12. Under the direction of the Paz family for 81 years, the paper reopened under government control Nov. 19.

West Germany adopted co-determination plan Apr. 19, giving 500,000 coal and steel workers

equal rights with industry owners.

Train fire, Yokohama, Japan, Apr. 24, killed 104, including 3 U.S. soldiers.

William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent in Prague, was arrested April 26 as spy by Czechoslovakia, tried and sentenced July 4 to 10 years in prison. U. S. denounced "mock trial," defended legitimate news gathering, enacted economic reprisals. Oatis was freed May 16, 1953.

Denmark and the U.S. signed a pact Apr. 27, for joint defense of Greenland for duration of North Atlantic treaty.

Iran nationalized its oil Apr. 30, retroactive to Mar. 20, and expropriated property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (British). Iran signed a 25-yr. pact with 8 private firms, Aug. 31, 1954, to resume production.

U.N. General Assembly voted arms embargo against Communist China May 18.

Coal mine explosion at Easington, Eng., killed 81, May 20.

People's Republic of China (Communist) announced the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet May 27. A 17-point agreement was signed May 23 in Peiping permitting Chinese Communist troops to be stationed in Tibet. Chinese insisted on readmission of exiled Panchen Lama to Tibet. Dalai Lama acknowledged the agreement Oct. 24.

Floods in Kans., Mo., Okla., July 11, killed 41; damage \$1 billion.

Tariff concessions by the U.S. to the Soviet Union, Communist China and all Communist-dominated lands were suspended Aug. 1. Contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade freed the U.S. from trade obligations toward Czechoslovakia Sept. 27.

Manchurian flood, Aug., 1,800 dead, 3,000 missing, according to Mukden.

Hurricane, Aug. 18, killed 148 in Caribbean area, wrecked Port Royal, Jamaica.

Transcontinental television inaugurated Sept. 4, with President Truman's address at the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. Estimated 40,000,000 saw broadcast by 94 stations.

Azores were brought into NATO network Sept. 6, by U.S.-Portugal treaty giving U.S. new rights in the islands.

Japanese Peace Treaty signed in San Francisco Sept. 8, by U.S. and 48 other nations.

NATO Council, at Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 15-20, approved entry of Turkey and Greece to the NATO, and at Rome, Nov. 28, endorsed a European army. U.S. Senate ratified entries, Jan. 29, 1952.

A revolt against Perón regime in Argentina by factions of the country's armed forces was crushed Sept. 28. Perón was reelected president Nov. 11.

Princess Elizabeth of England and husband Duke of Edinburgh, toured Canada Oct. 8-Nov. 12, visited President Truman in Washington Oct. 31.

Typhoon in Japan Oct. 14, killed 448, injured 1,755, destroyed 12,000 houses and 1,100 ships.

U.S. Ends War with Germany

War between Germany and the U.S. formally ended Oct. 19. Great Britain and France ended war with Germany July 9.

General election in Great Britain Oct. 25, returned the Conservative government to power. Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, Labor, was succeeded by Winston Churchill Nov. 8.

Bank of England, after 19 years, resumed control of the price and volume of British currency, Nov. 7.

Great Britain, France, Turkey and the U.S. announced plans for a Middle East defense command against outside aggression, Nov. 10, sent statement of principles to Arab nations and Israel. Union of South Africa accepted membership Nov. 12, Australia Dec. 5. Soviet Union warned Arab states and Israel against joining.

Massachusetts legislature banned Communist party from ballot Nov. 16, as subversive.

U.S.A. forced entry in Hungary Nov. 19. Crewmen, charged with border violation, released Dec. 28, after U.S. paid \$120,000 in "fines." U.S. closed Hungarian consulates in New York and Cleveland, banned travel in Hungary.

Libya became an independent constitutional monarchy, Dec. 24.

ECA, which spent \$12.5 billion since Apr. 9, 1948, was replaced Dec. 31, by the Mutual Security Agency.

1952
Adm. Lynde D. McCormick, U.S.N., named as head of NATO naval forces in the Atlantic, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30.

Fire in Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 7, destroyed \$4,000,000 boardwalk property.

George VI of England, 56, died at Sandringham, Eng., Feb. 6. His daughter acceded as Elizabeth II, Feb. 8, was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 2, 1953.

Newark Airport was closed Feb. 11, following 3 fatal crashes in 2 months at nearby Elizabeth, N. J. Controls were instituted and the field reopened Nov. 15, after completion of a new runway.

Railroad accident 20 miles from Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 4, killed 119, injured 250.

Austrian Treaty Deadlock

Soviet Union proposed a German peace treaty Mar. 10. Rejected by Britain, France and the U.S. because of disagreement on unification, inability to effect free elections and Russian insistence on using Potsdam decisions as a basis. A Western proposal for a short, 8-article Austrian peace treaty, Mar. 13, was rejected by the U.S.S.R.

Gen. Fulgencio Batista, former president of Cuba, ousted the government of Carlos Príos Socarras, the control Mar. 10.

NATO reorganized Mar. 12. British Gen. Lord Ismay appointed Secy. Gen. of a new permanent council, hq. in Paris. William H. Draper, Jr., named U.S. representative, resigned June 30, 1953.

Under the Mutual Security Act, U.S. and Brazil signed a military assistance pact Mar. 15. Similar agreements by the U.S. with Ecuador Feb. 26, Peru Feb. 22, Cuba Mar. 7, Chile Apr. 4 and Colombia Apr. 17. Mexico rejected U.S. terms.

South African Supreme Court decision Mar. 20, invalidating a law putting colored voters on separate lists was rejected by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, who set up a Parliamentary High Court, dominated by his party, to give parliament precedence over the Supreme Court. The High Court set aside the Supreme Court decision and was itself declared illegal by the Appellate Court, South Africa's highest tribunal.

Tornadoes in Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky and Alabama, Mar. 21, killed 236, injured 1,000.

French arrested premier of Tunis and cabinet officials Mar. 26 after nationalists denounced French reforms. Riots took 100 lives. Government of Tunis submitted, appointed pro-French premier.

Frank Costello was convicted Apr. 4, in New York, of contempt of the U.S. Senate for refusing to answer questions in March, 1951. He was sentenced to 12 months and fined \$2,000, Apr. 8. Sentence affirmed by New York Court of Appeals, he surrendered Aug. 15. Released Oct. 29, 1953.

Missouri, Mississippi and Red Rivers flooded Midwest; 3 killed, 100,000 homeless, 2,500,000 acres flooded, damage \$300,000,000, Apr. 6-26.

Steel Industry Seizure Ruled Illegal

President Truman ordered Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer Apr. 8, to seize and operate the nation's steel mills to avert a strike by 600,000 CIO United Steelworkers. Seizure was ruled illegal by the Supreme Court June 2; strike followed June 3, was settled July 24.

New York State's released time program, permitting public school pupils to attend religious instruction outside school buildings, was upheld by the Supreme Court, 6 to 2, Apr. 28.

British DeHavilland Comet, London to Johannesburg, South Africa, 6,724 mi. in less than 24 hrs., opened first jetliner passenger service, May 2. U.S. railroads, under Army control since Aug. 27, 1950, were returned to their owners May 23, by order of President Truman, after carriers and unions signed a 16-month contract covering 150,000 workers on 130 lines.

Peace contract between West Germany, U.S., Great Britain and France was signed in Bonn May 26. Occupation statute and allied high commissions abolished.

Treaty founding the European Defense Community signed in Paris May 27, by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Reciprocal aid pacts signed between the NATO and the EDC. France rejected EDC, Aug. 30, 1954.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. commander in Korea, succeeded Gen. of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as SHAPE commander in Europe, May 30. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO Chief of Staff, succeeded Ridgway July 1, 1953.

House committee investigating the Katyn forest massacre of 15,000 Poles announced July 2, that the Soviet Union was responsible.

Puerto Rico became the first commonwealth of the U.S. July 25, after President Truman approved constitution July 3.

King Farouk of Egypt was forced to abdicate July 26, after Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, 51, seized power in a coup July 23, and pressed an anti-corruption campaign.

William Schneiderman, alleged acting head of the Communist party in the U.S., and 13 others were found guilty in Los Angeles Aug. 5, of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Each was sentenced to 5 years and fined \$10,000. They appealed. In Baltimore, 6 Communist party members were found guilty of conspiracy Apr. 1, and were given 2 to 5 years and fined \$1,000 each. Appeal denied. West Germany agreed Sept. 10, to pay Israel \$822,000,000 over 12 to 14 years as indemnity for Nazi and anti-Semitic acts. German parliament and Israel approved 1953.

Soviet Union vetoed admission of Libya to the U.N. Sept. 16; of Japan Sept. 18.

Britain successfully completed its first atomic test off northwest Australia Oct. 3, detonating a bomb aboard a naval vessel.

Communist train accident at Middlesex, Eng., Oct. 8, killed 111, injured 200.

Typhoon in the Philippines killed 440, Oct. 21. Iran ended diplomatic relations with Britain Oct. 22, charging interference. Britain refused to accept Iranian terms on Anglo-Iranian oil claims.

Eisenhower Elected President

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep.) was elected President of the U.S. Nov. 4, receiving the largest popular vote in U.S. history and winning 442 electoral votes to Adlai E. Stevenson's 89. Republican party gained control of House and Senate by one vote.

Chaim Weizmann, 77, pres. of Israel, died Nov. 9, on his estate near Rehoveth. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi was chosen president Dec. 8.

AEC announced tests at Eniwetok Atoll Nov. 16, contributing to hydrogen bomb research. Observers reported the test island had disappeared. In Prague, 11 purged Communists, including Vladimir Clementis and Rudolf Slansky, were hanged Dec. 3, for espionage and treason.

Prof. Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University was indicted on 7 perjury counts by a federal grand jury in Washington, Dec. 16, as a result of his testimony, February and March, 1952, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigating the extent to which the policy in the Far East, he pleaded not guilty. Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl dismissed 4 counts May 2, 1953; Government, Aug. 24, 1953, asked that they be restored. Federal Court of Appeals restored 2 counts July 1, 1954. The attorney general ordered all charges dismissed June 28, 1955.

McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, enacted over President Truman's veto and later opposed by President Eisenhower, went into effect Dec. 24.

Alan Nunn May, British scientist who gave atom secrets to the U.S.S.R., was released from prison Dec. 29, after serving 6 yrs. 8 mos. of his 10-yr. term.

1953

World's first Asian Socialist Conference met in Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 9-15, approved ties with West's Socialist International and advocated that tillers become land owners.

In the Soviet Union, 9 doctors were arrested Jan. 13, for allegedly plotting to kill Russian leaders. They were released Apr. 4 by new regime.

Eisenhower ended the neutralization of Formosa by the U.S. 7th Fleet.

In New York, Jan. 21, 13 secondary Communist leaders, on trial since Apr. 15, 1952, were convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government. They were given 3 years and fines of \$6,000. They refused a court offer to go to Russia instead of to prison and appealed.

North Sea storm and spring flood tides devastated coastal areas of the Netherlands. Belgium and Britain, Jan. 31-Feb. 1. Over 2,000 people died, 1,783 of them in the Netherlands. Damage approached \$400,000,000.

High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community set up a single market for coal Feb. 10, for steel May 1. Six member nations agreed to scrap tariffs and import quotas within the Community. Draft charter for limited European political federation was completed Mar. 10.

Sudan Elects Government

Egypt and Britain signed an agreement in Cairo, Feb. 12, providing for self-government in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and for self-determination by the Sudanese within 5 years, ending the 54-year-old condominium with Pro-Egyptian Nati. Union party won election for new Sudanese parliament Dec. 11, and chose Ismail el Azhari, its leader, as prime minister Jan. 6, 1954. Parliament opened Mar. 10, 1954.

Guatemala, under a land reform program to distribute uncultivated tracts to landless peasants, expropriated 234,000 acres of United Fruit Co. holdings Feb. 13. Similar moves were made against other firms.

Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey signed a 5-yr. treaty of friendship and defense against aggression in Ankara Feb. 28; ratified May 18.

Joseph V. Stalin, 73, premier of the Soviet Union 29 years, died in Moscow, Mar. 5, after suffering a brain hemorrhage Mar. 1. Buried in Red Square tomb Mar. 9. Georgi M. Malenkov succeeded.

Four Czechoslovaks seized control of a Czechoslovak plane, 29 aboard, landed at Frankfurt, West Germany, Mar. 23. Six received asylum; others and the plane were returned. Czechoslovak mechanic and 7 others fled from Pilsen to West Germany in a home-made armored car July 25. Mau Mau society, secret anti-white organization in Kenya, Africa, climaxed sporadic attacks

in the colony by murdering 71 and wounding 100 of their fellow Kikuyu tribesmen in a raid on Lari, near Nairobi, Mar. 26. 500 arrests made, 17 sentenced to death. Jomo Kenyatta, tribal leader, found guilty Apr. 8, of organizing the Mau Mau, was sentenced to 7 yrs. In June groups allegedly covering Mau Mau activities were declared illegal. Unrest and terrorism grew out of demands by Kikuyu that 12,000 sq. mi. of Kenya highlands reserved for Europeans, be turned over to the natives.

U.N. convention on political rights for women was signed by 17 nations in New York, Mar. 31. It provided for equal rights in voting, eligibility for public office and other public functions.

President Eisenhower signed legislation Apr. 1, creating Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby named secy.

Kehl, Baden, was returned to the Germans by France, Apr. 8.

Communist-led Vietminh invaded Laos, Indochina with 40,000 troops Apr. 14, but withdrew in May before monsoon rains began.

Subversive Activities Control Board, Apr. 20, ordered the Communist party of the U.S. to register with the Dept. of Justice. Party contested.

U.S. Atomic Aid Pledged to NATO
NATO Council ended its 11th meeting in Paris, Apr. 25, adopting long-range rearmament program for an extended emergency, discarding a 1952 premise that the threat of Russian aggression would be at peak in 1954. Goals for armed forces were cut; U.S. atomic power was pledged to aid against aggression.

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind.-Ore.) spoke for 22 hrs., 26 mins., Apr. 25, against a pending offshore lands bill. It was longest continuous speech in Senate history, surpassing one by Sen. Robert M. LaFollette of Wis. in 1903 by 4 hrs., 3 mins.

India nationalized its 9 operating airlines May 8, following parliamentary authorization May 5, to adapt private industry to India's 5-yr. plan.

President Eisenhower signed a bill May 22, giving states title to submerged coastal lands. Supreme Court, June, 1947, and June, 1950, declared Federal government had "paramount rights," and recognized power of Congress to transfer title. Court, Mar. 15, 1954, rejected state motions to upset the law.

William Perl, jet propulsion expert, was found guilty May 22, of lying in 1950, when he said he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies. He received 5 yrs., June 5.

Mount Everest Scaled
Mount Everest, 29,002 ft., was conquered May 29, by Edmund P. Hillary of New Zealand and Tensing Norkay, Nepalese living in India. Expedition was under Col. Henry C. J. Hunt, Briton.

Czechoslovakia revalued its currency May 30, to fight inflation. New rates depleted savings, reduced buying power. Workers rioted in protest.

Demonstration by workers in East Berlin against increased work quotas June 16, erupted into an anti-Communist riot by 20,000 to 50,000 people June 17, and became a general strike involving 200,000 in East Germany. Soviet troops quelled disturbances, killing 16. Concessions and reforms were granted; East German government was reorganized July.

Egypt was proclaimed a republic June 19, by its military junta. Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was named president and premier. Lt. Col. Gamel Abdel Nasser became premier, Apr. 18, 1954. Attempted assassination of Nasser, Oct. 26, 1954, resulted in the removal of Naguib from presidency.

President Eisenhower July 10, offered to send \$15,000,000 worth of food to relieve hunger in East Germany. He ignored refusals, and shipments arriving at rate of 5,000 tons a week were used to replenish West German stocks used July 27-Oct. 10 to feed East Germans, who flocked to West Berlin distribution centers.

Beria Executed
Lavrenti P. Beria, first deputy premier of the Soviet Union, was dismissed, according to reports July 10, as an enemy of the people. He confessed and was executed Dec. 23, along with 6 of his aides. Purge extended to Georgia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and other Soviet states.

Organization of Central American States, meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, July 10-13, resolved to combat Communism. Guatemala, Communist-influenced, refused to attend.

NATO protocol permitting foreign countries to try U.S. troops for civilian offenses was ratified by the Senate, 72-15, July 15.

John R. H. Christie, slayer of 7 women, including his wife, was hanged in England, July 15. He had sealed bodies in the walls of his apartment and buried others in a garden.

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.-O.), 63, died in New York, July 31. Buried in Cincinnati, Aug. 4.

Japan and the U.S., Aug. 6, signed a Mutual Security Agreement governing arms to be made in Japan, intelligence activities and the sale of

Japanese goods. Agreement Sept. 30, related to raising a Japanese military force, supplied with U.S. equipment, and provided for U.S. withdrawal when Japan was capable of defending itself.

Mutual Defense agreement signed by the U.S. and the Republic of Korea in Seoul, Aug. 8, ratified Jan. 26, 1954.

Mohammed Mossadeh was ousted as premier of Iran, Aug. 19, by supporters of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi after Mossadeh, with aid of Communists, had seized royalist leaders and forced the Shah to flee the country. Mossadeh was tried and sentenced Dec. 21, to 3 yrs. in prison.

Russia Tests Hydrogen Bomb

Soviet Union, Aug. 20, announced the test of a hydrogen bomb; Atomic Energy Commission put date at Aug. 12. Moscow called for U.N.-supervised disarmament.

France and Cambodia signed an agreement Aug. 29, giving Cambodia full control of court and police matters. On Oct. 22, Laos was accorded full independence and sovereignty within the French Union.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's coalition government was returned to power in West Germany's 2nd post-war election Sept. 6. He was re-elected Chancellor, Oct. 9.

Spain and the U.S. signed a 10-yr. defense agreement in Madrid, Sept. 26, giving U.S. rights to Spanish military bases. Two agreements made \$226,000,000 in aid available to Spain. Spain ratified Nov. 30; Senate approval was not required.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Nov. 6, asserted former President Truman had given the late Harry Dexter White an important Government post in 1946, despite an FBI report that White was spying for the Soviet Union. Truman declined to comply with a subpoena by the House Un-American Activities Committee investigating the case.

President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Laniel of France ended a 5-day conference in Bermuda, Dec. 8. They agreed on unified action to protect the West and proposed exchanging atomic energy data. In a speech to the U.N. General Assembly, Dec. 8, President Eisenhower urged the major powers to cooperate in developing peacetime uses of atomic energy. He proposed donations of nuclear materials to an international pool.

U.S. returned administrative control over the Amami Islands to Japan, Dec. 24, but retained defense rights.

1954

Nautilus, first atomic-powered submarine, was launched at Groton, Conn., Jan. 21.

Big Four foreign ministers met in Berlin Jan. 25-Feb. 14; failed to agree on Austrian and German peace treaties. Meeting with Communist China was arranged to settle the Korean and Indo-Chinese questions.

In Detroit, 6 leaders of the Communist party in Michigan were found guilty Feb. 16 of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government, bringing to 41 the number convicted of violating the Smith Act. Sentences ranged from 4 to 5 yrs.; each was fined \$10,000.

Representatives Wounded in Washington

Five members of Congress were wounded in the House of Representatives, Mar. 1, by 4 Puerto Ricans, one a woman, who fired pistols at random from a spectators' gallery, shouting for independence for Puerto Rico. Representatives recovered. Attackers were sentenced to prison.

Tenth Inter-American conference, held in Caracas, Venezuela, adopted an anti-Communist resolution, called for elimination of European colonies in South America and considered economic problems, Mar. 1 to 28.

Longest strike in the history of the Port of New York, Mar. 5-Apr. 3, caused by rival unions seeking to represent longshoremen, resulted in industry losses of \$500,000,000.

Israel bus, 15 aboard, was ambushed near Beer-sheba, Israel, Mar. 17; 11 persons were killed. Israel charged Jordan with the attack. Mixed Armistice Commission did not censure Jordan, and Israel boycotted the Commission. Attack gave rise to a number of Jordanian Israeli incidents.

Stockholders, Mar. 24, approved the merger of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. and the Hudson Motor Car Co. Stockholders agreed to a merger between Packard and Studebaker, Aug. 17.

East Germany became a sovereign state, according to a Soviet announcement Mar. 26, but Russian troops remained for security functions.

A bid by the Soviet Union Mar. 31, to join the NATO in return for agreement by the U.S. and Western Europe for a Soviet-sponsored European security pact was rejected by the U.S. as an attempt to weaken European defenses.

U.S. Air Force Academy was created by legislation signed by the President, Apr. 1. Site near Colorado Springs, Colo. was chosen, but the

Academy was activated temporarily at Lowry Air Force Base Aug. 14.

Guy T. O. Hollyday, FHA Commissioner, resigned Apr. 12, following disclosure of alleged nation-wide housing frauds. Home owners had been cheated out of millions of dollars; about 200 builders had made \$40,000,000 in "windfall" profits through Government-financed mortgages on new apartment projects. Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures conducted inquiries. Clyde L. Powell, dismissed as asst. commissioner of the FHA, was called the "key official" in overvaluations resulting in windfalls. Powell was sentenced to 1 yr. in prison Oct. 29, for contempt of court.

AEC reported Apr. 12 that the security clearance of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer had been withdrawn Dec. 22, 1953, on orders from the President. Inquiries on charges of Communist associations and opposition to development of the hydrogen bomb ended June 29 with the AEC voting 4 to 1 against reinstating the scientist because of "proof of fundamental defects in his character," and because his association with known Communists "extended far beyond the tolerable limits of prudence and restraint." Oppenheimer was not found to be disloyal.

Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee held public hearings Apr. 22 to June 17, on charges made by Army Dept. officials and by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.), ch. of the subcommittee.

Russia ended diplomatic relations with Australia, Apr. 23, after Vladimir M. Petrov, a member of the Soviet embassy, was given political asylum. He had disclosed operation of a spy ring in Australia.

Geneva Conference

Geneva Conference on Far Eastern Affairs, Apr. 26-July 21, by foreign ministers of 19 nations, including Communist China. Free elections in Korea founded on Communist objections to U. N. supervision. Armistice, effective Aug. 11, ended 7½ years of war in Indo-China, with French withdrawal. Vietnam won 77,000 sq. mi. and 12,000,000 pop. from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to vote on unified government.

India and Communist China entered an 8-yr. pact Apr. 29, for "peaceful co-existence." India recognized Tibet as part of China.

Revolt by army forces in Paraguay, May 5, deposed Pres. Federico Chaves. A military junta was established.

President signed legislation May 13, authorizing the U.S. to join Canada in construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Legal obstacles against U.S. participation in a \$600,000,000 St. Lawrence Power Project were removed by the Supreme Court, June 7.

Racial segregation in public schools was ruled unconstitutional in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, May 17. Decision applied to public schools systems in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

President ordered the AEC, June 17, to negotiate a 25-yr. contract with the Dixon-Yates group to construct a \$107,250,000 private power plant at West Memphis, Ark., to supply power to the TVA for use by the AEC.

Anti-Communist Guatemalan forces, organized in Honduras, invaded Guatemala, June 18. Government of Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman was overthrown and a cease-fire was reached June 29. Lt. Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, rebel leader, became pres. Sept. 1, when the ruling military junta resigned.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred in Washington, June 25 to 29 on world peace.

Rationing of meat, last rationed item, ended in Britain, July 4.

Armistice signed July 21 (effective Aug. 11) in Geneva by France and Vietnam (Communist) ended 7½ yrs. war in Indo-China with withdrawal of French, division of Indo-China into Vietnam and Vietminh, and provision for elections on unification. Integrity of Cambodia and Laos to be respected.

Village of Dadra in the Portuguese colony of

Damao on the west coast of India was seized by Indian nationalists (United Front of Goa), July 22. Seven other villages were seized by July 29. Capture of Goa, Portuguese enclave, failed when Portuguese resistance strengthened Aug. 16. Nation-wide ban against the Communist party in Pakistan was enacted July 24.

Egypt and Britain entered an agreement July 27 (signed Oct. 19) ending British occupation of the Suez Canal zone in less than 2 years.

Agitation by Greek residents of Cyprus, July 28, for union with Greece was opposed by Britain. Greece, Aug. 20, asked the U.N. to hold a plebiscite.

Iran signed an agreement with 8 large oil companies Aug. 5, to resume production of Iranian oil. Pact, running 25 yrs., will give Iran \$420,000,000 in revenues in the next 3 yrs. Iran was to pay \$70,000,000 to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. for assets nationalized in 1951.

Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia signed a 20-year treaty of military assistance and political cooperation Aug. 9.

Cetutlio D. Vargas, 71, committed suicide Aug. 24, after resigning as president of Brazil. His regime had been shaken by financial scandals. Joao Cafe Filho, vice pres., succeeded.

Communist party in the U.S. was outlawed by an act signed by the President Aug. 24. Membership in the party was not made a crime.

France rejected EDC treaty Aug. 30, ending EDC.

Hurricane Carol hit New England and eastern Long Island, Aug. 30; 68 killed, \$500,000,000 damage. Hurricane Edna hit New England and New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 11, killing 23. Hurricane Florence killed 5 on the Gulf Coast of Mexico, Sept. 12.

Southwest Asia Collective Defense Treaty signed in Manila, Sept. 8 by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand.

Communist China adopted a new constitution Sept. 20. It called for "indestructible" ties with Russia. Delegates to the first Natl. People's Congress in Peiping, Sept. 15 to 28, reelected Mao Tse-tung as chief of state and Chou En-lai as premier and foreign minister.

London conference attended by 7 Western European nations, Canada and the U.S. ended Oct. 3, with agreement, based on the 1948 Brussels treaty, to integrate West Germany with Western Europe. New organization was named the Western European Union, Oct. 11 at Paris.

Italy and Yugoslavia initiated an agreement in London, Oct. 5, ending their 9-yr. dispute over the Free Territory of Trieste. Zone A went to Italy, Zone B to Yugoslavia. Anglo-American occupation ended Oct. 26.

Civil Service Commission reported Oct. 11 that 6,926 Federal employees had been dismissed as security risks or had resigned between May 28, 1953 and June 30, 1954.

Agreement signed in Paris, Oct. 23, provided for West German sovereignty and would permit West Germany to rearm and enter the NATO and the WEU. Saar agreement provided for an internationalized zone but gave France economic and political privilege until final peace treaty.

French enclaves of Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry and Yanam were transferred to India, Nov. 1.

Democrats, Nov. 2, won control of Senate, 48-47, and House, 232-203. Elected 18 of 33 governors. New York went Democratic by 11,000.

U.S. informed the U.N., Nov. 15, that it had allocated 220 lbs. of fissionable materials (U-235) for other nations to use experimentally. Britain promised 44 lbs.

Communist China reported Nov. 23, that a military court had sentenced 13 Americans, 11 of them airmen, to prison terms of 4 yrs. to life for alleged spying. U.S. termed the charges false. A protest was rejected by Peiping.

Conference of European Communist nations, called by the Soviet Union, opened in Moscow, Nov. 29. U.S. and Western European nations refused to attend, seeing the meeting as a tactic to bar ratification of the Paris agreements.

Daniel F. Malan, 80, resigned as prime minister of the Union of South Africa, Nov. 30. Johannes G. Strijdom, 61, extreme nationalist, succeeded.

Hans Christian Andersen's 150th Birthday Anniversary

Denmark, Sweden, the United States and other countries familiar with the tales of Hans Christian Andersen observed the 150th anniversary of his birth with special exercises in April, 1955. Andersen was born in Odense, Denmark, Apr. 2, 1805. His birthplace is now a museum and here King Frederick IX of Denmark broadcast a radio message to the English-speaking world from Andersen's desk. Copenhagen had a procession of

children, and a play based on Andersen's life was performed at the Royal Theatre. The British Broadcasting Corp. cooperated in showing the festivities on television. An exhibition of works by Andersen was opened in Washington, D. C. by the Danish ambassador, Henrik de Kauffmann. A statue of Andersen, the gift of Danish and American children, was presented to the city of New York, to be placed in Central Park.

Chief Political Assassinations Since 1865

1865—April 14. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in Washington; died April 15.
1876—June 4. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.
1881—March 13. Alexander II, of Russia.—July 2. James A. Garfield, President of the United States, in Washington; died Sept. 19.
1893—Oct. 28. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago.

1894—June 24. Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, President of France.

1896—May 1. Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia.—Aug. 25. Juan Ildarte Borda, President of Uruguay.

1898—Feb. 18. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala.—Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

1899—July 26. General Ulisses Heuresaux, President of the Dominican Republic.

1900—Jan. 30. William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky.—July 29. Humbert I, King of Italy.

1901—Sept. 6. William McKinley, President of the United States, in Buffalo; died Sept. 14. Leon Czolgosz executed for the crime Oct. 29.

1903—June 11. Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, by army officers.

1904—June 16. Bobrikoff, Governor of Linland.

1905—Feb. 17. Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia.—Dec. 30. Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho.

1908—Feb. 1. Carlos, King of Portugal, and Louis Philippe, Crown Prince.

1909—Oct. 26. Prince Ito, of Japan.

1911—Sept. 14. Peter Stolypin, Premier of Russia.—Nov. 19. Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic.

1912—Nov. 12. Jose Canalejas, Premier of Spain.

1913—Jan. 23. Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War.—Feb. 23. Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, and Jose Pino Suarez, the Vice-President.—March 18. George, King of Greece.

Ignited World War I

1914—June 28. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, in Sarajevo, Bosnia (later part of Yugoslavia), by Gavrillo Princip.

1915—July 28. Guillaume Sam, President of Haiti.

1916—Oct. 21. Count Carl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, in Vienna.

1918—July 5. Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, in Moscow.—July 12. Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Perm.—July 18. Nicholas II, abdicated Czar of Russia; his wife, the Czarina Alexandra; their son, Czarévitch Alexis, and their daughters, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia, and 4 members of the household were murdered in cold blood by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg.—July 31. German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine.—Nov. Count Tisza, Premier of Hungary, in Budapest.—Dec. 14. Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal.

1919—Feb. 20. Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, in Laghman.—Feb. 21. Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, in Munich.—April 12, War Minister Neuring, in Dresden, Saxony.—Oct. 8, Hugo Haase, President German Socialist Party, in Berlin.

1920—May 20. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, in Tlaxcalteango.

1921—March 8. Dato, Premier of Spain, in Madrid.—Aug. 28. Mathias Erzberger, ex-German Vice-Chancellor, near Offenburg, Baden.—Oct. 19. Portuguese Premier Antonio Granjo, former President Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon.—Nov. 4. Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, in Tokyo.

1922—June 22. Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, in London.—June 24. Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, in Berlin.—Aug. 22. Gen. Michael Collins, Irish Free State Prime Minister, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.—Dec. 16. Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic, in Warsaw.

Pancho Villa

1923—May 10. Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russia's Minister, in Rome.—June 4. Cardinal Soldevilla y Roma, Archbishop of Saragossa, in Spain.—June 29. Gen. J. C. Gomez, first Vice-President of Venezuela, in Caracas.—July 20. Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, in Parral, Mexico.

1924—June 10. Giacomo Matteotti, moderate Socialist leader, in Italian Parliament.

1926—May 25. Gen. Simon Petlura, leader of Ukrainian Republic, in Paris.

1927—July 10. Kevin O'Higgins, Vice-President of the Irish Free State.

1928—May 20. Gen. Luis Mens, ex-President of Nicaragua, in Poneloya.—June 20. Stephan Raditch, leader of Croatian Peasant Party Paul Raditch, his nephew; and Dr. George Basaritchik, —July 17. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, in San Angel, Mexico.

1930—June 7. Dr. Albert von Baligand, German Minister to Portugal, Lisbon.—Nov. 14. Premier Hamaguchi, Tokyo.

1932—May 6. Paul Doumer, President of the French Republic, by a Russian exile, Paris.—May 16. Ki Inukai, Japanese Premier, Tokyo.

Attack on Franklin D. Roosevelt

1933—Feb. 15. In Miami, Fla., Joseph Zangara, anarchist, shot at President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, but a woman seized his arm, and the bullet fatally wounded Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago, who died March 6. Zangara was electrocuted on March 20, 1933.—April 30. Luis Sanchez Cerro, president of Peru, shot to death in Lima by Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza, who was killed by guards.—June 6. Assis Khan, 56, elder brother of King Nadir of Afghanistan, shot to death in Berlin by an Afghan student.—Nov. 8. King Nadir of Afghanistan, killed in Kabul.—Dec. 29. Ion G. Duca, Premier of Rumania, in Sinal.

1934—July 25. In Vienna, Englebert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, by Nazi, in the chancellery. Otto Planetta convicted and hanged.—Oct. 9, in Marseilles, King Alexander I of Yugoslavia, and French Minister Jean Louis Barthou, by Vlada Chernozemsky, a Bulgarian.—Dec. 1. Sergei Mironovich Kirov, Communist official, Leningrad.

1935—Sept. 8. U. S. Senator Huey P. Long, shot in Baton Rouge, La., by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, who was slain by Long's bodyguards.

1936—Feb. 26. Finance Minister Kore Kiyo Takahashi, 82; Admiral Makoto Saito, 78, ex-Premier, and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, 58, in Tokyo.

Trotsky Slain

1940—Aug. 20. Leon Trotsky (Leba Bronstein), 63, exiled Russian war minister, by Frank Jackson (Jacques M. van den Dredsch), near Mexico City.

1942—May 27. Reinhardt Heydrich, 38. Deputy Protector of Bohemia-Moravia, in bomb explosion near Lidice; hundreds of Czechs executed in reprisal by Germans, and Lidice levelled.—Dec. 24. Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, 61, in Algiers.

1944—Nov. 6. Lord Moyne (Walter E. Guinness), British Resident Minister, in Cairo, Egypt.

1945—Feb. 24. Premier Ahmed Maher Pasha in the Egyptian Parliament, in Cairo.

1946—June 9. Ananda Mahidol, 20-year-old King of Siam, dead of bullet in palace in Bangkok.—July 21. Gualberto Villarroel, President of Bolivia, in La Paz.

1947—March 27. Col. Gen. Karl Swierczewski, Polish Vice Minister of National Defense, near Sanok.—July 19. U Aung San, de facto Premier of the Burmese Interim Government, and five top aids, by a band led by U Saw, former Premier. U Saw and five accomplices were hanged May 8, 1948.

1948—Jan. 30. Mohandas K. Gandhi, 78, shot in New Delhi, India, by Nathuran Vinayak Godse, 36.—Sept. 17. Count Folke Bernadotte, U. N. Mediator for Palestine, ambushed in Israeli-held area of Jerusalem; Col. Andre Serot, of French Air Force, also killed.—Sept. 18. U Tin Tut, ex-Foreign Minister of Burma, anti-Communist, slain by bomb in Rangoon.—Dec. 28. Premier Mahmud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha of Egypt, 60, in Cairo.

1949—June 26. Kim Koo, 73, leader of Korean Independence party, in Seoul, South Korea.—July 18. Col. Francisco Javier Arana, chief of staff of Guatemalan Army, in Guatemala City.—Dec. 4. Duncan Stewart, Governor of Sarawak, in Kuching.

Attempt on Truman's Life

1950—Nov. 1. In an attempt to assassinate President Truman, two men identified as members of a Puerto Rican nationalist movement—Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo—tried to shoot their way into Blair House. Torresola was killed, and a guard, Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, was fatally shot. Collazo, wounded, recovered and was tried and convicted Mar. 7, 1951 for the murder of Coffelt. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Truman, July 24, 1952.—Nov. 13. Col. C. Delgado Chabaud, President of Venezuela, in Caracas.

1951—Mar. 7. Ali Razmara, anti-Communist Premier of Iran, in Teheran.—July 16. Riad es-Solh, former Premier of Lebanon, in Amman, Jordan.—July 20. King Abdullah Ibn Ul-Hussein, of Jordan, in the Old City of Jerusalem.—July 31. Brig. Gen. Charles M. Chanson, French Commissioner for South Vietnam, and Gov. Lap Thanh of South Vietnam.—Oct. 6. Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner for Malaya, near Kuala Lumpur.—Oct. 16. Liaquat Ali Khan, prime minister of Pakistan, in Rawalpindi.—Oct. 29. Jean de Raymond, French Commissioner for Cambodia, at Phnompenh.—Nov. 16. Cyril Ousman, British Vice Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

1953—July 1. Prince Azzedine Bey, in Tunis.

1954—Sept. 18. Kou Voravong, defense minister of Laos, by terrorists in Vientiane, Laos.

1955—Jan. 2. Jose Antonio Remon, President of Panama, by machine gun at race track, Panama.

PANORAMA OF 1856—ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Republican Party Loses; John Brown Fights Slavery; Vigilantes Act

VS. POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY

First national ticket of Republican party was nominated June 1 at Philadelphia: John C. Fremont (Cal.) for president; Col. Wm. L. Dayton (N.J.) for vice pres. Dayton won over Abraham Lincoln. Chas. Sumner, Nath. Banks and David Wilmore, Platform condemned "those twin devils of anarchy, polygamy and slavery." Party lost 1856 elections, to Jas. Buchanan, Dem., who polled 174 electors, 1,927,995 votes, vs. Fremont's 114 electors, 1,191,555 votes. John C. Breckinridge (Ky.) became vice pres. Democrats had rejected President Pierce, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas at Cincinnati, June 2.

Illinois had organized Republican party at Bloomington May 29, where Lincoln spoke. He became an elector and made 50 speeches in campaign. In December he presided over Sangamon County (Ill.) circuit court.

Whigs made their last effort as party Sept. 17, nominating Millard Fillmore (Pres., 1850-53) at Baltimore. American (Know-Nothing) party also nominated Fillmore. Both lost.

SLAVERY ISSUE IN KANSAS

Bloody clashes by armed bands rocked Kansas Terr. as the Free State legislature at Topeka and the pro-slavery legislature at Leecompton battled for control. President Franklin Pierce and Secy. of War Jefferson Davis supported the pro-slavery men. Topeka elected Chas. Robinson governor and sent A. H. Reeder and Jas. H. Lane as delegates to Congress: Leecompton indicted them for treason, put Robinson in jail. A sheriff in Lawrence destroyed the Emigrant Aid Society hq. and Herald of Freedom, while U. S. marshals led posse that sacked town May 21.

Ossawatimie became battle ground between pro-slavery Missourians and Abolitionist John Brown. One of Brown's sons was killed, another went mad from mistreatment; Brown killed farmers in cold blood in retaliation. After President appointed John W. Geary governor, latter, with Federal troops, forced Missourians across border.

A Senate committee under Sen. Stephen A. Douglas advocated accepting Kansas as Free State; House voted for it, Senate rejected it. After Sen. Chas. Sumner (R.-Mass.) Abolitionist, denounced Sen. A. P. Butler (D.-S.C.) and the "crime against Kansas", Butler's nephew, Rep. Preston S. Brooks (S.C.) beat Sumner with a heavy cane, May 22, making Sumner invalid 4 years. Brooks was fined \$300; the House voted down a motion to expel him; he resigned, was reelected, resumed his seat Aug. 1.

Southern Democrats Dec. 14 introduced a bill into the House legalizing the slave trade. It was defeated 183 to 58.

CRIMEAN WAR ENDS

After the British in February, 1856, destroyed the docks at Sebastopol, the Crimean War—to keep Russia from expanding—closed. Peace was signed in Paris Mar. 30. Disease ravaged all armies. The British lost 3,500 killed by bullets and up to 30,000 by illness; the French 63,500; the Russians 500,000 (est.), chiefly by pestilence. The war saw the first dressing stations opened by Florence Nightingale and the first sanitary commission, (British) which "reduced mortality." Russia ceded part of Bessarabia to Moldavia, freed the Danube for navigation. The Black Sea was closed to warships. Russia repudiated this in 1870.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE

The westward movement of commerce passed a fresh milestone on April 21, 1856, when the first railroad locomotive crossed the first bridge across the Mississippi river, from Rock Island, Ill., to Davenport, Ia. The completed bridge was a victory for the railroad, which had been opposed by steamboat interests. On May 6, 1856, the steamboat Effie Afton rammed the bridge and caught fire, and part of the bridge was burned. The steamboat owner sued the Rock Island railroad for damages. In 1857 Abraham Lincoln was one of defending counsel in a Chicago trial. The jury failed to reach a verdict.

EVENTS OF 1856

Little wars exploded in Central America, where Wm. Walker, American filibusterer, took Nicaragua.

Costa Rica declared war on Walker, Mar. 1. U. S. President Franklin Pierce recognized Walker as pres. of Nicaragua June 24. Walker repealed laws that abolished slavery, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador joined in war against Walker July 18. . . . San Francisco citizens formed a Vigilance Committee and organized military companies to stop murders after Jas. P. Casey, editor, killed Jas. King, another editor, May 14. The committee hanged Casey and 3 others and booted 30 desperadoes out of the state before disbanding Aug. 18. . . . Seattle, attacked by Indians Jan. 26 was defended by U. S. sloop Decatur. Indians were defeated on White River Mar. 8, routed Mar. 28.

. . . Kansas had 30° below zero Feb. 3. East River Brooklyn-New York, frozen over Feb. 10. Mississippi ice wrecked 23 steamboats. . . . Charleston, S. C., burned Feb. 17. . . . Great Lakes storms wrecked 49 ships, 200 dead. . . . California's first railroad, Sacramento to Folsom, Feb. 22. . . . Camden, N. J. ferry burned Mar., 50 dead. . . . Mormons in Salt Lake City adopted constitution of state of Deseret, Apr. 6. . . . Philadelphia tornado Apr. 13. . . . Rouge River Indian war ended, Oregon, June. . . . Washington statue unveiled in Union Square, New York, July 4. . . . Train collision near Philadelphia July 17, 66 dead. . . . British Arctic expedition ship, Resolute, found in ice by American whaler. U. S. Congress paid \$40,000 for it, gave it to Queen Victoria. . . . Political riots in Valencia, Barcelona, Spain. . . . Earthquakes, Candia and Rhodes, Oct., 700 dead. . . . Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Chi founded. . . . British under Sir M. Seymour destroyed Chinese fleet, bombarded Canton in Tae-ping rebellion Oct.-Nov. . . . After Persians took Herat British sent troops, defeated Persians at Bushire Dec. 8-10. . . . First condensed milk plant at Litchfield, Conn. First Bessemer steel plant at Phillipsburg, N. J. John Ericsson invented calorific engine. Colleges founded: Garrett Biblical, Evanston, Ill.; Monmouth, Ill.; Stephens, Columbia, Mo.; Seton Hall, S. Orange, N. J.; St. Lawrence, Canton, N. Y.; Western, Toledo, O. Stephen Foster wrote Gentle Annie. Richard Wagner completed Die Walkure.

BOOKS OF 1856

Horatio Alger, Jr.: Bertha's Christmas Vision. Geo. L. Aiken, play: The Old Homestead. John Bigelow: Life of Fremont. Wm. Bradford: History of Plymouth Plantations, first printing. Alice Cary: Married, Not Mated. Geo. W. Curtis: Prue and I. Paul Du Chailu: Travels in Central Africa. Chas. Dickens: Wreck of the Golden Mary. R. W. Emerson: English Traits. Jas. A. Froude: History of England. Elizabeth Gaskell: A Christmas Carol. Chas. Kingsley: The Heroes. W. S. Lander: Antony and Octavius. Herman Melville: Piazza Tales. John L. Motley: Rise of the Dutch Republic. Dinah M. Murdock: John Halifax, Gentleman. Wm. Morris: Winter Weather. John H. Newman: Callista. Chas. Nordhoff: Whaling and Fishing. Coventry Patmore: The Espousal. Chas. Reade: Never Too Late To Mend. Dante G. Rossetti: The Blessed Dorel. John Ruskin: Modern Painters. Vols. 3-4. H. R. Schoolcraft: The Myth of Hiawatha. H. M. Stanley: Sinai and Palestine. Harriet B. Stowe: Dred. W. M. Thackeray: Memoirs of Yellowplush; Rebecca and Rowena. Geo. Tucker: History of the United States. Charlotte M. Yonge: Daisy Chain.

BORN AND DIED

Born in 1856: Wm. Archer, Ferdinand Avenarius. T. V. Bethmann-Hollweg. Wm. B. Booth. Louis D. Brandeis. Edward Channing. Kenyon Cox. Jos. Conrad. Harold Frederic. Sigmund Freud. Frank W. Gunsaulus. Arthur T. Hadley. H. Rider Haggard. Rich. B. Haldane. Jas. K. Hardie. Wm. Rainey Harper. Frank Harris. Elbert Hubbard. Frank B. Kellogg. A. Lawrence Lowell. Felix Mottl. Violet Paget. Robt. E. Peary. Henri P. Petain. Lizette W. Reese. John Singer Sargent. Matilde Serao. Christian Sinding. Geo. Adam Smith. Geo. Bernard Shaw. Jos. J. Thomson. John C. Van Dyke. Thos. E. Watson. Woodrow Wilson. Died in 1856: John M. Clayton. H. P. Delarochette. Thos. Doughty. Jas. B. Fraser. Heinrich Heine. Sir Wm. Hamilton. Hugh Miller. Sir John Ross. Robt. Schumann. Robt. L. Stevens.

Marine Disasters Since 1856; Major War Losses

(Figures show lives lost. Only more serious disasters are listed.)

(B)—burned, (C)—collision, (D)—damaged, (E)—exploded, (F)—foundered at sea, (G)—ran aground, (M)—sunk by mine, (S)—sunk in storm, (T)—torpedoed, (V)—vanished, (W)—wrecked. Braz.—Brazilian, Br.—British, Fr.—French, Ger.—German, It.—Italian, Jap.—Japanese, Sp.—Spanish, Sw.—Swedish.

1856			1881		
Jan. 30	Chilean warship Cazador (W).....	314	May 24	Victoria capsized in Thames River, Canada.....	200
Sept. 23	Pacific (V).....	288	June ..	U. S. naval vessel Jeannette crushed in Arctic ice and sunk 500 miles off Siberian coast. Cmdr. G. W. De Long and 21 others lost; 11 survived, including Lt. G. W. Melville. The vessel had been in the ice pack since Sept., 1879. It had sailed from San Francisco in July, 1879, for the North Pole having been bought and outfitted by James Gordon Bennett	
Nov. 2	Lyonnais (C) off Nantucket.....	260	Aug. 30	Teuton (W) off Cape of Good Hope.....	200
1857			1882		
Feb. 26	Tempest (V).....	150	Sept. 14	Asia (F) near Sault Ste. Marie.....	98
June 26	Montreal (B) Quebec to Montreal....	250	1883		
Aug. 20	Dunbar (W) near Sydney, Australia....	120	Jan. 19	Ger. Cambria (C) iceberg.....	389
Sept. 12	Central America sunk enroute to N. Y. 400		July 3	Daphne capsized in Clyde.....	124
1858			1884		
June 13	Pennsylvania (E) on Mississippi R....	160	Jan. 18	City of Columbus (W) off Mass.....	99
Sept. 13	Austria (B) in mid-Atlantic.....	471	Apr. 3	Daniel Steinman (W) off N. S.....	131
1859			Apr. 18	Pomona; State of Florida (C).....	150
Apr. 27	Br. Pomona (W) from Liverpool....	400	July 22	Sp. Gligon; British Lexham (C).....	150
Oct. 25	Royal Charter (W) on Anglesea coast 446		1887		
1860			Jan. 20	Kapunda; Ada Melmore (C) Brazil..	300
Feb. 19	Luna (W) off Barleuf, France.....	100	Nov. 19	W. A. Scholten (C) in Eng. Channel..	134
Feb. 19	Hungaria (W) near Cape Sable, N. S. 205		1888		
Sept. 8	Lady Elgin (C) on Lake Michigan... 300		Aug. 14	Geiser; Thingvall (C).....	105
CIVIL WAR 1861-65			Sept. 12	It. steamer; La France (C).....	89
1862			1889		
Mar. 8	Cumberland, Congress (Fed.) sunk by Merrimac (Conf.)		Mar. 16	U. S. warships Trenton, Vandalla and Nipsic; Ger. Adler and Eber (W) at Apia, Samoan Islands, by hurricane.....	147
Mar. 9	Battle of Merrimac (Conf.) and Monitor (Fed.)—5-hr. battle ended in a draw; Merrimac burned by Conf., in May, to prevent capture.		1890		
Dec. 31	Monitor (S) off Cape Hatteras		Jan. 2	Persia (W) on Corsica.....	130
1863			Feb. 17	B. Duberg (W) in China Sea.....	400
Feb. 7	Orpheus (W) off New Zealand.....	190	Mar. 1	Quetta (W) off Cape York.....	124
Apr. 27	Anglo-Saxon (W) off Cape Race.....	237	Sept. 19	Turkish frigate Ertogru (F) off Japan 540	
1864			Nov. 10	British cruiser Serpent (S) off Spain 167	
June 19	Alabama (Conf.) sunk by Kearsarge (Fed.)		Dec. 27	Shanghai (B) in China Sea.....	100
Feb. 7	Houssatonic (Fed.) (T) by the H. L. Hunley (Conf.) off Charleston, S. C. The Hunley swamped and its crew of 9 was lost: first recorded sinking of warship by submarine		1891		
1865			Mar. 17	Utopia (C) off Gibraltar.....	574
Apr. 27	Sultana (E) on Mississippi River....1,450		Apr. 22	Blanco Encalada (E) in Caldera Bay 200	
Aug. 24	Eagle Speed (F) near Calcutta.....	265	1892		
1866			Jan. 13	Namchow (W) in China Sea.....	414
Jan. 11	London (F) in Bay of Biscay.....	230	May 22	Braz. warship sunk, La Plata R.....	120
Jan. 30	Missouri (E) on Ohio River.....	100	Oct. 28	Roumania (W) off Portugal.....	113
Oct. 3	Evening Star (F) from New York....	250	1893		
1867			Feb. 8	Trinacria (W) off coast of Spain....	115
Oct. 29	Rhone, Wye and 50 other vessels (W) at St. Thomas, West Indies by hurricane....1,000		Feb. 11	Naronic (V) Liverpool to New York	
1868			June 22	Br. battleship Victoria (C) off Syria 350	
Apr. 9	Sea Bird (B) on Lake Michigan.....	100	1894		
Apr. 17	United Kingdom (V).....	80	Feb. 2	Kearsarge (W) on Roncadof Reef	
Dec. 4	America; United States (B) Ohio R..	72	Nov. 1	Walrapa (W) off New Zealand.....	134
1869			1895		
Oct. 27	Stonewall (B) below Cairo, Ill.....	200	Jan. 30	Ger. Elbe; Br. Crathlie (C).....	335
1870			Mar. 11	Sp. Reina Regenta (F) in Atlantic..	400
Jan. 24	Oneida (C) off Yokohama.....	115	1896		
Jan. 28	City of Boston (V) in Atlantic.....	191	June 17	Drummond Castle (W) off France... 250	
Sept. 7	Br. warship Captain (F) off Spain....	472	1898		
Oct. 19	Cambria lost off Inshtrahull.....	170	Feb. 15	U. S. battleship Maine (E) in Havana harbor.....	266
1871			SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR		
Jan. 28	H. R. Arthur (E).....	87	May 1	Battle of Manila Bay—Spanish Reina Cristina; Castilla; cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon; gunboats Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa and Marques del Duero, under Adm. Patricio Montolo, destroyed by Commodore George Dewey's fleet; Sp., 167 killed, 214 wounded; U. S., 7 wounded	
July 30	Westfield (ferry) (E) N. Y. harbor... 100		June 6	Sp. Reina Mercedes sunk at Santiago	
1872			July 3	Battle of Santiago de Cuba—Spanish cruisers Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya set afire and run aground west of Santiago; cruiser Cristobal Colon beached at mouth of Rio cruer Turquino, Sp. forces, under Adm. Pascual Cervera, 353 killed, 151 wounded; U. S., under Actg. Rear-Adm. William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield S. Schley, 1 killed	
Nov. 7	Mary Celeste left New York for Genoa; found abandoned in Atlantic 4 weeks later; crew never heard from		July 4	Fr. La Bourgoynne; Br. Cromartyshire (C).....	560
1873			July 5	Sp. warship Alfonso XII sunk off Cuba	
Jan. 22	Northfleet (C) off Dungeness.....	300	Oct. 14	Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan sunk	
Apr. 1	Br. Atlantic (W) off Nova Scotia....	547	Nov. 26	Mohegan (W) off the Lizard.....	170
Nov. 23	Ville de Havre (C) in Atlantic.....	230	1900		
1874			June 30	Main, Bremen and Saale (B) at Hoboken, N. J.....	145
Dec. 6	Cospatrick (B).....	470	1901		
1875			Feb. 22	Rio de Janeiro (W) at San Francisco. 128	
May 7	Schiller (W) on Scilly Islands.....	200	Apr. 1	Turkish Asian (W) in Red Sea.....	180
Nov. 4	Pacific (C) off Cape Flattery.....	236	Aug. 14	Islander, with \$3,000,000 in gold, struck iceberg in Steven's Passage, Alaska.....	70
Dec. 6	Deutschland (W) mouth of Thames.. 157		Dec. 2	Br. Condor (V) off Esquimalt, B. C. 104	
1877			1902		
July 15	Eten (W) off Valparaiso.....	100	1903		
Nov. 24	Huron (W) off North Carolina.....	100	1904		
Nov. ..	Atacama (W) off Caldera, Chile.....	104	1905		
1878			1906		
Jan. 31	Metropolis (W) off North Carolina.. 100		1907		
Mar. 24	Eurydice (F) near Isle of Wight....	300	1908		
Sept. 3	Princess Alice (C) on Thames River 700		1909		
1879			1910		
Feb. 12-16	13 fishing schooners (F) off N. F....	144	1911		
Dec. 2	Borussia sunk off Spain.....	174	1912		
1880			1913		
Jan. 31	Atlanta (V) from Bermuda.....	290	1914		
Nov. 24	Uncle Joseph (C) off Spezzia.....	250	1915		

1902	
July 21	Primus (C) on the Elbe..... 112
1903	
June 7	French Libau (C) near Marseilles.... 150
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-05	
1904	
Feb. 9	Russian cruisers Varlag and Korietz sunk off Chemulpo, Korea, by Japanese
Apr. 13	Russian battleship Petropavlovsk (M) off Port Arthur..... 600
May 15	Jap battleships Hatsuse and Yashima (M), cruiser Yoshino rammed by sister ship and sunk
June 15	Gen. Slocum's Russian submarine Dolphin sunk... 23
June 20	Russian submarine Dolphin sunk... 23
June 28	Norge (W) on Rockall Reef..... 590
1905	
May 27	Battle of Tsushima Bay—Jap. fleet, under Adm. Togo, destroyed Russian fleet under Adm. Zinovy P. Rodestvensky including battleships Kniiaz Suvoroff, Alexander III, Oslava, Navarin, Sissol Veliki and Borodino; cruisers Dmitri Donski, Adm. Nakhimoff, Izumrud, Monomach, Adm. Oushakoff, Zhemchug, Vladimirov and Svetlana; Russia lost 10,000 men, Japan lost 3 torpedo boats, casualties under 1,000
Sept. 13	Jap. warship Mikasa..... 599
1906	
Jan. 21	Braz. Aquidaban (E) off Brazil..... 212
Jan. 22	Valencia lost off Vancouver Island... 129
Aug. 4	Italian Sirio (W) off Cape Palos..... 350
1907	
Feb. 12	Larchmont sunk off Long Island.... 131
Feb. 21	Br. Berlin off Hook of Holland..... 100
Feb. 24	Austrian Imperatrix (W)..... 137
Mar. 12	French battleship Jena (E)..... 117
July 20	Columbia; San Petro (C) off Calif.... 100
Nov. 26	Turkish Kaptan sunk in North Sea... 110
1908	
Mar. 23	Jap. Matsu Maru (C) near Hakodate 300
Apr. 30	Jap. Matsu Shima (E) off Pescadores 200
July 28	Yung King (F) off Hongkong..... 300
Nov. 6	Talsh (S)..... 150
Nov. 27	San Pablo sunk off Philippines..... 100
1909	
Jan. 23	White Star liner Republic rammed and sunk by It. Florida off Nantucket light. All but 6 passengers saved by "CQD" (before SOS) sent by Republic's wireless operator Jack Binns: first time radio was used in sea rescue
Aug. 1	Br. Waratah (V) from London..... 300
1910	
Feb. 9	Fr. Gen. Chanzy (W) off Minorca... 200
1911	
Sept. 25	Fr. battleship Liberte (E) at Toulon 285
1912	
Jan. 11	Russ (F) in Black Sea..... 172
Mar. 5	Spanish Principe de Asturias..... 500
Mar. 28	British Koombana (S) off Australia... 130
Apr. 8	Nile steamer (C) near Cairo, Egypt... 200
Apr. 14-15	White Star liner Titanic hit iceberg in North Atlantic..... 1,517
Sept. 23	Russian Obnevska sunk in Dvina R. 115
Sept. 28	Jap. Kickemaru sunk off Japan..... 1,000
1913	
Mar. 1	Br. Calvados lost in Sea of Marmora 200
Mar. 5	Ger. destroyer S-178; cruiser York (C) near Heligoland..... 66
Oct. 9	Volturmo (E) in midocean..... 135
Nov. 9	Storm destroyed, on Lake Superior, the steamer Henry B. Smith, 26; on Lake Huron, the steamers John A. McGean, 23; Charles S. Price, 28; Isaac M. Scott, 26; Hydrus, 24, and Argus, 24.
WORLD WAR I 1914-18	
1914	
Mar. 31	Southern Cross (W) Belle Isle Strait 173
May 29	Canadian Empress of Ireland (C) St. Lawrence River..... 1,024
July 11	German cruiser Königsberg sunk by British in Rudri River
Aug. 26	German Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk off Africa
Aug. 28	German cruisers Albatros, Coln and Mainz sunk by British
Sept. 12	German cruiser Hela sunk by British sub. off Heligoland
Sept. 18	Francis H. Leggett (W) Columbia R. 80
Sept. 22	British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue by German submarine... 1,400
Oct. 15	British cruiser Hawke by submarine off Aberdeen coast
Oct. 26	British battleship Audacious (M) off Lough Swilly
Nov. 1	British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk in Battle of Coronel
Nov. 4	German cruiser Karlsruhe (E)
Nov. 9	German cruiser Emden sunk off Cocos Is.
Nov. 17	German cruiser York (M) off Jade River
Nov. 26	Br. battleship Bulwark (E) at Sheerness
Dec. 8	German cruisers Scharnhorst, Leipzig, Gneisenau and Nürnberg sunk in Battle of Falkland Island... 1,800
Dec. ..	French battleship Jean Bart (T) in Mediterranean

1915	
Jan. 1	British battleship Formidable (T)
Jan. 24	German cruiser Blucher sunk off Dogger Bank..... 792
Mar. 14	German cruiser Dresden blown up by crew
Mar. 18	British battleships Irresistible and Ocean (T) in Dardanelles and sunk; Indefatigable (T) and Beached
Mar. 25	U.S. sub F-4, off Honolulu Harbor... 21
May 7	Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to England, sunk in 18 minutes after a German submarine attack off the Old Head of Kinsale, southeast tip of Ire. by Turkish destroyer
May 13	British Gollath (T) by Turkish destroyer
May 25	British battleship Triumph (T)
May 25	British battleship Majestic (T)
May 27	British battleship Majestic (T)
July 18	Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi (T) in Mediterranean
July 24	Eastland overturned in Chicago River 812
Aug. 13	Marowijne in Gulf of Mexico..... 97
Aug. 16	Dredges San Jacinto and Sam Houston (W) off Galveston, Tex..... 106
Nov. 7	Italian Ancona (T) in Mediterranean 205
1916	
Jan. 6	British battleship King Edward VII (M) off Cape Wrath
Jan. 22	Pollentia (F) in mid-Atlantic
Feb. 3	Dalini Maru sunk in Pacific..... 160
Feb. 26	French cruiser Provence in Mediterranean..... 3,100
May 31	Battle of Jutland—British: Queen Mary, 1,265; Indefatigable, 1,017; Defence, Invincible, 1,000; Black Prince, Ger. battleship Pommern; cruisers Weisbaden, Rostock, Elbing and Lutzow, Br. Grand Fleet, under Adm. Sir John R. Jellicoe, 6,097 men; Ger. High Seas Fleet under Vice-Adms. Reinhard Scheer and Franz von Hipper, lost 11 ships, 2,545 men
June 5	British cruiser Hampshire (M) in Orkneys
Aug. 19	British cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth (T)
Aug. 29	U. S. cruiser Memphis (W) at Santo Domingo
Aug. 29	Chinese Hsin Yu sunk off China..... 1,000
Aug. 29	Jap. Wakatsuru Maru (W) off Japan... 105
Nov. 3	Connemara; Retriever (C) Irish Sea... 70
Nov. 21	Br. Britannic (T) Aegean Sea..... 50
1917	
Jan. 25	British cruiser Laurentic (M) off Ireland..... 350
Apr. 15	Br. Arcadian (T) in Mediterranean... 279
July 9	British warship Vanguard (E) at Scapa Flow..... 800
Oct. 17	U. S. transport Antilles (T) in Baltic
Oct. 6	Russian battleship Slava sunk in Baltic
Dec. 6	Fr. Mont Blanc, carrying 3,000 tons of T.N.T., exploded in Halifax harbor when rammed by Belgian relief steamer Imo. Over 1,600 died and thousands were injured in the blast and fire which devastated the northern part of the city. Property damage \$50,000,000
Dec. 6	U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones (T) off Scilly Islands..... 64
Dec. 30	Br. Aragon (T) in Mediterranean... 610
1918	
Jan. 20	German warship Breslau (M) off Imbros Island
Jan. 21	Br. Louvain (T) in Mediterranean... 224
Feb. 1	French La Diva (T) in Mediterranean... 110
Feb. 5	British Tuscania (T) off Ireland... 213
Feb. 24	British U.S. near Cape Race, N. F. 92
Feb. 24	Florizel (W) near Cape Race, N. F. 500
Apr. 25	City of Athens (C) off Delaware... 66
May 1	City of Athens (C) off Delaware... 66
May 10	Br. Santa Anna (T) in Mediterranean... 638
May 23	British Moldavia (T) in Atlantic... 53
May 26	Leasowe Castle (T) in Atlantic... 101
May 31	U. S. troopship Pres. Lincoln (T)... 29
June ..	U.S.S. Cyclops (V) left Barbados
June ..	Mar. 4..... Castle (T)..... 399
June 27	Br. Llanos sunk in Illinois River... 234
July 6	Columbia sunk in Illinois River... 87
July 12	Jap. battleship Kawachi (E) Tokajama Bay..... 500
July 14	Fr. Djannah (T) in Mediterranean 442
July 19	U. S. cruiser San Diego (M) off Fire Island..... 50
Aug. 3	British Walida (T) off England... 123
Sept. 12	British Galway Castle (T) in Atlantic 189
Sept. 26	Tampa (T) off England..... 118
Sept. 26	Ticonderoga (T) in Atlantic..... 213
Sept. 30	Ticonderoga (T) in Atlantic..... 431
Oct. 6	British Orontide (C) off Scotland... 431
Oct. 10	Irish Leinster (T) in St. George's Channel..... 480
Oct. 25	Canadian Princess Sophia sunk off Alaska..... 398
Nov. 10	British battleship Britannia (T) off Cape Trafalgar
1919	
Jan. 1	British yacht Isolare off Scotland... 270
Jan. 17	French Chaonia lost in Straits of Messina..... 460
June 4	Br. sub L-55, off Kronstadt..... 41
Sept. 9	Spanish Valbanera lost off Florida... 500

		1921	Oct. 26	Empress of Britain (T) off Ireland...	45
		Spanish Santa Isabel (S) near Villagarcia.....	Nov. 3	Laurentic (T)	
Mar. 18	Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China.....	1,000	1941		
		1922	Apr. 23	British Rajputana (T).....	40
May 20	British Egypt (C) off France.....	98	May	Italian Conte Rosso (T) off Sicily	
Aug. 26	French battleship France off Quiberon Bay.....	3	May 24	British battleship Hood off Greenland by German battleship Bismarck	
Aug. 26	Jap. cruiser Nitaka (S) off Kamchatka.....	300	May 27	Bismarck off Brest by British.....	2,300
Aug. 29	Chilean Itata (S) off Copumbo.....	301	June 16	U. S. sub. 0-9 in test dive off Maine.....	33
		1923	July 13	Georgie destroyed in Suez port.....	737
Mar. 10	Greek Alexander sunk off Piraeus.....	150	Nov. 13	British aircraft carrier Ark Royal in Mediterranean	
Apr. 30	Mossamedes (G) at Cape Frio, Africa.....	85	Nov. 25	British battleship Barham (T) in Mediterranean.....	800
Aug. 21	Jap. sub at dock, Kobe.....	85	Dec. 2	Australian cruiser Sydney off Australia.....	220
Sept. 3	U. S. destroyers Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey, Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas and Young (W) off Honda Point, Calif.....	22	Dec. 7	Pearl Harbor. Consult Index	
		1924	Dec. 9	British battleship Prince of Wales and cruiser Repulse by Jap. off Malay Peninsula	
Jan. 10	Br. sub L-24 (C) off Portland, Eng.....	48	Dec. 16	British cruiser Galatea (T) in Mediterranean.....	460
Mar. 19	Br. sub No. 43, (C) off Sasebo.....	49	1942		
		1925	Feb. 2	Swedish Amerikaland off Cape Hatteras	
Mar. 12	Jap. Uwaizma Maru off Takashima.....	103	Feb. 5	Empress of Asia bombed by Jap planes off Sumatra	
Aug. 26	It. sub (V) off Sicily.....	50	Feb. 9	French Normandie (B) at pier, New York City.....	1
Sept. 25	U. S. sub S-51 (C) with steamer City of Rome off Block Island.....	34	Feb. 18	U. S. destroyer Truxton and cargo ship Pollux (G) off Newfoundland	204
Nov. 11	Br. sub M-1 (C) in English Channel.....	69	Apr. 5	Br. cruisers Dorsetshire, Cornwall, by Jap. planes off Ceylon.....	425
		1926	Apr. 8	Br. aircraft carrier Hermes, destroyer Vampire, in Indian Ocean by Jap.	315
Apr. 27	Chichibu (G) off Horomushiro, Jap.	230	Apr. 8	Greek Enderania sunk off Turkey.....	211
Aug. 28	Buryvestnik hit pier at Cronstadt, Russia.....	300	Apr. 8	U. S. destroyer Ingraham (C) in Atlantic.....	218
Oct. 16	Troopship (E) in Yangtze River.....	1,200	May 8	U. S. aircraft carrier Lexington in Coral Sea battle.....	216
Oct. 20	Br. Valerian (S) off Bermuda.....	84	June 4	Jap. aircraft carriers Akagi (220), Kaga (800), Hiryu (415) and Soryu (718) in Battle of Midway	
		1927	June 7	U. S. aircraft carrier Yorktown off Midway Island	
Aug. 25	Jap. destroyers Warabi and Ashi off Bungo Straits.....	129	Aug. 9	U. S. cruisers Quincy (370), Vincennes (332) and Astoria (216) sunk in Solomons	
Oct. 25	Italian Principessa Mafalda (E) off Porto Seguro, Brazil.....	314	Sept. 9	U. S. C. G. Muskeget (V) in Atlantic.....	120
Dec. 17	U. S. sub S-4 (C) off Provincetown, Mass.....	40	Sept. 15	U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp (T) in Solomons.....	180
		1928	Oct. 2	British cruiser Curacao (C) off Eng.	335
July 7	Chilean Angames (S) Araucano Bay.....	291	Oct. 26	Pes. Coolidge (M) in South Pacific.....	5
Aug. 6	It. sub F-14 (C) in Adriatic Sea.....	31	Oct. 26	U. S. aircraft carrier Hornet (D) in battle of Santa Cruz Island, later sunk (new Hornet launched Aug. 30, 1943)	
Oct. 3	Fr. sub Ondine, off Portugal.....	43	Oct. ..	Duchess of Athol (T) in Atlantic	
Nov. 12	British Vestris (S) off Virginia.....	113	Oct. ..	Viceroy of India (T) in Atlantic	
		1929	Nov. 8	British aircraft carrier Avenger off North Africa.....	507
Apr. 22	Jap. Toyo Kuni Maru (W) on Rocky Cape Erino.....	103	Nov. 13	Jap. battleship Hiyel, off Solomons	
Aug. 30	San Juan (C) off Santa Cruz, Calif.	70	Nov. 15	Jap. battleship Kirishima, off Solomons	
Dec. 21	Chinese Lee Cheong near Hongkong	300	Dec. 6	British Ceramic (T) off Azores.....	500
		1931	1943		
Mar. 11	Chinese steamer (E) in Yangtze River	300	Jan. ..	U. S. sub Argonaut by Jap. near New Britain Island.....	102
May 22	Russian sub No. 9, Gulf of Finland.....	35	Jan. 30	U. S. cruiser Chicago (T) in Solomons	
June 14	French St. Philibert (S) off St. Nazaire	450	Feb. 3	U. S. Dorchester (T) off Greenland.....	600
		1932	Mar. 15	Empress of Canada (T) off Freetown, West Africa.....	400
Jan. 26	Br. sub M-2, off Portland Bill, Eng.	60	June 8	Jap. battleship Mutsu (E) off Japan	
Sept. 9	Observation (E) East River, N. Y. C.	72	June 13	U. S. C. G. Escanaba (E) in Atlantic.....	103
Dec. 5	Jap. destroyer Sawarab (S) off Formosa.....	105	Sept. 9	Italian battleship Roma (W) by Axis planes	
		1933	Sept. 11	Conte di Savola bombed by Germany in Venice harbor	
Jan. 4	French L'Atlantique (B) in English Channel.....	17	Sept. 14	It. Conte Verde scuttled at Shanghai	
		1934	Oct. 20	Navy tankers (C) off Palm Beach, Fla.	88
Jan. 21	Chinese Weltung (B) on Yangtze R.	216	Nov. 26	Br. Rohna bombed off Algeria.....	1,015
Mar. 12	Jap. Tomozuru upset west of Nagasaki.....	103	Dec. 26	Ger. Scharnhorst (T) off Norway by British	
Sept. 8	Morro Castle (B) off Asbury Park, N. J.....	134	1944		
		1935	Mar. 9	U. S. S. Leopold (T) in Atlantic.....	171
Jan. 24	Mohawk; Talisman (C) off N. J.....	45	Apr. 9	U. S. Liberty ship (E) Bari, Italy.....	360
July 3	Jap. Midori Maru (C) in Inland Sea	104	Apr. 20	U. S. Paul Hamilton (T) off Algiers.....	504
		1936	June 19	Jap. aircraft carriers Shokaki, Taiho in 1st Battle of Philippine Sea by U. S. sub	
Dec. 12	Sp. sub (T) off Malaga.....	47	July 17	Two munitions ships (E) Port Chicago, Calif.....	322
		1937	Sept. 8	It. Rex in Trieste harbor by Br. planes	
Dec. 12	U. S. Panay, bombed by Jap., Yangtze River.....	2	Oct. 24	U. S. aircraft carrier Princeton (E) off Leyte	
		1938	Oct. 24	Jap. battleship Musashi sunk by U. S. planes	
May 5	French Lafayette (B) in dry dock at Havre		Oct. 25	Jap. battleships Fuso, Yamashiro; cruisers Suzuya, Chakuma, Chokai, Mogami, and aircraft carriers Chiyoda, Zuikaku, Zuho and Chitose sunk by U. S. Navy in 2nd Battle of Philippine Sea	
		1939	Nov. 12	German battleship Tirpitz off Norway	
Feb. 2	Jap. sub I-63, Bungo Channel.....	81	Nov. 21	Jap. battleship Kongo off China by U. S. sub	
Apr. 19	French Paris (B) at Havre		Nov. 21	Swedish Hansa (E) off Gotland.....	100
May 23	U. S. sub Squalus sunk off Portsmouth, N. H.....	26	Nov. 29	Jap. aircraft carrier Shinano off Jap. by U. S. sub	
June 1	British sub. Thetis sunk in Irish Sea	99	Dec. 18	U. S. destroyers Spence, 318; Monaghan, 245, and Hull, 202 (S) in Pacific	
June 15	Fr. sub Phenix, off Indo-China.....	63	Dec. 24	Belgian Leopoldville (T) enroute to Cherbourg.....	764
Sept. 3	Br. Athenia (T) west of Hebrides.....	112			
Sept. 17	Br. aircraft carrier Courageous (T).....	515			
Oct. 14	British battleship Royal Oak (T).....	786			
Dec. 17	German battleship Graf Spee blown up by crew 3 mi. off Uruguay				
		1940			
June 8	British aircraft carrier Glorious off Narvik.....	1,204			
June 16	Fr. Champlain sunk in Fr. port				
June 17	Br. Lancaster (T) off St. Nazaire.....	2,500			
July 3	French battleships Bretagne and Provence sunk, Dunkerque run aground by British off N. Africa				

1945			1952		
Jan. 29	U. S. S. Serpens (E) off Guadal-	196	May 17	Fr. LST Adour (E) Nhatrang, Indo-	78
Jan. 30	German Wilhelm Gustloff sunk off		June 12	U. S. destroyer Walke (D) off Korea	26
	Danzig with refugees.....	6,000	Sept. 1	Fishing boat Pelican (S) Montauk..	45
Mar. 19	U. S. aircraft carrier Franklin (D),		Sept. 17	Fr. landing ship (M) Coochin, China..	63
	made port.....	832			
Apr. 7	Jap. battleship Yamato (72,800 tons) off		Jan. 9	Freighter Pennsylvania (S) Pacific..	45
	Kyushu Island by U. S. planes.....	3,033	Jan. 10	Freighter Flying Enterprise (S) off	
Apr. 9	German battleship Adm. Scheer by			Lizard Pt., S. Pau (D) off Korea..	1
	R.A.F. at Kiel.....	373	Apr. 21	U. S. cruiser St. Paul (D) off Korea..	34
Apr. 16	German battleship Luetzow by R.A.F.		Apr. 26	U. S. destroyer Hobson (C) with	
May 11	U. S. aircraft carrier Bunker Hill (D)	300		aircraft carrier Wasp in Atlantic..	176
July 8	Brazilian cruiser Bala (E) in Atlantic	300	Sept. 9	Ferryboat capsized on Danube R.,	
July 24	Jap. battleship Hyuga, cruiser Tone, and			near Belgrade.....	90
	aircraft carriers Amagi, Katoyo sunk off		Sept. 24	Fr. sub. La Sibyle lost off Toulon..	48
	Kure by U. S. planes.....		Dec. 22	Fr. Champollion (G) near Beirut....	16
July 28	Jap. battleships Haruna, Ise; cruisers				
	Aoba, Izumo and Iwate sunk off Kure		Jan. 2	Motorboat sank off Cebu Is.,.....	80
	by U. S. planes.....		Jan. 9	South Korean Chang Tyong-Ho	
July 31	U. S. cruiser Indianapolis (T) Phillip-			(F) off Pusan, Korea.....	249
	pine Sea (last major loss WW II).....	880	Jan. 25	Empress of Canada (B) at dock,	
				Liverpool.....	none
1947			Jan. 26	Ferry capsized off Kusan, Korea....	115
Jan. 19	Greek Himeria (M) off Athens.....	392	Jan. 31	Princess Victoria (S) off N. Ireland	133
Apr. 16	French Grandcamp (E) in Texas City		Feb. 4	Jap. Shinsi Maru capsized off Okla-	
	harbor.....	510		nawa.....	65
July 17	Ferry Ramdas (S) Bombay, India....	625	Mar. 7	Egyptian Sollum (S) off Alexandria..	54
Nov. 25	U. S. freighter Clarkdale Victory		Apr. 4	Turkish sub Dumlupinar (C) with	
	off Br. Columbia.....	49		Sw. Naboland, Dardanelles.....	81
1948			Apr. 28	Motorship Colombia sank near Ba-	
Jan. 28	Jap. Joo Maru (M) Okayama, Jap....	250		hia Solano.....	67
June 11	Danish Kobenhavn (M) in Katteg-		July 17	Ferryboat capsized in Sutlej R., near	
	at Sound.....	150		New Delhi, India.....	60
Dec. 3	Kiangya (E) in China Sea.....	1,100	Aug. 1	Fr. Monique (V) near New Caledonia	120
			Oct. 16	U. S. aircraft carrier Leyte (D) in	
				Boston harbor.....	37
1949					
Jan. 27	Taiiping; coller (C) off South China	600			
April 25	British Magdalena (G) off Brazil....	none	Jan. 21	Landing craft (C) with troopship off	
July 26	Ferryboat capsized at Indore, India..	140		Inchon, Korea.....	29
Sept. 17	Canadian Noronic (B) at Toronto....	119	Mar. 26	Sp. Guadalete (S) in Mediterranean	33
			May 26	U. S. aircraft carrier Bennington (D)	
				75 mi. south of Newport, R. I....	103
1950			Sept. 26	Jap. ferry Toya Maru (S) Tsugaru	
Jan. 12	Br. sub. Truculent (C) Thames			Strait, Japan.....	1,172
Apr. 20	Communist Chinese Hsinan (C) near	65	Oct. 7	U. S. Mormackite (S) off Virginia...	37
	Manchuria.....	70			
June 19	Br. Indian Enterprise (E) Red Sea...	72			
Nov. 15	Yugoslav ferry capsized, Sava R....	94			
1951			May 11	Jap. ferry Shinun Maru (C) Inland	
Apr. 16	Br. sub. Affray, Eng. Channel.....	75		Sea, Japan.....	35
Apr. 20	Esso Greensboro; Esso Suez (C) Gulf		June 9	Sw. tanker Johannishuis (C) off	
	of Mexico.....	39		Ramsgate.....	19
			June 16	Br. sub Sidon (E) Portland, Eng....	13

Major Train Wrecks in the United States

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Safety

(Date, location and number of persons killed)

1856—July 17—Near Philadelphia, Pa., 60.	1919—Dec. 20—Onawa, Maine, 23.
1876—Dec. 29—Ashtabula, Ohio, 92.	1920—June 9—Schenectady, N. Y., 15.
1887—Aug. 10—Chatsworth, Ill., 81.	1920—July 3—South Pittsburg, Pa., 17.
1880—Aug. 11—Mays Landing, N. J., 40.	1921—Feb. 27—Porter, Ind., 37.
1888—Oct. 10—Mud Run, Pa., 55.	1921—Dec. 5—Woodmont, Pa., 27.
1896—July 30—Atlantic City, N. J., 60.	1922—Aug. 5—Sulphur Springs, Mo., 34.
1903—Dec. 23—Laurel Run, Pa., 53.	1922—Dec. 13—Humble, Tex., 32.
1904—Aug. 7—Eden, Col., 96.	1923—Sept. 27—Lockett, Wyo., 31.
1904—Sept. 24—New Market, Tenn., 56.	1924—Feb. 2—Ingalls, Ind., 16.
1906—March 16—Florence, Col., 35.	1925—June 16—Hackettstown, N. J., 50.
1906—Oct. 28—Atlantic City, N. J., 40.	1925—Oct. 27—Victoria, Miss., 21.
1906—Dec. 30—Washington, D. C., 53.	1926—June 16—Gray, Pa., 16.
1907—Jan. 2—Volland, Kans., 33.	1926—Sept. 5—Waco, Colo., 30.
1907—Jan. 19—Fowler, Ind., 29.	1926—Dec. 23—Rockmart, Ga., 19.
1907—Feb. 16—New York City, 22.	1938—June 19—Saugus, Mass., 47.
1907—March 23—Cotton, Calif., 26.	1939—Aug. 12—Harney, Nev., 24.
1907—July 20—Salem, Mich., 33.	1940—April 29—Little Falls, N. Y., 31.
1907—Sept. 15—Canaan, N. H., 24.	1940—July 31—Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 43.
1910—March 1—Wellington, Wash., 96.	1941—Nov. 9—Dunkirk, Ohio, 13.
1910—March 21—Green Mountain, Iowa, 55.	1942—Sept. 24—Dickerson, Md., 14.
1911—May 29—Indianola, Neb., 18.	1942—Dec. 27—Almonte, Ontario, 36.
1911—Aug. 25—Manchester, N. Y., 29.	1943—May 23—Delair, N. J., 14.
1912—July 4—East Corning, N. Y., 39.	1943—Aug. 29—Wayland, N. Y., 27.
1912—July 5—Ligonier, Pa., 23.	1943—Sept. 6—Shore, Pa., 79.
1912—Nov. 12—Montz, La., 15.	1943—Dec. 16—Bet. Rennett and Bule
1912—Nov. 13—Indianapolis, Ind., 15.	(Lumberton), N. C., 72.
1913—Sept. 2—North Haven, Conn., 21.	1944—July 6—High Bluff, Tenn., 35.
1913—Oct. 19—Bucatanua, Miss., 17.	1944—Aug. 4—Near Stockton, Ga., 47.
1914—Aug. 5—Tipton Ford, Mo., 43.	1944—Sept. 14—Dewey, Ind., 29.
1914—Sept. 15—Lebanon, Mo., 28.	1944—Dec. 31—Bagley, Utah, 50.
1916—March 29—Amherst, Ohio, 27.	1945—June 15—Milton, Pa., 19.
1917—Feb. 27—Mount Union, Pa., 20.	1945—Aug. 9—Michigan, N. Dak., 34.
1917—Aug. 13—North Branford, Conn., 19.	1946—April 25—Naperville, Ill., 45.
1917—Sept. 28—Kellyville, Okla., 23.	1946—Dec. 13—Guthrie, Ohio, 19.
1917—Dec. 20—Shepherdsville, Ky., 46.	1947—Feb. 18—Galitzin, Pa., 24.
1918—Jan. 14—Hammond, Tex., 17.	1948—Jan. 4—Syracuse, Mo., 14.
1918—June 22—Ivanhoe, Ind., 68.	1947—Feb. 17—Rockville Centre, N. Y., 31.
1918—July 9—Nashville, Tenn., 101.	1950—Sept. 11—Coshocton, Ohio, 33.
1918—July 20—Chelsea, Mich., 15.	1950—Nov. 22—Richmond Hill, N. Y., 79.
1918—Sept. 17—Marshfield, Mo., 15.	1951—Feb. 6—Woodbridge, N. J., 84.
1918—Nov. 1—Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line,	1951—Aug. 10—Lettsworth, La., 13.
N. Y. (Malbone St. Tunnel), 97.	1951—Nov. 12—Wyata, Wyo., 17.
1919—Jan. 12—South Byron, N. Y., 22.	1951—Nov. 25—Woodstock, Ala., 17.
	1953—March 27—Conneaut, Ohio, 21.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR WIVES

George Washington

George Washington, first president, was born Friday, Feb. 22, 1732 (actually Feb. 11, O. S.), the son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, at Wakefield on Pope's creek, Westmoreland Co., Va. Col. John Washington, George's great-grandfather, came from Northamptonshire in 1657 or 1658; in 1685 he and an associate named Spencer bought 5,000 acres on the Potomac. In England the Washingtons had prospered in the wool trade and lived in a small Tudor manor house at Sulgrave from 1539 to 1610, when they suffered reverses. It was restored in 1914. George's father took the north 2,500 acres near Hunting creek in 1735 and built a house in which George lived from 3 to 6 years of age; when 6 the family moved to Ferry farm, near Fredericksburg. His father died in 1743 when he was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying and when 16 went to live with his half-brother Lawrence, who had inherited the Potomac farm and built Mount Vernon, the original house having burned. George surveyed the lands of William Fairfax on the Shenandoah, keeping a diary. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752 and George acquired his property by inheritance and purchase and added the 2,500 acres held by the Spencers. He valued land and when he died owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres on the Great Kanawa and environs.

Washington's military service began in 1753 when Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia made him lieutenant of militia. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754. He was an aide to Braddock and helped organize the retreat after the fatal ambush of July 9, 1755. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After his marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, 1759, Washington lived at Mount Vernon, bred horses and cattle, raised fruit and practiced crop rotation. In 1773 he enlarged the house. During the stamp act agitation, 1765, he supported the protesting Virginians. Although not at first for independence, he stood out against British exactions and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775 and took command at Cambridge July 3.

The successful issue of a war filled with hardships was largely due to his leadership. He was resourceful, a stern disciplinarian, and the one strong, dependable force for unity. He favored a federal government and became chairman of the Constitutional convention of 1787. He helped get the Constitution ratified and was unanimously elected president and inaugurated, April 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal hall at Broad and Wall Sts., now marked by his statue. In New York his mansion, near Franklin Sq., was the scene of formal dinners and levees. His pew in St. Paul's chapel is preserved.

His birthplace, Wakefield, was burned in 1780. On Feb. 22, 1932, a new Wakefield, built by donations, was dedicated as the George Washington Birthplace Monument, administered by the National Parks Service. The older Washingtons are buried there. It is 34 miles from Fredericksburg, Va., on State road 3, and five miles from Stratford Hall, birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

Although a Federalist, Washington made Thomas Jefferson secretary of state (resigned 1793). He was reelected 1792, but refused to consider a third term and retired to Mount Vernon, 1797. He suffered acute laryngitis after a ride in snow and rain around his estate, was bled profusely, and died Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67. He was mourned here and abroad as one of the great men of his time. He was buried in a vault at Mount Vernon. (See article on Mount Vernon.) He willed Mount Vernon to his nephew, Bushrod Washington (1762-1829), associate justice, U. S. Supreme Court.

References: George Washington, 5 vols., by Douglas Southall Freeman; George Washington, 3 vols., by Rupert Hughes; Virginia (American Guides Series).

MARTHA WASHINGTON

Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis Washington was born June 2, 1732, in New Kent Co., Va. In 1749 she married Daniel Parke Custis, wealthy planter, who died in 1757. She lived in the White House on the Pamunkey, site of McClellan's supply depot in 1862. (Her house had burned down and been replaced before the Civil War.) In 1758 Washing-

ton, hurrying to Williamsburg, was invited by the owner of Poplar Grove to meet "the prettiest and richest widow in Virginia." She was plump, small, had dark hair and hazel eyes. Washington fell, and on his return from taking Fort Duquesne they were married, Jan. 6, 1759. Martha had two children living, two having died in infancy. Her daughter Martha died at 17. Her son, Col. John Parke Custis, bought the 1,100 acres of Arlington in 1778, but died 1781, from wounds received at Yorktown. Washington adopted John's son, George Washington Parke Custis, who inherited Arlington and built the present house; his daughter Mary married Robert E. Lee there in 1831. Martha Washington managed her husband's plantations in his absence and in winter visited him at Valley Forge, Newburgh and other camps. She presided gracefully at official levees as Lady Washington. She died in 1802 and was buried at Mount Vernon.

Reference: *Some American Ladies*, by Meade Minnerode.

John Adams

John Adams, 2nd president, Federalist, was born in Braintree (Quincy), Mass., Oct. 30, 1735 (Oct. 19, O. S.), the son of John Adams, a farmer and Susanna Boylston of Brookline. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams who came from England in 1636. He was graduated from Harvard, 1755, taught school, studied law. In 1765 he argued against taxation without representation before the royal governor. In 1770 he defended the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the "Boston Massacre." He took part in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and the Continental Congress, seconded the independence resolution presented by Richard Henry Lee and with his cousin, Samuel Adams, signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a commissioner to France, 1778, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee; won recognition of the United States by The Hague, 1782; was first American minister to England, 1785-1788, and elected vice president with Washington, 1788 and 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors, 71 to 68 so that opponents called him "president by 3 votes." The candidate with the second highest number of votes became vice president; this was Thomas Jefferson, his opponent. Intense antagonism to America by France caused agitation for war, led by Alexander Hamilton. Adams, breaking with Hamilton, opposed war but put the Navy on a fighting basis. The U. S. S. Constitution, the United States, both 44 guns, and the Constellation, 36 guns, and armed merchantmen bagged 84 French ships in an undeclared war. To fight alien influence and muzzle criticism Adams supported the Alien and Sedition laws of 1800, which led to his defeat for reelection. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as Jefferson, and was buried in the First Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass.

References: *The Adams Family*, by James Truslow Adams; *John Adams and the American Revolution*, by Catherine Drinker Bowen.

ABIGAIL ADAMS

Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams was born at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744 (Nov. 12, O. S.), daughter of a Congregational minister and descendant of the Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass. She died at Quincy, Oct. 28, 1818. She had a daughter and three sons, one of whom, John Quincy Adams, became the sixth president. Often separated from John Adams during the Revolution, she joined him in Paris in 1784, and from 1785 to 1788 endured social slights at the court of St. James's, where Adams was our first minister. When New York was the seat of Washington's administration she lived at Richmond Hill, a manor house located where Charlton crosses Varick St. She was known for her sharp criticism of Adams' opponents.

References: *Abigail Adams*, by Janet Whitney; *New Letters of Abigail Adams, 1788-1801*, ed. by Stewart Mitchell.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president, was born April 13, 1743 (Apr. 2, O. S.) at Shadwell, Va., the son of Peter Jefferson, a civil engineer of Welsh descent who raised tobacco, and Jane Randolph. Jefferson was an agrarian, an expansionist; because he opposed the Federalists and centralization he was called a Republican, now synonymous with Democrat. His father died when he was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson was graduated from the College of William and Mary at 20; read

classics in Greek and Latin; studied law with George Wythe in Williamsburg; played the violin and rode horses. In 1769 he was elected to the House of Burgesses. In 1770 Shadwell burned and he began Monticello, near Charlottesville. In 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton. He was a member of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence and the Continental Congress and denied Britain's right to tax. Named a member of the committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence, he wrote the basic draft, 1776. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1776-79, elected governor to succeed Patrick Henry, 1779, re-elected 1780, resigned, June 1781, amid charges of ineffectual military preparation. During his term he wrote the statute on religious freedom. In the Continental Congress, 1783, he drew up an ordinance for the Northwest Territory, forbidding slavery after 1800; its terms were put into the Ordinance of 1787. He was sent to Paris with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams to negotiate treaties of commerce, 1784; made minister to France, 1785, he made treaties with France and Prussia, studied architecture, gardening and the French Revolution, whose leaders consulted him.

Washington appointed him secretary of state, 1789. Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed, as opposed to executive control favored by Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, often led to conflict; Dec. 31, 1793, he resigned. He was the Republican candidate for president in 1796; beaten by John Adams, he became vice president. He opposed Adams' alien and sedition laws with the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, reiterating the basic rights of states. In 1800 Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal votes for president, so the House of Representatives voted Jefferson in, with the help of Hamilton, who preferred Jefferson to Burr. Adams did not wait to see Jefferson inaugurated, but when Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, even Adams voted for him. Jefferson cancelled levees and titles and ignored diplomatic precedence. He turned Federalists out of office. He opposed a strong navy. By fighting those who feared to give power to the people he made democracy work. He considered John Marshall's Supreme Court reactionary. Big events of his administration were the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He established the University of Virginia and designed its buildings. After the Library of Congress was burned by the British he sold Congress 13,000 vols. for \$23,950. He was 6 ft. 2, temperate in debate, practically a Unitarian in religion, though not a church member. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams and was buried at Monticello, which, after various vicissitudes, passed to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923.

References: Jefferson the Virginian and Jefferson and the Rights of Man, by Dumas Malone. Jefferson and Hamilton, by Claude G. Bowers.

MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mrs. Martha Wayles Jefferson, daughter of John Wayles, was 23 and the widow of Bathurst Skelton when she married Jefferson Jan. 1, 1772. She bore Jefferson six children at Monticello, two of whom lived to maturity. Martha, 1772-1836, married Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr.; Mary (Marle) 1778-1804, married her cousin, J. W. Eppes. Mrs. Jefferson's father's large farm and slaves became part of the estate. She died Sept. 6, 1782.

James Madison

James Madison, 4th President, Republican, was born Mar. 16, 1751 (Mar. 5, O. S.) at Port Conway, King George Co., Va., the eldest of 12 children of James Madison and Eleanor Rose Conway. His great-grandfather, James Taylor (1674-1729), was also the great-grandfather of Zachary Taylor. Madison was graduated from Princeton, 1771, studied theology, 1772, sat in the Virginia Constitutional convention, 1776, where his resolution on religious freedom was voted down; was a member of the Continental Congress and of the Annapolis convention, 1786, where he and Hamilton proposed the Constitutional convention. He was chief recorder at that convention in 1787, and supported ratification in the Federalist papers, written with Hamilton and Jay. In 1785 he carried Jefferson's statute on religious liberty through the Virginia assembly. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1789, helped adopt the Bill of Rights and fought John Adams' alien and sedition laws. He favored agrarian policies with Jefferson and in 1801 became Jefferson's secretary of state. In 1803, when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated, he insisted on free navigation of the Miss-

issippi, which he had already urged on Jay in 1780.

Elected president in 1808, Madison was a "strict constructionist," opposed to the free interpretation of the Constitution by the Federalists; he vetoed federal funds for state improvements, but changed in his second term. Madison inherited the conflict with Britain over its orders in council and impressment of American seamen, which had led to Jefferson's embargo act and injured American commerce. He was reelected in 1812 by the votes of the agrarian South and recently admitted western states. Caught between British and French maritime restrictions, Madison drifted into war, declared June 18, 1812, unaware that Britain had cancelled the orders two days before. While the war was inconclusive, it opened the way to peaceful negotiations. Madison successfully advocated a tariff to protect industry, a national system of roads and canals and a strong military organization. He retired in 1817 to his estate at Montpelier (now Montpelier), Va., built 1760, with a portico suggested by Jefferson. There he edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention. He became rector of the Univ. of Virginia, 1826. He died June 28, 1836, and was buried near his home.

References: Dictionary of American Biography. The Making of the Constitution, by Charles Warren.

DOLLY MADISON

Mrs. Dolly Payne Madison, first social leader in the White House, was born May 12, 1768, in North Carolina, the daughter of John Payne, a Virginia Quaker, who later freed his slaves. She grew up in Hanover County, Va. Her first husband, John Todd, died in 1793. She married Madison Sept. 15, 1794, and when he became secretary of state in 1801, became hostess for Jefferson in the White House. She presided at the first inaugural ball in 1809. She is supposed to have rescued Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington from the White House when the British came Aug. 24, 1814, but the actual deed is ascribed to others who turned the portrait over to her. She helped edit Madison's highly important records of the Constitutional Convention. From 1817 to 1837 she lived at Montpelier, Orange Co., Va. (now Montpelier, privately owned). She returned to Washington as a welcome, but impecunious, social leader, in 1837. Congress bought her husband's records in 1837 for \$30,000, and other papers in 1848, for \$25,000. She took part in the dedication of the Washington monument and sent the first personal message over S. F. B. Morse's telegraph wire. She was respected for her tact and intelligence by presidents from Washington to Polk. In old age she suffered from the wastefulness of a son. She died July 12, 1849, aged 81, and is buried beside Madison near Montpelier.

References: Dolly Madison, Her Life and Times, by Katharine Anthony; Some American Ladies, by Meade Minnegerode.

James Monroe

James Monroe, 5th President, Republican, was born April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., Va., the son of Spence Monroe and Eliza Jones, who were of Scottish and Welsh descent, respectively. He attended the College of William and Mary, fought in the 3rd Virginia regiment at White Plains, Brandywine, Monmouth, and was wounded at Trenton. He studied law with Thomas Jefferson, 1780, was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and of Congress, 1783-86. His law office in Fredericksburg, is now the James Monroe Memorial Foundation. He opposed ratification of the Constitution by Virginia, 1788; was U. S. Senator, 1790; minister to France, 1794-96; four times governor of Virginia, 1799-1802, and 1811. Jefferson sent him to France as minister, 1803, to join R. R. Livingston in buying the Isle of New Orleans from France and East and West Florida from Spain. Exceeding instructions, he signed a treaty for all of Louisiana. (Navigation of the Mississippi was one of his demands as early as 1783.) He was also sent to Madrid, 1804, and London, 1805, to settle disputes, with few results. He ran against Madison for president in 1808. He was chosen member of the Virginia Assembly, 1810-1811; secretary of state under Madison, 1811-1817, also secretary of war Sept., 1814-Mar., 1815.

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; in 1820 reelected with all but one vote, this being cast for John Quincy Adams so that only Washington might have unanimous election. Monroe's administration became the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained the Floridas from Spain and suppressed the Seminoles; settled boundaries with Canada and eliminated border forts; supported the anti-slavery

position that led to the Missouri Compromise. (In 1801 he had proposed settling Negro slaves in Africa. Monrovia, Liberia, was named for him.) In July, 1823, the U. S. served notice on Russia that it would oppose any Russian colony on this continent, after Russia had prohibited fishing on the northwest coasts. On Dec. 2, 1823, Monroe announced the Doctrine, that the U. S. would consider its safety endangered if European powers had authority on this hemisphere or attempted colonization. First half had been suggested by George Canning, British foreign minister, to curb Spain; U. S., rejecting proposal for joint declaration, issued it also as warning to Russia. Monroe owned Ash Lawn, 5 mi. from Charlottesville, Va., 1799-1825; inherited Oak Hill, Loudon Co., Va., from his uncle Jos. Jones, 1806. The mansion, replacing Jones' cottage, was designed by Jefferson and executed by Jas. Hoban, White House architect. He moved to New York, 1830, to be with his daughters, and died there July 4, 1831, and was buried in Marble cemetery. In 1858 his remains were removed to Richmond.

Reference: James Monroe, by William Penn Cresson.

MRS. JAMES MONROE

Mrs. Elizabeth Monroe was born in New York, 1768, the daughter of Lawrence Kortright, formerly British army officer. She married Monroe in 1786. They had two daughters, who married and lived in New York. She died 1830 at Oak Hill.

John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams, 6th president, independent Federalist, was born July 11, 1767, at Braintree (Quincy), Mass., the son of John and Abigail Adams. He was educated in Paris, Leyden, and Harvard, graduating in 1787. He served as American minister in the Netherlands, Berlin, St. Petersburg and London and helped draft the peace treaty of 1814. He had served as senator from 1803 to 1808 and his support of the Republican administration alienated the Federalists. President Monroe made him secretary of state, 1817, and he negotiated the cession of the Floridas from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and laid the base for the Monroe Doctrine, of which he, as much as Monroe, was the creator. In 1824 he was elected president by the House when Henry Clay threw his 37 votes to Adams, who had 84 against Andrew Jackson's 99. His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed and he was beaten in 1828 by Jackson. In 1831 he was sent to Congress as representative and served eight terms with distinction and independence. He fought slavery, opposed the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico; was responsible for the Smithsonian Institution. He had a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker's room, Feb. 23, 1848.

Reference: John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy, by Samuel Flagg Bemis.

MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Mrs. Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams was born in London, Feb. 12, 1775, the daughter of Joshua Johnson, a Marylander who acted as American fiscal agent there. She married Adams July 26, 1797. Of their four children, George Washington Adams, John Q. Adams, Jr., Charles Francis Adams and Louisa Catherine Adams, Charles Francis became Free Soil candidate for vice president in 1848, member of Congress, minister to England during the Civil War and president of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. He was father of Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams and Brooks Adams.

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson, 7th president, originally Jeffersonian-Republican, later first Democrat, was born in the Waxhaws district, New Lancaster Co., S. C., Mar. 15, 1767, the posthumous son of Andrew Jackson, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, with his wife, Elizabeth Hutchinson, and two sons, in 1765. At 13 he joined the militia in the Revolution and when captured a British officer struck Andrew with his sword when the boy refused to shine his boots. He read law in Salisbury, N. C., moved to Nashville, Tenn., speculated in land, married and raised cotton at the Hermitage, originally a log house. In 1796 he helped draft the Constitution of Tennessee and for one year occupied its one seat in the national House. He was elected to the Senate in 1797, and again in 1823. He defeated the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend, Ala., 1814, and as major general, U. S. A., drove the British out of Pensacola. With 6,000 backwoods fighters he defeated Pakenham's 12,000 Brit-

ish troops at Chalmette, outside New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, losing only seven to the British loss of 2,000. In 1818 he fought so recklessly against the Seminoles in Florida that he endangered foreign relations. In 1824 he ran for president against John Quincy Adams and was voted down by the House, though he had the most votes; in 1828 he carried everything, the West rising to support "Old Hickory" and a liberal land policy. He was a noisy debater and duellist and introduced rotation in office or "spoils system." He was suspicious of privilege; ruined the Bank of the United States by depositing federal funds with state banks. Though "Let the people rule" was his slogan, he at times supported strict constructionist policies against the expansionist West. He killed the Congressional caucus for nominating presidential candidates and substituted the national convention, 1832, when he was reelected, with Martin Van Buren vice president. When South Carolina refused to collect imports under his protective tariff he ordered army and naval forces to Charleston. At the Jefferson Day dinner, 1830, he retorted to Calhoun's defense of liberty over the Union with "Our Federal Union; it must be preserved." He recognized the Republic of Texas, 1836. His party took the name of Democrat. He died at the Hermitage, June 8, 1845, and is buried there.

References: Encyclopedia Americana; Andrew Jackson, the Border Captain, and the Portrait of a President, by Marquis James, 2 vols.

MRS. ANDREW JACKSON

Mrs. Rachel Jackson was the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a surveyor at Nashville, and first married Capt. Lewis Robards. Under the impression that Robards had obtained a divorce she married Jackson in Natchez in 1791. Robards did not get a divorce until 1793, when the Jacksons were remarried, but the ordeal affected her spirits. She died in 1828 after Jackson's election and never lived in the White House. Jackson adopted her sister's son, naming him Andrew Jackson, Jr. White House hostesses were his wife's niece, Mrs. Emily Donelson, and the adopted son's wife, Mrs. Sarah York Jackson, a Philadelphia Quaker.

Reference: General Jackson's Lady, by Mary French Caldwell.

Martin Van Buren

Martin Van Buren, 8th president, Democrat, was born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, N. Y., the son of Abraham Van Buren, a Dutch farmer, and Mary Hoes. He was surrogate of Columbia county, New York, state senator and attorney general and a law partner of Benj. F. Butler in Albany. He was U. S. senator 1821, re-elected, 1827, elected governor of New York, 1828. He helped swing eastern support to Andrew Jackson in 1828 and was his secretary of state, 1829-31. In 1832 he was elected vice president. He was a consummate politician, known as "the little magician," and influenced Jackson's policies. In 1836 he defeated William Henry Harrison for president by 170 to 72 electoral votes. He inaugurated the independent treasury system, and was the first advocate of mutual insurance of deposits by banks. He advocated tariff for revenue only and opposed internal improvements at national expense. His refusal to spend land revenues led to his defeat by Harrison in 1840. He lost the Democratic nomination of 1844 to Polk because he opposed annexation of Texas. In 1848 he ran for president on the Free Soil ticket and lost. Thus he ran three times. He died July 24, 1862 at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Reference: Encyclopedia Americana.

MRS. MARTIN VAN BUREN

Mrs. Hannah Hoes Van Buren, born 1783, was a relative of Van Buren's mother and his classmate in school. She married in 1807, died 1819. Their son Abraham, 1807-1873, a West Pointer, was secretary to the President, an officer in the Mexican war and a New York resident. His wife, Angelica Singleton, cousin of Polly Madison, was White House hostess during Van Buren's term. Another son, John Van Buren (1810-1866), was elected attorney general of New York, 1845.

William Henry Harrison

William Henry Harrison, 9th president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born in Berkeley, Charles City Co., Va., Feb. 9, 1773, the third son of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Educated at Hampden Sydney college, he later studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush. Commissioned by Washington, he fought under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers, 1794. He was secretary of Northwest Terr.,

1798; its delegate in Congress, 1799; first governor of Indiana Terr., and supt. of Indian affairs. With 900 men he routed Tecumseh's Indians at Tippecanoe, Nov. 6, 1811. A major general, he defeated British and Indians at Battle of the Thames, Oct. 15, 1813. He served Ohio in Congress, 1816; as senator, 1824; was minister to Colombia, 1840, when 68, he was elected president with John Tyler, 294 to 60, on a "log cabin and hard cider" slogan. He caught pneumonia during the inauguration and died April 4, 1841. He was buried in North Bend, O.

Reference: *Old Tippecanoe*, by Freeman Cleaves.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Mrs. Anna Symmes Harrison, daughter of Col. John Cleves Symmes, chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court and Revolutionary veteran, was born in Morristown, N. J., 1775 and died 1864. She did not leave her North Bend, O., home for Washington and Mrs. Jane Findlay Harrison, wife of her son, Col. W. H. Harrison, Jr., stayed in the White House during Harrison's illness. Another son, John Scott Harrison, 1804-1878, was member of Congress and father of Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president.

John Tyler

John Tyler, 10th president, independent Whig, was born Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., Va., son of John Tyler and Mary Armistead. His father was governor of Virginia, 1808-11. Tyler was graduated from William and Mary, 1807; member of the House of Delegates, 1811; in Congress, 1816-21; in Virginia legislature, 1823-25; governor of Virginia, 1825-26; U. S. senator, 1827-36. In 1836 he was defeated for vice president on a states' rights Whig ticket. In 1840 he was elected vice president on a Whig ticket with Harrison and succeeded him. He favored pre-emption, allowing settlers to get government land; rejected a new bank bill and thus alienated Whig supporters except Daniel Webster, his secretary of state; refused to honor the spoils system. He signed the resolution annexing Texas, Mar. 1, 1845. He accepted renomination, 1844, but withdrew before election. He condemned South Carolina's nullification and secession and as Virginia's commissioner to Buchanan tried to keep Fort Sumter neutralized. He was president of the peace congress called in Washington by Virginia, 1861. After its failure he supported secession, sat in the provisional Confederate congress, became a member of the Confederate House, but died, Jan. 18, 1862, before it met. He is buried in Richmond.

References: *John Tyler, Champion of the Old South*, by Oliver Perry Chitwood; *the Times of the Tylers*, by L. G. Tyler.

MARRIAGES OF JOHN TYLER

When 23 John Tyler married Letitia Christian of Cedar Grove, Va., born 1790, daughter of a planter. She was an invalid and died in the White House, 1842. She was an Episcopalian. Of her children Robert Tyler, 1818-1877, married Priscilla Cooper, daughter of a tragedian; presided in the White House. On June 28, 1844, in New York, Tyler married Julia Gardiner, born 1820, daughter of David Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, N. Y., a Catholic. She died in 1899. Her son Lyon Gardiner Tyler, became president of William and Mary, 1893; died 1935. Another, David Gardiner Tyler, judge, member of Congress and Confederate veteran, died 1927. A third son, Robert Fitzwalter Tyler, died 1927 at Richmond, aged 70.

James Knox Polk

James Knox Polk, 11th president, Democrat, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, the son of Samuel Polk, farmer and surveyor of Scotch-Irish descent, and Jane Knox. He went to Maury Co., Tenn., 1806; was graduated from the University of North Carolina, 1818; member of the Tenn. state legislature, 1823-25, known as "Napoleon of the Stump." He served in Congress 1825-39 and as speaker 1835-39. He supported Jackson and Van Buren, but was always expansionist. He was governor of Tennessee, 1839-41, being defeated 1841, '43. In 1844, when both Clay and Van Buren announced opposition to annexing Texas, the Democrats made Polk the first dark horse nominee because he demanded control of all Oregon and annexation of Texas. He won 170 to 105. James Buchanan was his secretary of state. He re-established the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. His expansionist policy was opposed by Clay, Webster, Calhoun; he sent Zachary Taylor and an army to the Mexican border and when Mexicans attacked declared war existed. Abraham Lincoln, a Whig in Congress,

opposed his war policy. Polk approved the acquisition of California, Utah and New Mexico (522,568 square miles) as part of America's "manifest destiny," but opposed retaining Mexico by force. He compromised on the Oregon boundary ("54-40 or fight!") by accepting the 49th parallel and giving Vancouver to the British. The Wilmot Proviso, outlawing slavery in new states, was debated in his term. Polk died in Nashville, June 15, 1849, and is buried on the capitol grounds there.

References: *James K. Polk*, by Eugene I. McCormac; *The Year of Decision*, by Bernard de Volo.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK

Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk was born in 1803 and married Polk Jan. 1, 1824. Her father was a wealthy planter near Murfreesboro, Tenn. She was educated by the Moravians. The Polks were Methodists and Mrs. Polk prohibited liquor and dancing in the White House. They had no children.

Zachary Taylor

Zachary Taylor, 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange Co., Va., the son of Richard Taylor, later collector of the port of Louisville. His grandfather and James Madison's paternal grandmother were brother and sister. Taylor enlisted 1806; was commissioned lieutenant by Jefferson, 1808; fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, 1832, and the Seminole war, 1837. He became known as Old Rough and Ready. He settled on a plantation near Baton Rouge, La. In 1845 Polk sent him to the Rio Grande; when the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Taylor was successful at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8 and 9, 1846; occupied Monterey. Polk made him major general but gave many of his troops to Gen. Winfield Scott at Vera Cruz. Taylor, with 5,000 men, defeated Santa Anna's 20,000 at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. He defeated Scott at the Whig convention, 1849; was elected president over Martin Van Buren (Free Soil) with Millard Fillmore vice pres. He resumed the spoils system and though once a slave-holder worked to have California admitted as a free state. He died of typhus July 9, 1850, and was buried near Louisville.

References: *Zachary Taylor*, by Holman Hamilton; *Old Rough and Ready*, by Silas Bent McKinley and Silas Bent.

MRS. ZACHARY TAYLOR

Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor was born in 1788, the daughter of Walter Smith, Maryland planter. She married Taylor, 1810, died 1852. Of their daughters Elizabeth, Mrs. W. W. S. Bliss, was hostess of the White House; Ann married Dr. Robert Wood, asst. surgeon general, U. S. A.; Sarah Knox married Jefferson Davis, 1835, and died three months later. A son, Richard, 1826-79, served under Stonewall Jackson and became a Confederate general. He died in New York.

Millard Fillmore

Millard Fillmore, 13th president, Whig, was born Jan. 7, 1800, in a log cabin on a farm in Cayuga Co., N. Y., cleared in 1795 by his father, Nathaniel. He was apprenticed to a fuller and dyer; bought his freedom for \$30 to study and became a teacher and postmaster in Buffalo, N. Y. He was counsellor of the state supreme court, 1829; in the state assembly, 1829-32; in Congress, 1833-35 and again 1837-43. He opposed the entrance of Texas as slave territory and voted for a protective tariff. He supported the appropriation of \$30,000 for Morse's telegraph. In 1844 he was defeated for governor of New York. In 1848 he was elected vice-president and succeeded as president July 10, 1850. Daniel Webster was secretary of state until he died, 1852; then Edward Everett. Fillmore favored the compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slave-holders and he was not renominated. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) party and accepted by the Whigs, but defeated by Buchanan. He was chancellor of the University of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, Mar. 8, 1874.

Reference: *Dictionary of American Biography*.

FILLMORE'S TWO MARRIAGES

The first Mrs. Fillmore, 1798-1853, was Abigail Powers the daughter of Lemuel Powers, a Baptist clergyman of Stillwater, N. Y., and taught school in Cayuga Co. Owing to her poor health her daughter, Mary Abigail (1832-54) was the White House hostess. Their other child was Millard Powers Fillmore (1828-89). The second Mrs. Fillmore was Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh, born in Morristown, N. J., and widow of an Albany merchant. They had no children.

Franklin Pierce

Franklin Pierce, 14th president, Democrat, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804, the son of Benjamin Pierce, veteran of the Revolution and governor of New Hampshire, 1827. He attended Exeter and was graduated from Bowdoin, 1824. A lawyer, he served in the New Hampshire House, 1829-32; in Congress, supporting Jackson, 1833; U. S. Senator, 1837-42. He enlisted in the Mexican war, became brigadier general of volunteers and was wounded at Contreras. In 1852 Pierce was nominated on the 49th ballot over Cass, Douglas and Buchanan, defeating Gen. Winfield Scott, Whig. Though against slavery, Pierce was influenced by southern pro-slavery men (Jefferson Davis was his secy. of war) but he ignored the Ostend Manifesto that the U. S. either buy or take Cuba. He approved the Kansas-Nebraska act, leaving slavery to popular vote ("squatter sovereignty") 1854, and named a pro-slavery governor of Kansas. He signed a reciprocity treaty with Canada and approved the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853. He supported Commodore Matthew Perry's opening of Japan, 1854. Pierce died at Concord, N.H., Oct. 8, 1869.

References: *Franklin Pierce, Young Hickory of the Granite Hills*, by Roy Franklin Nichols; *Dictionary of American Biography*.

MRS. FRANKLIN PIERCE

Mrs. Jane Means Appleton Pierce was born at Hampton, N. H., 1806, daughter of the Rev. Jesse A. Appleton, president of Bowdoin. The Pierces had three children; one died in infancy, one at 4 and one was killed in a railroad accident at 11. Mrs. Pierce died 1863.

James Buchanan

James Buchanan, 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born of Scottish descent near Mercersburg, Pa., Apr. 23, 1791. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812; graduated from Dickinson, 1809; was in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1814-16; Congress, 1820-31; minister to Russia, appointed by Jackson; Senator, 1834-45; secretary of state under Polk, 1845-49, favoring the Mexican war and Texas annexation; minister to England, 1853. Signed the Ostend Manifesto favoring taking Cuba, 1854. Nominated by Democrats over Pierce and Stephen A. Douglas and elected 1856 over John C. Fremont (Republican) and Millard Fillmore (American-Know-Nothing and Whig tickets). The Dred Scott case, a victory for slavery, was decided when he took office. He favored Kansas as a pro-slavery state and endorsed the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. This lost him support of Douglas. The panic of 1857 hit the industrial North, spared the agricultural South. The Republicans now opened their fight against a nation "half slave and half free"; Douglas was challenged for the senate by Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858. John Brown seized Harper's Ferry Oct. 16, 1859; was caught and hanged by U. S. Army. Buchanan's position was that no state had the right to secede from the Union, but that the Union had no power to coerce it. He died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868, aged 77.

Buchanan was a bachelor. The mistress of the White House was his sister Jane's daughter, Harriet Lane, of Mercersburg. Her parents died when she was a child. She was an Episcopalian.

Reference: *Encyclopedia Americana*.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, 16th president, Republican, was born Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm then in Hardin Co., Ky., now in Larue. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln (1778-1851), a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who came with his wife Martha from Hingham, England, 1635, settled at Salem and Hingham, Mass., and had 11 children. Thomas, a carpenter, married Nancy Hanks, June 12, 1806. She was the natural daughter of Lucy Hanks, whose ancestor, Thomas Hanks, came from England to Virginia, 1644. Abe had a sister, Sarah, 2 years older, died 1821, and a brother, Thomas, died in infancy.

The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., Ind., near Centerville, where Abe was 7. His mother died Oct. 5, 1818, aged 35. His father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston, 1819; she had a favorable influence on Abe. He was 6 ft. 3 in. tall. Abe made two trips on flatboats to New Orleans, one via the Ohio-Mississippi, 1828, and one via the Illinois-Mississippi, 1831. In 1830 the family moved to Macon County, Ill., where Abe and a cousin split 3,000 fence rails. In 1831 they moved to Coles County. In New Salem, 1831-1837, Lin-

coln lost election to the Illinois General Assembly, 1832, but won four times later, beginning in 1834. He enlisted in the militia for the Black Hawk War, 1832. In New Salem he ran a store, 1833, surveyed land, 1834-36, was postmaster, 1833-36. Ann Rutledge, whom he is said to have loved, died near New Salem, 1835, aged 19.

In 1837 Lincoln was admitted to the bar and became partner in a Springfield law office. He began practice on 8th Judicial Circuit, 1839. He was a presidential elector, 1839, 1844, 1852, 1856. He failed of nomination for representative, 1843, but was elected to the 30th Congress, 1847. He opposed the Mexican war. He stumped New England for Zachary Taylor, 1848. He refused offices of secretary and governor of Oregon Terr., 1849. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and extension of slavery, 1854. When elected to the Ill. legislature, 1854, he declined in order to try for the Senate, but failed of election, 1855. He was proposed but not chosen for vice president at the first Republican convention, 1856, and he made 50 speeches for John C. Fremont, presidential nominee.

In 1858 Lincoln had Republican support in the Ill. legislature for the Senate but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas, Dem., who sponsored the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The issues were debated by Lincoln and Douglas Aug. 21-Oct. 15 at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton, Ill.

Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican party over Wm. H. Seward, on an anti-slavery platform, at Chicago, May 18, 1860. He ran against Stephen A. Douglas, northern Democrat; John C. Breckenridge, southern pro-slavery Democrat; John Bell, Constitutional Union party. Lincoln got only 40% of the votes, but 180 electoral votes to 123. South Carolina seceded from the Union Dec. 20, 1860, followed in 1861 by 10 southern states.

Lincoln was inaugurated Mar. 4, 1861. Fort Sumter was attacked Apr. 12-14, and surrendered. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers Apr. 15, and 500,000 May 3. On Sept. 22, 1862, 5 days after the battle of Antietam, he announced that slaves in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, date of the Emancipation Proclamation. He reached the highest degree of eloquence at Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

Lincoln was re-elected, 1864, over Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Democrat. Lee surrendered April 9, 1865. On April 14 (Good Friday) Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a performance of *Our American Cousin* in Ford's Theater, Washington. He died the next day. His body lay in state in New York, Chicago and other cities before burial in Springfield, Ill. His estate reached \$110,295, most of it saved from his annual salary of \$25,000. His humanity, lofty concept of office and generous spirit made him the hero of the common man the world over.

References: *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years and the War Years*, by Carl Sandburg; *the Lincoln Reader*, ed. by Paul M. Angle.

MRS. LINCOLN AND FAMILY

Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Ky., 1818 and died in 1882. She was a daughter of Robert Smith Todd, a pioneer. Her half sister, Emily Todd, became the wife of Brig. Gen. Ben Hardin Helm of the Confederate Army, who was killed at Chickamauga. The Lincolns were married in Springfield, Nov. 4, 1842. Their married life was stormy and Mrs. Lincoln was accused of undue extravagance in the White House. In 1875 she was temporarily in a mental hospital. Of the Lincoln children, Edward Baker died in 1850, William Wallace in 1862, Thomas, "Tad" in 1871. Robert Todd Lincoln, born Aug. 1, 1843, in Springfield, studied law at Harvard, served in the Civil War, was secretary of war in Garfield's cabinet, minister to Great Britain and president of the Pullman Palace Car Co. He married Mary Harlan, dau. of Sen. Jas. Harlan (Iowa); she died 1937. Their children, since deceased, were Abraham (died at 17), Mrs. Chas. Isham, Mrs. Robt. J. Randolph. Robert Lincoln died July 26, 1926, at Manchester, Vt., and was buried in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. He gave the Library of Congress 18,356 Lincoln letters and documents, which were opened to the public July 26, 1947. Mrs. Robert Lincoln gave the Library the Bible on which Lincoln took the oath of office and the Lincoln family Bible. Her estate was estimated at \$3,000,000.

Reference: *Mary Todd, Wife and Widow*, by Carl Sandburg and Paul M. Angle; *Mary Lincoln, Biography of a Marriage*, by Ruth Painter Randall.

Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson, 17th president, Democrat, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808, the son of Jacob Johnson, porter at an inn and church sexton, and Mary McDonough Johnson, who had been a maid at the inn. His father died when he was 5. At 10 he was apprenticed to a tailor. At 16 he ran off to Greenville, Tenn. He became an alderman, 1828; mayor, 1830; state representative and senator, 1835-43; member of Congress, 1843-53; governor of Tennessee, 1853-57; U. S. Senator, 1857-62. He supported John C. Breckinridge against Lincoln in 1860. He had held slaves, but opposed secession and refused to follow Tennessee out of the Union. In March, 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee. In 1864 he was nominated for vice president with Lincoln on the National Union ticket to win Democratic support. He succeeded Lincoln as president April 15, 1865. In a controversy with Congress over the president's power over the South, he proclaimed, May 26, 1865, an amnesty to all Confederates except certain leaders if they would abolish slavery and ratify the 13th amendment. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which intended to enfranchise all Negroes and disenfranchise former Confederates. Congress restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, without notifying the Senate, thus repudiating the Tenure of Office Act, the House impeached him for this and other reasons. He was tried by the Senate, which voted 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal, lacking the two-thirds necessary to convict, May 26, 1868. He was a candidate before the next Democratic convention, but not nominated. He returned to the Senate in 1875, and in a strong speech, defended his course. He supported the Lincoln policies, but was a poor executive, and his attitude toward the South was called partisanship by the radical Republicans. Johnson died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville, where his log-cabin tailor shop is now a state museum.

References: Andrew Johnson, *Plebeian and Patriot*, by Robert W. Winston. Dictionary of American Biography.

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON

Mrs. Eliza McCordle Johnson was born in Leesburg, Tenn., in 1810, the only daughter of a widow in a mountain hamlet when Johnson married her. She helped him get an education. Their daughter Martha, born 1828, educated in Georgetown, D. C., was often a guest at the White House in Polk's administration. In 1857 she married Judge D. T. Patterson. She was mistress of the White House in place of her invalid mother. Another daughter, Mary, married Daniel Stover of Carter Co., Tenn., and had three children; after Stover's death she married W. R. Bacon of Greeneville. Mrs. Johnson died in 1876.

Ulysses S. Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant, 18th president, Republican, was born on the farm of his father, Jesse R. Grant, a tanner, at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822. He was descended from Matthew Grant, who reached Dorchester, Mass., 1630. Grant's mother was Hannah Simpson. Grant was named Hiram Ulysses, but on entering West Point, 1839, his name was entered as Ulysses Simpson and he adopted it. He was graduated in 1843; was 1st lieutenant, and captain under Gens. Taylor and Scott in the Mexican War; resigned, 1854, worked in St. Louis until 1860, then went to Galena, Ill., where his father sold leather and hardware. He became colonel of the 21st Illinois Vols., 1861, then brigadier general; took Forts Henry and Donelson; made maj. gen. of volunteers; fought at Shiloh. Took Vicksburg, became maj. gen. USA., and in Mar., 1864, lieutenant gen. He accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In 1866 he was named General of the Army. President Johnson appointed Grant secretary of war when he suspended Stanton in defiance of the Senate, but Grant was not confirmed. He was nominated on the first ballot, May 30, 1868, and elected over Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 214 vs. 80 electoral votes. The 15th amendment, amnesty bill and civil service reform were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans opposed him with Horace Greeley, also Democratic nominee, 1872, but he was re-elected. He vetoed the inflation bill, 1874. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard) to nominate him in 1880 failed. In 1881 the collapse of Grant & Ward, investment house, left him penniless. He began his *Personal Memoirs*, writing at Mt. McGregor, N.Y., while ill of cancer and

completing them four days before his death in New York, July 23, 1885. The book realized over \$450,000. Grant was buried in an imposing tomb on Riverside Drive, New York, where his wife also lies.

References: *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*; *U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition*, by Bruce Catton.

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant (1826-1902) was the daughter of Judge Frederick Dent of St. Louis, son of a Revolutionary officer. She married Grant, Aug. 1848. Their children were Frederick Dent Grant (1850-1912), minister to Austria-Hungary, police commissioner of New York, major general, Spanish-American War; Ulysses, Jr. (1852-1929); Jesse R. (1858-1934); Nellie (1857-1922), who was married in the White House to Capt. Algernon Sartoris, 1874, and in 1912, a widow, married Frank H. Jones, Cleveland's assistant postmaster general.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th president, Republican, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, the posthumous son of Rutherford Hayes, a farmer, and Sophia Birchard. He was descended from George Hayes, a Scot who reached Windsor, Conn., in 1680. He was raised by his uncle Sardis Birchard, educated in Norwalk, O., and Middletown, Conn., and graduated from Kenyon College, 1842, and Harvard Law school, 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky, O., now Fremont; was city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1858-61. He was major of the 23d Ohio Vols., wounded at South Mountain; became brigadier general and major general by brevet, 1864. He served in Congress 1864-67, supporting Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was elected governor of Ohio, 1867 and 1869; beaten for Congress 1872; re-elected governor, 1875. He supported the merit principle in appointments, economy, prison reform and public libraries. In 1876 he was nominated for president over James G. Blaine and believed he had lost to Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 184 to 163 electoral votes. But Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, relying on Republican domination of the South, urged the validity of contesting 22 electoral returns from Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana; also Oregon. Frauds in Louisiana injuring Tilden were permitted to stand. Promises to withdraw troops from the South were reported used to suborn Democrats. The election was judged by an Electoral Commission, appointed by Congress, 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, who refused to "go behind state returns" and by strict party vote elected Hayes by 185 over 184. Tilden's refusal to fight back was blamed by his party. The withdrawal of troops followed, but handicapped Republican rule, and as Hayes proceeded to reform civil service he alienated political spoils-men. He advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act that had led to Johnson's impeachment. He supported sound money and specie payments. Hayes died in Fremont, O., Jan. 17, 1893.

Reference: *Rutherford B. Hayes and His America*, by Harry Barnard.

MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, born 1831, was the daughter of Dr. James Webb of Chillicothe, O. She married Hayes Dec. 30, 1852. She was an advocate of temperance, as was Hayes, and did not permit alcoholic beverages in the White House. The Hayeses had eight children: Birchard A. (1853-1926); Webb C. (1856-1934); Rutherford P. (1858-1927); Joseph T. (1861-1863); George C. (1864-66); Frances (1867-1950); Scott R. (1871-1923); Manning F. (1873-74). Mrs. Hayes died June, 1889.

James Abram Garfield

James A. Garfield, 20th president, Republican, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in a log cabin at Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father, a canal contractor and farmer from New York, was descended from Edward Garfield, who reached Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 and helped found Watertown, Mass.; his mother was a descendant of an owner of Providence Plantation. James was the youngest of four children; his father died in 1833 and his mother supported them. He worked as canal bargeman, farmer and carpenter; got an education at Western Reserve Eclectic, later Hiram College, and was graduated from Williams in 1856. He became professor of ancient languages and literature at Hiram, then principal. He was in the Ohio senate in 1859. Anti-slavery and anti-secession, he volunteered for the war, became colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier general in 1862. He fought

at Shiloh, was chief of staff for Rosencrans and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863; supported specie payment as against paper money (greenbacks). On the electoral commission in 1876 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines. He was senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for President. He was chosen on the 36th ballot as a compromise between Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine and John Sherman. This alienated the Grant following but Garfield was elected and Blaine became his secretary of state. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot by an unbalanced office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering the old Baltimore & Potomac station in Washington. He died Sept. 19, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., and was buried in Cleveland, O. Guiteau was hanged June 30, 1882.

References: *Dictionary of American Biography; History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley* by James Ford Rhodes.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD

Mrs. Lucretia Rudolph Garfield was born in 1832, daughter of an Ohio farmer. Her mother was a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. She and Garfield were schoolmates and were married Nov. 11, 1858, when he was principal at Hiram, O. After his death a trust fund of \$360,000 was raised for her and her children. She died March 13, 1918. Five children survived. James R. became secretary of the interior, 1907-09; Harry A. was president of Williams College; Irvin M. became a Boston lawyer and Abram G. a Cleveland architect; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Stanley-Brown, died Dec. 30, 1947.

Chester Alan Arthur

Chester A. Arthur, 21st president, Republican, was born at Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830, the son of the Rev. William Arthur, from County Antrim, Ireland, and Malvina Stone Arthur, member of a New Hampshire family. He was graduated at Union College, 1848, taught school at Pownall, Vt., studied law in New York. In 1853 he argued in a fugitive slave case that slaves transported through New York state were thereby freed; in 1855 he obtained a ruling that Negroes were to be treated the same as whites on street cars. He helped organize the New York State militia, 1861; was made quartermaster general and equipped troops for the front. He was made collector of the port of New York, 1871. In 1877 President Hayes, reforming the civil service, ordered Arthur's resignation; he refused because he was not personally culpable, but was removed, 1879. This made Senators Conkling, Platt and the New York machine stalwarts enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the stalwarts tried to nominate Grant for a third term, 1880; when Garfield was nominated, Arthur received second place in the interests of harmony. On Sept. 19, 1881, he succeeded Garfield as president. He supported civil service reform and the tariff of 1883; arranged an unratified canal treaty with Nicaragua. He was defeated for renomination by James G. Blaine, 1884, but supported Blaine. He died Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Albany, N. Y.

Reference: *Dictionary of American Biography.*

MRS. CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Mrs. Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1837, the daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N. She died in 1880. The Arthurs had three children, W. L. H. Arthur, who died in infancy; Chester Alan Arthur, Jr. (1865-1937) and Ella Herndon Arthur, born 1871 (Mrs. Charles Pinkerton). The mistress of the White House was Arthur's sister, Mary, Mrs. John E. McElroy of Albany, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland

Grover Cleveland, 22nd and 24th president, Democrat, was born in Caldwell, N. J., Mar. 18, 1837, the son of Richard F. Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, and Ann Neale, daughter of a Baltimore merchant who had come from Ireland. He was named Stephen Grover, but dropped Stephen. He clerked in Clinton and Buffalo, N. Y., taught in the New York City Institution for the Blind; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, 1859; ass't district attorney, 1863; sheriff, 1869; mayor, 1881; governor of New York, 1892. He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. He was nominated for president over Tammany opposition, 1884, defeating James G. Blaine, 219 to 182. He enlarged the civil service, vetoed many pension raids on Treasury. In 1888 he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Re-elected over Harrison, 1892, by

271 to 145, he faced a money crisis brought about by lowering of the gold reserve, circulation of paper and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman act; he obtained repeal of the latter and a reduced tariff. An income tax was passed but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, 1895. A severe depression and labor troubles racked his administration but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected as crackpot theory, Jacob Coxey's demand for work relief of \$20,000,000 monthly. He broke the Pullman strike with troops to move the mails, 1894. He rejected the platform of W. J. Bryan's silver Democrats, 1896, and supported the gold Democrats, Palmer & Buckner. He had part in the reorganization of the Equitable Life Assurance Assn. He died in Princeton, N. J., 1908.

References: *Grover Cleveland, A Study in Courage*, by Allan Nevins; *Grover Cleveland, the Man and the Statesman*, by R. E. McElroy.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland was born in 1864, the daughter of Cleveland's law partner in Buffalo, Oscar Folsom and Emma C. Harmon. She married Cleveland in the White House, 1886. They had five children, Ruth, Esther, Marion, Richard Folsom and Frances Grover. Mrs. Cleveland married, Feb. 10, 1913, Thomas J. Preston, Jr., an archaeologist in Princeton, N. J. She died Oct. 29, 1947.

Benjamin Harrison

Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president, Republican, was born at North Bend, O., Aug. 20, 1833. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was 9th president; his father John Scott Harrison was a Member of Congress, 1853-57. His mother was Elizabeth F. Irwin. He attended school in a log cabin on his father's farm; was graduated from Miami Univ. 1852; admitted to the bar, 1853 and practiced in Indianapolis, Ind. As 2nd lieutenant he raised recruits and became colonel of the 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville, and on Sherman's march to the sea. In 1865 he was made brigadier general by brevet. He failed to be elected governor of Indiana, 1876; but became Senator, 1881, and worked for the G. A. R. pensions vetoed by Cleveland. In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president, 233 to 168. He expanded the pension list greatly; suppressed the Louisiana lottery; signed the McKinley high tariff bill and the Sherman silver purchase act. He helped the admission of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming, Republican states. He was defeated for reelection, 1892. He represented Venezuela in arbitration with Great Britain in Paris, 1899. He died at Indianapolis, Mar. 13, 1901, and was buried there.

References: *Dictionary of National Biography; Benjamin Harrison: Hoosier Warrior, 1833-65*, by Harry J. Sievers.

HARRISON'S TWO MARRIAGES

Mrs. Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison was born in 1832 in Oxford, O., the daughter of Prof. John W. Scott of Miami Univ. She married Harrison Oct. 29, 1853. She was the first head of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She died in the White House, 1892. Her son Russell B. became a mining engineer. Her daughter Mary married an Indianapolis merchant, James R. McKee; Mary's child, "Baby McKee", was a White House favorite and is now a New York businessman. She died in Greenwich in 1930. Harrison's second wife was Mrs. Harrison's niece, Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, whose husband died in 1882. She was born in Honesdale, Pa., 1858, and died in New York, Jan. 5, 1948. She spent two years in the White House during her aunt's lifetime. She had one daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, born 1897, who married James Blaine Walker, Jr., great-nephew of Blaine.

William McKinley

William McKinley, 25th president, Republican, was born in Niles, O., Jan. 29, 1843, the son of William McKinley, an iron manufacturer, and Nancy Allison McKinley, and was the seventh of nine children. His father's family was Scotch-Irish from County Antrim; his great-grandfather fought in the American Revolution. McKinley attended school in Poland, O., and Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., and enlisted for the Civil War at 18. He saw fighting at South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester and Cedar Creek. The state of Ohio

nonored him with the tallest monument at Antietam, where he had been a doughboy. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made major by brevet. He studied law in the Albany, N. Y., law school; opened an office in Canton, O., in 1867, and campaigned for Grant and Hayes. From 1876 to 1890, excepting 1882, he served in the House of Representatives and led the fight for a high tariff to protect "infant industries," with reciprocal trade agreements (McKinley bill, enacted Oct. 1, 1890). Defeated on this issue in 1890, he was elected governor of Ohio, 1891 and 1893. He received 182 ballots for president in the Republican convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1892. In 1896 he was elected president on a protective tariff, sound money (gold standard) platform over William J. Bryan, Democratic proponent of free silver. Chief factor was the astute vote-getting of Senator Marcus A. Hanna. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba on grounds of humanity, but the loss of the battleship Maine at Havana crystallized opinion. He demanded Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain replied by declaring war. McKinley signed the American declaration Mar. 23, 1898. (Peace signed Dec. 10.) In the 1900 campaign he defeated Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the prestige of prosperity, "the full dinner pail" and the vigorous campaigning of Theodore Roosevelt, vice presidential nominee. McKinley was a Methodist, beloved for his conciliatory nature, but conservative (stand-pat) on business issues. He abhorred violence. The need to regulate the Philippines is believed to have inspired John Hay's Open Door Policy in Asia. On Sept. 6, 1901, while welcoming citizens at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist terrorist. He died Sept. 14. His last words were: "It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done." McKinley, his wife and infant daughters rest in an imposing tomb in Canton. His favorite flower, the red carnation, was made the state flower.

References: From McKinley to Harding, by H. H. Kohlsaat. Dictionary of American Biography.

MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley, born 1847, was the daughter of James A. Saxton and Katherine DeWalt. She was cashier in her father's bank in Canton, O., when she married McKinley. Their two children died in childhood. Mrs. McKinley became an invalid through a nervous ailment, but presided in the White House and was with her husband when he was assassinated. She died in 1907.

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president, Republican, was born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858, the son of Theodore Roosevelt, Collector of the Port, and Martha Bulloch, daughter of Maj. Jas. S. Bulloch, Roswell, Ga. He was descended from Claes Martensz van Rosenvelt, and his wife Janette, who reached New Netherland from Holland about 1650. Theodore was a fifth cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. His mother was of Scotch-Irish, Huguenot stock and a Southern sympathizer. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard, 1880, attended Columbia Law School briefly; sat in the New York State Assembly, 1882-84; ranched in North Dakota, 1884-86; failed of election as mayor of New York, 1886; member of U. S. Civil Service Comm. 1889; president, New York Police Board, 1895, supporting the merit system; Asst. Secy. of the Navy under McKinley, Apr. 19, 1897—May 10, 1898, during which he instituted naval target practice and instructed Commodore George Dewey to take Manila in the event of war with Spain. He organized the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) as lieutenant colonel, Leonard Wood, col.; led the charge up Kettle Hill at San Juan and was made colonel by brevet. Elected governor, New York, 1898-1900, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises. Drafted for vice president, 1900, he became nation's youngest president at 43, when McKinley died at Buffalo, Sept. 14, 1901. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business; dissolved Northern Securities Co. and others for violating anti-trust laws; intervened in coal strike on behalf of the public, 1902; instituted Dept. of Commerce and Labor; obtained Elkins law forbidding rebates to favored corporations, 1903; Hepburn law regulating railroad rates, 1906; Pure Food and Drugs Act, 1906, Reclamation Act and employers' liability laws. He organized Conservation, mediated the peace between Japan and Russia, 1905; won the Nobel peace prize. He was the first to use the Hague Court of International Arbitration. By recognizing the new Republic of Panama he made Panama Canal possible, appointed

Col. Geo. W. Goethals head commissioner and began canal. He was re-elected, 1904, with 366 electoral votes vs. 140.

In 1908 he obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected; considering Taft's administration inimical to liberal policies he organized the Progressive party, June 22, 1912, and ran for president against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, in which Wilson obtained 6,293,097 votes, Roosevelt 4,119,517. He was shot during the campaign but recovered. He advocated recall of elected officials, referendum on legislation and recall of judicial decisions, which alienated conservatives. In 1916 he left the Progressives and supported Charles A. Hughes, Republican. A strong friend of Britain, he fought American isolation. In 1917 President Wilson refused to let him organize a division. His four sons served in World War I; two were wounded, one killed. He wrote on many topics—his Winning of the West is best known—was a naturalist and hunter and traced the River of Doubt in Brazil, 1913, now Rio Roosevelt. He was looked upon as certain nominee of the Republicans in 1920. He died Jan. 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., now a national shrine, and was buried near the Roosevelt bird refuge there.

References: Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt; Encyclopedia Britannica.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FAMILY

Mrs. Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt, daughter of George Cabot Lee and Caroline Haskell Lee, of Boston, married Roosevelt Oct. 27, 1880, in Boston. She and Roosevelt's mother died in New York Feb. 14, 1884. She was the mother of Alice Lee Roosevelt, who married Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, member of Congress, in the White House, 1906. Their daughter, Paulina, was born Feb. 14, 1925. Longworth, Republican Speaker of the House, died April 9, 1931.

Roosevelt's second wife, Edith Kermit Carow, married him Dec. 2, 1886, in London. She was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 16, 1861, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Tyler Carow, and survived her husband 29 years, dying Sept. 30, 1948, aged 87. Of their five children Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was lieutenant colonel in World War I, assistant secretary of the Navy, governor of Puerto Rico and governor general of the Philippines. He failed of election as governor of New York. A brigadier general, he served in North Africa, Italy and in Normandy with the 1st Army, and died there July 12, 1944, aged 56. Kermit, major in World War II, died on active duty in Alaska, June 4, 1943, aged 53. Ethel Carow is Mrs. Richard Derby Archibald Bulloch was a lieutenant colonel in World War II. Quentin, aviator in World War I, was killed in action and buried where he fell in France.

References: Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children; The White House Gang, by Earle Looker; The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill, by Hermann Hagedorn.

William Howard Taft

William Howard Taft, 27th president, Republican, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857, the son of Alphonso Taft and Louisa Maria Torrey. His father was secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet; minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft was graduated from Yale, 1878, Cincinnati Law School, 1880, became law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers; was assistant prosecuting attorney, 1881-83; assistant county solicitor, 1885; judge, Superior Court, 1887; U. S. solicitor-general, 1890; federal circuit judge, 1892. In 1900 he became head of the U. S. Philippine Commission and was first civil governor of the Philippines, 1901-04; in 1902 he negotiated the purchase of the Friars' lands with the Vatican. Secretary of war, 1904; provisional governor of Cuba, 1906. He was groomed for president by Theodore Roosevelt as an exemplary public servant and elected over W. J. Bryan, 1908. His administration dissolved Standard Oil and tobacco trusts; instituted Department of Labor; drafted direct election of senators and income tax amendments. His tariff and conservation policies angered progressives; though renominated he was fought by Theodore Roosevelt; the result was Wilson's election. Taft was president League to Enforce Peace, supporting the League of Nations. He was professor of constitutional law, Yale, 1913-21; Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1921-30, when illness forced him to resign. He died in Washington, Mar. 8, 1930, and was buried in Arlington National cemetery.

Reference: The Life and Times of William Howard Taft, by Henry F. Pringle.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Mrs. Helen Herron Taft was born 1862 in Cincinnati, the daughter of John W. Herron and Harriet Collins. She was a musician and a founder of the Cincinnati orchestra. Her father was a law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes. The Taft children are Helen (Mrs. Frederick J. Manning), born 1891, prof. of history and former dean and acting president at Bryn Mawr; Robert Alphonso Taft, born 1889, U. S. Senator from Ohio 1938-1953, died July 31, 1953, and Charles Phelps Taft, born 1897, Cincinnati lawyer, active in church work.

Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson, 28th president, Democrat, was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, as Thomas Woodrow Wilson, son of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow, daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. He was a grandson of James Wilson, a Presbyterian of Ulster who reached Philadelphia in 1807, became a printer and in 1808 married an Ulster Presbyterian girl, a shipmate. In his youth Wilson lived in Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. He attended Davidson College, 1873-74; was graduated from Princeton, A.B., 1879; A.M., 1882; read law at the Univ. of Virginia, 1881; practiced law, Atlanta, 1882-83; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1886 with "Congressional Government." He taught history and political economy at Bryn Mawr, 1885-88; at Wesleyan, 1888-90; was professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton, 1890-1910; president of Princeton, 1902-1910, during which he tried to introduce innovations of organization that were fought by the graduate dean and alumni; governor of New Jersey, 1911-13, during which he obtained a primary election law, an employers' liability law and other reforms. In 1912 he was nominated for president by the strategy of Wm. J. Bryan, who was out to defeat Champ Clark and Tammany. He won because the Republican vote for Taft was split by the Progressives under Theodore Roosevelt.

Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas as the first World War opened. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Wm. J. Bryan, pacifist, while his protests against British interference with American ships disturbed the Allies. In 1916 he was re-elected by a slim margin with the slogan, "He kept us out of war," over Charles Evans Hughes, supported by Theodore Roosevelt and strong pro-Ally groups. His offer to mediate in the war (Dec. 18, 1916) was rejected. When the Germans started unrestricted submarine warfare, contrary to pledges, he broke diplomatic relations. After four American ships had been sunk he asked a declaration of war; it was voted April 6, 1917.

Wilson proposed peace on the basis of his Fourteen Points Jan. 8, 1918, which the Germans accepted Nov. 11. He went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations, also urged by Gen. J. C. Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Phillimore, William H. Taft and Elihu Root. In the U. S. Senate Henry Cabot Lodge, William E. Borah and Hiram Johnson demanded reservations that would not make the United States subservient to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused to consider any reservations and toured the country to get support. At Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 25, 1919, he broke down and several days later suffered a stroke that made him an invalid. The treaty was rejected, Mar., 1920, by 49 to 35 (29 being sufficient to kill it). He made a public appearance on the day of Harding's inauguration, and formed a law partnership with Bainbridge Colby, but did not practice. He won the Nobel peace prize, 1919. He died in Washington, Feb. 3, 1924, and was buried in the Episcopal cathedral there.

References: *Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters*, 3 vols., and *Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement*, 3 vols., by Ray Stannard Baker.

WILSON'S TWO MARRIAGES

Mrs. Ellen Louise Axson Wilson was born in Rome, Ga., in 1860, the daughter of the Rev. S. E. Axson and Margaret Hoyt. She married Wilson June 28, 1885, and died in the White House Aug. 6, 1914. They had three daughters: Margaret W., born 1886, member of a religious colony in Pondicherry, India, when she died in 1944; Eleanor B., second wife of William G. McAdoo, Wilson's secretary of the treasury, later divorced; Jessie W., who married Francis B. Sayre in the White House Nov. 26, 1913 and died Jan. 15, 1933.

Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson was born in Wythe-

ville, Va., 1872, and was the widow of Norman Galt, a Washington jeweler, when she married Wilson, Dec. 18, 1915. She lives in Washington. Reference: *My Memoir*, by Edith Bolling Wilson.

Warren Gamaliel Harding

Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th president, Republican, was born near Blooming Grove, now Corsica, O., Nov. 2, 1865, the son of Dr. Geo. Tyron Harding, a country doctor, and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson. He attended Ohio Central College, Iberia, O., 1879-82; worked on the Daily Star, Marion, O., 1884, and a few years later bought the paper with a friend. He was state senator, 1900-04; lieutenant governor, 1904-06; defeated for governor, 1910; U. S. Senator, 1915. He was a regular, Old Guard Republican; supported Taft, opposed Federal control of food and fuel, voted for anti-Sterile legislation, woman's suffrage, Volstead prohibition enforcement act over President Wilson's veto and opposed the League of Nations as a loss of sovereignty. In 1920 he was nominated for president on the tenth ballot with Calvin Coolidge and overwhelmingly defeated the Democrats, James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Harding, 16,138,000; Cox, 9,142,000.) He stressed a return to "normalcy"; worked for repeal of excess profits and high income taxes and a revision of tariff. On announcing ratification of treaties with Germany, Austro-Hungary, Nov. 14, 1921, he declared war officially ended July 2, 1921. His cabinet included Charles E. Hughes and Herbert Hoover. He called the International Conference on Limitation of Armament, Nov. 11, 1921-Feb. 1, 1922, and dedicated the Lincoln Memorial. He left for Alaska June 20, 1923; became ill on his return and died in San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923. He was buried in Marion, O.

References: *Dictionary of National Biography*; *Only Yesterday*, by Frederick Lewis Allen.

MRS. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding was born Aug. 15, 1860, the daughter of Amos O. Kling, a Marion, O., hardware merchant and later banker. She married first, Henry De Wolfe, and had a son, Marshall Eugene De Wolfe. She married Harding in 1891 and helped him on the Star. She died in Marion, Nov. 21, 1924.

Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, 30th president, Republican, was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872, the son of John Calvin Coolidge, a storekeeper, and Victoria J. Moor. His ancestors, John and Mary Coolidge, came from England to Watertown, later Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630. Coolidge was graduated at Amherst, 1895; admitted to the bar in Northampton, 1897; city councilman, 1899; city solicitor, 1900-01; clerk of the courts, 1904; member of the lower Massachusetts house, 1907-08; mayor of Northampton, 1910-11; State Senator, 1912-15; and president of Senate; 1914-15; lieutenant governor, 1916-18; governor, 1919; re-elected, 1920. In Sept., 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by his action in the Boston police strike, during which he wired Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L.: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he received 34 votes for president and was nominated for vice president by 6744 votes. He succeeded to the presidency on Harding's death, Aug. 2, 1923, the oath being administered by his father, a justice of the peace, in his home in Plymouth, Aug. 3, and again Aug. 17 before Justice A. A. Hoehling of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He opposed the League of Nations; approved the World Court; vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was re-elected by a huge majority with 15,718,789 over John W. Davis, Dem., 8,738,962, and Robert M. LaFollette, Prog., 3,322,319. He reduced the national debt by \$2,000,000,000 in three years. He opposed the McNary-Haugen farm bill and price fixing, and supported his secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, in the Kellogg-Briand treaties outlawing war. His dry, laconic remarks are often quoted: opposing reduction of Europe's war debt, "They hired the money, didn't they?" With Republicans eager to renominate him he announced, Aug. 2, 1927: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." He became a life insurance director, wrote syndicated articles and died of a heart attack in Northampton, Jan. 5, 1933. He was buried on a Plymouth hillside.

Reference: *A Puritan in Babylon*, by William Allen White.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE

Mrs. Grace Anne Goodhue Coolidge, of Northampton, Mass., was born in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 3, 1879, the daughter of Andrew I. Goodhue and Lemira Barrett. He was a steamboat inspector under Cleveland. She was graduated from the Univ. of Vermont, 1902; taught in the Clarke School for the Deaf, 1902-05, and became president of its board. She married Coolidge Oct. 4, 1905. The Coolidges had two sons: John B., born 1906, who married Florence, daughter of Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, and Calvin (1908-1924).

Herbert Hoover

Herbert Clark Hoover, 31st president, Republican, was born at West Branch, Ia., Aug. 10, 1874, the son of Jesse Clark Hoover, a blacksmith (1847-80) and Hulda Randall Minthorn (1848-83). His ancestor, Andrew Hoover, came to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate, 1738, and his great-grandfather settled in West Branch in 1854. Hoover grew up in the homes of his uncles in Indian Territory and Oregon, entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University (now Stanford) in its first class, 1891; A.B., Engineering, 1895. After brief experience in the U. S. Geological Survey and western mines he began in Western Australia his extraordinary career as a mining engineer in Asia, Europe, Africa and America, which made him a director of numerous British mining corporations and a millionaire early in life. In 1900, while chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he became food administrator for refugees at Tientsin during the Boxer rebellion. He was chairman, American Relief Committee, London, 1914-15; Comm. for Relief in Belgium, 1915-1919; U. S. Food Administrator, 1917-1919, mem. War Trade Council; ch., Supreme Economic Council; ch., European Relief Council. Secretary of Commerce, 1921-28; elected president over Alfred E. Smith, 1929; defeated for re-election, 1932. Initiated Boulder Canyon project (Hoover Dam); Reconstruction Finance Corp.; Supported relief measures in Farm Loan Bank, Home Loan Banks, Agricultural Credit Corp. Hoover gave his official salaries to charities and underpaid officials. President Truman appointed him co-ordinator of European Food program, 1946; German Food program, 1947; ch., Comm. on Organization of the Executive Branch, which he directed from 1947 to June 30, 1955, outlining many administrative reforms. He also served in many other advisory capacities. He founded the Hoover Library at Stanford University, Calif. His birthplace is a patriotic shrine.

Reference: *Memoirs of Herbert Hoover.*

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER

Mrs. Lou Henry Hoover was born in Waterloo, Ia., Mar. 29, 1875, daughter of Charles D. Henry, a banker. The family moved to Monterey, Calif. She was graduated from Stanford University 1898 and married Hoover in 1899. She died Jan. 7, 1944.

Sons: Herbert Hoover, Jr., b. 1903, consulting engineer, appointed Under Secretary of State, August, 1954. Allan Henry Hoover, b. 1907, director of mining corps., New York, N. Y., home, Greenwich, Conn.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd president, Democrat, was born near Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt (died 1900) and Sara Delano (died 1941). His ancestor, Claes Martenszan van Rosenvelt, came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1649. Claes' son Nicholas, a New York alderman in 1700 and 1715, had a son Johannes, from whom Theodore Roosevelt was descended, and a son Jacobus, from whom Franklin D. Roosevelt was descended. Roosevelt was graduated at Harvard, 1904; attended Columbia Law school, was admitted to the bar. He went to the New York Senate from his Dutchess county district 1910 and 1913. He voted for Woodrow Wilson at the 1912 Democratic convention; in 1913 Wilson made him assistant secretary of the Navy.

Roosevelt was nominated for vice president, to run with James M. Cox, July, 1920, at San Francisco, Alfred E. Smith making the seconding speech. From 1920 to 1928 he was a New York lawyer and vice president of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. In Aug., 1921, he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which paralyzed his legs. He learned to walk with leg braces and a cane and established the Warm Springs, Ga., Foundation for helping those so afflicted.

Roosevelt presented the name of Alfred E. Smith to the Democratic convention of 1924 in New York, and 1928 in Houston, Texas, calling Smith the

Happy Warrior. Smith was nominated in 1928 and defeated. Roosevelt was elected governor of New York, 1928 and 1930. In 1932 at Chicago W. G. McAdoo, pledged to John N. Garner, with both Smith and Roosevelt candidates, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was chosen, alienating Smith. The financial crash, unemployment and the Democratic promise to repeal prohibition made his victory inevitable. He asked emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes. Foremost was "pump priming," or use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the controls of the central government over business and by an excess profits tax and pyramiding income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. The Wagner act gave labor many advantages in organizing and collective bargaining, at the same time denying equal privileges to employers. Government employes increased to several millions.

Roosevelt was a tremendous worker and traveler despite physical handicaps. By personal persuasiveness he held factions together. He was the first president to use radio for "fireside chats" on policies. When the Supreme Court voided his measures he demanded additional judges of Congress. It refused, but resignations soon enabled him to replace conservatives who had opposed him. He was the first president to break the third term tradition and was elected to a fourth term, 1945, despite failing health. The culminating event of his career was World War II. He was openly hostile to Fascist governments before the war and gave Britain substantial support, such as exchanging 50 destroyers for air bases, before Pearl Harbor made the United States a belligerent. He wrote the principles of fair dealing into the Atlantic Charter, Aug. 14, 1941 (with Winston Churchill) and in the Four Freedoms (Freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. He conferred with the heads of states at Casablanca, Jan., 1943; Quebec, Aug., 1943; Teheran, Nov.-Dec., 1943; Cairo, Dec., 1943; Yalta, Feb., 1945. He died at Warm Springs, Ga., April 12, 1945, aged 63, and was buried on his Hyde Park estate, where his house and library are in the care of the national government.

References: *The Roosevelt I Knew*, by Frances Perkins; *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, by Robert E. Sherwood; *F. D. R., His Personal Letters*, edited by Elliott Roosevelt.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born Oct. 11, 1884, the daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, a younger brother of Theodore Roosevelt, and Anna Hall. She was educated in private schools. She married Franklin D. Roosevelt Mar. 17, 1905. In 1924-28 she was finance chairman of the New York Democratic State committee. She was asst. director, Office of Civilian Defense, 1941-42; U. S. representative, General Assembly, U. N., 1945-53 and ch. of its Human Rights Commission. She edited her father's letters under the title, *Hunting Big Game in the 80s*, in 1932; wrote *This Is My Story*, 1937, *My Days*, 1938, *This I Remember*, 1949. She was the first of presidents' wives to devote herself to a career of social reform and political support of her husband's measures. The Roosevelts had six children, one dying in infancy. The others:

James, married, June 4, 1930, Miss Betsy Cushing of Brookline, Mass., divorced March, 1940; married, April 14, 1941, Miss Romelle Theresa Schneider of Rochester, Minn., divorced June 21, 1955.

Elliott, married, Jan. 16, 1932, Miss Elizabeth B. Donner of Bryn Mawr, Pa., divorced, July 17, 1933; married, July 22, 1933, Ruth Josephine Goggins of Fort Worth, Tex., divorced, April 18, 1944; married, Dec. 3, 1944, Faye Emerson of Los Angeles, divorced, Jan. 17, 1950; married, Mrs. Minneva Bell Ross of Santa Monica, California, March 15, 1951.

Franklin D. Jr., married, June 30, 1937, Miss Ethel duPont of Wilmington, Del., divorced, May 21, 1949; married, Aug. 31, 1949, Suzanne Ferrin of New York.

John A., married, June 18, 1938, Miss Anne L. Clark of Nahant, Mass.

Anna Eleanor, married, June 5, 1926, Curtis B. Dall of New York City, divorced, July 30, 1934; married, Jan. 18, 1935, John Boettiger of New York City, divorced Aug. 1, 1949; married, Nov. 11, 1952, Dr. James H. Halsted of Malibu, Calif.

References: *This Is My Story and This I Remember*, by Eleanor Roosevelt.

Harry S. Truman

Harry S. Truman, 33rd president, Democrat, was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884, the son of John Anderson Truman and Martha Ellen Young. Four grandparents were born in Kentucky and moved to Missouri in the 1840s. The Trumans came from England and the President's mother's grandmother from Northern Ireland, while an ancestor of his maternal grandfather, Solomon Young, came from Germany. A family disagreement on whether Harry Truman's middle name was Shippe or Solomon, after names of two grandfathers, resulted in his using only S. for his middle initial. He is a Baptist.

He attended public schools in Independence, Mo., worked for the Kansas City Star, 1901, and as railroad timekeeper and helper in Kansas City banks up to 1905. He joined the Missouri National Guard, 1905, and was rejected by West Point for defective eyesight. He ran his family's farm, 1906-17. He entered the Field Artillery school at Fort Sill, Okla., 1917; became 1st lieutenant, Battery F and captain, Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, 35th Div., A. E. F. He served in the Vosges, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel actions and was discharged as major, 1919. He is a colonel in the Field Artillery Reserve. After the war he ran a haberdashery, became judge of Jackson Co. Court, 1922-24; attended Kansas City School of Law, 1923-25. He was defeated, then elected presiding judge.

Truman was chosen senator Nov. 6, 1934; reelected Nov. 5, 1940. In 1944 President Roosevelt suggested Wm. O. Douglas or Truman for vice president, the latter being chosen. On Roosevelt's death, Apr. 12, 1945, Truman was sworn in as President by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone in the cabinet room of the White House. In 1948 he was reelected in the face of polls predicting his defeat; his personal energy overcame pessimism in Democratic ranks and lethargy among Republicans, and he defeated as well dissenting Democrats of the States Rights party.

Truman supported the Marshall Plan, ECA, the rehabilitation of Greece and arming of Turkey, and NATO, naming Gen. of the Army Eisenhower to the supreme command in Europe. He endorsed mutual hemisphere defense; devised Point 4 to help underdeveloped countries economically. He opened the United Nations conference by radio and participated with Stalin and Attlee in the Potsdam Agreement. He authorized the first use of an atomic bomb (Hiroshima, Aug. 6; Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945). He supported a policy of compromise between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists. When the Communists attacked in Korea, June, 1950, he ordered support of the Republic, and when the U.N. called for armed aid he directed Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur to give it. He held the Army to limited objectives and ordered the Navy to keep Formosa from attacking the mainland. He removed MacArthur from his Far Eastern commands for publicly opposing this policy. He appointed John Foster Dulles, a Republican, to negotiate the treaty of peace with Japan and treaties of defense with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Truman established the Office of Defense Mobilization in 1950, approved high taxes to meet rearmament expense, instituted controls of materials and prices. He advocated higher wages when the cost of living index rose and won a higher minimum wage, increased social security and aid for housing. He vainly demanded civil rights legislation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. In 1952 he ordered seizure of steel companies, which had refused demands of CIO and WSB, and when overruled by the U. S. Supreme Court refused to use the Taft-Hartley law. He derided loyalty hearings and the Kefauver report on RFC extravagance and refused to remove members of his staff accused of sharp practices. He rebuilt the White House. Just before leaving office he issued an executive order creating a Naval reserve out of tidelands. In the campaign of 1952 President Truman travelled 18,000 miles in a special train making 211 speeches. He retired to Independence, Mo., with an office in Kansas City, Mo., and wrote his memoirs, of which Vol. I, *Year of Decision*, was out late in 1955 and Vol. II was to appear in 1956.

On May 8, 1955, Truman's 71st birthday, he broke ground for the Truman Memorial Library at Independence, Mo., to cost \$1,750,000 and contain his official papers.

References: *Mr. President*, by Wm. Hillman and Alfred Wagg; *The Man of Independence*, by Jonathan Daniels.

MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mrs. Elizabeth Virginia Truman was born Feb. 13, 1885, in Independence, Mo., the eldest of four children and the only daughter of David Wilcox Wallace. She and Mr. Truman attended the same grade and high schools in Independence, both being graduated in 1901. She attended Barstow, a girls' preparatory school in Kansas City, Mo., for a year. She and Mr. Truman were married June 28, 1919, soon after he returned from overseas. They have one daughter, Margaret, born 1924, a concert singer. Mrs. Truman and her daughter are Episcopals.

Dwight David Eisenhower

Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th president, Republican, was born Oct. 14, 1890, at Denison, Tex., the son of David Jacob Eisenhower and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. His paternal grandfather descended from German Mennonites who left the Rhineland for Pennsylvania in the 1730s, moved to Kansas in 1878. His father met his mother at Lane University, a United Brethren college at Leocompton, Kan. When Dwight was 1 year old his parents moved to Abilene, Kan., where his father worked as a mechanic in a creamery. Dwight had 6 brothers, of whom 4 are living. He was graduated from Abilene high school and went to U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1911. In his class of 1915 were the later Generals Omar N. Bradley, Jas. Van Fleet, Jos. T. McNarney and Geo. Stratemeyer.

Eisenhower began his military career as 2nd lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was a lieutenant colonel in charge of a tank corps at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1918. He was graduated from Infantry Tank School, 1922; Command and General Staff Sch., 1926; Army War College, 1928; Army Industrial College, 1933. He was asst. executive officer of the Asst. Secy of War, 1929-1933, and in the office of the Chief of Staff, 1933-35. He was on the American Military Mission to the Philippines, 1935-39 and during 4 of those years a major general on the staff of Gen. MacArthur. He was chief of staff, 3rd Div., later 9th Corps, 1940-41, and of the 3rd Army, 1941. After the Louisiana war maneuvers he was made chief of the War Plans Div., War Dept. General Staff, and then became asst. chief of staff, Operations Div. and held the rank of lieutenant general. He was made Commander of Allied forces landing in North Africa Nov. 8, 1942, and advanced to full general in Feb., 1943, and Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in North Africa. He became Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces Dec. 31, 1943, and as such led the Normandy invasion June 6, 1944. He was given the temporary rank of General of the Army Dec. 19, 1944, which was made permanent in 1946. On May 7, 1945, he received the surrender of the Germans at Rheims. He was in command of the U. S. Occupation Force in Germany in 1945, and returned to serve as Chief of Staff, Nov. 19, 1945, to Feb. 7, 1948. From June 7, 1948, to Jan. 19, 1953, he was president of Columbia Univ., but he took leave of absence Dec. 16, 1950, to serve as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to organize the forces of NATO.

Eisenhower resigned from the Army in June, 1952. He was nominated at the Republican convention in Chicago, July 11, 1952, by 845 votes out of 1,206. On Nov. 4 he was elected over Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Illinois, by 442 to 89 electoral votes and 33,936,252 to 27,314,992 popular votes. He was inaugurated Jan. 20, 1953. Avoiding conservative and liberal extremes, he favored reduced Government spending, lower taxes, less Federal competition with private industry, continued foreign aid. After election he joined the Presbyterian Church. His favorite sport is golf. He owns a 189-acre farm near Gettysburg, Pa. Reference: *Crusade in Europe*, by Dwight D. Eisenhower; *The Great American Heritage—the Story of the Five Eisenhower Brothers*, ed. by Bela Kornitzer.

MRS. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower was born Mamie Geneva Doud in Boone, Ia., Nov. 14, 1896. Her home was in Denver when Eisenhower, then a 1st lieutenant of infantry at Fort Sam Houston, met her. They were married July 1, 1916. Their first son, Dwight Doud, died in infancy; their second is John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, graduate of West Point and a major in the 3rd Infantry Div., on duty in Korea. John is married to Barbara Jean Thompson, and they have three children: Dwight David Eisenhower, II, Barbara Ann and Susan.

Presidents of the United States

Presidents are counted once when terms are consecutive. Cleveland, elected in 1884, defeated in 1888, elected in 1892, is 22nd and 24th president.

No.	Name	Politics	Native State	Born	Inau.	Age at Inau.	Date of Death	Age at Death
1.	George Washington.	Fed.	Va.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams.	Mass.	Mass.	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson.	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1743, April 13	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison.	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1751, March 16	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe.	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1758, April 28	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams.	Dem.-Rep.	Mass.	1767, July 11	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	S. C.	1767, March 15	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren.	Dem.	N. Y.	1782, Dec. 5	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison.	Whig.	Va.	1773, Feb. 9	1841	68	1841, April 4	68
10.	John Tyler.	Whig.	Va.	1790, March 29	1841	51	1862, Jan. 18	71
11.	James Knox Polk.	Dem.	N. C.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor.	Whig.	Va.	1784, Nov. 24	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore.	Whig.	N. Y.	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50	1874, March 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce.	Dem.	N. H.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan.	Dem.	Pa.	1791, April 23	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln.	Rep.	Ky.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52	1865, April 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson.	(see note)	N. C.	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant.	Rep.	Ohio.	1822, April 27	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes.	Rep.	Ohio.	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield.	Rep.	Ohio.	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur.	Rep.	Vt.	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50	1886, Nov. 18	56
22.	Grover Cleveland.	Dem.	N. J.	1837, March 14	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison.	Rep.	Ohio.	1833, May 20	1889	55	1901, March 13	67
24.	Grover Cleveland.	Dem.	N. J.	1837, March 18	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley.	Rep.	Ohio.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt.	Rep.	N. Y.	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft.	Rep.	Ohio.	1857, Sept. 15	1909	51	1930, March 8	72
28.	Woodrow Wilson.	Dem.	Va.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren G. Harding.	Rep.	Ohio.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	Calvin Coolidge.	Rep.	Vt.	1872, July 4	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert Clark Hoover.	Rep.	Iowa.	1874, Aug. 10	1929	54	1964, May 1	89
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt.	Dem.	N. Y.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	51	1945, April 12	63
33.	Harry S. Truman.	Dem.	Mo.	1884, May 8	1945	60	1972, Dec. 26	88
34.	Dwight David Eisenhower.	Rep.	Texas.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	62	1971, Sept. 28	80

Andrew Johnson—a Democrat, nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln. Cleveland's baptismal name was Stephen Grover; his wife's name was Ellen. Wilson's, Thomas Woodrow; that of Coolidge, John Calvin. Mr. Truman uses the initial S, but has no middle name.

RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Baptist—Harding, Truman.
 Congregationalist—Coolidge.
 Disciples of Christ—Garfield.
 Episcopalian—Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 Friends (Quakers)—Hoover.
 Methodist—Polk, Johnson, Grant, McKinley.
 Presbyterian—Jackson, Buchanan, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Wilson, Eisenhower.
 Reformed Dutch—Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt.
 Unitarian—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Taft.
 Jefferson and Lincoln did not claim membership in any denomination, but Jefferson expressed a preference for the Unitarian faith. Hayes attended the Methodist Church, but never joined.

Freemasons—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theo. Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman.

ORIGINAL PATERNAL ANCESTRY

Dutch—Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Swiss and Patriotic German—H. D. Roosevelt. German and Swiss—Eisenhower.
 English—Washington, John Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Taft, Harding, Coolidge.
 English-Scotch-Irish—Truman.
 Scottish—Monroe, Hayes, Scotch-Irish—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson.
 Welsh—Jefferson (a family tradition).

Wives of the Presidents

President	Wife's Name	Nativity	Born	Mar'd	Died	Sons	Daughters
Washington	Martha (Dandridge) Custis.	Va.	1732	1759	1802	.....	.....
J. Adams	Abigail Smith.	Mass.	1744	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Martha (Wayles) Skelton.	Va.	1748	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Dorothy ("Dolly") (Payne) Todd.	N. Car.	1768	1794	1849	.....	.....
Monroe	Elizabeth Kortright.	N. Y.	1768	1786	1830	.....	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson ¹ .	Md.	1775	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel (Donelson) Robards.	Va.	1767	1791	1828	.....	.....
Van Buren	Hannah Coes.	N. Y.	1783	1807	1819	4	.....
William H. Harrison	Anna Symmes.	N. J.	1775	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian ² .	Va.	1790	1813	1842	3	4
Polk	Julia Gardiner.	N. Y.	1820	1844	1889	5	2
Taylor	Sarah Childress.	Tenn.	1803	1824	1891	.....	.....
Fillmore	Margaret Smith.	Md.	1788	1810	1852	1	5
	Abigail Powers.	N. Y.	1798	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh.	N. J.	1813	1858	1881	.....	.....
Pierce	Jane Means Appleton.	N. H.	1806	1834	1863	3	.....
Buchanan	(Unmarried)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	Mary Todd.	Ky.	1818	1842	1882	4	.....
Johnson	Eliza McCauley.	Tenn.	1810	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent.	Mo.	1826	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb.	Ohio.	1831	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph.	Ohio.	1832	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon.	Va.	1837	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom.	N. Y.	1864	1886	1897	2	3
Benjamin Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott.	Ohio.	1832	1853	1942	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmock.	Pa.	1858	1896	1948	.....	.....
McKinley	Ida Saxton.	Ohio.	1847	1871	1907	.....	.....
Theodore Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee.	Mass.	1861	1880	1884	.....	1
	Edith Kermit Carow.	Conn.	1861	1886	1948	4	1
	Ellen Herron.	Ohio.	1861	1886	1943	2	1
Taft	Ellen Louise Axson.	Ga.	1860	1885	1914	.....	3
Wilson	Edith (Bolling) Galt.	Va.	1872	1915	.....	.....	.....
Harding	Florence (Kling) DeWolfe.	Ohio.	1860	1891	1924	.....	.....
Coolidge	Grace Anna Goodhue.	Vt.	1879	1905	.....	2	.....
	Lou Henry.	Iowa.	1875	1899	1944	.....	.....
F. D. Roosevelt	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt ³ .	N. Y.	1884	1905	.....	4	.....
Truman	Bess Wallace.	Mo.	1885	1919	.....	.....	1
Eisenhower	Mamie Geneva Doud ⁴ .	Iowa.	1896	1916	.....	1	.....

¹Born London, father a Maryland citizen. ²Plus 2 infants, dec'd. ³Plus 1 infant, dec'd. ⁴Plus 1 infant, dec'd.

Vice Presidents of the United States

The numerals given vice presidents do not coincide with those given presidents, because some presidents had two different vice presidents. Thus, while Lincoln was the 16th president, Hannibal Hamlin, who was elected with him for his first term, was only the 15th vice president.

Name	Birthplace	Yr.	Resi- dence	Qual- ified	Politi- cs	Place of Death	Yr.	Age
1 John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	Mass.	1789	Fed...	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2 Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Va.	1797	Rep...	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3 Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	N. Y.	1801	Rep...	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4 George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	N. Y.	1805	Rep...	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5 Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	Mass.	1813	Rep...	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6 Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	N. Y.	1817	Rep...	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
* John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	S. C.	1825	Rep...	Washington, D. C.	1850	69
8 Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	N. Y.	1837	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9 Richard M. Johnson	Greenway, Ky.	1780	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	79
10 John Tyler	Greenville, Va.	1790	Va.	1841	Whig.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11 George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12 Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13 William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14 John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15 Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16 Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	Tenn.	1865	(x)	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17 Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18 Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19 William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20 Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	56
21 Thomas A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1819	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22 Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	1920	96
23 Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Ill.	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
24 Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25 Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	61
26 Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind.	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1918	66
27 James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28 Thomas R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind.	1855	Ind.	1913	Dem.	Washington, D. C.	1925	57
29 Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Mass.	1872	Mass.	1921	Rep.	Northampton, Mass.	1933	60
30 Charles G. Dawes	Marletta, Ohio	1865	Ill.	1925	Rep.	Evanston, Ill.	1951	85
31 Charles Curtis	Topeka, Kan.	1860	Kan.	1929	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1936	76
32 John Nance Garner	Red River Co., Tex.	1869	Tex.	1933	Dem.	...	...	...
33 Henry Agard Wallace	Adair County, Ia.	1888	Iowa	1941	Dem.	...	...	...
34 Harry S. Truman	Lamar, Mo.	1884	Mo.	1945	Dem.	...	...	...
35 Alben W. Barkley	Graves County, Ky.	1877	Ky.	1449	Dem.	...	...	...
36 Richard M. Nixon	Yorba Linda, Calif.	1913	Calif.	1953	Rep.	...	...	...

(* John C. Calhoun resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the U. S. Senate (Dec. 12, 1832) to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert Y. Hayne.

(x) Andrew Johnson—A Democrat nominated by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on the National Union ticket. Adlai E. Stevenson, 23rd vice president, was the grandfather of the Democratic candidate for President, 1952.

Presidents of the Continental Congress

WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT?

On Sept. 5, 1774, delegates from twelve states (Georgia was not then represented) met in Philadelphia and organized what has since been commonly called the Continental Congress. The members were Delegates, and the voting on all questions was by States (Colonies), each State having one vote. The Delegate in charge was styled *President of the Congress*.

The Continental Congress was in session, at various times and places, until March 2, 1789. One of its important acts was the drawing up, and adoption on July 4, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence, which was signed by "The Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled."

Between Nov. 15, 1777, and July 9, 1778, the Continental Congress adopted "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States."

These Articles gave to the Thirteen Colonies the name "The United States of America," but this designated a group of states acting together, not a nation. The Articles are sometimes called the First Constitution. They remained in force until the Constitution of the United States went into effect, Mar. 4, 1789.

George Washington was the first President of the United States under the Constitution. Others for whom the claim has been made were merely presiding officers of the Continental Congress.

The Articles of Confederation, though adopted by the Continental Congress in 1778, were not ratified by all of the States until March 1, 1781. Maryland being the last to assent. The Articles designated Congress as "the United States in Congress Assembled." Presidents of the sessions of the Continental Congress were:

Name	State	Chosen or elected	Born	Died
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	Sept. 5, 1774	1721	1775
Henry Middleton	South Carolina	Oct. 22, 1774	1717	1784
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	May 10, 1775	1721	1775
John Hancock	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens	South Carolina	Nov. 1, 1775	1724	1792
John Jay	New York	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	Sept. 28, 1779	1731	1796
Thomas McKean (1)	Delaware	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hanson (2)	Indiana	Nov. 5, 1781	1715	1783
Elias Boudinot	Maryland	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1821
Thomas Mifflin	New Jersey	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee	Pennsylvania	Nov. 30, 1784	1732	1794
John Hancock (3)	Virginia	Nov. 23, 1785	1737	1793
Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts	June 6, 1785	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	Feb. 2, 1787	1734	1818
Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

1First president to serve after final ratification of Articles of Confederation was announced, by order of Congress, March 1, 1781. 2First president to serve after surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. 3Did not serve owing to illness.

Oath of the President; Judicial and Executive Officers

The Constitution directs that the President shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." (Custom decrees the use of the words "So help me God" at the end of the oath when taken by the President-elect, his left hand on the Bible for the duration of the oath, with his right hand slightly raised.)

Federal judges and justices take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of office: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as ——— according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

CABINETS OF THE UNITED STATES

Secretaries of State

The Department of Foreign Affairs was created by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Department of State on Sept. 15. Thomas Jefferson, the Minister to France, was appointed Secretary of State by President Washington Sept. 26, and took office March 21, 1790. John Jay, who had held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs since his appointment by the Ninth Continental Congress in March 1784, in place of Robert R. Livingston (appointed Jan. 1781), left it in September, 1789, when the U. S. Supreme Court was established with him as Chief Justice.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States, and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Washington...	Thomas Jefferson...	Va...	1789	Grant.....	Hamilton Fish.....	N. Y.	1869
".....	Edmund Randolph...	Mass...	1794	Hayes.....	William M. Evarts...	N. Y.	1877
".....	Timothy Pickens...	Mass...	1795	Garfield.....	James G. Blaine.....	Me...	1881
J. Adams.....	".....	".....	1797	Arthur.....	F. T. Frelinghuysen...	N. J.	1881
".....	John Marshall.....	Va.....	1800	Cleveland.....	Thomas F. Bayard.....	Del...	1885
Jefferson.....	James Madison.....	MD...	1801	B. Harrison...	James G. Blaine.....	Me...	1889
Madison.....	Robert Smith.....	MD...	1809	".....	John W. Foster.....	Ind...	1892
".....	James Monroe.....	Va.....	1811	Cleveland.....	Walter Q. Gresham...	Mass...	1893
Monroe.....	John Quincy Adams...	Mass...	1817	".....	Richard Olney.....	Mass...	1895
J. Q. Adams...	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	1825	McKinley.....	John Sherman.....	Ohio...	1897
J. Jackson.....	Martin Van Buren.....	N. Y.	1829	".....	William R. Day.....	".....	1898
".....	Edward Livingston.....	La.....	1831	".....	John Hay.....	".....	1898
".....	Louis McLane.....	Del...	1833	T. Roosevelt..	".....	".....	1901
".....	John Forsyth.....	Ga.....	1834	".....	Elihu Root.....	N. Y.	1905
Van Buren...	".....	".....	1837	".....	Robert Bacon.....	N. Y.	1909
W. H. Harrison	Daniel Webster.....	Mass...	1841	Taft.....	Philander C. Knox...	Pa.....	1913
Tyler.....	".....	".....	1841	Wilson.....	William J. Bryan.....	N. Y.	1915
".....	Hugh S. Legaré.....	S. C.	1843	".....	Robert Lansing.....	Nob...	1920
".....	Abel P. Upshur.....	Va.....	1843	Harding.....	Bainbridge Colby.....	".....	1921
".....	John C. Calhoun.....	S. C.	1844	".....	Charles E. Hughes.....	".....	1923
Polk.....	James Buchanan.....	Pa.....	1845	Coolidge.....	Frank B. Kellogg.....	Minn.	1925
Taylor.....	John M. Clayton.....	Del...	1849	Hoover.....	Henry L. Stimson.....	N. Y.	1929
Fillmore.....	Daniel Webster.....	Mass...	1850	F. D. Roosevelt	Cordell Hull.....	Tenn...	1933
".....	Edward Everett.....	N. Y.	1852	".....	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.	Va.....	1944
Pierce.....	William L. Marcy.....	N. Y.	1853	".....	James F. Byrnes.....	S. C.	1945
Buchanan.....	Lewis Cass.....	Mich.	1857	Truman.....	George C. Marshall...	Pa.....	1947
".....	Jeremiah S. Black.....	Pa.....	1860	".....	Dean G. Acheson.....	Md.....	1949
Lincoln.....	William H. Seward.....	N. Y.	1861	".....	John Foster Dulles...	N. Y.	1953
Johnson.....	".....	".....	1865	Eisenhower...	".....	".....	".....
Grant.....	Elihu B. Washburne...	Ill...	1869				

Secretaries of the Treasury

The Second Continental Congress on July 29, 1775, appointed Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqs., as "joint treasurers of the United Colonies." Francis Hopkinson was elected Treasurer of Loans July 27, 1778. Robert Morris was appointed Superintendent of Finances by the Seventh Continental Congress on Feb. 20, 1781. The Treasury Department was organized by Act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789, and President Washington commissioned Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury on Sept. 11.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Washington...	Alexander Hamilton...	N. Y.	1789	Johnson.....	Hugh McCulloch.....	Ind...	1865
".....	Oliver Wolcott.....	Conn.	1795	Grant.....	George S. Boutwell...	Mass...	1869
J. Adams.....	".....	".....	1797	".....	William A. Richardson...	Ky.....	1874
".....	Samuel Dexter.....	Mass...	1801	".....	Benjamin H. Bristow...	Me...	1876
Jefferson.....	".....	".....	1801	".....	Lot M. Morrill.....	Me...	1877
".....	Albert Gallatin.....	Pa.....	1801	Hayes.....	John Sherman.....	Ohio...	1881
Madison.....	".....	".....	1809	Garfield.....	William Windom.....	Minn.	1881
".....	George W. Campbell...	Tenn...	1814	Arthur.....	Charles J. Folger.....	N. Y.	1881
".....	Alexander J. Dallas...	Pa.....	1814	".....	Walter Q. Gresham...	Ind...	1884
".....	William H. Crawford...	Ga.....	1816	".....	Hugh McCulloch.....	".....	1884
Monroe.....	".....	".....	1817	Cleveland.....	Daniel Manning.....	N. Y.	1885
J. Q. Adams...	Richard Rush.....	Pa.....	1825	".....	Charles S. Fairchild...	".....	1887
Jackson.....	Samuel D. Ingham...	Pa.....	1829	B. Harrison...	William Windom.....	Minn.	1889
".....	Louis McLane.....	Del...	1831	".....	Charles Foster.....	Ohio...	1891
".....	William J. Duane.....	Pa.....	1833	Cleveland.....	John G. Carlisle.....	Ky.....	1893
".....	Roger B. Taney.....	MD...	1833	McKinley.....	Lyman J. Gage.....	Ill...	1897
".....	Levi Woodbury.....	N. H.	1834	".....	".....	".....	1901
Van Buren...	".....	".....	1837	T. Roosevelt..	Leslie M. Shaw.....	Ia.....	1902
W. H. Harrison	Thomas Ewing.....	Ohio...	1841	".....	George B. Cortelyou...	N. Y.	1907
Tyler.....	".....	".....	1841	Taft.....	Franklin MacVeagh...	Ill...	1909
".....	Walter Forward.....	Pa.....	1841	Wilson.....	William G. McAdoo...	N. Y.	1913
".....	John C. Spencer.....	N. Y.	1843	".....	Carter Glass.....	Va.....	1919
".....	George M. Bibb.....	Ky.....	1844	".....	David F. Houston.....	Mo...	1920
Polk.....	Robert J. Walker.....	Miss...	1845	Harding.....	Andrew W. Mellon...	Pa.....	1921
Taylor.....	William M. Meredith...	Pa.....	1849	Coolidge.....	".....	".....	1923
Fillmore.....	Thomas Corwin.....	Ohio...	1850	Hoover.....	Ogden L. Mills.....	N. Y.	1929
Pierce.....	James Guthrie.....	Ky.....	1853	".....	William H. Woodin...	".....	1933
Buchanan.....	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.....	1857	F. D. Roosevelt	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	".....	1934
".....	Philip F. Thomas.....	MD...	1860	".....	Fred M. Vinson.....	Ky.....	1945
".....	John A. Dix.....	N. Y.	1861	Truman.....	John W. Snyder.....	Mo...	1946
Lincoln.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio...	1861	Eisenhower...	George M. Humphrey...	Ohio...	1953
".....	William P. Fessenden...	Me...	1864				
".....	Hugh McCulloch.....	Ind...	1865				

Secretaries of Defense

The National Military Establishment was created July 26, 1947, of which the Secretary of Defense, as head, is a member of the President's Cabinet. The Department of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force function within the National Military Establishment. The Secretary of War, now called Secretary of the Army, and the Secretary of the Navy are no longer members of the President's Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Truman.....	James V. Forrestal...	N. Y.	1947	Truman.....	Robert A. Lovett.....	N. Y.	1951
".....	Louis A. Johnson.....	W. Va.	1949	Eisenhower...	Charles E. Wilson...	Mich...	1953
".....	George C. Marshall...	Pa.....	1950				

President	Cabinet Officers	Home Abrid.	Presidents
Taylor			
Fillmore			
Thomas Ewing			

Secretaries of the Interior	
1953	James H. H. H.
1947	A. E. Summerfield
1943	W. H. H. H.
1937	W. H. H. H.
1933	W. H. H. H.
1929	W. H. H. H.
1925	W. H. H. H.
1921	W. H. H. H.
1917	W. H. H. H.
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1897	W. H. H. H.
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1889	W. H. H. H.
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1409	W. H. H. H.

James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
	Wis.	1866
Truman		
Robert E. Hannegan	Mo.	1870
Frank C. Walker	N. Y.	1879

Grant	1923	Ohio
Johnson	1923	Ind.
William Dennis	1921	Ind.
Alex. W. Brandel	1918	Ohio
	1885	
F.D. Roosevelt	1884	
Hoover	1861	
C. Coolidge	1861	
Walter S. New	1857	
James F. Brown	1857	Ohio

Lincoln	
"	
"	Joseph Holt
Tenn.	Josiah Holt
Ky.	Montgomery Blair
Me.	Harris Work
Ind.	Harding
Tax.	Will Hays
1906	Morris B. Burleson
1913	
Gold.	
1923	

Pierce	Samuel D. Hubbard	N. Y.	1849
Buchanan	James Campbell	Conn.	1850
	Arton V. Russell	Pa.	1852
	William	Tate	1853
	George B. Corbelyou	N. Y.	1854
	George von T. Meyer	Mass.	1855
	Frank H. Hitchcock	Mass.	1856
	Alphonse	Mass.	1857

190	W. S.	189	L. A.
191	Robert T. Wynne	190	Henry C. Payne
192	"	191	"
193	"	192	"
194	"	193	"
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1887	Polk	Charles A. Ganser	N. Y.
1888	Tyler	Francis Ganser	N. Y.
1889	H. Harrison	Francis Ganser	Conn.
1890		and J. L. Niles	
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1878	Pa.	John M. ...
1879	Pa.	John M. ...
1880	Pa.	John M. ...
1881	Pa.	John M. ...
1882	Pa.	John M. ...
1883	Pa.	John M. ...
1884	Pa.	John M. ...
1885	Pa.	John M. ...
1886	Pa.	John M. ...
1887	Pa.	John M. ...
1888	Pa.	John M. ...
1889	Pa.	John M. ...
1890	Pa.	John M. ...
1891	Pa.	John M. ...
1892	Pa.	John M. ...
1893	Pa.	John M. ...
1894	Pa.	John M. ...
1895	Pa.	John M. ...
1896	Pa.	John M. ...
1897	Pa.	John M. ...
1898	Pa.	John M. ...
1899	Pa.	John M. ...
1900	Pa.	John M. ...

Jackson	"	1823	Cleveland
J. Q. Adams.	"	1817	"
John McLean	"	1814	"
Ohio	"	1814	"
Frank Hutton	"	1817	"
Walter Q. Gresham	"	1814	"
William E. Vaughan	"	1817	"
Iowa	"	1823	Cleveland
Ind.	"	1817	"
Wis.	"	1814	"

Madison	Return J. Meigs	Conn.	Garfield	Arthur	Thomas L. James	N. Y.
1801	1801	1801	1801	1801	1801	1801

Jefferson	1791	Joseph Habersham	1793
Adams	1791	Grant	1791
Hays	1792	Marshall Jewell	1791
James N. Tyner	1792	Ind	1791

Washington.	Samuel Osmond	Home Apptd.	Mass.	1780	Presidents	Cabinet Officers
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President

General of the Treasury, on Sept. 28, 1782. Congress temporarily succeeded him on Jan. 27, 1783. The Postmaster General on Sept. 26, 1789, and Washington was appointed the only portfolio in 1793.

Postmaster General, Richard Bach, was one of the Ambassadors of the Post Office Department with headquarters in Philadelphia. The Second Congress (1791-1793) and Postmaster General (1793-1795) was elected Benjamin Franklin.

Postmasters General

George H. Williams	Or.	1871	Eisenhower
Arthur	Ca.	1870	"
		1869	J. Howard McGrath
			J. P. McGraw
			H. Brownell Jr.

Grant	1869	Ohio
William M. Everts	1866	N. Y.
Edw. H. Hoar	1868	Mass.
Amos T. Alvord	1860	Truman
Francis Biddle	1868	Tom C. Clark
Robert H. Jackson	1860	N. Y.
Major		

Johnson	James Speed	(ad. in.)	Ky.	Pa.	1863
	"	"	Ky.	"	1864
Johnson	Henry Steph	"	Ky.	"	1864
	"	"	"	"	1864
	Frank Murphy	"	"	"	1864
Conn.	Homel S. Cummings	"	"	"	1864
Minn.	William D. Mitchell	"	"	"	1864
Vt.	F. D. Roosevelt	"	"	"	1864

Jameson	Edward Bates.	No.	Hoover	N. Y.
	Titan J. Coffey	Ohio	"	"
	Edwan M. Stanton.	Ohio	"	"
	Harlan F. Stone	1867	"	"
	John G. Sartoris	1860	"	"
		1861	"	"

Tex.	A. Mitchell Palmer	1849	Pa.	Edwin M. Black	1853
Penn.	Harry M. Daugh-	1853	Mass.	Jeremiah S. Black	1853
	Harding	1850	Ky.	Caleb Cushing	1850
	Goildred	1850	Calif.	John J. Crittenden	1850
	Buchanan	1850			

Taylor
Filmfare
Roverdy Johnson
Isaac Toney
Latham Clifford
V.B.
M.E.
Comp
Mad
1846
Wilson
J.C. McReynolds
Sham
N.Y.
Wickel-

Polk	John Nelson	S. C.	1841	Charles J. Bon-	Mass.
"	Hugh S. Legare	"	1841	partie	Mass.
"	John Y. Mason	"	1841	George W. W.	Mass.
"	John Y. Mason	"	1843	Tate	Mass.

Tyler
W.H. Harrison
Henry D. Gilpin
John J. Crittenden
KY.
Pa.
Lenn.
1836
1838
1840
1841
T. Roosevelt
Brian W. Griess
Philander C. Knox
N.J.
Fa.

Van Buren.	Benjamin F. Butler.	N. Y.	1829
"	Henry	Md.	1831
"	Pellic Grundy	N. Y.	1833
"	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1837
"	John W. H.	Cal.	1842
"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1845
"	Judson Harmon	Mass.	1847
"	McKinley	Cal.	1850

Jackson	John McP.	Bortien,	Ga.	1825	Cleveland
"	Roger B. Tamm		Ga.	1826	Milner
"			Ga.	1827	William H. H.
"			Ga.	1817	Augustus Garland
"			Va.	1817	B. Harrison
"			Va.	1817	

[illegible]

Madison	Caesar A. Rodney,	KY	1806
"	Bicknell,	D.	1807
"	William Pitt-	HAYES	1807
"	Gardner	Charles Devens	1807
"	Alphonso Tal-	Edwards Pierpont,	N.

James Appd.	Robert Smith	John B. Smith	Jefferson
Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Grant	

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	United States—Cabinet Officers, 1789-1953
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Figure 10. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of 1,3-bis(4-vinylphenyl)propane in the presence of 10% of the initiator.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Secretaries of the Interior, Continued				Harding	Hubert Work	N. M.	1923
McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1899	Coolidge	"	Colo.	1923
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901	"	Roy O. West	Ill.	1929
Taft	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907	Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	Cal.	1933
"	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909	F.D. Roosevelt	Harold L. Ickes	Ill.	1945
Wilson	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911	Truman	"	"	"
"	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913	"	Julius A. Krug	Wis.	1946
Harding	John B. Payne	Va.	1920	"	Oscar L. Chapman	Colo.	1949
"	Albert B. Fall	N. M.	1921	Eisenhower	Douglas McKay	Oreg.	1953

Secretaries of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was created by Act of Congress, May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its Commissioner was renamed Secretary of Agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Coolidge	Howard M. Gore	W. Va.	1924
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	"	W. M. Jardine	Kan.	1925
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Hoover	Arthur M. Hyde	Mo.	1929
McKinley	James Wilson	Ia.	1897	F.D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace	Iowa	1933
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901	"	Claude E. Wiekard	Ind.	1940
Taft	"	"	1909	Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	N. M.	1945
Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913	"	Charles F. Brannan	Colo.	1948
"	Edward T. Meredith	Ia.	1920	Eisenhower	Ezra Taft Benson	Utah	1953
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	Ia.	1921				

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Department of Commerce and Labor was created by Act of Congress Feb. 14, 1903, and its Secretary made a member of the Cabinet. This Department was divided by Act of Congress on March 4, 1913 into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, and the Secretary of each was made a Cabinet member.

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor				Secretaries of Commerce			
Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
T. Roosevelt	Geo. B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913
T. Roosevelt	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904	"	Josh. W. Alexander	Mo.	1921
T. Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906	Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	Cal.	1923
Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909	Coolidge	"	"	1928
Secretaries of Labor				"	William F. Whiting	Mass.	1929
Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913	Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	Ill.	1932
Harding	James J. Davis	Pa.	1921	"	Roy D. Chapin	Mich.	1933
Coolidge	"	"	1923	F.D. Roosevelt	Daniel C. Roper	S. C.	1939
Hoover	"	"	1929	"	Harry L. Hopkins	Iowa	1940
"	William N. Doak	Va.	1930	"	Jesse Jones	Texas	1945
F.D. Roosevelt	Frances Perkins	N. Y.	1933	"	Henry A. Wallace	Ia.	1945
Truman	L. B. Schwellenbach	Wash.	1945	Truman	W. Averell Harri-	N. Y.	1946
"	Maurice J. Tobin	Mass.	1948	"	man	Ohio	1948
Eisenhower	Martin P. Durkin	Ill.	1953	"	Charles Sawyer	Mass.	1953
"	James P. Mitchell	N. J.	1953	Eisenhower	Sinclair Weeks	"	"

Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created by Act of Congress April 11, 1953, and its Secretary made a member of the Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Eisenhower	Oveta Culp Hobby	Texas	1953	Eisenhower	Marion B. Folsom	N. Y.	1955

U. S. Administrative Abbreviations Commonly Used

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission.	GAO	General Accounting Office.
AFPC	Armed Forces Policy Council.	GPO	Government Printing Office.
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service.	GSA	General Services Administration.
ARC	American Red Cross.	HHFA	Housing and Home Finance Agency.
ARS	Agricultural Research Service.	HLBB	Home Loan Bank Board.
BDSA	Business and Defense Services Adm.	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board.
BEC	Bureau of Employees' Compensation.	ICA	International Cooperation Admin.
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission or
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration.		Indian Claims Commission.
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board.	MA	Maritime Administration.
CAP	Civil Air Patrol.	NACA	National Advisory Committee for
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation.		Aeronautics.
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers.	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency.	NBS	National Bureau of Standards.
CSC	Civil Service Commission.	NLRB	National Labor Relations Board.
CSS	Commodity Stabilization Service.	NSA	National Shipping Authority.
DATA	Defense Air Transportation Adm.	NSC	National Security Council.
DMB	Defense Mobilization Board.	ODM	Office of Defense Mobilization.
DMEA	Defense Minerals Exploration Adm.	PBS	Public Buildings Service.
DTA	Defense Transport Administration.	PHA	Public Housing Administration.
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation.	PHS	Public Health Service.
FCC	Farm Credit Administration.	RB	Renegotiation Board.
FCC	Federal Communications Commission.	REA	Rural Electrification Administration.
FCCA	Federal Civil Defense Administration.	RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
FDA	Food and Drug Administration.	RRB	Railroad Retirement Board.
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.	SBA	Small Business Administration.
FFC	Federal Facilities Corporation.	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission.
FHA	Federal Housing Administration.	SSA	Social Security Administration.
FMB	Federal Maritime Board.	SSS	Selective Service System.
FMCS	Federal Mediation and Conciliation	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority.
	Service.	USCG	United States Coast Guard.
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association.	USES	United States Employment Service.
FPC	Federal Power Commission.	USIA	United States Information Agency.
FRR	Federal Reserve System.	USMC	United States Marine Corps.
FTC	Federal Trade Commission.	VA	Veterans Administration.

STATES OF THE UNION

Their Topography, History, Industries, Farm Products, Principal Cities, Railways, Airlines, Tourist Attractions

Statistical tables, elsewhere in The ALMANAC, cover by states, details of population, births and deaths, religion, agriculture, mining, manufacture, banking, finance, and other phases of activity.

Area of the states is that reported, 1955, by the Geography Division, Bureau of the Census; agricultural figures based on reports of the Dept. of Agriculture and state agencies.

Alabama

Cotton State, Yellowhammer State

CAPITAL: Montgomery. **AREA:** 51,609 sq. mi., rank, 28th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950) 3,061,743, rank, 17th. **MOTTO:** We Dare Defend Our Rights. **FLOWER:** Goldenrod. **BIRD:** Yellowhammer. **TREE:** Pine. **ADMISSION:** 22nd.

Alabama lies in the cotton belt of the Old South, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, W. by Mississippi, S.-E. by Florida, S. by Gulf of Mexico. In N., Tennessee river runs through Cumberland plateau and provides motive power at Muscle Shoals, a 37-mile stretch with fall of 134 ft., part of Tennessee Valley Authority. The Coosa valley lies to S., hemmed in by Piedmont plateau. Then follows the coastal alluvial plain. Coal underlies about 7,000 sq. mi. near northern Appalachian region.

Principal river in the Alabama, formed by junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa above Montgomery, joined by Tombigbee above Mobile and losing some waters to the Tensaw before entering Gulf. Mobile Bay is 30 mi. long, 8 mi. wide and Mobile is only seaport. Cheaha mountain, a state park, 5 mi. north of Oxford, is the highest point, 2,407 ft. Gulf State Park, in Baldwin county and Clear Creek falls, Winston county, are attractions. Also, 17 state parks, 4 historic sites, 8 state forests and 175 other forest tracts.

Alabama annually produces more than 500,000 bales of cotton lint. It has tobacco, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, corn, oats, watermelon, beef cattle, hogs and dairy products. Florence, in the north, is a cotton center. Tusculum has a museum in the birthplace of Helen Keller.

Alabama has 26 institutions of higher learning, including Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington's Negro school.

Alabama, first explored by De Narvaez, Spanish, 1528, is rich in historical markers and sites. Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at Talladega and Horseshoe Bend. The Confederate States were organized at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, and Jefferson Davis took oath as president at State Capitol there Feb. 18. Davis' "first White House" is now a museum. The naval foundry at Selma, which served the Confederacy, is also commemorated.

Mobile, colonized by French 1699, ceded by Spain 1799 but not turned over till 1813, clears over 7,000,000 tons of shipping annually. Its carnival dates from 1704. Azalea Trail (February-March) and tarpon fishing are tourist attractions. It is terminal for Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, Alabama, Tennessee & Northern railroads.

Birmingham, incorp. 1871, called "Pittsburgh of the South," started its industrial rise with DeBardeleben Coal & Iron Co., 1886; now has Ensley plant of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Ry. Co.; Woodward Iron Co., Sloss-Sheffield, and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co. at Bessemer. Non-existent in 1861, it had only 38,000 people in 1900, but by 1930, 250,000, and 326,037 in 1950. It is served by 8 trunk line railroads and major airlines.

Arizona

Grand Canyon State

CAPITAL: Phoenix. **AREA:** 113,909 sq. mi., rank, 5th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950) 749,587, rank, 37th. **MOTTO:** Ditat Deus, God Enriches. **FLOWER:** Giant Cactus or Saguaro. **BIRD:** Cactus Wren. **TREE:** Palo Verde. **ADMISSION:** 48th.

Arizona, youngest state, was from 1863 to 1912 a territory formed out of the Territory of New Mexico, ceded 1848 by Mexico, with Gadsden Purchase added 1853. It is bounded E. by New Mexico, N. by Utah, W. by Nevada and California, S. by Mexico. Climate is very dry, in parts arid. It has average annual sunshine of 80%, rich mineral workings, rodeos, Hopi, Navajo and Yaqui ceremonialism. Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma and others attract many tourists.

It is noted for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, an immense, vari-colored fissure 217 mi. long, 4 to 18 mi. wide at brim, 4,000 to 5,500 ft. deep, "the most sublime spectacle in the world." This is reached by Santa Fe Ry. to Grand Canyon, Ariz., Union Pacific to Cedar City, Utah. The state also has one of man's greatest water barriers, Hoover Dam (formerly Boulder) in Black Canyon of the Colorado, 726 ft. high, 660 ft. wide at base, 1,244 ft. long at top, creating Lake Mead, 115 mi. long. Vast reclamation projects built Roosevelt dam on Salt river (1911), Coolidge Dam on Gila (1929), Bartlett Dam on Verde (1939), Davis Dam (1951) on the Colorado.

Wellton canal, 21 mi., and Mohawk canal, 43 mi., carry water from Imperial dam of the Colorado to irrigate 75,000 acres near Yuma.

Nature has given Arizona the Painted Desert, extending for 30 mi. along U. S. 66; the Petrified Forest; Canyon Diablo, 225 ft. deep, 500 ft. wide, and Meteor Crater, 1 mi. wide, made by prehistoric meteor, also on U. S. 66. Highest mountain is Humphrey's Peak, 12,611 ft.

Biggest industry is agriculture, followed by mining and smelting copper. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, barite, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, manganese, uranium ore are found. Phelps Dodge Corp. operates largest open-pit mines: Bisbee (owns 12,750 acres); Morenci (9,290 acres); New Cornelia, Ajo, Magma (Superior). Inspiration and Consolidated and Miami (both in Miami) are large producers. The Arizona Gas & Chemical Corp. well near Navajo is the largest known source of helium, producing 80,000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily, 8.09% helium. Smelters produce electrolytic copper at Douglas and Miami.

Alfalfa, in some parts, yields 5 to 8 crops with aid of irrigation. Citrus fruits, dates, truck crops, cotton, wheat, cattle and sheep are raised, half of the latter by Navajos. By adapting old Spanish mission construction Arizona has developed a distinctive building style.

Arkansas

Wonder State

CAPITAL: Little Rock. **AREA:** 53,104 sq. mi., rank, 26th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950) 1,909,511, rank, 30th. **MOTTO:** Regnat Populus. Let the People Rule. **FLOWER:** Apple Blossom. **BIRD:** Mocking Bird. **TREE:** Pine. **ADMISSION:** 25th.

Arkansas, part of the Old South west of the Mississippi, an important cotton producing state, has large oil production, valuable thermal springs and is favored by sportsmen. Bounded N. by Missouri, W. by Texas and Oklahoma, S. by Louisiana, E. by Mississippi river with Tennessee and Mississippi opposite. It has Gulf coastal plain and Ozark National Forests preserve their beauty.

The state is drained by the Arkansas, St. Francis, White, Black, Ouachita, Little Missouri, Saline and Red River, which crosses south west corner. It has 20,052,926 acres of oak, hickory, gum, cypress and pine, the latter supplying paper mills. The state raises cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, spinach and alfalfa; apples, including the popular Delicious; peaches and grapes. Cottonseed oil and grape juice are profitable products. Arkansas produced 1,347,344 bales of cotton in 1954 (4th in the nation).

Natural gas was uncovered in 1888; oil in 1901; large refineries are located around El Dorado. Minerals have annual production value of approximately \$125,000,000, two thirds in petroleum, natural gas and coal. The state supplies 98% of the nation's domestic bauxite ore and has the only diamonds mined in North America.

Arkansas has 24 institutions of higher learning—13 colleges and universities, one professional school, two teachers' colleges and a number of junior colleges.

Fresh-water fishing, duck-hunting in southeast lowlands, and recreations in seven state-maintained park areas invite visitors. Reservoir areas

at Norfolk, Bull Shoals in the Ozarks, and at Nimrod, Ouachita, the Narrows and Blue Mountain in the Ouachitas are accessible. There are 47 hot springs in government-owned and operated Hot Springs National Park, near the city of Hot Springs, about 50 miles southwest of Little Rock. Spring water ranges from 95° to 147° F. and is piped in insulated conduits for baths and drinking.

Little Rock is served by the Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and St. Louis Southwestern railroads; also American, Braniff, Delta C.&S., and Trans-Texas air lines. Hot Springs is reached by Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railroads and Delta-C.&S. and Trans-Texas.

California

Golden State

CAPITAL: Sacramento. **AREA:** 158,693 sq. mi., rank, 2nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 10,586,223, rank, 2nd. **MOTTO:** Eureka. **I Have Found It.** **FLOWER:** Golden Poppy. **BIRD:** Valley Quail. **TREE:** Redwood. **ADMISSION:** 31st.

California, largest of the Pacific states and second largest in the Union, in 1950 reported a 53.3% rise in population over the 1940 census. It increased 86.5% between 1930 and 1950 compared with a national growth of 22.7%. In January, 1955, the Bureau of the Census estimated that California had the largest increase of any single state between Apr. 1, 1950 and July 1, 1954, a total of 1,968,000, making the population 12,554,000, a gain of 18.6%.

It is bounded N. by Oregon; E. by Nevada and Arizona, with Colorado river along Arizona border; S. by Mexico, and 1,200 mi. of Pacific ocean on W. Greatest length, 780 mi.; width varies, 150 to 350 mi. Its extraordinary topography includes Sierra Nevada Mts., E. and S., parallel with Coast Range, with Great Valley between and luxuriant fruit-raising Imperial Valley to S.; Cascade Range and Klamath Mts. to N. Highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,495 ft., in S.; Mt. Shasta, 14,162 ft., N. of Sacramento Valley. Mt. Lassen, 10,435 ft., only active volcano in U. S., is 85 mi. from Shasta. There are 41 peaks over 10,000 ft. Death Valley, S.E., has lowest point in U. S., 282 ft. below sea level. Highest lake in U. S. is Tulainyo, 12,865 ft.

Principal river, Sacramento, runs from Mt. Shasta, meets San Joaquin, reaches sea in San Francisco Bay area. Most favored regions scenically are Yosemite Valley (Mariposa big trees); Lassen and Sequoia-Kings Canyon national parks; Lake Tahoe (on Nevada border), Sequoia redwoods (State park); Mojave and Colorado desert areas, San Francisco Bay, Monterey peninsula.

The climate of California varies according to distance from the ocean and altitude; mean temp. at San Francisco is 56°, summer mean 60°, winter 51°. Central Valley mean is 64°; may reach 110°.

Central Valley benefits from a vast irrigation system, The Tracy pumping plant lifts 2,000,000 gals. of water a minute up 200 ft. into the Delta-Mendota canal, which runs down the west side of San Joaquin valley to a pool at Mendota. Mt. Shasta dam holds 4,000,000 acre-feet of water.

California produces more citrus fruit and fresh vegetables than any other state. It is first in production of grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, olives, figs, lemons, avocados, walnuts, almonds, lettuce and melons; second in oranges. It leads in production of canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables, fish, and wine. In 1954 it was first in production of barley (69,898,000 bu.); 3rd in cotton (1,450,000 bales). On Jan. 1, 1955, the state had 1,769,000 sheep (3rd in nation), and 3,583,000 cattle, including 909,000 for milk.

Oil is the biggest mineral industry. Natural gas is also produced. The state is third in gold production, cause of its first great Gold Rush, started at Sutter's sawmill on American river by James Marshall, Jan. 24, 1848. Also produces silver, copper, lead, borax, quicksilver, tungsten, magnesite.

Manufacturing is the state's major industry, with a value added in 1953 of \$8,192,972,000, 105% above the 1947 census level of \$3,995,000,000. Transportation equipment, including aircraft, autos and ships is first in rank, followed by food products, fabricated metal products, machinery, chemical, lumber and petroleum products; primary metals, electrical equipment. Factory employment averaged 1,039,000 in 1954, 2.3% lower than in 1953. Motion pictures, television and radio are important service industries.

The 100-odd colleges and universities include major institutions such as Univ. of California,

Stanford, Univ. of Southern California, California Institute of Technology.

The 13 national forests comprise one-fifth of the state. There are 53 state parks, 32 state-owned beaches, 19 historical monuments, 547,000 acres. Santa Catalina Island, 75 sq. mi., attracts tourists. The Tournament of Roses and the Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena are held annually. Jan. 1. Skiing and winter sports are featured in the N. Of historic interest are the restored Old Spanish Missions, built 1768-1823 from San Diego to Sonoma.

California, named by Cortez, 1535, was Alta (Upper) California under Spain. Mexico took over, 1822, ceded it 1848. California Republic (Bear Flag) at Sonoma, June 14, 1846, supported by Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. A. Commander John D. Sloat raised U. S. flag at Monterey July 7, 1846. State admitted, Sept. 9, 1850.

Colorado

Centennial State

CAPITAL: Denver. **AREA:** 104,247 sq. mi., rank, 7th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 1,325,089, rank, 34th. **MOTTO:** Nil Sine Numine, Nothing Without God. **FLOWER:** Columbine. **BIRD:** Lark Bunting. **TREE:** Colorado Blue Spruce. **ADMISSION:** 38th.

Colorado, a Mountain state, is situated near the center of the western half of the U. S., bounded N. by Nebraska and Wyoming; E. by Kansas and Nebraska; S. by New Mexico and part of the Oklahoma panhandle; W. by Utah. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase and land ceded by Texas and Mexico.

A land of natural wonders, it has the western end of the Great Plains at the E., and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains starting W. of center, with the Continental Divide sending waters E. to the Mississippi and W. to the Pacific. Immense mountain ranges, plateaus and peaks rise in W. with 52 peaks over 14,000 ft., and 1,500 over 10,000. Pike's Peak (14,109 ft.) was found by Lt. Zebulon M. Pike, 1806. Highest is Mt. Elbert, 14,431. Other peaks are Massive, 14,418; La Plata, 14,340; Blanca, 14,310; Uncompahgre, 14,301; Gray, 14,274; Torrey, 14,264; Evans, 14,260; Longs, 14,255. "Collegiate Peaks" in the Sawatch range are Princeton, 14,177; Yale, 14,172, and Harvard, 14,399. A spectacular wonder is Mt. of the Holy Cross, 13,986 ft., with a cross outlined in snow.

The Rio Grande and South Platte rise in Colorado and flow E. and S.E.; the Colorado, with the Gunnison its principal tributary, flows S.W.; the Arkansas S.E. into the Mississippi. The western rivers have cut great canyons; the Black Canyon of the Gunnison and the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, 1,000 to 1,500 ft. deep. The highest suspension bridge in the world crosses the Arkansas 1,052 ft. above the river, its main span 880 ft. long; total exclusive of approaches, 1,260 ft. Estimated population, Jan. 1955, was 1,450,000.

Colorado owes its prosperity to its unparalleled supply of minerals and livestock. Miners and stockmen made Denver a metropolis, Queen City of the West. It serves the beet sugar industry. Colorado's principal railroads meet there—Santa Fe, Rock Island, Burlington, Union Pacific. Denver & Rio Grande Western, Colo. & Southern. Its airport receives transcontinental and regional air traffic.

Mining activities have produced billions of dollars of wealth (over 250 metallic and non-metallic minerals) and continue as a leading industry. Gold was found on the Platte, 1858, and "Pike's Peak or Bust" was the slogan of 1859 gold rush. Gold was found at Leadville at the headwaters of the Arkansas, 1860, silver and lead later; today zinc is the chief product. Climax, near Leadville, produces 72% of the world's molybdenum. The area has a reserve of 100,000,000 tons. Colorado has immense deposits of coal, ranging from sub-bituminous to true anthracite. In W. are vast oil shale deposits containing an estimated 300 billion bbls. Pueblo, "Steel City of the West," is the home of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp. and other important industries. State now ranks 9th in oil production. Western section, part of Colorado Plateau, has large uranium deposits which are among the richest in the world.

Cattle and sheep raising are extensive. Hay, wheat, corn, barley, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, peaches, apples and pears, are produced. Over 3,000,000 acres of irrigated farm land are highly productive.

Colorado has 6 state colleges and universities, with specialization in mines and metallurgy, 7 junior colleges and 7 private colleges.

The projected U. S. Air Force Academy will occupy 17,500 acres seven mi. north of Colorado Springs. Modern buildings of metal, stone and glass will be constructed, with educational and housing facilities for 2,496 men.

Tourist meccas include Rocky Mountain National Park, Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Mesa Verde National Park (pre-historic cliff dwellings), Colorado National Monument and the hot mineral springs areas. The nation's two highest auto highways ascend to top of Pike's Peak and Mt. Evans. Eleven national forests have 13,715,332 ac. Colorado Springs, famous resort, and its suburb Broadmoor, lie near Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Seven Falls. The home for veteran union printers (ITU) is located here. The Manitou & Pike's Peak Ry., about 9 mi. long, is a cog road to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Big game include deer, antelope, bear, elk, mountain lion, gray wolf, coyote. There are thousands of miles of trout streams and 2,000 fishing lakes.

Annual summer festivals in Central City and Aspen bring opera, theater and humanistic conferences to the old mining towns. The Denver Red Rocks open air theater seats 15,000. Rodeos are staged annually for tourists. Colorado State Fair is held in Pueblo last week in August. Skiing is a major winter sport.

Connecticut

Constitution State, Nutmeg State

CAPITAL: Hartford. **AREA:** 5,009 sq. mi., rank, 46th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,007,280, rank, 28th. **MOTTO:** Qui Transtulit Sustinet. He who Transplanted, Sustains. **FLOWER:** Mountain Laurel. **BIRD:** American Robin. **TREE:** White Oak. **Fifth of the Original 13 States.**

Connecticut, southernmost of the New England states, is bounded E. by Rhode Island, N. by Massachusetts, W. by New York, S. by Long Island Sound. Its broad central valley is drained by the Connecticut river, eastern plain and hills by the Thames system; the Housatonic flows from the foothills of the Berkshires in the northwest. Hills have hardwood timber, pines, camps, ski trails; there are 47 state parks of 16,663 acres, 26 state forests of 122,841 acres, over 1,000 lakes, many trout streams.

Adriaen Block, Dutch, explored the Connecticut, 1614. English from Massachusetts settled in 1630s. First practical constitution was the Fundamental Orders, adopted by Wethersfield, Windward and Hartford, 1638; gave superior powers to legislature. The royal charter of 1662 was exceptionally liberal; when Gov. Edmund Andros tried to seize it, 1687, it was hidden in the Hartford oak, commemorated in Charter Oak Place.

Free public schools estab. New Haven, 1642, Hartford, 1643. Compulsory education in elementary and Latin grammar schools estab. 1650. Education is crowned by Yale Univ., 1701, named for Elihu Yale, philanthropist, 1718. Trinity (Hartford) and Wesleyan (Middletown) have high standing. Famous preparatory schools are Taft (Watertown), Choate (Wallingford), Hotchkiss (Lakeville), Kent (Kent). U. S. Coast Guard Academy is at New London.

Poultry and dairy products give chief farm income; Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and other dairy cattle are bred. Plains produce tobacco, potatoes, fruit and truck; shade-grown tobacco brings rich returns. Industry claims half of the employed population, the principal products in order of employment being aircraft engines, brass and copper products, ball bearings, builders hardware and typewriters. Fire arms, made since the American Revolution, come from Colt (Hartford), High Standard (New Haven), Winchester and Marlin (New Haven), ammunition from Remington Arms (Bridgeport). Eli Whitney's principle of interchangeable parts first applied here. Huge typewriter output comes from Royal Typewriter and Underwood Corp. (Hartford). Other well-known products: Brass articles by American (Ansonia and Waterbury), Scovill (Waterbury), Bridgeport Brass, Chase Brass & Copper Co. (Waterbury); Singer sewing machines for factory use (Bridgeport); helicopters by Sikorsky (Bridgeport); jet and other airplane engines by Pratt & Whitney (East Hartford); clocks by U. S. Time Corp. and Lux Clock (Waterbury); New Haven

Clock Co. (New Haven); Ingraham, Sessions (Bristol); Waterbury, Ingersoll (Waterbury); Seth Thomas (Thomaston).

The home offices of 61 large insurance companies are in the state. The main office of the New Haven railroad is in New Haven.

Construction is under way on the Connecticut Turnpike, to cost upward of \$346,000,000, running 129 mi. from Greenwich to Killingly near the Rhode Island line and forming State's portion of the New England Thruway. Completion is expected late in 1958.

Delaware

First State, Diamond State.

CAPITAL: Dover. **AREA:** 2,057 sq. mi., rank, 47th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 318,085, rank, 46th. **MOTTO:** Liberty and Independence. **FLOWER:** Peach Blossom. **BIRD:** Blue Hen Chicken. **TREE:** American Holly. **First of Original 13 States.**

Delaware, next to Rhode Island the smallest state, is in the Middle Atlantic group, bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by New Jersey, Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean; S. by Maryland; W. by Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is partly sandy and wooded. Land becomes hilly in the Northwest with highest elevation 438 ft. Length, 96 mi., width 9 mi. to 35 mi.

The Delaware river drains the state and at Wilmington receives the Christina, augmented by the Brandywine. First seen by Henry Hudson, 1609, it was known to the Dutch as South river, whereas the Hudson was called North river. The Delaware is connected with Chesapeake Bay by a sea-level canal at Delaware City.

Capt. Samuel Argall called the present Cape Henlopen Cape de la Warre for the governor of Virginia, Lord de la Warre, who never saw it; the name was inherited by the state. First temporary settlement was by Dutch at Zwaanendael (Lewes) 1631, massacred 1632. Swedes under Minuit established New Sweden with Fort Christina at present Wilmington, 1638. They surrendered to the Dutch, 1655, who surrendered to the British, 1664, regained the land, 1673, lost it by treaty to the British, 1674. William Penn became proprietor, 1682. From 1704 the Delaware counties had a separate Assembly which met at New Castle, formerly called New Amstel.

Delaware has a large fishing fleet; menhaden, herring and rock are abundant; oysters, clams, crabs and lobsters are taken from the Bay. Fruit, produce, wheat and corn are raised; packing plants are located at Dover, Milford, Middletown and Smyrna. The broiler chicken industry produces the major agricultural income.

Wilmington contains over half of the state's population in its environs. In 1730-36 town lots were surveyed above old Fort Christina and named Wilmington after Thos. Willing; in 1738 it was changed to Wilmington. It is served by the Pennsylvania, Reading, and B. & O., and has a large Marine Terminal. Old Swedes Church, erected by Swedish Lutherans, 1698, now Prot. Episcopal, is thought to be oldest Protestant Church in continuous use. It is the world's center for manufacture of vulcanized fiber, glazed kid and morocco leathers, has the largest braided hose plant, largest single cotton dyeing and finishing works. Ship and auto building is active.

Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution (Dec. 7, 1787).

Wilmington is headquarters of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., one of America's greatest corporations, which maintains its executive departments and a number of its research laboratories here. Organized in 1802, with \$36,000 capital for making gunpowder, it represented in 1954 an investment of \$1,996,000,000, excluding an investment in General Motors, with sales of \$1,687,600,000 and a profit of \$252,000,000. In 1949 it split its shares four for one and now has 45,604,345 common outstanding. At the end of 1954 it had 149,414 stockholders and 84,494 employees, excluding those in government-owned plants. Seaford, Del., was its original nylon plant; it also has plants in Edge Moor and Newport, Del. A large office building, housing engineering personnel, and two research laboratories, are located near Newark, Del. Most of the other plants and laboratories are in New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas, a total of 72 in 26 states. The firm now produces some 1,200 products, including synthetic ammonia,

alcohols and related products, cellophane, polyester film, dyes and other organic chemicals, neoprene synthetic rubber, tetraethyl lead, fluorine compounds, synthetic textile fibers, plastics, coated fabrics, photographic film, explosives, paints, lacquers and enamels, agricultural and industrial chemicals, pigments, titanium metal, and chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds for dry cleaning and metal de-greasing.

Florida

Sunshine State

Capital: Tallahassee. AREA: 58,560 sq. mi., rank, 21st. POPULATION: (Census of 1950), 2,771,305, rank 20th. MOTTO: In God We Trust. FLOWER: Orange Blossom. BIRD: Mocking Bird. TREE: Sabal Palm. ADMISSION: 27th.

Florida, a South Atlantic State, discovered, 1513, by Ponce de Leon, is the farthest southeast of the U. S. Bounded N. by Georgia and Alabama, E. by Atlantic Ocean, S. by Straits of Florida, W. by Alabama and Gulf of Mexico, it is 500 mi. long, has a shore line of 3,751 mi., including the Ten Thousand Islands, based on mangrove growths in western section.

A major producer of citrus fruits and ideal vacation land, Florida has a population largely southern in the North whereas Miami, Palm Beach, and other coast resorts attract thousands of northerners. Within 30 years Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Hialeah, and others, constituting metropolitan Miami, have risen from 42,000 to over 495,484 pop., with a concentration of luxury hotels, elegant shops, fine houses and gardens.

Famed as resort cities because of the sub-tropical winter climate are St. Augustine, oldest city in U. S., founded 1565; Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Key West, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, Tampa and Orlando. The uniform elevation of the state—the highest point is 345 ft.—has helped construction of thousands of miles of fine roads, including Miami-Key West highway, 170 mi., 20 ft. wide, with the longest causeway over ocean water to Key West, on the former right of way of the Florida East Coast Ry.; also Tamiami Trail, Miami to Tampa. Financing of \$74,000,000 loan, June 7, 1955, heralded construction of 104 mi., Miami to Fort Pierce, of the projected Sunshine State Parkway, eventually to reach north of Jacksonville. Florida is reached by Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Georgia, Southern & Fla., Louisville & Nashville, Southern railways, and several passenger steamship lines. Its principal cities are served by domestic air lines. Miami is served by 7 U. S. lines: Braniff, Guest, Delta-C. & S., Eastern, National, Pan American, Resort, and foreign lines.

Florida has a limestone base and coquina rock is found there. In the southern part is a vast swamp, the Everglades. Everglades National Park, 1,100,173 acres of land and water, was created in 1947. Phosphate rock for fertilizer is a major product. The greatest area is covered with long leaf and slash pine forests supplying turpentine, resin, pine oil, boxes and pulp.

One of the largest industries is citrus fruits which brings Florida an est. \$200,000,000 annually. Fresh vegetables for winter markets are profitable. Cattle raising, mostly Brahma, is thriving, with 1,679,000 hd. reported in 1955. Sugar cane is raised in the Everglades region. Fishing is important; mullet, snapper, mackerel, shrimp, clams, turtles, crawfish, stone crabs, are sent north or processed. Sponges are fished near Tarpon Springs. Cigar-making flourishes at Tampa.

Florida has numerous lakes and springs and an annual rainfall of 53 in. and is subject to violent windstorms. It contains the second largest freshwater lake in the U. S., Lake Okechobee, 730 sq. mi., 35 by 32 mi., with a maximum depth of 14 ft. The Suwanee river flows through the northern part. There are 42 state parks, 85,000 acres; 4 state forests, 207,236 acres, 27 community forests, 2,972 acres. Castillo de San Marcos, Fort Matanzas and Fort Jefferson on Dry Tortugas, and DeSoto National Memorial at Bradenton are national monuments.

The state was acquired from Spain, 1819, ratified 1821; admitted to Union Mar. 3, 1845.

There are 23 institutions of higher learning, including Univ. of Florida (Gainesville); Univ. of Miami; Univ. of Tampa; Stetson Univ. (DeLand); Rollins College (Winter Park); Florida State University (Tallahassee); Florida Southern (Lakeland).

Georgia

Empire State of the South

CAPITAL: Atlanta. AREA: 58,876 sq. mi., rank, 20th. POPULATION: (Census of 1950), 3,444,578, rank, 13th. MOTTO: Wisdom, Justice, Moderation. FLOWER: Cherokee Rose. BIRD: Brown Thrasher. TREE: Live Oak. Fourth of the Original 13 States.

Georgia is in the South Atlantic group, bounded N. by Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; E. by South Carolina and the Atlantic; S. by Florida; W. by Alabama. The N.E. is traversed by the Blue Ridge Appalachians, with Brasstown Bald, 4,784 ft., highest point in state. The N.W. has part of the Alleghenies, with High Point on Lookout range, 2,408 ft. alt. Stone Mtn. is a solid mass of granite near Atlanta, 1,686 ft. State is drained by the Savannah, Chatahoochee, Apalachicola, Coosa, St. Mary's, etc.; the Suwanee river rises in the Okefinokee swamp in the extreme Southeast.

In 1950, 198,191 farms totaled 25,751,055 acres; average, 129.9 acres. Cotton is the leading money crop (610,000 bales in 1954). Other principal crops: tobacco, peanuts, lupine, pecans, corn, oats, sweet potatoes, peaches, watermelons. On Jan. 1, 1955, hogs numbered 1,661,000; cattle, 1,439,000; mules, 140,000. The state is a leader in production of broilers and baby chicks. Large pine forests produce resin, turpentine and naval stores. Georgia is the largest producer of kaolin and china clay; also produces marble, barite, granite, limestone, cement, talc, bauxite, coal, iron, phosphate, manganese, mica, gold and precious stones.

Expansion of industry has been marked since 1942, particularly textiles, food processing, lumber products, printing and publishing, chemicals and apparel.

Atlanta, largest city, reported 331,314 pop., in 1950, and almost as many in its environs, with over 671,000 in its metropolitan district. Extension of city limits raised est. 1953 pop. to 458,350.

Georgia has 51 institutions of higher education—16 colleges and universities, including the University of Georgia in Athens (chartered in 1785, opened 1801).

The National Park Service maintains seven parks and there are 25 state parks with an area of 29,341 acres. Notable among them are the Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, Chipley, on U. S. 27, 80 miles southwest of Atlanta near Warm Springs; Vogel State Park, at Blairsville, Jekyll Island, off Brunswick; and Veteran's, near Cordele.

Warm Springs is nationally known for the treatment of sufferers from infantile paralysis. It was here that Franklin D. Roosevelt overcame poliomyelitis.

Georgia was visited by DeSoto, 1540. It was a part of land granted to the lords proprietors of Carolina (1663 and 1665); became an independent colony under James Oglethorpe, 1732. Georgia ratified the Confederate constitution, Mar. 1861, was readmitted into the Union, July, 1870.

Principal Rys.: Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Central of Georgia, Louisville & Nashville, Seaboard. Airlines: Capital, Delta-C. & S., Eastern, National, Southern.

Idaho

Gem State

CAPITAL: Boise. AREA: 83,557 sq. mi., rank, 12th. POPULATION: (Census of 1950), 588,637, rank, 43rd. MOTTO: Esto Perpetua, Exist Forever. FLOWER: Syringa. BIRD: Mountain Bluebird. TREE: White Pine. ADMISSION: 43rd.

Idaho, a Rocky Mountain state, lies W. of the Rockies, bounded N. by Montana and British Columbia; E. by Montana and Wyoming; S. by Utah and Nevada; W. by Oregon and Washington. The Bitterroot Mountains and Continental Divide are between it and Montana; the Snake river is part of the Oregon line. The country was crossed by Lewis & Clark, 1805, exploited by fur companies; became part of Oregon Terr., 1848; Idaho Terr., 1863; state, 1890.

Full of timbered, rugged mountains and beautiful valleys, with extensive lava deposits in the Snake River area, Idaho is chiefly a farming, grazing, timber and mineral state. Mt. Borah in the Sawtooth Mts. is highest, 12,665 ft. The Snake river drains into the Columbia, runs through Hell's Canyon, which averages 5,510 ft. for over 40 mi., at one point 7,900 ft. deep, which exceeds the Grand Canyon, and 10 mi. from rim to rim

at widest point. The Salmon (River of No Return) has many gorges and cascades. Coeur d'Alene is one of the finest lakes. The Snake is noted for several waterfalls—The Big Mesa, Idaho Falls, American, Twin Falls, Shoshone and Salmon.

Idaho's many irrigation dams impound more than 5,736,000 acre feet of water. Largest of these is American Falls Dam with a capacity of 1,700,000 acre feet.

Electricity for lights and pumps was produced by the Snake River "breeder reactor" near Arco, one of 4 atomic projects in Idaho, Dec. 29, 1951.

Gold was found near Orofino, 1860, and silver at Coeur d'Alene, 1884, started a stampede. Biggest products are, in order, lead, silver, gold, zinc, copper. Columbium-tantalum, thorium, ilmenite, magnetite, zircon and garnet are new products of Southwest Idaho. Westvaco Chemical (Pocatello) and Monsanto Chemical (Soda Springs) have large elemental phosphorus plants. Simplot (Pocatello) has a large super-phosphate fertilizer plant.

With 39% of its area in forests, Idaho produces much lumber, with the world's largest white pine lumber mill at Lewiston. Yellow pine, Douglas fir, white spruce, larch, hemlock abound; the Roosevelt Grove has cedars 1,000 years old; others are 3,000 years old. Of timber, 36% is in national forests, 21% state.

Idaho ranks high in wool production. At the beginning of 1955 it had 1,010,000 hd. of sheep and 1,328,000 cattle. It raises hay, barley, wheat, sugar beets and potatoes of unusual quality. Apples, lead orchard fruits; butter, cheese and condensed milk, field and garden seed are produced.

Hunting is greatly favored by sportsmen. There are wolf, lynx, moose, antelope, cougar, black or brown bear and grizzly bear, sometimes weighing 600 lbs.; 20,000 elk and 100,000 deer are normal numbers. Pheasants, grouse, duck and partridge abound; there is fine fishing and Lake Pend Oreille, with a 500-mile shoreline, is home of the world's largest trout, Kamloop rainbow.

Railways: Milwaukee, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Spokane International. Airlines: United, West Coast, and Western.

Illinois

Prairie State

CAPITAL: Springfield. **AREA:** 56,400 sq. mi., rank, 23rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,712,176, rank, 4th. **MOTTO:** State Sovereignty, National Union. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Oak. **SONG:** Illinois. **ADMISSION:** 21st.

Illinois lies in the East North Central group, bounded N. by Wisconsin; E. by Indiana and Lake Michigan; S. by Kentucky and Missouri; W. by Missouri and Iowa. Lake Michigan touches the N.E. corner; the Ohio river flows on the S., the Mississippi on the W. border.

On July 1, 1953 estimated population was 9,003,000.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, the result of a glacial moraine, and the soil is alluvial. Forty-three crops are common to the state, led by corn, soybeans, wheat and oats. In 1954 Illinois led all states in soybean production (92,214,000 bu.); was second in corn (449,312,000 bu.), and raised much oats and rye. Beef and dairy cattle are important. On Jan. 1, 1955 it had 3,946,000 cattle, 550,000 sheep, and was second in hogs which numbered 6,778,000. The country's largest meat-packing industry at Chicago has the major plants of Armour, Swift, Wilson, as well as the largest stock yards. The primary grain exchange of the country is the Chicago Board of Trade.

The state ranks fourth in soft-coal output. Its industries include steel mills, foundries, machine shops, oil refineries, electrical machinery factories. It is a major producer of farm implements, railroad cars and equipment, and is a big publishing and printing center. The largest mail-order houses, Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and Butler Bros. are in Chicago.

The state has 1,178 mi. of navigable waters. The Illinois river connects with the Chicago Drainage Canal to link the Lakes-to-Gulf Deep Waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi. The flow of the Chicago river is reversed to provide lake water for sanitary drainage of Chicago.

The state has 81 institutions of higher learning, including 69 colleges and universities, including Univ. of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), Univ. of Chicago, and Northwestern (Evanston-Chicago). There are 63 State parks, memorials and con-

servation areas. The first-state tuberculosis sanitarium was built in 1951 in Mount Vernon.

Illinois State Fair, first held in 1853, draws an estimated 1,000,000 persons annually in August to one of world's largest agricultural expositions.

Illinois has many monuments and historic sites, including Lincoln's home and tomb in Springfield, the restored New Salem pioneer settlement, the ruins of Fort de Chartres, site of French military power. Joliet, Father Marquette, Tont, LaSalle, were 17th-century explorers there. It was part of the territory liberated by George Rogers Clark and ceded by the British to the U. S.; became Northwest Terr., Indiana Terr., and finally a state Dec. 3, 1818.

CHICAGO

Chicago is the second largest American city, with 3,620,962 (Census of 1950). About 6,000,000 live in its 6-county metropolitan area. This area produces 7.5% of the nation's manufactures, with about 14,000 establishments processing goods worth over \$18.3 billion annually. Expenditures for industrial plants in the metropolitan area reached \$231,683,000 in 1954, 60% over 1953. The area is one of the nation's leading steel producers.

Chicago is the country's greatest rail center, served by 41 railroads, of which 19 are trunk line roads. Trains arriving and departing average 1,770 daily, with 66,000 passengers from outside the city and 292,000 commuters. Waterborne traffic reaches 75,000,000 tons.

Two major airports and several smaller ones serve Chicago—Midway Airport and Chicago International Airport at O'Hare Field, 17 mi. N.W. of the Loop. Chicago is served by 12 major scheduled airlines: Air France, American, Braniff, British Overseas, Capital, Delta-C. & S. Eastern, Northwest, Pan American, TWA, United, Trans Canada; 3 feeder lines, 2 air freight lines and 1 helicopter service. Three major lines give international service, with immigration and custom inspection.

The Greyhound Bus terminal, with an average daily movement of 300 buses, is at Randolph. Clark and Lake Sts. Buses enter and leave two levels below street, using lower Wacker Drive.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the major grain exchange in the country, trading in futures averaging over 13 billion bu. annually. It is the largest corn market. The Midwest Stock Exchange was formed 1949 from the Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Minneapolis-St. Paul exchanges. Chicago bank deposits and cash reserves show marked increases. In 1954 loans and discounts were \$3,441,362,000; total deposits, \$10,243,511,000; cash resources, \$2,435,635,000; savings deposits rose from \$1,107,778,000 in 1953 to \$4,283,483,000.

Indiana

Hoosier State

CAPITAL: Indianapolis. **AREA:** 36,291 sq. mi., rank, 37th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,934,224, rank, 12th. **MOTTO:** Cross-roads of America. **FLOWER:** Zinnia. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Tulip. **SONG:** On the Banks of the Wabash. **ADMISSION:** 19th.

Indiana, a North Central state, is bounded N. by Michigan, and Lake Michigan; E. by Ohio and Kentucky; S. by Kentucky; W. by Illinois. Has Ohio river on S., Wabash on part of W.

A great manufacturing state (8,000 industries), this annually adds \$3 billion in value. It has 200 coal mines averaging 23,000,000 tons. Six out of every 10 persons are employed in metal industries. It ranks 3rd in steel production, provides over 80% of all building limestone used in the U. S., makes 12% of the nation's household furniture, has a large brick and tile industry. Rubber processing and prefabricated houses are new industries.

Greatest steel production is in Calumet region—Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting. Gary was a sand dune in 1905 when U. S. Steel Corp. located its mills there; now has 133,911 pop. (1950). Corp. has 1,000 ovens, 12 blast furnaces, sheet and tin mills; unloads ore from Lake Superior mines automatically from vessels. Gary has Union Drawn Steel, Universal Atlas Cement, Sun Motor Co. (engines). Hammond has American Steel Foundries, Pullman Standard Car, American Maize Products. East Chicago has Inland Steel, Sinclair refineries. Whiting has Standard Oil of Indiana refineries.

There are 223 airports and these airlines: American, Eastern, Delta-C. & S., Piedmont, Slick, United, Lake Central, Ozark, TWA, Principal

railroads: Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Monon, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Wabash. Indianapolis has famous Speedway where the 500-mi. motor sweepstakes are held on Memorial Day.

Diversified crops are combined with stock raising, with highgrade dairy farms in the northern lake region where muck soil produces potatoes, cabbages, onions, celery and cereal crops. In 1954 it was third in the nation in soybeans (46,128,000 bu.); fourth in corn and rye. Central Indiana is a meat-producing area. On Jan. 1, 1955, it was third in hogs and pigs with 4,566,000 hd., and had 2,054,000 cattle. There are extensive orchards. Indiana leads the nation in peppermint and spearmint oils and is second only to California in tomatoes.

Among 38 institutions of higher education are Butler Univ., Indiana Univ., Notre Dame Univ., Purdue Univ., Valparaiso Univ., Wabash College, Culver Military Acad. It takes high place in literature with Booth Tarkington. George Ade, Gen. Lew Wallace, Meredith Nicholson, Jas. Whitcomb Riley, Maurice Thompson, Theo. Dreiser, Lyman Abbott, George Fitch, Max Eastman, Gene Stratton-Porter, whose Limberlost area is a state park.

There are 16 state parks, 43,161 acres, 14 state forests, 96,161 acres, 4 well-stocked game preserves and 13 fish hatcheries, which provide millions of fish annually. Among 14 state memorials are the Vincennes memorial to George Rogers Clark, New Harmony (Rappite) community, Tippecanoe and other Indian battlefields, site of Lincoln's boyhood home, grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Spencer County, World War Memorial, Indianapolis, national office of American Legion.

The most valuable limestone quarries are at Bedford. Limestone sinkholes account for caverns in the south, including Wyandotte cave near Leavenworth, 3rd largest in U. S. The famous post-office, Santa Claus, is in Indiana.

The state constitution forbids issuance of state bonds, and all state expenses are met from current income.

Iowa

Hawkeye State

CAPITAL: Des Moines. **AREA:** 56,290 sq. mi., rank, 24th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,621,073, rank, 22nd. **MOTTO:** Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain. **FLOWER:** Wild Rose. **BIRD:** Eastern Goldfinch. **ADMISSION:** 29th.

Iowa, in the West North Central part of the Middle West, is bound N. by Minnesota; E. by Wisconsin and Illinois; S. by Missouri; W. by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi river flows along the entire E. line; the Missouri along three-fourths of the W. line. Its elevation is 480 to 1,675 ft. It is the heartland of American agriculture, possessing some of the finest soil in the world, and 25% of all Grade A soil in the U. S. The rolling prairie is 97% under cultivation.

Iowa leads the country in corn, with 10,286,000 acres in production in 1954, yielding 540,015,000 bu. Production of oats was 230,884,000 bu. (1st in nation); soybeans, 55,900,000 bu. (2nd); hay, 6,793,000 tons (2nd). On Jan. 1, 1955, the state led in hogs and pigs with 20,434,000 hd. and was second in cattle and calves, which numbered 6,279,000.

Other crops of value are red clover, timothy, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, popcorn. Grapes and peaches are among the fruits marketed. Holsteins dominate dairy cattle and much creamery butter is produced. Poultry ranks high in income. There are many cooperative grain elevators.

Iowa leads in per capita wealth, value of farm buildings and equipment, and has a high percentage of occupant-ownership of farms. Many industries process farm products or produce farm implements. Washing machines, railroad car equipment, furnaces, motor car accessories, vending machines, office furniture, are produced. Iowa developed the pearl button industry from Mississippi river clamshells. Some coal is mined.

Iowa's institutions of higher learning include 22 colleges, 24 junior colleges, a state university and two state colleges. The state leads the nation in literacy—99.2%. Best known institutions are the Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City; Iowa State College, Ames; Iowa State Teachers, Cedar Falls; also Coe at Cedar Rapids; Drake Univ., Des Moines; Grinnell College at Grinnell.

There is no state debt, hence no state property tax. There are 8 state forests, 13,469 acres; 88 state parks, 28,369 acres. Eighteen of the state's

larger lakes cover 29,689 acres.

Principal railroads serving the state are Chicago & North Western, Burlington, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Milwaukee, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Wabash. Its shippers easily reach the livestock markets of Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago. Airlines are United, Braniff, Ozark.

Marquette and Joliet reached Iowa, 1673. Julien Dubuque, 1788, obtained a grant from the Spanish to mine lead at present Dubuque. The first apple orchard was planted in 1799. Lewis and Clark touched Iowa in 1804. The land was part of territory ceded by Spain to France and sold by France in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803; Terr. of Missouri, 1812; Terr. of Michigan, 1834; Terr. of Wisconsin, 1836; Terr. of Iowa, 1838; state, 1846.

Kansas

Sunflower State

CAPITAL: Topeka. **AREA:** 82,276 sq. mi., rank, 13th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 1,905,299, rank, 31st. **MOTTO:** Ad Astra per Aspera. To the Stars Through Difficulties. **FLOWER:** Sunflower. **BIRD:** Western Meadow Lark. **TREE:** Cottonwood. **ADMISSION:** 34th.

Kansas, a West North Central state, part of the Great Plains, is an oblong bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Oklahoma, W. by Colorado. The Missouri river flows past its N.E. corner for about one-fourth of the boundary. Kansas is 411 mi. long by 208 mi. wide, rising from 750 ft. above sea level in the E. to nearly 4,000 ft. in W. It is the exact geographical center of the U.S.

The principal drainage is by the Kansas and Arkansas rivers, flowing E. and S.E., the Kansas meeting the Missouri at Kansas City, Kans. The rainfall averages 26 in., but summers are torrid in some sections. Spring floods have caused heavy damage in recent years.

Kansas has 48,489,418 acres in farm and pasture land, produces the most winter wheat, about one-fifth of the nation's supply (176,208,000 bu. in 1954.) Corn and grazing lands are in E., wheat and cattle lands in the W. Other farm products are alfalfa, potatoes, fruits, barley, oats, grain sorghums, flax, dairy goods, poultry. Meat packing is an important industry. It had 4,341,000 cattle, Jan. 1, 1955, including 545,000 milch cows. The American Royal Horse and Live Stock Show in Kansas City (Mo.) in October is a national feature. Kansas City, Kans., although contiguous with Kansas City, Mo., maintains a separate corporate organization. It has the second largest stockyards and packing plants in the U. S., with 11 meat-packers, including Armour, Swift, Wilson.

The state is served by transcontinental and regional airlines. The principal railroads are Santa Fe, Burlington, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, M-K-T, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and Frisco.

Wichita is the nation's third largest aircraft center in employment; ranks first in production of personal aircraft. Major producers are Boeing, Beech, Cessna. Municipal Airport now is utilized largely as a USAF training base.

Kansas ranks fifth in petroleum production, having in S.W. a part of largest known gas reserve in the world. Other leading mineral products include cement, stone, coal, zinc, salt, clay, sand and gravel and lead.

Coronado in 1541 headed a Spanish troop in a vain search for wealth at Quivira. France claimed all territory drained by the Mississippi through LaSalle, 1682. France ceded this to Spain, 1763, and received it back, 1800. In 1803 the U. S. obtained Kansas through the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clark reached Kansas, 1804, and Zebulon Pike, 1806. During the fight over slavery Kansas was rent between free-soilers and pro-slavery men. Here John Brown fought his first battles against slavery. Kansas furnished one-fifth of her men for Union armies in the Civil War. Frontier posts were at Fort Leavenworth, now site of the U. S. penitentiary; Fort Riley and Fort Scott.

Kansas has produced many influential leaders. From Carry Nation, whose wrecking of saloons represented Kansas views on liquor, to Dwight D. Eisenhower they have captured national attention. William Allen White, Ed W. Howe, Henry J. Allen, Arthur Capper rose with journalism. The Eisenhower home, a national shrine, and Eisenhower Museum are in Abilene.

There are 5 state colleges, 2 municipal universities, 14 private colleges, 14 public junior colleges

and 6 two-year colleges. Kansas has a rural health program, social welfare agencies, and has modernized mental and penal institutions. In 1948 after a referendum it repealed its 68-year-old law forbidding liquor manufacture and sale.

Kentucky

Blue Grass State

CAPITAL: Frankfort. **AREA:** 40,395 sq. mi., rank, 36th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,944,806, rank, 19th. **MOTTO:** United We Stand, Divided We Fall. **FLOWER:** Goldenrod. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **ADMISSION:** 15th.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the East Central group, is bounded N. by Indiana and Ohio; E. by West Virginia and Virginia; S. by Tennessee; W. by Missouri and N.W. by Illinois. Originally part of Fincastle County, Va., it became Kentucky County, Va., in 1776; independent state, 1792. Its first permanent settlement was at Harrodsburg, site of fort and base of operations of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Daniel Boone, 1769, Col. Richard Henderson, 1775, Simon Kenton, 1771, were early settlers. Many came over Wilderness Trail through Cumberland Gap.

Kentucky rises from an elevation of 300 ft., at the Mississippi, to over 2,000 ft. in the Cumberland and Pine mountains in the E. The southeast is mountainous with limestone valleys. About one-fourth of the state is still forested with fine hardwoods in the E. part. Cumberland National Park preserves great wooded areas. Oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, tulip, pecan, ash, maple, willow, gum, rhododendron and laurel trees abound; also dogwood and Cypress in west.

Principal resources are bituminous coal, petroleum, natural gas, fluorspar, natural cement, rock asphalt and clay. Coal mining is a major industry. Tobacco products, meat packing, woodworking, flour, cotton goods are produced. Agriculture gets biggest income from tobacco, burley and dark (461,388,000 lbs. in 1954, second only to North Carolina). It also raises corn, wheat, oats, hemp, potatoes, fruits. Horses top livestock and poultry raising is extensive.

Greatest of all the Tennessee Valley Authority's chain of dams is the \$115,000,000 Kentucky dam, 20 mi. from the juncture of the Tennessee and the Ohio at Paducah. It rises 211 ft. from bedrock and stretches 8,700 ft. across the river.

Kentucky has 37 institutions of higher learning including 13 colleges and universities.

There are 25 state parks and shrines, 3 state forests totaling about 31,000 acres, and 5 community forests.

Louisville, founded 1780, is Kentucky's largest city, famous for Kentucky Derby, held since 1875 in May. City is market for burley tobacco; its major industries are cigaret-making, meat packing, distilling. For years Henry Watterson influenced Democratic politics in South through the Courier-Journal. Louisville is served by nine railway lines and is headquarters of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Airlines: American, Eastern, Delta-C. & S., Ozark, Piedmont, TWA.

Lexington, in heart of Bluegrass country, is seat of Univ. of Kentucky and Transylvania, oldest college west of Alleghenies (1780). Has a large tobacco market and holds annual trotting races. Near Lexington are horse farms famous for thoroughbreds, including the Calumet, Castleton, Coldstream, Walnut Hall, Greentree.

In Paducah, where Irvin Cobb Hotel is named for city's favorite son, dark fire-cured tobacco, livestock, fruit are marketed; June strawberry festival is held. A \$500 million Atomic Energy Commission plant is located outside the city.

Mammoth Cave, discovered in 1799, is located in a national park, 50,696 acres, on State 70, 40 mi. from Bowling Green. It is 10 mi. in circumference; its Echo river is 360 ft. below surface. Inside the park is Floyd Collins Crystal Cave, named for discoverer who died there, 1925.

Fort Knox, repository of the nation's gold reserve, also contains the George S. Patton, Jr., Military Museum of World War II equipment.

Many historic places have been preserved or restored. Pioneer Memorial park at Harrodsburg has replica of Fort Harrod (1777) and Lincoln Marriage Temple, enclosing log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Abraham Lincoln, were married June 12, 1806. Abraham Lincoln National Park, 110 acres, 3 mi. S. of Hodgenville, has a Greek memorial enclosing log cabin reputedly Lincoln's birthplace. Obelisk in Fairview marks birthplace of Jefferson

Davis. Federal Hill, 1 mi. E. of Bardstown, is called My Old Kentucky Home. It was the inspiration for Stephen Foster's song of that name, became Kentucky's state song. The old State House of Frankfort is the home of the Kentucky Historical Society and houses State Museum and Archives.

Louisiana

Pelican State

Capital: Baton Rouge. **AREA:** 48,523 sq. mi., rank, 30th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,683,516, rank, 21st. **MOTTO:** Union, Justice, Confidence. **FLOWER:** Magnolia Grandiflora. **BIRD:** Pelican. **ADMISSION:** 18th.

Louisiana, in the South Central region, is bounded N. by Arkansas and Mississippi; E. by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; S. by the Gulf; W. by Texas. The Mississippi flows along part of its E. boundary, then enters the state and creates the lush Delta region, center of sugar planting. Rolling pine hills, bluffs on the Mississippi, a vast alluvial plain and coastal marshes, with the Mississippi river, behind levees, are features of the topography.

Louisiana is rich in historical relics and traditions, with Spanish-French backgrounds, pirate lore, fashionable French society in the 18th century, picturesque customs today. Pineda, 1519; de Vaca, 1528; De Soto, 1541; LaSalle, 1682, were early explorers. New Orleans was founded 1718. Louisiana became a French crown colony under Louis XV, 1731; was ceded to Spain, 1763, returned to France, 1801; sold by Napoleon to U. S. Dec. 20, 1803 (with large territory to North and Northwest). State admitted to Union, April 30, 1812; seceded Jan. 26, 1861, and joined Confederacy; readmitted June 25, 1868.

With 7,409 sq. mi. under water, Louisiana marshes supply most of the country's muskrat furs; it has opossum, raccoon, mink, otter; many wildfowl, including wild turkeys, and a huge amount of fresh and salt water fish, with a large shrimp and oyster catch. Tarpon, mackerel, sea trout, flounder and many other species are found along the coast. Lake Ponchartrain, 625 sq. mi., is the nation's third largest natural lake.

Louisiana leads in the production of sugar cane, early spring strawberries, sweet potatoes, sugar cane syrup. Other important crops are rice, corn, cotton, potatoes, truck vegetables, citrus fruits, perique tobacco, and pecans. The state ranks high in lumber production, kraft paper mills consuming large amounts of slash pine.

The principal mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline. The petrochemicals industry is expanding. There are rich sulphur deposits and four of the largest salt mines in the world. New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, the 3 largest ports, together handle more than 54,000,000 tons of freight annually.

Louisiana has 23 institutions of higher learning including Tulane University, New Orleans, founded in 1834; Louisiana State, Baton Rouge, (1860).

From 1760 to 1790 about 4,000 Acadians, expelled by the British from Nova Scotia in 1755, settled near Bayou Teche. Their descendants are known as Cajuns. Other settlers included Royalists who fled the French Revolution, 1789-1792.

Railways: Rock Island, Illinois Central, Kansas City Southern, Louisiana & Arkansas, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Southern, St. Louis Southwestern, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Texas & Pacific, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio. Airlines: Capital, Delta-C. & S., Braniff, Eastern, National, Pan-American, Southern, Trans-Texas, TACA.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans is famous for the Mardi Gras carnival on the day preceding Ash Wednesday. It also has the Midwinter Sports Carnival, a 6-day event climaxed by the Sugar Bowl football game on New Year's Day.

A new Union Passenger Terminal, municipally owned, was dedicated in New Orleans May 1, 1954, as part of a public improvement costing \$57,000,000, nearly one-half of which was borne by railroads. The improvement included a station plaza, elimination of 144 grade crossings, 22 grade separation structures at intersections and an expressway over the filled-in Basin Canal.

New Orleans is developing a civic center which will have an 11-story City Hall, partly of glass. It authorized a new Mississippi river bridge with a 1,575 ft. cantilever span, to be completed in 1958. It will cost \$55,000,000 and tolls will be applied to bond issues.

Moisant International Airport handles around 800,000 passengers annually. Callender Airport is being developed as part of a U. S. military training center.

Maine

Pine Tree State

CAPITAL: Augusta. **AREA:** 33,215 sq. mi., rank, 38th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 913,774, rank, 35th. **MOTTO:** Dirigo. **1 Guide. FLOWER:** Pine Cone. **BIRD:** Chickadee. **ADMISSION:** 23rd.

Maine, largest of the 6 New England states, is farthest N.E., touches only one state—New Hampshire. Bounded N. by Quebec, Can.; E. by New Brunswick, Can., and Bay of Fundy; S. by Atlantic; W. by New Hampshire and Quebec. West Quoddy Head, Long. 66° 57' is farthest E. point, Eastport farthest E. city in the U. S. The straight coastline of 250 mi. is so irregular that bays and inlets extend it to 2,379 mi. Passamaquoddy Bay has average tide of 20 ft. Mount Cadillac, 1,532 ft., is highest seacoast point N. of Brazil.

Visited by Sebastian Cabot, 1496; temporary settlement, Popham, 1607; permanent, Monhegan, 1622. First ship in America built at Popham, 1608, the Virginia, 30 tons. First chartered town Gorgeana, now York, 1641. Under Massachusetts until 1820, when it became state. Canada boundary settled by Webster-Ashburton treaty, 1842.

With over 16,000,000 acres of forests, Maine produces wood products from ships to toothpicks. Ancient stands of white oak exist here. White pine leads; red spruce is used for pulp and paper; hemlock, balsam fir, ash, birch, maple, tamarack are plentiful. Shoes, oil-cloth, textiles are produced in quantity.

Maine produces 75% of the nation's blueberry crop, and 90% of canned blueberry pack. Aroostook potatoes lead the nation's production. It grows apples (McIntosh, Delicious, Northern Spy), sweet corn, peas, beans. The poultry industry is increasing. Mineral products include cement, feldspar, slate, granite, manganese, beryl, lead, copper, zinc, tourmalines, opals, sulphur, molybdenum, and others.

Maine produces 75% of the nation's domestic soft shell clams; packs over 2,000,000 cases of sardines and produces over 20,000,000 lbs. of lobsters annually.

The higher institutions of learning are led by Univ. of Maine, Bowdoin (1794), Colby and Bates.

Maine is a great recreation center, this industry earning an est. \$225,000,000 in 1954. Summer temperatures average 60° to 70° at seacoast; frost is possible at night, Oct. to May. Ten mountains over 4,000 ft. are led by Katahdin, 5,273 ft. Fishing and hunting are important; there are over 2,500 lakes, 1,300 wooded islands, and over 5,000 streams. Moosehead Lake is 40 mi. long and 2 to 10 mi. wide. Biggest rivers are Penobscot, 350 mi. long; St. John, 211 mi.; Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco. Deer, grouse, black bear abound; game fish include Atlantic salmon, brook trout, small mouth bass, bluefish, tuna.

Maine is ideal for winter sports, with many fine skiing facilities, floodlighted at night.

Acadia National Park is located on Mount Desert Island. Baxter State Park, 162,939 acres, contains Mt. Katahdin and was donated by former Gov. Percival P. Baxter. Public land totals 353,287 acres. Bar Harbor is a famous summer resort.

Maryland

Old Line State, Free State

Capital: Annapolis. **AREA:** 10,577 sq. mi., rank, 41st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,343,001; rank, 24th. **MOTTO:** Fatti Maschilli, Parole Femine. Manly Deeds, Womanly Words; and Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tue Coronasti Nos, With the Shield of Thy Good-will Thou Hast Covered Us. **FLOWER:** Black-eyed Susan. **BIRD:** Oriole. **TREE:** White Oak. **SONG:** Maryland, My Maryland. Seventh of the Original 13 States.

Maryland, a South Atlantic state, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, N. and E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S. and W. by Virginia and West Virginia. Potomac river runs on W., where District of Columbia takes segment out of state. Chesapeake Bay (first explored 1524) bisects state. Chesapeake Bay Bridge, 7,727 mi. over-water span, was opened July 30, 1952, linking Delmarva Peninsula to the mainland (Kent Island-Sandy Point). Eastern shore is flat; Piedmont plateau of Appalachians in W. has some of the oldest rocks known to man. Backbone Mt., 3,360 ft., is highest peak.

First settled, 1634, at St. Mary's by Leonard Calvert, bro. of Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore, whose father had patent from Charles I. Settlement was Catholic, but Maryland maintained religious tolerance during Puritan-Cavalier disputes.

Chesapeake Bay has 200 kinds of fin and shell-fish, oysters accounting for three-fourths of the fishing industry. Crabs, clams, diamond-back terrapin abound. Ocean City is headquarters for game fishing. Maryland produces sweet potatoes, melons and truck and cans huge tomato crop. Also wheat, corn, poultry and livestock, especially Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus breeds. Dairy industry is largest agricultural revenue producer. State produces broilers, turkeys and tobacco.

Maryland has a canning crop of 240,000 tons annually, worth \$75,000,000, with tomatoes leading. Leading industrial products are transportation equipment, chemicals, apparel, fabricated metals.

The Baltimore & Ohio R.R. began with horse power, 1830. Peter Cooper's Tom Thumb, steam locomotive weighing 1 ton, was built here. By 1831 the railroad turned to steam. Today B. & O. Pennsylvania and Western Maryland are chief railroads.

The University of Maryland (1808-12) on Mar. 25, 1955, dedicated its Glenn L. Martin Institute of Technology, including with its aero research foundation, an investment of over \$27,000,000. Other educational institutions: Johns Hopkins Univ. (estab. 1893), St. John's (1784), Goucher College. U. S. Naval Academy is at Annapolis.

Famous racing events include Preakness, at Pimlico track, Baltimore; Grand National Steeplechase at Hereford; Maryland Hunt Club Steeplechase at Glyndon; and meets at Bowie and Laurel. Gibson Island is center for yacht races. Fox hunting retains English manners, including "blessing of the hounds." Duck hunting is a favorite sport.

Famous historic sites include Fort McHenry, Baltimore, restored, where in 1814 waved the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner; Antietam Battlefield near Hagerstown (1862); Barbara Frietche's house, Frederick (1862); South Mountain (1862); Edgar Allan Poe house, Baltimore; State House, Annapolis, 1772, oldest in America still in daily use, where Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief, and which houses the only flag carried in the Revolution and the War of 1812. The U. S. frigate Constellation, originally built at Baltimore, 1797, will be restored and given a permanent berth at Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE

Baltimore, pop. 949,708 (1950) is one of the major shipping ports of the U. S., served by 86 regular general cargo shipping lines. The port averages 275 scheduled monthly sailings to more than 225 foreign and domestic ports.

Friendship International Airport, 3,200 acres, is served by Allegheny, American, Capital, Colonial, Eastern, National, TWA, United and Slick. The city also is served by six railroads.

Baltimore had the first organized Methodist church, 1784, and the first Roman Catholic cathedral, 1806. The first U. S. smallpox hospital was founded 1769. It now has major plants of Bethlehem Steel (shipbuilders and largest tidewater steel manufacturing plant); American Smelting & Refining, Mathieson Chemical Co., Armco Steel.

Can-making industry produces 2½ billion cans annually, third largest in U. S.

Construction of a twin-tube tunnel under the Patapsco river between east and southeast Baltimore was begun in 1955. It will link U. S. 1 and 40, major route between Philadelphia and Washington, bypassing the heart of Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Bay State, Old Colony

CAPITAL: Boston. **AREA:** 8,257 sq. mi., rank, 44th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 4,690,514; rank, 9th. **MOTTO:** Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem. By the Sword She Seeks Peace, but Peace Only Under Liberty. **FLOWER:** Mayflower. **BIRD:** Chickadee. **TREE:** Elm. Sixth of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the 6 New England states, is bounded E. by Atlantic ocean, N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, Connecticut, W. by New York.

From the sands of Cape Cod, 65 mi. long, the

coastal plain rises to uplands separated by Connecticut river, thence west to Housatonic river, Berkshires, Hoosacs and Taconics. Greylock, 3,491 ft., is highest peak. Mt. Williams is 3,040 ft.. Mt. Spruce in Hoosacs, 2,588 ft. Hoosacs are cut by Boston & Maine Ry. tunnel, 25,000 ft.

Estimated population in 1954 was 4,954,000.

It led in the American Revolution and has had paramount influence on American education, industry, religion, literature, law and culture.

Norsemen may have visited Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, c. 1,000 A.D. First English settlement, Plymouth, 1620; Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630. War of Independence began April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord. Bunker Hill, was fought June 17. Washington took command in Cambridge, July, 1776.

Strong convictions were characteristic of Massachusetts. Freedom of worship was demanded by Puritans, but tolerance not granted: Roger Williams and other non-conformists were expelled; Quakers and Baptists were persecuted; in Salem witchcraft delusions developed. The earliest churches were Congregationalist, later Unitarianism developed. Mary G. Baker Eddy founded Christian Science at Lynn, 1867; Mother Church is at Boston. Abolition flourished before Civil War. Heavy immigration of Irish, Italians, Poles, Czechs brought many Catholics to Puritan Boston.

The state had the first tax for free schools and first school at Dedham, 1649, but no uniform system until 1840. Harvard College, nucleus of University, founded 1636, has been educational leader for 300 years, with largest endowment today. High esteem attaches to Williams, Clark, Brandeis, Amherst, Boston Univ., Boston College, Radcliffe, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Holy Cross, Andover Theological, Tufts, Simmons, Hebrew Teachers', Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston), Univ. of Massachusetts, and Worcester Institute of Technology.

Massachusetts pioneered in shoes, textiles and tools for them. The Bay State produced more than a fifth of the nation's shoes in 1954, out-ranking all states in total production. Lynn, shoe capital of East, produced shoes by handicraft, 1635 to 1848. Haverhill, Brockton are also shoe centers. Francis Cabot Lowell perfected power loom, 1822, started U. S. cotton cloth manufacture at Lowell, where Textile Institute gives instruction. Paper is an important industry, with plants located in Fitchburg, Holyoke, Dalton, Pittsfield, Springfield, Framingham and Boston. The state also has become important in research and development of electronics.

Agricultural products based on marketing receipts in order of importance are poultry, dairy products, greenhouse products, truck crops, cranberries, tobacco, apples, potatoes and hay. Others are corn, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, strawberries, buckwheat and maple sugar.

Gloucester schooners fished the Grand Banks for cod. They now use Diesel-powered trawlers and the city is the state's leading port in total poundage landed. Marblehead is a famous yachting center. Clipper ships were built by Donald McKay and Currier at Newburyport.

Concord is the great literary shrine, where Hawthorne, Thoreau, Emerson, the Alcotts, Channing wrote. Here also Ephraim Bull developed the Concord grape.

There are 70 state forests, 170,000 acres, 140 community forests, 50,110 acres. The beaches are popular throughout the East. Cape Cod, with summer theaters, sports and an artists' colony at Provincetown, is popular with vacationists.

In May, 1954, a \$239,000,000 bond issue was sold to finance a 4- to 6-lane expressway from Boston to the New York state line near West Stockbridge.

BOSTON

Boston, filled with historic memorials, named after Boston in Lincolnshire, England, is the great cultural, industrial, fishery and wholesale center of New England. Crowding 1,000,000 pop., it is the hub of 83 cities and towns with 2,657,000 pop., including Cambridge, Lynn and Somerville. The fourth largest wholesale market (after New York, Chicago and Philadelphia), Boston handles over half of all New England output. It is the largest wool market and one of the three largest rubber manufacturing centers in the U.S.; major distributor of woollens and worsteds, shoes, furniture and sea food. It is the largest fish-shipping port.

Summer Tunnel carried 11,080,966 vehicles in 1954, an average of 30,359 per day.

The city is a leading financial center. The

"open-end" type of investment trust originated there; now more than 30 Boston companies in the field have assets exceeding \$2.4 billion, over one-third of total assets for this type of investment in the U. S. The Public Library has 33 branches. Railroads: Boston & Maine, New York Central, New Haven.

Logan International Airport, built on land dredged out of Boston harbor at a total cost of \$60,000,000, has the nation's longest runway, 10,022 ft.; 2 of 7,900 ft. and one of 7,000 ft., serving over 1,500,000 passengers a year. The airlines are Air France, American, BOAC-British, Eastern, Flying Tiger, Italian Air Lines, Mohawk, Northeast, Pan American, Provincetown, Slick, Trans-Canada, TWA, United.

Michigan

Wolverine State

CAPITAL: Lansing. AREA: 58,216 sq. mi., rank, 22nd. POPULATION: (Census of 1950), 6,371,766, rank, 7th. MOTTO: Si Quæris Peninsulam Amœnam Circumspice. If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You. FLOWER: Apple Blossom. BIRD: Robin. ADMISSION: 26th.

Michigan, a North Central state, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts. The northern peninsula is bounded N. by Lake Superior, with Canada opposite; S. by Wisconsin. Southern peninsula is bounded W. by Lake Michigan, with Wisconsin and Illinois opposite; E. by Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Ontario, Canada; S. by Indiana and Ohio. Michigan has access to four out of the five Great Lakes; has longest state shore line. The Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal (Soo), connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, leads canal traffic.

Ground was broken May 7, 1954, for the five-mile long Mackinac Bridge to span the Straits of Mackinac that separates the lower and upper peninsulas. It will have a center span of 3,800 ft., hanging between 552-ft. towers, second only to the 4,200-ft. suspension on span of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, and a 26,444-ft. four-lane roadway.

The state was originally explored by the French and many names (Detroit, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie) are of French origin. Etienne Brulé (1618), Jean Nicolet (1634), Père Allouez (1666), Père Marquette (1668) and Louis Jolliet (1669) were early visitors. France was ousted by Britain, 1763. French and Indian troubles left their mark. Under the Ordinance of 1787 Michigan Terr. embraced part of other western states.

Michigan has rolling clay loam, with flat plains S.E., 573 ft. above sea level rising to Porcupine Mts. in Upper Peninsula, 2,023 ft. The peninsula's hard and soft wood once led in timber and it is now engaged in reforestation.

The Lake Superior iron-ore belt produces 13% of the country's iron ore. Copper is found in free state in Keweenaw region. Limestone provides a great cement industry, with the country's largest cement mill at Alpena. There are large salt deposits, which yield bromine, calcium chloride, iodine and other chemical products. Since 1920 Michigan has developed an oil industry.

Michigan leads the world in production of motor vehicles and parts; also leads the U. S. in employees, wages and value-added-by-manufacture in this category, with more than 50% of the U.S. totals. Next highest categories are machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products, primary metal industries, chemicals and allied products, food products, paper, printing and publishing, furniture and fixtures.

Michigan ranks second in value of small fruits grown and produces over 50% of the sour cherry crop of the country. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and cherries average over 300,000 tons a year. Many migrant workers come from the south central states, more than half being naturalized Mexicans from Texas. Strawberries and asparagus come in May, cherries in June and July, with about 30,000 laborers employed in the Traverse City area. Migrant workers begin to leave before the beet sugar crop is ripe in November, hence 40% of this crop is now harvested mechanically.

Michigan also produces large quantities of corn and hay. It had 2,003,000 hd. of cattle Jan. 1, 1955, including 963,000 milch cows. Turkeys are important.

The 20 colleges and universities of first rank are led by the Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Michigan State College, East Lansing. Important also are Wayne Univ., University of Detroit, Western Michigan College, Michigan State Nor-

mal, Michigan College of Mining and Technology.

Michigan is one of the great resort states of the middle west, with trout streams and over 11,000 lakes and a resort income of \$400,000,000 a year. There are 16 state fish hatcheries. Isle Royale in Lake Superior has a national park of 133,760 acres. The state has 159 licensed airports and landing fields, 107 military and emergency fields and seaplane bases. Principal railroads: Ann Arbor, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian National, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Detroit & Mackinac, Detroit & Toledo Shore Line, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic; Lake Superior & Ishpeming, Milwaukee, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Soo Line.

DETROIT: MOTOR CAR CAPITAL

Detroit, the motor car capital of the world, was the fur trading post of the strait (*de troit*) founded by the Frenchman Cadillac in 1701. From 1900, when it had 285,704 people, it was raised by the motor car industry to the fifth largest city in the U.S. with 1,849,568 in 1950 and a total of 3,016,197 in its metropolitan district. It is the third largest manufacturing city.

Motor vehicles and equipment constitute the chief Detroit industry, with major plants of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and Packard in the area. Wayne county in 1954 reported an average of \$79,000 hourly-paid workers with average pay of \$2.27 hourly and \$91.76 weekly. Median income of a Detroit family was about \$7,450. The factory payroll, \$2.2 billion in 1954, was 241% over 1940.

Construction contracts awarded in Wayne County in 1954 totaled \$422,667,000.

In 1955 Detroit opened a large part of its new express highways and interchange system, to be completed in 1956. The Edsel Ford and John Lodge Expressways are joint projects of the city, Wayne County and the state, and will cost nearly \$200,000,000.

Minnesota

North Star State. Gopher State.

CAPITAL: St. Paul. **AREA:** 84,068 sq. mi., rank, 11th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,982,483, rank, 18th. **MOTTO:** L'Etoile du Nord, Star of the North. **FLOWER:** Moccasin Flower. **BIRD:** American Goldfinch (unofficial). **TREE:** Norway Pine. **ADMISSION:** 32nd.

Minnesota, one of the North Central states, is bounded N. by the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, Canada; E. by Wisconsin and Lake Superior; S. by Iowa; W. by South and North Dakota and a small area of Manitoba. The headwaters of three great river systems are within its limits: the Mississippi, which flows along part of the Wisconsin boundary and has the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at the head of navigation; the Rainy River and Red River of the North, reaching Hudson Bay; and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system emptying into the Atlantic.

Despite the fact that it is an inland agricultural state, it has a port, Duluth, which vies with Philadelphia for second largest tonnage in the U.S. Two-thirds of the state are rolling prairie, the highest point, the Misquah hills, being 1,630 ft. above Lake Superior and 2,230 ft. above sea level. Known as the "land of 10,000 lakes" Minnesota has a multiplicity of waterways in N.E., that make vacationing an important industry.

Minnesota provides nearly 70% of the nation's iron ore, chiefly from open pit mines, shipped from Duluth in vessels like tankers to the steel mills at the foot of Lake Michigan. Manganiferous ore is also mined. Foods as a group lead all manufacturing. Minnesota's top industry in value added by manufacture is non-electrical machinery, followed by printing and publishing, meat packing, electrical machinery, paper and allied lines, grain mill products (including flour), fabricated metal products, apparel, dairy products. Many creameries are cooperative on the Rochdale plan.

As sources of farm income, crops rank in order: corn, soybeans, flaxseed, wheat, oats and barley. In 1954 Minnesota ranked first in production of butter (270,020,000 lbs.); second in oats (181,685,000 bu.) and flax (9,432,000 bu.); third in milk (8,600,000,000 lbs.), corn, and hay.

The state had on Jan. 1, 1955, 3,939,000 cattle, including 1,496,000 milch cows (3rd in nation), valued at \$386,002,000.

Minnesota is famous for its contribution to surgery and medicine; the Mayo Clinic at Rochester,

founded by Wm. J. and Charles H. Mayo, is world famous and the Mayo foundation for Medical Education & Research cooperates with the Graduate School of the Univ. of Minnesota. Of the 42 institutions of higher learning, 15 are colleges and universities. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and the St. Olaf college choir, Northfield, have high rank. There are 26 state parks and many recreational facilities. Minnehaha Falls (93 ft.) was celebrated by Longfellow.

French traders and missionaries first penetrated Minnesota. Father Hennepin, 1680, named the Falls of St. Anthony. France ceded the land E. of the Mississippi to Great Britain, 1763; Britain to U.S., 1783. It became part of Northwest Terr. Land W. of Mississippi was part of Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Henry R. Schoolcraft found source of Mississippi in Lake Itasca, July 13, 1832. Statehood came May 11, 1858.

MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis has a population of 521,718 with 1,116,509 in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Food processing leads with machinery, precision instruments, printing next. Its flour production is famous and third, after Buffalo and Kansas City, Mo. It is hq. for General Mills, International, Pillsbury, Commander-Larrabee and Russell-Miller. Its chemical industry processes a large flax crop for linseed oil and oil cake.

Minneapolis has 10 trunk line railways, including Burlington, North Western, Great Northern, Omaha, Northern Pacific, Great Western, Milwaukee, Soo, Rock Island, Minneapolis & St. Louis. It has 5 airlines—Braniff, Capital, North Central, Northwest, Western, and Far-East connections, making Wold-Chamberlain Field rank high in activity. Barge lines on the Mississippi import 500,000 tons a year, about one-half gasoline.

ST. PAUL

St. Paul, the capital, is notable for diversified industry and surface, water and air facilities. It is served by 9 railroads having one-quarter of nation's mileage, a municipal airfield and 5 airlines, and is the third largest motor truck center. River barge freight in 1954 totaled 1,859,098 tons.

Payrolls approximate \$550,000,000 annually. Products include printing, adhesives, abrasives, paper products. It has airplane, oil refining, railroad equipment, outdoor apparel, food processing, refrigerator, machinery, fur, brewing and motor vehicle assembly industries. South St. Paul is nation's second largest livestock market.

The Minnesota State Fair and Winter Carnival are held here.

Mississippi

Magnolia State

CAPITAL: Jackson. **AREA:** 47,716 sq. mi., rank, 31st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,178,914, rank, 26th. **MOTTO:** Virtute et Armis, By Valor and Arms. **FLOWER:** Magnolia. **TREE:** Magnolia. **BIRD:** Mocking Bird. **ADMISSION:** 20th.

Mississippi is a South Central state in the Deep South, bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico; W. by Louisiana and Arkansas. Mississippi river forms W. boundary. State's maximum is 330 mi. long, 180 mi. wide. The Tennessee River hills in N.E. average 650 ft., sloping down W. to Black Prairie, cotton-growing soil. The Delta is an alluvial plain in N.W., between the Mississippi and the Yazoo, producing cotton. The S. part of Mississippi grows long-leaf yellow pine.

Mississippi was crossed by DeSoto, 1540, and colonized by Iberville, French, 1699. It was held by French 1699-1763; English 1763-1779; Spaniards, 1779-1798, when the U.S. took over and gradually moved Indian tribes across the river. With Alabama it formed the Terr. of Mississippi. Its settlers fought in the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Admitted to Union, Dec. 10, 1817. A large plantation state, it was the second to join the Confederacy. The state has highest percentage—88.5—of native-born population in U.S. (1950).

Mississippi, one of the largest producers of cotton, ranked second in U.S. in 1954 with 1,575,000 bales. A century of one-crop farming and erosion exhausted much of the soil and led to introduction in the 1930s of diversification, crop rotation and soil conservation. Agriculture produces pecans, sweet potatoes, soy beans, peanuts, sugar cane, corn, rice, wheat, oats and fruits. Tung nuts are crushed for tung oil, which, with turpentine and resin, supports paint and varnish production. Dairying has become second to cotton

in farm income and much poultry and livestock is produced.

Biloxi has a large seafood canning industry, operating over 900 deep-sea trawlers for shrimp and oysters.

The state produces much hardwood lumber and slashpine products, including fibre board, kraft paper, newsprint. Pulpwood users include Masonite at Laurel, Flintkote at Meridian, U.S. Gypsum at Greenville, International Paper Co. (Natchez and Pascagoula), Johns-Manville (Natchez).

Natural gas reserves are estimated at 2.4 trillion cu. ft. There are 103 producing oil and gas fields, comprising 2,171 producing wells. Other minerals are clays, fuller's earth, bentonite, bauxite.

Industrialization is being encouraged by the state's BAWI (balance agriculture with industry) plan which increases availability of land and buildings for manufacturing plants and aids employment. From 1940 to 1954 manufacturing employment rose from 56,872 to 94,600.

Mississippi has 10 colleges and universities, 2 teachers colleges, 18 junior colleges and others. It has 10 state parks of 10,972 acres. Gulfport and Pascagoula are the principal ports. Gulfport holds an annual yacht regatta and a mackerel rodeo in July. Biloxi has a Mardi Gras in February, and Pass Christian, a tarpon rodeo. Natchez is famous for its formal antebellum houses, open in March and April. The mile-long Iversville Memorial bridge at Biloxi Bay and Vicksburg National Military park are of interest to tourists. Chief rys.: Illinois Central, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, Southern, St. Louis-San Francisco, Louisville & Nashville, Columbus & Greenville, Mississippi Central. Airlines: National, Delta-C & S., Southern.

Missouri

Show Me State

CAPITAL: Jefferson City. **AREA:** 69,674 sq. mi., rank, 18th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,954,653, rank 11th. **MOTTO:** *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto. The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law.* **FLOWER:** Hawthorne (*crataegus mollis*). **BIRD:** Blue Bird. **ADMISSION:** 24th.

Missouri, a Middle Western state, is bounded N. by Iowa; E. by Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee; S. by Arkansas; W. by Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska. The Mississippi river flows along nearly the entire E. boundary for 545 mi. The Missouri flows along the N.W. corner and crosses the state, joining the Mississippi above St. Louis. Missouri has 1,937 mi. navigable.

The state was first settled by the French who founded Cape Girardeau, St. Louis, and Ste. Genevieve.

The home state of ex-President Truman, Missouri has endeared itself to Americans by its river lore, folk tales and especially by Mark Twain's creations, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, whose statues stand in Hannibal, boyhood home of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). The author's home is preserved. His birthplace, in Florida, Mo., has been moved to a public park. The farm birthplace of Jesse James, notorious bandit (1847-1882), is near Excelsior Springs. A log cabin built by U. S. Grant is preserved near St. Louis.

The state has level fields, rolling prairie, wooded hills and rugged highlands. The black soil N. of the Missouri was levelled by glaciers and produces big corn crops. The central W. section is part of the Great Plains and produces forage. The delta area, S.E., including the famed Boot Heel, produces much long staple cotton. The Ozark Highlands are filled with weathered rocks, water gaps, sinkholes and springs, including Big Spring, flowing 252,000 gals. daily.

Missouri produces corn, hay, soybeans, cotton and cotton seed, wheat and oats. On Jan. 1, 1955, it had 3,910,000 cattle, including 1,034,000 milch cows; 3,610,000 hogs and pigs, 718,000 sheep, 126,000 horses and colts. Its minerals include: lead, cement, coal, grindstones, limestone, marble, iron, copper, barite, cobalt, bismuth, manganese and tungsten.

Industry is led by food and kindred products, followed by transportation equipment, apparel, chemicals, leather products, printing and publishing, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical machines; stone, clay and glass products.

There are 54 institutions of higher education, including 16 colleges and universities. The Univ. of Missouri at Columbia has the country's first

School of Journalism, founded 1908 by Walter Williams. There are 25 state parks of 60,519 acres, 7 state forests, 121,000 acres; and 8 national forests.

Twenty-three trunkline railroads serve Missouri; there are over 7,100 mi. of main line rails.

ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, 8th largest city in U.S., had 856,796 population in 1950 and a total of 1,681,281 in its metropolitan district. The city is limited to 61 sq. mi. It is a great manufacturing and distributing center, producing 3,300 different products and best known for alloy castings, airplane parts, beer, chemicals, drugs, electrical machinery, shoes, refrigerators, railroad cars. Settled, 1764, by a French fur trader, it is the largest raw fur market. It is served by 18 trunk line railroads, including B. & O., Burlington, Rock Island, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, M-K-T, Nickel Plate, St. Louis-San Francisco, Mo. Pacific; also St. Louis Southwestern; Washash; Gulf, Mobile & Ohio. It reaches the entire Mississippi Valley with water transportation and is served by these airlines: American, Braniff, Continental, Delta-C & S., Ozark, TWA, Eastern. Of 8 bridges, the most famous is Eads (1874) 6,220 ft. long, with a channel span of 520 ft.

KANSAS CITY

Kansas City is headquarters of a large livestock and meat-packing industry and an important seat of auto assembly and steel manufacturing; ranks among the top ten garment manufacturing centers. Metropolitan Kansas City ranks first as a stocker and feeder market, hard wheat market, and sorghum grains market. It stands second as a cash wheat market and in flour production. Also second as a primary wheat market and as a futures wheat market.

It is served by 12 major trunk line railroads and its international inland air terminal is used by Braniff, Central, Delta-C & S., Continental, Ozark, Slick and TWA. The American Royal Live Stock and Horse Shoe is held here annually in October.

Montana

Treasure State

CAPITAL: Helena. **AREA:** 147,138 sq. mi., rank, 3rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 591,024, rank, 42nd. **MOTTO:** *Oro y Plata. Gold and Silver.* **FLOWER:** Bitterroot. **TREE:** Ponderosa Pine. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **ADMISSION:** 41st.

Montana, a Rocky Mountain state, is bounded N. by Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Canada; E. by North and South Dakota; S. by Wyoming and Idaho; W. by Idaho. It contains the country's largest copper mines, vast cattle and sheep ranges and mountains with picturesque recreation areas.

Copper mining dates from 1880 when Marcus Daly first exploited it; its biggest smelter is at Anaconda. Great Falls, Billings and Butte are important centers. Lead and zinc are mined in quantity, also some gold and silver; cement, silicate, asbestos, phosphoric acid are produced. Oil and natural gas have become important. There are vast coal deposits. Butte, which has yielded over \$2½ billion worth of copper in 50 years, has 2,700 miles of tunnels, and is described as "a mile deep, a mile high." The only sapphire mines of consequence in the country are in Montana.

In 1954 the state ranked second in spring wheat (42,952,000 bu.), third in barley (33,332,000 bu.). On Jan. 1, 1955, it had 1,606,000 sheep and lambs (4th in nation) and 2,441,000 cattle. It produces apples, sugar beets, flaxseed, potatoes. There is a large timber industry in yellow pine, and much Douglas fir.

The Continental Divide runs through the western third, the highest mountain is Granite Peak, 12,850 ft., near the southern boundary. Glacier National Park, on the Divide, 1,534 sq. mi., is a recreational wonderland, with 60 glaciers, many lakes and streams with all kinds of trout, etc., hotels and camps. (Great Northern Ry.) Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri and Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork River in the northwest, contribute to recreation and irrigation.

There are 11 national forests, 40 game reserves. Principal rivers are Missouri, Yellowstone and Clark Fork of Columbia, which is fed by the Blackfoot and Bitterroot. Southern Montana has yielded ancient mammals, primates, and dinosaurs, including skeletons of huge Tyrannosaurus, Triceratops and Stegosaurus.

Important historical site is Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in Big Horn Country (near Hardin), site of defeat of Custer by Sioux, June 25, 1876. Dead, estimated at 276, but only 265 are listed on monument. First whites to visit Montana were the French Verendryes, father and sons, 1743; Lewis and Clark, 1805. Land E. of the Continental Divide was part of Louisiana and Dakota; the W. part was in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Railways: Burlington, Great Northern, Milwaukee, Northern Pacific, Soo, Union Pacific; the last reaches West Yellowstone, gate to Yellowstone National Park. Airlines: Frontier Northwest, Western.

Nebraska

Cornhusker State

CAPITAL: Lincoln. **AREA:** 77,227 sq. mi., rank, 14th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 1,325,510, rank, 33rd. **MOTTO:** Equality Before the Law. **FLOWER:** Goldenrod. **TREE:** Elm. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **ADMISSION:** 37th.

Nebraska, a West North Central state, is bounded N. by South Dakota; E. by Iowa and Missouri; S. by Kansas and Colorado; W. by Colorado and Wyoming. The Missouri river runs along the E. line. The W. part lies in the foothills of the Rockies, with high table lands broken by low ridges, near Wyoming and South Dakota. Then comes about 15,000 sq. mi. of grassy sand hills; thence the prairie slopes gently eastward to the Missouri. Three river systems, the White, Platte, and Niobrara, drain E. into the Missouri. The Big and Little Blue systems empty into the Republican river which empties into the Kansas, a tributary of the Missouri.

Estimated population in 1954 was 1,372,741.

Nebraska is a great wheat, corn, forage and livestock state, also raising much oats, clover, wild hay and sugar beets. On Jan. 1, 1955, it had 5,016,000 hd. of cattle worth \$466,488,000. It ranked 4th in winter wheat and hay, 5th in rye.

The large production of livestock has developed a major packing house industry in Omaha, where Cudahy, Armour, Wilson and Swift have large processing plants.

Omaha is the largest butter-making city in the country and a big distributor of wheat and corn. Incorporated 1857. Omaha lies on the W. bank of the Missouri. It has a large lead refinery of American Smelting & Refining Co., a large ammonia-urea plant of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., head office of Union Pacific Ry., Creighton Univ., Omaha Univ. The Ak-Sar-Ben festival, in October is its famous carnival. Omaha is served by the U. P., Burlington, C. B. & Q., Santa Fe, North Western, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, Illinois Central, Mo. Pacific, Wabash. Airlines: Braniff, United, Western.

Nebraska has had a unicameral or one-house legislature since 1937, with 43 members elected on a nonpartisan ballot. All electric power facilities are state or municipally owned. It has one state university at Lincoln, one municipal university, 2 sectarian universities, 12 sectarian colleges, 4 state teachers' colleges. There are many state-supported fishing and recreation centers. Arbor Lodge State Park, 44 mi. from Omaha, is a memorial to J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day, which is observed as a legal holiday on his birthday, Apr. 22. Boys' Town is 11 mi. W. of Omaha.

Nebraska land was touched by Coronado's expedition of 1541 and entered via the Missouri by French fur traders about 1700. It was part of Louisiana Purchase, 1803; visited by Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806. Stephen H. Long came on the first steamboat, 1819. Father De Smet, missionary, came in 1836. The Union Pacific began its transcontinental railroad at Omaha, 1865, uniting with the Central Pacific at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869. The Territory of Nebraska was created by the Kansas-Nebraska act, May 30, 1854; the state joined the Union Mar. 1, 1867. Mormon Pioneer Memorial bridge, erected by Omaha, marks the site where the Mormons crossed the Missouri by ferry in 1846.

Nevada

Sagebrush State, Silver State

CAPITAL: Carson City. **AREA:** 110,540 sq. mi., rank, 6th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 160,083, rank 48th. **MOTTO:** All for Our Country. **FLOWER:** Sagebrush. **BIRD:** Mountain Bluebird (unofficial). **TREE:** Piñon. **Song:** Home Means Nevada. **ADMISSION:** 36th.

Nevada belongs to the Rocky Mountain group and is bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho; E. by Utah, Arizona; S. and W. by California. Although smallest in population, it has arrested national attention, first by its Comstock Lode and fabulous mines, which yielded over \$1 billion in silver and gold after 1859; its free silver projects in national politics and latterly by legalized gambling and its lenient divorce laws, requiring only 6 weeks' residence, which make Reno and Las Vegas divorce centers.

Lying in the Great Basin of the Rockies, Nevada has many arid areas and much alkali soil, but where irrigation proceeds its agricultural production increases. It was the first state to profit by the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902, the Newlands project, since 1903 irrigating 87,000 acres, where alfalfa, cantaloupe, truck, poultry, especially turkeys, thrive. The Humboldt-Lovelock project, since 1936, has reclaimed a large area for grain, alfalfa and dairying. Some of the waters of Lake Mead, impounded by Hoover (Boulder) Dam on the Colorado, also irrigate Nevada. This dam, 25 mi. southeast of Las Vegas, draws an estimated 1,000,000 visitors annually.

Nevada's largest waters are Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe. Large streams include the Humboldt, Carson, Walker, Truckee, some of them partially drying up in summer. Trout streams abound with mackinaw, silver, rainbow, blackspot trout. Recreational areas and camp sites are provided in 11 state parks, total 23,000 acres. Rodeos are popular events in a state that raises many cattle and sheep. Virginia City is a relic of the Comstock mining days. Lehman cave, a national monument, has fine stalactites; Gypsum cave, near Las Vegas, has fossils; Lovelock cave was a shelter for primitive man.

Sierra Nevada range forms the western boundary and Boundary Peak, 13,145 ft., is highest mountain. Lowest elevation is 800 ft., near Colorado river. Great mining centers have been Tonopah, Goldfield and Eureka. Today copper, zinc, gold, tungsten are principal minerals. Anaconda Copper Company's open-pit mining plant at Yerington treats about 11,000 tons of ore daily.

Yucca Flat, in southern part, is a proving ground for nuclear weapons.

The Univ. of Nevada, at Reno, has an important mining school. Reno and Carson City are favored by artists and sculptors. Nevada, explored by John C. Fremont, 1843-45, was part of Brigham Young's Utah Territory until 1861, then Nevada Territory, with later additions from Utah and New Mexico. It was then largely inhabited by miners and was the basis of Mark Twain's story, *Roughing It*. It became a state Oct. 31, 1864.

Principal railroads are Southern Pacific, Union Pacific; Western Pacific, Nevada Northern. Airlines: Bonanza, TWA, United, Western.

New Hampshire

Granite State

CAPITAL: Concord. **AREA:** 9,304 sq. mi., rank, 43rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 533,242, rank, 44th. **MOTTO:** Live Free or Die. **FLOWER:** Purple Lilac. **TREE:** White Birch. Ninth of the Original 13 States.

New Hampshire, one of the 6 New England states, is bounded N. by province of Quebec, Canada; E. by Maine and Atlantic ocean; S. by Massachusetts; W. by Vermont. It is a land of high mountains, picturesque lakes, swift rivers and a vast forest domain. Because of its favorable climate it is a popular vacation land in summer; its freedom from hay-fever irritants in the north endears it to health-seekers. Its slopes provide excellent winter ski trails.

New Hampshire was visited by Samuel Champlain at the mouth of the Piscataqua, 1605; first settled at Portsmouth and Dover Point (now Dover), 1623, 3 years after Plymouth, Mass. It was called after Hampshire, 1629. It declared its independence June 15, 1776 and contributed to the victories at Bennington and Saratoga.

One-third of the state is over 2,000 ft. above sea level. Highest land in Northeast U.S. is the Presidential range of the White Mountains, with Mt. Washington, 6,288 ft. (First cog ry. in world opened 1869); Mt. Jefferson, 5,717 ft.; Mt. Adams, 5,798 ft. White Mountain National Forest (1911) protects 719,247 acres of woods, mountains, drives, and trails, of which 49,128 acres are in Maine. State-owned are Crawford Notch, Dixville Notch and Franconia Notch, the last near Profile, or

Cannon, Mtn., 4,077 ft. (with Hawthorne's Great Stone Face); Whiteface, 3,985 ft.

Merrimack river flows 105 mi. through state; is formed by Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers at Franklin. Concord, Manchester, Nashua also are in this valley. Connecticut river forms west, Vermont, boundary. Portsmouth is state's only port. Principal industries, including mills using electricity from water power in Merrimack valley, are textiles, paper, leather goods, machinery, printing.

New Hampshire shared the educational pioneering of Massachusetts Bay from 1642; established first free public library at Dublin, 1822. It has Univ. of N. H., Durham; Dartmouth (1769), Phillips Exeter (1781), St. Paul's, Colby Junior College. The MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, estab. 1908 in honor of Edward MacDowell, composer, has given summer haven to many authors and composers.

Soil and climate make the state exceptionally favorable for berries, apples, peaches; poultry and dairying is extensive. Lumbering is large industry, under supervision. Feldspar, mica, beryl, abrasive garnets, granite, copper, lead, magnetite and some gold are produced. Important rivers are Boston & Maine, Canadian National, Central Vermont, Maine Central. Airline: Northeast.

New Jersey

Garden State

CAPITAL: Trenton. **AREA:** 7,836 sq. mi., rank, 45th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 4,835,329, rank, 8th. **MOTTO:** Liberty and Prosperity. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Eastern Goldfinch. **TREE:** Red Oak. **Third of the Original 13 States.**

New Jersey, one of the Middle Atlantic states, is bounded N. by New York, E. by New York, the Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay; W. by Delaware Bay, Delaware and Pennsylvania. One of the earliest lands to be settled by the Dutch early in the 17th century, it was the scene of much action in the American Revolution, developed iron furnaces and grist mills, and became a great industrial state.

There are low mountains in the N. W., and rolling hills leading down to a coastal area with many waterways and inlets. The Delaware river runs along its W. line. Its shipping facilities make it a large freight terminal. It divides authority over tunnels and bridges with the Port of New York Authority and the state of Pennsylvania. Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Perth Amboy and Camden handle shipping for foreign parts. New Jersey contributes a huge figure to the total tons of New York Harbor.

Highest point in High Point, Sussex County, 1803 feet, Delaware Water Gap, in the Kittatinny Mts., is 900 ft. wide between mountain sides, 1,600 ft. high.

Represented in 90% of all industries, its more than 12,000 factories employ 323 classifications of labor. The state ranks first in the U.S. in dollar value of chemical products and has many laboratories for physical and chemical research. Important are electrical machinery, food products, textile products, apparel, transportation equipment, primary metal industries; petroleum and coal products, fabricated metal products.

Chief crops are corn, peppers, asparagus, beets, eggplant, lima beans and potatoes. The principal fruits are apples, blueberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, peaches, raspberries and strawberries. New Jersey holds high rank in the poultry industry, dairying and the processing of vegetables, especially tomatoes. The first dairy cattle artificial insemination project in America was launched in Hunterdon County; also the common-carrier shipment of day-old baby chicks, now a multi-million-dollar business nationally.

Among New Jersey's institutions of higher learning are: 4 universities, including Princeton and Rutgers, the state university; the Institute for Advanced Study; 26 colleges; 8 professional and technological colleges.

Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Wildwood, attract hundreds of thousands each year. There are 22 state parks of almost 20,000 acres; 10 state forests with more than 60,000 acres.

New Jersey's many points of historic and scenic interest include the Palisades, massive vertical wall of rock rising more than 500 feet above the Hudson river; Morristown National Historical Park, Gen. Washington's winter camp site.

The state's network of modern highways has the highest ratio of multi-lane mileage in the nation. Included are the 118-mile New Jersey Turnpike, Garden State Parkway (165 miles, Paramus to Cape May). Newark had the first great air terminal in the U.S.

Chief railways: Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Erie, Lehigh, West Shore, B. & O., Reading.

New Mexico

Land of Enchantment

CAPITAL: Santa Fe. **AREA:** 121,666 sq. mi., rank, 4th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 681,187, rank, 39th. **MOTTO:** Crescit Eundo. It Grows as it Goes. **FLOWER:** Yucca. **BIRD:** Road Runner. **TREE:** Piñon. **ADMISSION:** 47th.

New Mexico, a Rocky Mountain state, is bounded E. by Oklahoma and Texas, N. by Colorado, S. by Texas and Mexico, W. by Arizona. Its N.W. corner is the only spot where four states meet (Colo., Ariz., Utah, N.M.). It was part of land ceded by Mexico, 1848; made Territory of N.M., 1850; increased by Gadsden Purchase, 1853; lost Arizona, 1863; became state, 1912.

Explored by Nuna de Guzman, 1528; De Vaca, 1536; Fray Marcos de Niza and Estevan, 1539; Coronado, 1540-42. Called New Mexico on map, 1583. Colonized by Onate, 1598, with first church at San Juan pueblo. Santa Fe made royal capital by Spanish governor de Peralta, 1610. Under Spain 1821, Mexico till war of 1846. Has citizens of Spanish-Mexican descent, non-Spanish Americans, Mexicans, Apache, Navajo, Ute and Pueblo Indians, latter living in 18 pueblos (villages).

San Juan, largest river, crosses N.W. corner for 100 mi. Rio Grande runs through west center to Mexico, irrigates vast areas through Elephant Butte dam and Hall Lake, 40 mi. long; Caballo, El Vado, and Carson dams. Pecos, in E., supplies Carlsbad reclamation system. Water is also stored by Canadian, Cimarron, Gila, San Francisco rivers. Wheat, corn, beans, cotton, grow in eastern section; sheep are raised in S.W., many by Indians. Over 1,000,000 hd. cattle are raised annually. Value of agricultural products averages \$300 million annually. National forests cover 13,281 sq. mi. Douglas fir, ponderosa pine and spruce are cut for timber.

Climate is dry and invigorating. Annual rainfall, 7 to 16 in. Mean temp. 50°, reaching 100° on plains in summer. Mountains rise to 13,160 ft.

Most awe-inspiring natural wonder, Carlsbad Caverns (Santa Fe Ry. to Carlsbad) are visited by more than 500,000 annually. Discovered 1911, now national park, they have 3 levels and largest natural cave "room" in world, 1500x300 ft., 300 ft. high. Enchanted Mesa is near Acoma pueblo, "Sky City." Chaco Canyon has many pueblo ruins of 1,000 A.D.

Oil and natural gas create new values in S.E. and N.W. Potash mining was started 1931 near Carlsbad; state now is first in production. Two large open-pit copper mines at Santa Rita are operated by Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. Ore is smelted at El Paso, Tex. There are vast gypsum deposits. Other mining is for gold, silver, zinc, lead, manganese, copper, beryl, molybdenum, uranium, pumice.

Santa Fe and Taos have attracted large artist colonies. Albuquerque (estab. 1706) has State Univ., with Indian pueblo architecture. There are 6 higher colleges, one professional school, one state military institute. Chief railroads: Santa Fe, So. Pacific, Rock Island, Colo. & Southern. Airlines: Continental, TWA.

New York

Empire State

CAPITAL: Albany. **AREA:** 49,576 sq. mi., rank, 29th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 14,830,192, rank, 1st. **MOTTO:** Excelsior, Ever Upward. **FLOWER:** Rose. **11th of the Original 13 States.**

New York, since 1820 the most populous state, is bounded N. by Canada (partly separated by St. Lawrence River), Lake Ontario, Lake Erie; W. by Canada, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is mountainous in the E., level or hilly in middle and W. Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft., in the Adirondacks, is the highest.

The state has 263 landing facilities, thousands of miles of rails and a great network of hard-surfaced roads, to which cross-country highways are being added. Completion of the state's new

Thruway, stretching 427 miles from Buffalo to New York, was projected for late in 1955.

Industrial and agricultural activities of the state are extensive, and of 453 types of manufactures in the U.S. listed by the Bureau of the Census, 430 are represented in New York, which leads in clothing, printing, rugs, carpets, furniture and photographic equipment. It has high rank in textiles, paper, steel, chemicals, tools, electrical equipment, scientific instruments. New York City is the U.S. financial center.

Dairying leads farming; cheese has a large output. Milch cows Jan. 1, 1955, numbered 1,627,000 (second in nation), value \$168 hd. New York is the second largest producer of grapes and maple sugar, and produces cabbages, broccoli, corn, potatoes, hay, oats, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, pears, and cherries. It led in buckwheat in 1954 with 900,000 bu.

New York has 125 institutions of higher education, more than 5,000 elementary schools, and 1,270 public high schools, junior high schools and academies. The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N.Y.

For specific information about New York, its officials and laws, consult Index under State of New York.

North Carolina

Tar Heel State, Old North State

CAPITAL: Raleigh. **AREA:** 52,712 sq. mi., rank, 27th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 4,061,929, rank, 10th. **MOTTO:** Esse Quam Videri. To Be, Rather Than To Seem. **FLOWER:** Dogwood. **BIRD:** Cardinal. 12th of the Original 13 States.

North Carolina, a South Atlantic state, is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Atlantic, South Carolina and Georgia; W. by Tennessee. It has three types of topography: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, which reaches an elevation of 1,000 ft. and includes the Blue Ridge, and the Appalachian Highlands. Mt. Mitchell, 6,684 ft., is tallest peak east of Mississippi. The chief rivers are Cape Fear, Broad, Catawba, Yadkin, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Chowan, Pamlico. Pamlico Sound covers 1,860 sq. mi. Lake Mattamuskeet has 30,000 acres.

Verazano visited the coast, 1524. Lucas Vasquez de Allyn came in 1520 and 1526. DeSoto led an expedition into the Great Smoky Mts. in 1540. Sir Walter Raleigh sent expedition to Roanoke Is., 1548; colony was settled 1585, 1587. Virginia Dare, first white child born of English parents on American soil, Aug. 18, 1587.

Once predominantly agricultural, North Carolina has developed many industries since World War I. It normally leads the U.S. in textiles, cigarettes and wooden furniture. It is an important producer of paper and pulp, chemicals, electronic components and aluminum. New plants produce rayon, nylon, dacron and other fibres, and cellophane. It has the world's largest cigarette paper factories, producing 52% of the nation's cigarettes, the largest plants being those of R. J. Reynolds in Winston-Salem, Liggett & Myers and American Tobacco Co. in Durham, and American in Reidsville. They attract over 100,000 visitors annually.

Discovery of the "flue curing" method of ripening and coloring bright tobacco in Caswell County about 1857 boomed production of this type of leaf, referred to as "Virginia tobacco." Invention of the Bonsack cigarette machine in Durham, 1884, launched mass production.

Farming remains a basic industry and only one city, Charlotte, has over 100,000 pop. North Carolina has the largest rural population of any state; exceeded in number of farms only by Texas. Three-fourths of all flue-cured tobacco in U.S. is grown there. Total production, flue-cured and burley, in 1954 was 935,611,000 lbs. Other principal crops: corn, cotton, 360,000 bales; and peanuts. Livestock and poultry production has increased.

More than 300 minerals and rocks are found, 70 of commercial importance. The state produces nearly all the nation's output of kaolin, 70% of ground and scrap mica, 35% of feldspar, and is a large producer of tungsten, pyrophyllite, granite, and gravel. Forests cover 18,536,000 acres.

Fishing includes 25 kinds of food fish, menhaden and shellfish, valued at \$10,000,000 a year. There are 635,000 acres of game refuge, with bear, deer, raccoon, opossum, quail and rabbit, as well as brant, duck, geese. There are 10 national parks and forests, 16 state parks. Great Smoky Mountains National Park of 461,000 acres

is half in N.C., half in Tennessee. Clingman's Dome reaches 6,642 ft. Blue Ridge Parkway, 3,000 to 6,000 ft.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore park, 28,000 acres, is being developed. There is also Nantahala National Forest, 377,000 acres, with trout streams; Pisgah National Forest, 474,504 acres. Notable monuments: Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Is., site of first colony (restored) and annual play, The Lost Colony; Kill Devil Hill monument, where Wrights in 1903 made first engine-propelled airplane flights; Guilford park, site of Revolutionary battle. The state's annual tourist income is estimated at \$300,000,000.

There are 59 institutions of higher education, including the Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Duke Univ., 3 teachers' colleges, 23 junior colleges. Duke Univ., Durham, is heavily endowed from the Duke tobacco fortune through the Duke Endowment (see Foundations). The state operates the largest school bus fleet in the world (approx. 6,750 buses).

North Dakota

Sioux State, Flickertail State

CAPITAL: Bismarck. **AREA:** 70,665 sq. mi., rank, 16th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 619,636, rank, 41st. **MOTTO:** Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. **FLOWER:** Wild Prairie Rose. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **TREE:** Elm. **ADMISSION:** 39th or 40th, with South Dakota.

North Dakota, in the West North Central group, is bounded N. by Canada; E. by Minnesota; S. by South Dakota; W. by Montana. It is drained in part by the Missouri river and in part by the Red river, which flows between North Dakota and Minnesota. The surface in the eastern two-thirds is a vast rolling plain, with moderate rainfall helping large crops.

In the western part of the State are the Bad Lands, so named originally by the Indians and settlers because they impeded travel.

The geographic center of North America is in Pierce County, 16 miles south and 7 miles west of Rugby.

Over 90% of the state's 45,000,000 acres is in farms and agriculture is North Dakota's principal industry, with 68% of farm income coming from crops. Livestock products, in order of importance, are: beef cattle, dairy products, hogs, poultry, sheep and wool.

The state led in 1954 in production of spring wheat (64,920,000 bu.), durum wheat (4,976,000 bu.), flaxseed (24,624,000 bu.), and rye (4,466,000 bu.); was second in barley (67,568,000 bu.). It raises corn, oats and hay. Cattle on Jan. 1, 1955 numbered 1,937,000.

A large section of the western part is underlaid with lignite coal, and there are large quantities of sand and gravel and natural gas. Oil was discovered in the Williston Basin in 1951. By the end of 1954, 433 wells were producing and production for the year totaled 5,878,000 bbls. valued at \$12,400,000. Refineries are in operation at Williston, Dickinson and Mandan, with a capacity of 33,500 bbls. per day. Bi-products from a large gas processing plant at Bioga are piped to Fargo. Garrison Dam on the Missouri River approx. 77 mi. north of Bismarck, is one of the world's largest rolled earth fill dams; its reservoir, capacity 23,000,000 gals., forms a lake 200 mi. long.

North Dakota has 12 institutions of higher education—four colleges and universities, five teachers' colleges and three junior colleges.

Explorations in what is now North Dakota were made as early as 1738-1740 by French-Canadians. The Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-1805) passed through the territory and established Fort Mandan.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, now a state park near Mandan, was the starting point, May 17, 1876, of Gen. George Custer and his troops for the battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana where Custer and all his men were killed June 25.

Theodore Roosevelt once lived on a ranch near Medora. His log cabin stands on the Capitol grounds in Bismarck. Medora is the headquarters for the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and site of the popular de Mores Historic House Museum.

The Turtle Mountains of North Dakota are known for the great variety of song birds found in the area. A joint American-Canadian Commission set aside 2,200 acres on the northern border of these mountains to be known as the Peace Garden, commemorating the continuous peace between Canada and U.S.

Chief railroads are Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Milwaukee, and Soo. Airlines: Braniff, North Central, Northwest, Frontier.

Ohio

Buckeye State

CAPITAL: Columbus. **AREA:** 41,222 sq. mi., rank, 34th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 7,946,627, rank, 5th. **MOTTO:** None. In 1866 adopted Inperium in Imperio. Government within a government; repealed in 1868. **FLOWER:** Scarlet Carnation. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Buckeye. **ADMISSION:** 17th.

Ohio, easternmost of the North Central group, is bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, S. by West Virginia and Kentucky, W. by Indiana. It is a great agricultural, manufacturing and distributing center, served by all the important east-west railroads of the northern U.S., airlines and Great Lake vessels.

Eight presidents have come from Ohio—W. H. Harrison, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Harding—all but W. H. Harrison born in the state.

George Rogers Clark defeated the Indians at Piqua, 1780; thereafter Ohio had British-Indian raids and battles; Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated Indians at Fallen Timbers Aug. 20, 1794, imposed Treaty of Greenville, 1795. Oliver Hazard Perry defeated British on Lake Erie near Put-in-Bay, Sept. 10, 1813. As governor of Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair sat at Marietta (1789) and Cincinnati (1791). Columbus became capital in 1817.

Large coal and salt deposits, and some oil and gas in N.W., started industries. With opening of canals, the Ohio-Miami-Erie in Ohio and the "Soo" in Michigan, Ohio products moved rapidly east and ore from Lake Superior supplied its steel mills. Ohio has 25,000 producing oil wells and a 50,000,000 bbl. reserve.

In 1954 Ohio was 7th in winter wheat (68,294,000 bu.), 6th in soybeans (23,172,000 bu.); it also raises corn, oats, tobacco and grapes.

The 241-mi. new Ohio Turnpike running across the state from the Pennsylvania Turnpike to Indiana, was due to be opened Dec. 1, 1955.

CLEVELAND

Cleveland, largest Ohio city and 7th largest in U.S., had 914,808 pop. by Census of 1950, with 1,465,511 in metropolitan area. Cuyahoga county showed a gain of 14.2% over 1940. The city is a big steel, electrical, tool and die center and has also become increasingly important in the automobile industry. It has 7 General Motors plants employing 18,000, 4 Ford plants with 15,000 employees; hq. of Republic Steel, employing over 11,000 in 5 mills and fabricating divisions; Thompson Products (auto, aircraft and electronics parts); White Motor Co., General Electric (lighting division), American Steel & Wire, Jones & Laughlin, Alcoa Aluminum, Chase Brass & Copper, and Lincoln Electric (welding). Two large Standard Oil refineries are located in Cleveland, where John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and S. V. Harkness started the company. It has Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve.

Cleveland is a big port, handling much iron ore, and is served by 8 railroads, including B. & O., Erie, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania; 11 airlines including Allegheny, American, Capital, Eastern, Northwest, Flying Tiger, Slick, Trans Canada, Trans World, Lake Central and United; 8 intercity bus lines and 150 motor freight lines. It transacts 21% of Ohio's retail sales.

Cincinnati is a world leader in production of machine tools, playing cards, soap and electrotypes; also famous for chemicals, clothing, jet engines, watches and many other manufactures. Metropolitan area, with population of 972,000 (est. 1955), includes Hamilton County, Ohio, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky. Xavier Univ., Univ. of Cincinnati and its Symphony Orchestra are centers of culture. In addition to New York Central, Pennsylvania and B. & O., it is served by Southern, C. & O., Norfolk & Western, and Louisville and Nashville, using one of the nation's finest railway terminals, completed 1933. Its airlines are American, Delta-C. & S., Lake Central, Piedmont, TWA, and Slick.

Columbus, the capital, is third city of state in population, has a flourishing manufacturing industry and Ohio State Univ.

After B. F. Goodrich started making fire hose

at Akron in 1870 (and sold out for little) with Goodyear coming in 1898 and Firestone later, Akron became the rubber capital of the world.

Toledo, on Lake Erie, world's largest coal shipping port, has large oil refineries; in the 1890s it led with municipal utilities and had the first industrial peace board. It pioneered with Willys-Overland, Champion Spark Plug, Libby-Owens, Ford Glass, Owens-Illinois Glass, Owens-Corning Glass and Electric Auto-Lite. The Anthony Wayne high-level bridge, 3,801 ft. with approaches, crosses the Maumee in Toledo.

In Dayton Orville and Wilbur Wright produced their first successful airplane, opening a new era in world history. Their hangar and an airplane museum are at Wright Field, Air Force headquarters. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, poet (1872-1906), lived here. Delco Light and Frigidaire originated here and it is headquarters for National Cash Register.

Oklahoma

Sooner State

CAPITAL: Oklahoma City. **AREA:** 69,919 sq. mi., rank, 17th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,233,351, rank, 25th. **MOTTO:** Labor Omnia Vincit—Labor Conquers All Things. **FLOWER:** Mistletoe. **BIRD:** Scissortailed Flycatcher. **TREE:** Redbud. **SONG:** "Oklahoma." **ADMISSION:** 46th.

Oklahoma, in the West South Central group, is bounded N. by Colorado and Kansas; E. by Missouri and Arkansas; S. by Texas; W. by Texas and New Mexico. It is a vast rolling plain sloping S. and E., with a mean elevation of 1,300 ft. Highest point is in the Panhandle, N.W., 4,978 ft. The western plains are treeless, but the Ozark Mountains in East are heavily wooded; farther west are the Wichita Mountains. The Ozark plateau has underlying limestone. The Arkansas River flows E. across the northeastern part of the state and the Red River along the S. line.

Oklahoma, part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, was known as Indian Territory after it became the home of the Five Civilized Tribes—Cherokee, Chickasaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole—when they were forced west by President Andrew Jackson and his successors, 1823-1846. The land was also used by Comanche, Osage and other plains Indians. As white settlers pressed west land was opened for homesteading by runs and lottery, a run being a race for a claim at a specific time. The first run took place Apr. 22, 1889; the most famous was the run to the Cherokee Outlet, 1893. Oklahoma was admitted to the Union Nov. 16, 1907. In 1906 the citizens had voted to call the state Sequoyah, after the Indian who created the Cherokee alphabet, but Congress refused. The state placed Sequoyah's statue in the National Capitol.

Originally a plains state, Oklahoma changed radically with the sinking of oil wells from 1901 on. Oil and natural gas became Oklahoma's greatest income producers, gave Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan status. The Glenn pool, S. of Tulsa, started big production, 1905; Cushing field, 1915, yielded 305,000 bbls. daily. The Seminole field, 1928, was one of the biggest. Oil derricks stand in front of the state capitol. Indians retained royalties and profited as individual owners and tribes.

Large refineries at Tulsa and Ponca City produce lubricating oils, liquid gasoline, aviation gasoline and by-products. The Oklahoma Geological Survey and the Schools of Geology and Petroleum Engineering at the Univ. of Oklahoma have improved oil production.

Oklahoma has the largest reserve of asphalt and 10,000 sq. mi. with underlying coal. Strip mining is practiced as well as shaft mining. Lead, zinc, gypsum, selenite are produced in quantity. Industries include oil tools, glass, flour, cotton products, lumber, creameries, meat packing. Biggest crops are winter wheat (second in 1954 with 70,770,000 bu.), rye, corn, cotton and sorghum. Cattle, swine and sheep are important. State had on Jan. 1, 1955, 3,182,000 cattle worth \$213,194,000. Rainfall averages 33.39 in. annually. Several large reservoirs were built in recent years on the Grand, Illinois and Red rivers. The Arkansas is joined in the state by the Salt Fork, Cimarron, Grand, Verdigris and Canadian. Denison Dam, at the juncture of the Washita and Red rivers, formed Lake Texoma (93,080 acres). The Ouachita National forest covers 176,000 acres; there are 12 state parks and national wildlife refuges in the Wichita Mtns., and Great Salt Plains.

Chief railways: Frisco, M-K-T, Santa Fe, Rock Island, Mo. Pacific, Kansas City Southern. Airlines: American, Braniff, Central, Continental, Ozark.

Oregon

Beaver State

CAPITAL: Salem. **AREA:** 96,981 sq. mi., rank, 9th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 1,521,341, rank, 32nd. **MOTTO:** None (The Union appears on state seal). **FLOWER:** Oregon Grape. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **TREE:** Douglas Fir. **ADMISSION:** 33rd.

Oregon, a Pacific Coast state, is bounded N. by Washington, E. by Idaho, S. by California and Nevada, W. by the Pacific ocean. It is 395 by 295 mi. in extent, with the Columbia river on its N. line, the Snake river on the E. Portland, Salem, Oregon City and other cities lie in the fertile Willamette Valley with the Coast range at the W. and the Cascade range at the E. The Blue Mts. and the Wallowa Mts. are in the N.E. section. Tallest are the Cascades, with Mt. Hood at N. rising 11,245 ft.; Mt. Jefferson, 10,495 ft.

Capt. Robert Gray in the Columbia, with sea letters from President Washington, reached the river named after his ship May 11, 1792 and claimed it for U.S. President Jefferson sent Lewis & Clark there, 1804-06. John Jacob Astor's fur depot, Astoria, founded 1811, was taken by the British, 1813, restored 1818. The S. frontier with Spain was settled 1819. A provisional govt. was established in Champoe, May 2, 1843. U.S. title was established 1846 and Oregon admitted into the Union Feb. 14, 1859.

Oregon has large fishing interests, especially in salmon; raises much fruit; operates many canneries; raises wheat, corn, hay, berries, sugar beets, potatoes, bulbs and nursery products. Major farm industries are cattle and dairying, sheep and hogs, poultry, turkeys.

Barge lines operate on the Columbia river and its main tributaries, the Willamette and Snake, and over 50 steamship lines call at the Port of Portland. Chief exports are lumber and wheat.

Bonneville dam provides navigation facilities and electric power (4,406,265 kwh in 1954). McNary dam, dedicated by President Eisenhower Sept. 23, 1954, further facilitates navigation on the upper Columbia. Leading manufactures are light metals, wood products, pulp and paper, machinery, chemicals and textiles.

Oregon has two distinct forest regions, Douglas fir W. of the Cascade Mts., and western pine to the E. Timber cut averages over 8 billion board ft. annually, usually largest in U.S. Great areas have become national forests. Pacific Crest Trail runs through them, touching Crater Lake, a body of sapphire blue water in a former volcano, 6 mi. in diameter and 2,000 ft. deep. State forests cover 720,000 acres; city and county-owned forests, 160,944 acres. Oregon has two national parks: Crater Lake and Oregon Caves National Monument. There are 156 state park units totaling 55,063 acres.

There are 19 colleges and universities, including Univ. of Oregon at Eugene; Univ. of Portland, Willamette Univ. (Salem), Reed College (Portland), Oregon State (Corvallis), and Portland State College.

Railways: Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific; Spokane, Portland and Seattle. Airlines: Alaska, Northwest, Pan American, Pacific Northern, Southwest, United, West Coast, Western.

Pennsylvania

Keystone State

CAPITAL: Harrisburg. **AREA:** 45,333 sq. mi., rank, 32nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 10,498,012, rank, 3rd. **MOTTO:** Virtue, Liberty and Independence. **FLOWER:** Mountain Laurel. **BIRD:** Ruffed Grouse. **TREE:** Hemlock. Second of Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is one of the Middle Atlantic states and is bounded N. by New York and Lake Erie; E. by New York and New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia; W. by West Virginia and Ohio. The Delaware river is on the E., the Allegheny unites with Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. The Appalachian mountains extend through the middle of the state running southwest.

In 1954 population was estimated at 10,755,000.

One of the great manufacturing and mining states, Pennsylvania produces nearly one-third of the nation's steel. Pittsburgh is the center of the greatest metal production. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota. Electrical goods and equipment are made in Pittsburgh in large quantity. Pennsylvania leads in knitted goods and textiles produced from synthetic fibers.

Gross registered tonnage of total vessel movements of Delaware ports in 1954 was 111,854,048 (Delaware Riverport Authority).

The annual bituminous coal output averages 100,000,000 tons; anthracite, more than 30,000,000 tons. The state produces coke, high-grade petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, steel for rails and structural purposes, lime, cement, slate.

Pennsylvania was second in production of buckwheat in 1954 (693,000 bu.). Other important crops are cigar leaf tobacco, mushrooms, winter wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches, and grapes.

It has 101 institutions of higher education—76 colleges and universities, including Univ. of Pennsylvania, founded 1740; Univ. of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Lehigh, Dickinson, Drexel Institute, Temple, Bucknell, Penn State.

There are 46 state parks, 113,580 acres, state forests totaling 1,833,529 acres, 10 historical parks, and picnic areas. State-owned park, forest, fish and game land totals 2,874,836 acres.

The Articles of Confederation were adopted at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence was written and signed and the Constitution of the United States drawn up in the former State House, now Independence Hall, home of the Liberty Bell.

Charles II of England, March 4, 1681, granted land to Wm. Penn, the Friend (Quaker) to pay debts owed Penn's father. Penn made a treaty with the Indians, 1632, and called the land Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods) for his father.

The Commonwealth is rich in historic landmarks, including Valley Forge and the battlefield of Gettysburg, now national shrines. The site of Benjamin Franklin's print shop is marked at 135 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike, 327 mi. including extensions, stretches from Philadelphia to the Ohio line. Total cost, \$211,500,000.

Railways: B. & O., Jersey Central, Lackawanna, Lehigh, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Erie, Pennsylvania, Reading, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Western Maryland, and others. Airlines: Allegheny, American, Capital, Colonial, Lake Central, Northwest, Eastern, Resort, National, Pan American, United, TWA, Slick, Flying Tiger.

PITTSBURGH

A great reconstruction project is transforming down-town Pittsburgh, where municipal, state, Federal and business interests are cooperating in a \$2 billion project to be completed in 1958. The Golden Triangle and the historic Point at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers have been cleared; a 36-acre park covers the site where Fort Pitt, frontier outpost, once stood. On the adjoining 23 acres of Gateway Center, financed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, three cruciform office buildings, 20 to 24 stories tall, are hq. for Westinghouse Electric, Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, National Supply and other large corporations. A 14-story state office building will be completed in 1956; 2 other buildings, Bell Telephone and People's Bank, also are being built in Gateway Center. The Univ. of Pittsburgh has started a \$30,000,000 building program for a health and medical center; building programs also are being completed by Duquesne and Carnegie Tech.

The Aluminum Company of America has erected a 30-story office building using aluminum window frames and walls, the latter in prefabricated sections near the 42-story 525 William Penn Place Bldg. (U. S. Steel-Mellon Bldg.). Mellon Square, gift of the Mellon foundations, has an underground garage for 900 cars. The Parking Authority has been erecting a number of multi-level garages, one holding 776 cars. The new Penn-Lincoln parkway takes U.S. 30-22 on the eastern outskirts, a toll-free expressway costing \$130,000,000.

The nation's first full-scale atomic power plant now building will be operated by the Duquesne Light Co. in conjunction with the A.E.C. It will produce a minimum of 60,000 kw.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, opened June, 1952,

cost \$33,500,000, and is said to be the second largest in the country, next to Idlewild.

A planned campaign against smoke and floods has resulted in considerable smoke abatement. Seven new dams and reservoirs protect downtown Pittsburgh from injurious floods.

PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, important port and heart of the rich industrial Delaware River Valley, has shared largely in the estimated \$6 billion worth of improvement projects begun since World War II. The roster of new construction is headed by Penn Center, a group of modern office buildings to be built near City Hall at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000. Others under construction or planned are a new \$15,000,000 terminal building at International Airport, a \$90,000,000 bridge across the Delaware, new expressways, \$23,000,000 worth of new piers, and many new industrial plants. A \$12,500,000 program also is planned to restore historical properties near Independence Hall.

The port is served by three major railroads which maintain a belt line along the waterfront, with spurs to most piers. Total tonnage of port traffic has doubled from 34,000,000 tons in 1938.

Rhode Island

Little Rhody

CAPITAL: Providence. **AREA:** 1,214 sq. mi., rank, 48th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 791,868, rank, 36th. **MOTTO:** Hope. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Rhode Island Red. **TREE:** Maple. 13th of Original 13 States.

Rhode Island, one of 6 New England states, is the smallest state—48 mi. long, 37 mi. wide. It is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, W. by Connecticut, S. by the Atlantic ocean. U.S. surveys give land area as 1,214 sq. mi.; state surveys, 1,487, which includes over 200 sq. mi. in Narragansett Bay, extending 28 mi. inland. Land area includes island of Rhode Island, reported by Verranzano as similar to the island of Rhodes (1524) and so designated officially 1644, and Block Island, 11 sq. mi. State was named Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1776.

Rhode Island is distinguished historically for its battle for freedom of conscience and action, begun by Roger Williams, founder of Providence, exiled for religious dissent from Mass. Bay Colony, 1636. Wm. Coddington, John Clark, other religious exiles founded Pocasset, now Portsmouth, 1638, and Newburyport, 1639. First Baptist church in U.S. at Providence, 1639. First charter, 1644; second charter from Charles II, 1663 O. S. (1664). Rhode Island gave protection to Quakers, 1657; to Jews from Holland, 1658.

Battle for individual rights brought resistance to British impressment of seamen, 1765, and to unjust taxation by burning of revenue vessel Gaspee, 1773. Rhode Island denounced allegiance to British King, May 4, 1776, antedating Declaration of Independence. Ratified Constitution, May 29, 1790, 13th of original 13. Rhode Island had prohibition of liquor in 19th century, repealed it 1889, and refused to ratify the 18th (Prohibition) amendment.

Oldest structure, arched Stone Tower at Newport, once called 17th century mill, is believed to antedate English settlers.

Rhode Island produces granite, limestone and graphite. All major classes of manufacturing are represented, engaging about 43% of working force. Largest single industry is textiles, dating back to Samuel Slater's cotton mill built in 1790 (adapted from Arkwright spinning frame). The state also pioneered in jewelry and silverware manufacture. Gorham silversmiths started at Providence. Geo. H. Corliss developed steam engines and tools. Of importance is manufacture of jewelry, metal products, and rubber goods.

Agriculture has large output, in order by market receipts: dairy products, poultry products (notably Rhode Island Reds), forest, nursery and greenhouse products; also truck farming and potatoes.

Much of New England's oil enters through Providence, major trade center.

Education is led by Brown Univ. (1769) and 9 other institutions of higher education, Naval War College is at Newport, Naval Air Sta. at Quonset.

Newport became famous as the summer capital of society in middle of 19th century, when industrial magnates built showy mansions. Easton's Beach and Bailey's Beach are noted resorts and Ocean drive is a showplace. Horse racing is fea-

tured at Narragansett Park and Lincoln Downs; fishing and yacht racing are popular sports.

South Carolina

Palmetto State

CAPITAL: Columbia. **AREA:** 31,055 sq. mi., rank, 39th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,117,027, rank, 27th. **MOTTO:** Dum Spiro Spero—While I Breathe, I hope, and Animis Opibusque Parati—Prepared in Spirit and Resources. **FLOWER:** Yellow Jessamine. **BIRD:** Carolina Wren. **TREE:** Palmetto Palm. Eighth of the Original 13 States.

South Carolina, a South Atlantic state, is bounded N. by North Carolina; S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S.W. by Georgia. There are about 190 mi. on the Atlantic. The Blue Ridge Mtns. come into the northwest corner for 500 sq. mi., with Sassafras Mtn., 3,548 ft., highest point. The Piedmont plateau follows, dropping down to the Low Country, where cotton and tobacco are raised. The climate in the west is cool, the central part medium, the seacoast subtropical and humid. The mild winters make the state a winter resort.

South Carolina ranked 4th in tobacco production in 1954, producing 144,270,000 lbs. Cotton production was over 500,000 bales (500 lbs. each). It also produced corn, oats, sweet potatoes, peanuts, peaches, beef cattle, hogs and mules. Paper pulp is produced and yellow pine lumber is cut. Useful minerals include stone, clay, gravel, phosphate rock, manganese, gold.

Textiles occupy 75% of industry. Industries have been aided by power from hydroelectric plants on the Santee, Saluda, Savannah and other rivers. A 200,000-acre tract along the bank of the Savannah River in Aiken and Barnwell Counties is devoted to the government's hydrogen fuels project, begun in 1951.

There are many incentives to hunting and fishing, with no closed season on fish. The Francis Marion National forest, 243,383 acres, and the Sumter, 296,074 acres, preserve timber lands. There are 21 state parks, 44,599 acres; 6 forests, 130,691 acres. Santee Dam, 7.84 mi., is world's longest earthen dam.

The state has 33 institutions of higher learning, led by the Univ. of South Carolina at Columbia.

South Carolina played an important part in American beginnings. It was first settled by Spaniards, 1526 and 1566; was given by Charles I to Robert Heath as Carolina, 1629; had first royal governor, 1730. It left Britain, 1775. Charles Pinckney helped frame the Constitution of the U.S., 1787, proposed more than 30 of its provisions. The state seceded Dec. 20, 1860, and the Civil War began with the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter Apr. 12, 1861. It suffered severely when Sherman burned Columbia and marched through it to the sea. Readmitted to Union, 1868.

Many historic churches and white-pillared houses are to be found in Charleston, Columbia and Beaufort. Famous are the gardens in the environs of Charleston: Magnolia, Rummymede, Middleton Place, Summerville, Edisto, Cypress, Oaks, open January to May, and the famous Azalea festival in April.

Railways: Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard, Southern. Airlines: Delta-C. & S., Eastern, National, Southern.

South Dakota

Coyote State, Sunshine State

Capital: Pierre. **AREA:** 77,047 sq. mi., rank, 15th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 652,740, rank, 40th. **MOTTO:** Under God, the People Rule. **FLOWER:** Pasque. **BIRD:** Ringneck Pheasant. **TREE:** Black Hills Spruce. **ADMISSION:** 39th or 40th with North Dakota.

South Dakota is bounded N. by North Dakota; E. by Minnesota and Iowa; S. by Nebraska; W. by Wyoming and Montana. The Missouri river drains all but the extreme N.E. corner. The Black Hills are in the West and Southwest. Harney Peak, 7,242 ft., is the highest point in U.S. east of the Rocky Mtns. Near the Black Hills are the Bad Lands, 1,000,000 acres, with fossil deposits. The rolling prairie falls to lower levels in N.E., where Big Stone Lake, 967 ft. alt., is the lowest point.

South Dakota is site of the Missouri Basin dam and reservoir improvements, now on the way. Two of the largest dams and reservoirs in the country are the Oahe, 6 mi. above Pierre and at Fort Randall on the southern border.

In 1954 the state ranked second in the nation

in durum wheat (497,000 bu.) and rye (2,450,000 bu.); third in spring wheat (21,907,000 bu.) and flaxseed (5,598,000 bu.). Oats, corn and hay also are raised. On Jan. 1, 1955, the state had 3,301,000 cattle, 1,066,000 sheep, and 1,524,000 hogs. Packed meat, butter and cheese are leading products.

The state leads in gold production, and at Lead is the largest gold producing mine in the United States. Silver is produced in quantity. The principal mineral products in order of value are gold, stone, cement, sand and gravel. Other minerals are feldspar, mica, lithium, uranium, bentonite.

South Dakota has 8,400 square miles in Indian Reservations—the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and Crow Creek-Lower Brule.

South Dakota has 16 institutions of higher learning—including seven state colleges and universities. There are 41 state parks, 77,272 acres; largest is Custer, 69,004 acres; also four state forests, 84,000 acres.

Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills has an altitude of 6,200 feet. Sculptured on its granite face are the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. The busts of these figures by Gutzon Borglum are proportionate to men 465 feet tall. In 1948 Korczak Ziolkowski, sculptor, commenced work on a gigantic figure of Crazy Horse (Sioux leader who routed Custer), 500 ft. tall, 400 ft. long, on Thunder Head Mountain, 8 mi. from Rushmore.

Discovery of this area dates back to 1743 when the first white men, the Verendrye brothers, Frenchmen, came in search of a route to the Pacific. South Dakota was admitted to the Union, 1889, together with its twin state, North Dakota, after 28 years as a part of Dakota Territory. South Dakota Historical Society asserts both states can be 39th or 40th state, since President Harrison intentionally shuffled the proclamations before signing.

Tennessee

Volunteer State

CAPITAL: Nashville. **AREA:** 42,244 sq. mi., rank, 33rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,291,718, rank, 16th. **MOTTO:** Agriculture, Commerce. **FLOWER:** Iris. **BIRD:** Mockingbird. **TREE:** Tulip Poplar. **ADMISSION:** 16th.

Tennessee, in the East South Central group, is bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia; E. by North Carolina; S. by Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia; W. by Arkansas and Missouri. The Mississippi flows along the western boundary.

The state is divided into three geographical sections: East Tennessee with the Great Smoky Mts. (6,642 ft.) on the east, Great Valley and Cumberland Mts. to the west; the Central Basin surrounded by a Highland Rim; West Tennessee, plateau region sloping westward to the Mississippi R. bottoms. Principal cities are Nashville, noted for its educational institutions; Memphis, industrial center and cotton market; Knoxville, hq. for TVA; Chattanooga, with its famous Lookout Mtn.; Oak Ridge, atomic energy capital.

Tennessee has a large lumber production, with oak, yellow pine, gum, poplar, hickory and cedar. It leads the South in variety of minerals with coal leading in value. It has cement, stone, ferro-alloys, phosphate rock, zinc and clay.

Formerly an agricultural state, Tennessee now is industrial, with manufacturing payrolls twice farm income. In 1954 there were approx. 4,000 plants with over \$2.8 billion invested and payrolls amounting to over \$860,000,000. Principal industries are chemicals, textiles, foods, apparel, printing and publishing, metal working and lumber products. Bowaters Southern Paper Mills has \$55 million invested. The Arnold Engineering Development Center for airplane research, occupies 41,000 acres near Tullahoma.

Tennessee's agricultural output is about equally balanced between field crops and livestock. Twenty-seven leading crops in 1954 aggregated \$318,645,000: Cotton, \$108,370,000; corn, \$64,774,000; tobacco, \$62,902,000; hay, \$40,641,000.

Tennessee has 53 institutions of higher learning, including 28 colleges and universities, among them Univ. of Tennessee (Knoxville), Vanderbilt, Fisk, Meharry Medical.

There are 17 state parks covering 127,000 acres, 13 state forests totaling 143,752 acres, and 20 state-owned lakes, hatcheries and game preserves totaling 315,864 acres.

Norris Dam, 27 miles north of Knoxville on the Clinch river, creates a beautiful lake covering 34,200 acres; shore line over 800 miles. Other

dams in Tennessee are Pickwick Landing, Chickamauga, Watts Bar, Fort Loudoun, Douglas, Cherokee and Watauga. The TVA system of dams has provided a series of lakes 650 miles long, which, with tributary projects, comprise around 600,000 acres of water in the Tennessee Valley area, comprising 49,910 sq. mi. overall, aiding economic and recreational welfare.

Tennessee has at least three natural wonders—Reelfoot Lake, the reservoir basin of the Mississippi River formed by an earthquake (1811); Lookout Mountain, a rock-faced promontory carved by the currents of the Tennessee River and overlooking Moccasin Bend, at Chattanooga; and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park which is about equally divided between this state and North Carolina.

Explored by DeSoto in 1541, Tennessee was first settled in 1757. Originally a part of North Carolina, the area now comprising this state was ceded to the United States in 1784, but existed for a time as the State of Franklin. It was included in the Territory South of the Ohio, 1790. It became a state June 1, 1796.

Texas

Lone Star State

CAPITAL: Austin. **AREA:** 267,339 sq. mi., including 3,695 water, rank, 1st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 7,711,194, rank, 6th. **MOTTO:** Friendship. (Carrying out meaning of Indian word, Tejas, friends, from which Texas derives name.) **FLOWER:** Bluebonnet. **TREE:** Pecan. **BIRD:** Mockingbird. **SONG:** Texas, Our Texas. **ADMISSION:** 28th.

Texas, one of the West Central states of the South, is bounded N. by New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arkansas; East by Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico; S. by Gulf and Mexico; W. by Mexico and New Mexico. The Rio Grande flows for 800 miles between Mexico and Texas. It is the largest state, 773 x 801 mi. at widest points, 1/12 of area of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated Texas had second largest increase in U.S. between Apr. 1, 1950 and July 1, 1952, of 447,000, gain of 6.2%, making total of 8,189,000.

Texas is the only state that was an independent republic, recognized by the U.S. and other powers, before annexation. It never had territorial status but entered as a state.

Coast explored by Alvarez dePineda, 1519; land crossed by Coronado, 1541. First missions founded, 1659, 1690. LaSalle estab. Fort St. Louis, 1685. Texas became a Spanish province, 1691, Mexican state, 1821; revolted, 1835. It lost the Alamo battle Mar. 6, 1836, defeated Mexicans at San Jacinto, Apr. 21, 1836 and became Republic of Texas; voted for annexation to U.S. 1845, admitted Dec. 29, 1845. Seceded and joined Confederacy, Feb. 1, 1861. Freed all slaves, June 19, 1865. Readmitted to Union, Mar. 30, 1870.

Irrigation has reclaimed vast areas and developed an important citrus fruit area near the Rio Grande. Lake Texoma, formed by the Red River N. of Denison, covers 93,080 acres and a 580 mi. shoreline and serves four states. Large reservoirs have been developed on the Pecos, Brazos, Trinity, Canadian, Colorado rivers.

Texas ranks first in beef production, with cattle raised on great ranches in the South and West. It specializes in shorthorns—Herefords crossed with Brahmas. It is first in sheep raising and wool; its Angora goats yield the biggest mohair crop. The largest state fair in the U.S. is held annually in Dallas for 16 days early in October.

Texas leads in no. of farms, those in east and central parts producing cotton, sorghum, oats, wheat, barley. Truck farming yields the nation's biggest spinach crop; tomatoes, potatoes. The state was first in cotton, 1954, with 7,700,000 acres producing 3,920,000 bales (500 lbs. each). Pecans are a large business; peaches are the biggest fruit crop, followed by apples, pears, dates, figs and all sort of berries. The largest rose-growing center in the world is near Tyler.

Petroleum refining leads Texas industry, with chemical industry second, metals third, followed in value by oil field tools, flour and lumber. The nation's biggest oil production, growing annually, has been developed in West, East Central and Southwest Texas, while the Panhandle in the West has great quantities of natural gas, which is used throughout Texas and piped north. The heart of the industry is around Houston, which has enormous refining capacity. Helium is pro-

duced at Amarillo in the Panhandle. The state leads in sulphur and has a great chemical industry. Texas' 14 ports are led by Houston, Port Arthur, Galveston and Beaumont.

There are more than 600 airports, including 55 major USAF bases. Major airports are in Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston and El Paso. Greater Fort Worth International Airport, opened in 1953, has 5-acre terminal building, loading areas for 17 4-engine planes, 6,400 ft. main runway, and 300,000-gal. fuel storage capacity.

Texas has 126 institutions of higher education: 40 colleges and universities, 5 professional schools, 3 teachers colleges, 46 junior colleges. The Univ. of Texas is at Austin. Important schools are Baylor, Rice, Southern Methodist, Texas Western, Texas Agricultural & Mechanical, Texas Christian Univ., Texas Technological College, Univ. of Houston.

Big Bend National Park is located in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in West Texas. Near Houston is San Jacinto State Park. San Jacinto Monument, highest memorial shaft in the nation, and Museum of History. Here also is permanently anchored the U.S. battleship Texas.

HOUSTON

Houston, largest city in South, and nation's second largest port tonnage-wise, had 596,163 pop. in 1950, and over 805,000 in its metropolitan district, jumping to 14th place in the nation (from 24th in 1940). Est. population of the metropolitan area in 1954 was 1,000,000. The Houston Ship Channel, 58½ mi., brings Gulf shipping to its door. The \$28½ million Gulf Freeway, toll free, opened in 1952, stretches 50 mi. from the city to Galveston. It is heart of oil industry of 14 counties, producing 20% of the state's crude and 9% of the nation's, with crude oil reserves of the area 2.3 billion bbls., or 11% of U.S. Area has 15 refineries with capacity of approx. 800,000 bbls. daily. Investment in refineries making 100-octane gasoline and in synthetic rubber exceeds \$200,000,000. Houston is focal point for Gulf Coast chemical empire.

Houston is center for agricultural products. It is a big cotton shipping port and warehouses can store 2,250,000 bales. The Houston area produces 87% of rice grown in Texas. Milling of rice and flour is a large industry.

The Sam Houston Coliseum can seat up to 16,000. The new Rice Institute stadium seats 70,000. Texas Medical Center, 163 acres, to cost \$100,000,000, will include hospitals and research laboratories. The Univ. of Houston has over 13,000 students.

International Gateway Airport, 2,000 acres, has 4 runways 4,500 ft. long, and is served by Braniff, Delta-C&S., Continental, Eastern, International, Mid-Continent, Pan American, Pioneer, Trans-Texas, Slick. Six major railways reach Houston.

Utah

Beehive State

CAPITAL: Salt Lake City. **AREA:** 84,916 sq. mi., rank, 10th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 688,862, rank, 38th. **MOTTO:** Industry. **FLOWER:** Sego Lily. **BIRD:** Seagull (unofficial). **TREE:** Blue Spruce. **ADMISSION:** 45th.

Utah, in the Rocky Mountain group, is bounded N. by Idaho and Wyoming; E. by Wyoming and Colorado; S. by Arizona; W. by Nevada. The Wasatch Mts. run N. and S. between the Great Basin and the Colorado river drainage area. The highest peak is King's Mtn., 13,498 ft. The greater part of the state is a plateau, 6,000 ft. alt., with rivers useful for irrigation. The Great Salt Lake, in the N.W., has 4,218 ft. alt., no known outlet, and a salt density which varies from 20-25%, second only to the Dead Sea. Its area varies slightly—is estimated at an average 2,000 sq. mi. A 30-mi. bridge crosses the lake. The Great American Desert lies in the N.W. corner and reaches into Nevada.

The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter and the sky is clear and cloudless 300 days a year.

The state's income from agriculture has increased in recent years. The principal livestock items are dairy products, turkeys and poultry products, lambs and wool. Alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, barley and potatoes are the chief crops.

Utah's principal mineral products are copper, coal, zinc and lead, gold, petroleum, sulphur and salt; also uranium, vanadium, semi-precious stones, marble, and onyx. Large-scale oil devel-

opment is on in the Uintah basin in N.E. Utah.

Since World War II, Utah has become an important factor in the steel market. The giant Geneva Steel Mills has a current capacity of 1,300,000 tons per year.

With development of the A-bomb, S.E. Utah has become an important area in the production of uranium of which it is a leading source. The resultant program of highway development will increase accessibility of the area's scenic spots: Monument Valley, Natural Bridge, Arches National Monument; also Valley of the Goblins, Cathedral Valley, Upheaval Dome, Deadhorse Pt.

There are 10 institutions of higher learning, including Brigham Young Univ. and Univ. of Utah.

The Latter-day Saints number 68.8% of all church membership (census of 1950). The Mormons reached Utah July 24, 1847, from the Midwest. Salt Lake City, the capital, has several structures built by the church, among them the Tabernacle, seating 12,000 and the Temple.

For coloring and unusually eroded formations the canyon country of south-western Utah and northern Arizona is remarkable. The canyons themselves are stupendous in size and formation, and of brilliant hues. It is in this country that Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument are situated. One of the most spectacular scenic attractions in the state is Rainbow Bridge, near the junction of Colorado and San Juan rivers. National ski events are held in Alta, Snow Basin and Ecker Hill. Bonneville Salt Flats, W. of Salt Lake City, is a famous motor speedway.

Utah is served by the Denver & Rio Grande, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Pacific and Utah Rys. Airlines reaching Salt Lake City are Flying Tiger, Frontier, United and Western.

Vermont

Green Mountain State

CAPITAL: Montpelier. **AREA:** 9,609 sq. mi., rank, 42nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 377,747, rank 45th. **MOTTO:** Freedom and Unity. **FLOWER:** Red Clover. **TREE:** Sugar Maple. **BIRD:** Hermit Thrush. **ADMISSION:** 14th.

Vermont, one of the 6 New England states and the first to join the Union after the original 13, is bounded N. by the province of Quebec, Canada; E. by New Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, W. by New York. The E. boundary runs 200 mi. along the Connecticut river, the New Hampshire line extending to the original low water line on the west bank. On W. lies Lake Champlain, 100 mi. long.

Chief features of topography are the Green Mountains, running N. and S. down middle of state, with Mt. Mansfield, 4,393 ft., highest. Six peaks rise over 4,000 ft., 21 over 3,500 ft., including Mt. Killington, 4,241 ft., Mt. Ellen, 4,135 ft., Camels' Hump, 4,083 ft. Taconic Mountains, in S.W. include Equinox, 3,816 ft. Granite hills, E. of Green Mountains, contain important stone quarries near Barre. Mt. Monadnock, in E., is 3,200 ft.

Vermont ranks high in marble, granite, talc and asbestos; also has slate, mica, chlorite, iron, manganese, lignite, lime, and clay.

It has a cool summer climate, with 110 to 160 days between frost. The Long Trail is famous for hiking and camping. Mt. Mansfield State Forest has many ski slopes. Its 48 state forests and forest parks contain 83,660 acres. Green Mountain National Forest comprises nearly 500,000 acres. Timber cutting is supervised and game refuges are protected. Vermont has a 10-day season for deer. Muskrats, skunks, raccoons, fox, mink provide pelts. The waters have speckled, rainbow, steelhead trout; pike, pickerel, catfish, perch and salmon.

Dairying produces milk in bulk for New England and New York markets. Turkeys are raised in large quantities. Apples are featured among orchard fruits; corn, potatoes, hay are large crops. St. Johnsbury and St. Albans are the centers of the maple sugar industry. Franklin county produces 200,000 gals. of syrup annually. Paper-making is important.

The area was visited by Samuel de Champlain 1609, and had its first permanent settlement at Fort Dunmer near Brattleboro, 1724. New Hampshire exercised jurisdiction and land west of the Connecticut became known as the New Hampshire Grants. In 1764 the Connecticut river was made the boundary between New Hampshire and

New York. Though comparatively few, the settlers resented interference. The Green Mountain Boys, organized by Ethan Allen, 1770-71, took Fort Ticonderoga with 83 men May 10, 1775. Crown Point fell May 12, the two forts yielding 150 cannon for besieging Boston. The Boys fought with distinction at Bennington and Saratoga.

In 1777 the colonists declared their independence, adopted a constitution, the first giving universal manhood suffrage without property qualifications, elected a governor. They chose the name Vermont, suggested by Dr. Thos. Young, Philadelphia, from Vert-Mont (Green Mountain). The controversy over land grants was settled 1790. Vermont ratified U.S. Constitution Jan. 1791, entered Union, Mar. 4, 1791. Vermonters were intense anti-slavery men and supported Lincoln over their native son Stephen Douglas. The state is strongly Republican and reveres Calvin Coolidge as its best representative. It has 14 institutions of higher learning, including Univ. of Vermont at Burlington and Middlebury College.

Vermont is served by the Central Vermont, Rutland, Boston & Maine, Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Maine Central and Canadian National. Airlines are Northeast and Colonial.

Virginia

Old Dominion

CAPITAL: Richmond. **AREA:** 40,815 sq. mi., rank, 35th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,318,680, rank, 15th. **MOTTO:** Sic Semper Tyrannis. Thus Always to Tyrants. **FLOWER:** American Dogwood. **BIRD:** Cardinal. Tenth of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, one of the South Atlantic states, is famous for its colonial culture, statesmen, historic estates, and battlefields on which the fate of the nation was decided in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is bounded N. by West Virginia and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; W. by West Virginia and Kentucky. It was first settled, 1607, at Jamestown, by English colonists and named for Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. It had the first democratic legislature in the House of Burgesses, 1619, became a center of resistance to the British Stamp Tax and provided the leadership that led to American independence and the writing of the Constitution of the United States.

The Coastal Plain, known as the Tidewater, consists of four peninsulas averaging 70 miles in length and 10 to 15 miles wide, formed by Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James rivers. The central part of the state, the Piedmont, rises to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Between this range and the Alleghenies lies the Shenandoah valley, an excellent farming region. Extending far to the west is Southwest Virginia which includes mountains 5,000 feet high, and many fertile valleys. Highest point is Mt. Rogers, 5,719 ft.

Virginia was the 3rd largest tobacco producer in 1954 (166,565,000 lbs.). Other crops are corn, winter wheat, apples, peanuts. Smithfield hams from peanut-fed hogs are world famous. Livestock, dairying and turkey-raising are important industries and the Piedmont is noted for its thoroughbred horses.

Virginia's principal mineral products are coal, stone, sand, gravel and zinc; also titanium, cement, clay, feldspar, gypsum, lead, manganese, mica, pyrite, and salt.

Leading manufacturing centers are Richmond, Hopewell, Norfolk, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Leading industrial products are cigarettes, chemicals, furniture, lumber, cotton textiles and ships. Newport News, at the mouth of the James River, has one of the largest shipbuilding plants and great coal piers. Hampton Roads is the major port of entry.

The state lists 45 institutions of higher education, including 20 colleges and universities, 5 professional schools, and 15 junior colleges.

Eight state parks have a combined area of over 24,000 acres. Within the 6 state forests of over 45,000 acres lie a 9th park and three recreational areas. Other recreational facilities include the Shenandoah National Park in the Blue Ridge Mountains through which runs the Skyline Drive of 107 miles, and many seashore resorts. Best known of the latter is Virginia Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Virginia seceded from the Union Apr. 17, 1861, and Richmond became the capital of the Confed-

erate States. The state suffered severely as the chief battleground. It was readmitted to the Union Jan. 26, 1870.

Virginia was the birthplace of 8 presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Tyler, William H. Harrison, Taylor and Wilson—the last 3 elected from other states. It has many historic shrines, including Washington's birthplace, Wakefield; home and grave at Mount Vernon; Jefferson's Monticello, near Charlottesville and the Univ. of Virginia he designed; R. E. Lee's grave at Lexington and birthplace at Stratford; many famous battlefields. All roads have historic markers. Colonial Williamsburg, restored by John D. Rockefeller, is the most extensive restoration in the country; also site of the College of William and Mary (founded 1693).

Chief rys.: Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard, Southern, C. & O., Norfolk & Western, B. & O., Pennsylvania, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, Virginian, Clinchfield. Airlines: American, Capital, Eastern, National, Piedmont.

Washington

Evergreen State

CAPITAL: Olympia. **AREA:** 68,192 sq. mi., rank, 19th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,378,963, rank, 23rd. **MOTTO:** Al-ki. Bye and Bye. **FLOWER:** Rhododendron. **TREE:** Hemlock. **BIRD:** Willow Goldfinch. **ADMISSION:** 42nd.

Washington, northernmost of the Pacific states, occupies the N.W. corner of the U.S., bounded N. by British Columbia, Canada; E. by Idaho; S. by Oregon; W. by the Pacific ocean. The Columbia river is on its S. line for 300 mi., and is its principal source of hydroelectric power and salmon fisheries.

The Cascade Mts. extend N. from Oregon in the W. third of the state, with highest peak, Mt. Rainier, 14,408 ft. The Olympic Mts. rising to 8,000 ft., are on Olympic Peninsula between the Pacific and Puget Sound, with Mt. Olympus 8,150 ft. Puget Sound is 80 mi. long, 8 mi. wide. Three railway tunnels go through the Cascade Mts. While much of the state employs irrigation, the heaviest rainfall in the U.S. is registered at Wynooche, in the Olympic Mts., averaging 141 in.

Puget Sound, on which Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situated, is a great commercial center. It is the nearest American gateway to the ports of Asia, handles the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska and has a heavy trade via the Panama Canal. Seattle is the chief port.

Washington produces large quantities of winter and spring wheat and the state ranks very high in apples, hops, dry peas, small fruits, filberts, pears, apricots, sweet cherries.

Forest products are important; included are plywood, paper, pulp, hardboard, Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir doors, red cedar shingles.

Manufacturing has increased greatly with use of hydroelectric power. Payrolls have increased for work in forest products, food processing, particularly canning and preserving; aircraft; chemicals, including the large government plants at Hanford. Although the canned salmon industry has been decreasing, fisheries remain second only to California and Massachusetts, with halibut, crab, albacore, tuna, rock cod prevalent.

Principal mineral products in order of value are cement, coal, sand and gravel, stone. Gold, silver, lead, mercury and zinc also are mined. Also found are clays, antimony, arsenic, tungsten and platinum. Aluminum refining is important.

There are 23 institutions of higher education—12 colleges and universities, with Univ. of Washington at Seattle.

The nation's largest reclamation project in the Columbia River basin includes Grand Coulee dam, Bonneville dam, McNary dam, and Chief Joseph dam.

The state has two national parks, Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Park. Washington also has 75 state parks, 54,594 acres; two state forests, 290,000 acres, and 13 community forests, 90,016 a.

Railways: Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Milwaukee, Spokane, Portland & Seattle, Spokane International. Airlines: Alaska, Trans-Canada, United, West Coast, Western, Flying Tiger.

West Virginia

Mountain State

CAPITAL: Charleston. **AREA:** 24,181 sq. mi., rank, 40th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950),

2,005,552, rank, 29th. **MOTTO:** *Montani Semper Liberi.* **Mountaineers Always Free.** **FLOWER:** Rhododendron. **Max. BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Sugar Maple. **ANIMAL:** Black Bear. **ADMISSION:** 35th.

West Virginia lies on the W. border of the Middle Atlantic states, bounded E. by Virginia; N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland; S. by Kentucky and Virginia; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It shared the political fortunes of Virginia until the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861, when 40 western counties of Virginia voted against secession and adopted a state government at Wheeling, choosing the name West Virginia Nov. 27. On June 20, 1863, West Virginia was admitted to the Union as the 35th state. The first engagement of that war took place at Philippi, June 3, 1861.

The terrain is mountainous, including part of the Appalachians. The E. section drains into the Potomac river; the W. into the Ohio. The climate is moderate.

The state is heavily industrialized and a large producer of bituminous, smokeless Pocahontas and cannel coal. Wheeling and Weirton are big steel centers; there is oil refining and lumber production. Other products are coke, chemicals, coal tar derivatives, pitch, creosote, naphtha, phenol, toluene, chlorine, carbon. Silica is used in glass and bottle making. Textiles, pottery and chinaware are produced. One of the largest producers of hardwood, its forests have yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

Chief agricultural products are corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums and grapes.

West Virginia has 25 institutions of higher education—nine colleges and universities, and a number of teachers' and junior colleges.

The tourist industry has quadrupled since 1946, amounting in 1954 to more than \$200,000,000.

There are 19 state parks and 10 state forests providing all types of recreational and vacation facilities. Camping sites and trails are available in the Monongahela National Forest. White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County is a famous resort.

West Virginia is served by 10 trunk line rys., including Penn., N. Y. Central, Norfolk & Western, C. & O., E. & O., Virginian, Western Maryland Rys.; also by American, Allegheny, Capital, Eastern and Piedmont airlines.

Wisconsin

Badger State

CAPITAL: Madison. **AREA:** 56,154 sq. mi., rank, 25th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,434,575, rank, 14th. **MOTTO:** *Forward.* **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Robin. **TREE:** Sugar Maple. **ADMISSION:** 30th.

Wisconsin, a Midwestern state, in the East North Central group, is bounded N. by Lake Superior and Michigan; E. by Lake Michigan; S. by Illinois; W. by Iowa and Minnesota. The Mississippi and St. Croix rivers are on the W.

Wisconsin was part of New France, discovered by Jean Nicolet, 1634, and visited by French explorers and missionaries, chiefly through Green Bay. The French recruited Indians for the British wars, but surrendered the land, Sept. 8, 1760, to the British, who ceded it to the U.S., 1783. The British were not completely dislodged until 1815. Wisconsin was part of Northwest Terr., Indiana Terr., Illinois Terr., Michigan Terr., until Apr. 20, 1836, when it became Wisconsin Terr. It became a state May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin has great dairy production, including cheese, butter, evaporated milk. In 1954 the state ranked first in milk production with 16½ billion lbs., 13% of the nation's total, with 2,656,000 cows and heifers reserved for milk. It has more marketing and purchasing cooperatives and creameries on the Rochdale plan than any other state. In 1954 it led the country in hay production, 7,948,000 tons; it was 4th in oats with 127,336,000 bu.; produced 96,360,000 bu. of corn for grain; and had 112,000 horses and colts on farms, in addition to hogs, sheep and beef cattle.

The Door County peninsula produces large crops of cherries and apples. Wisconsin ranks first in beans, green peas and sweet corn for processing; second in cranberries. The state also produces maple sugar.

Nationally known industries include S. C. Johnson, Horlick, J. I. Case at Racine; Nash-Kelvinator, Simmons, at Kenosha; Pabst, Blatz,

Schlitz, Miller breweries and Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. Superior, terminus of Great Northern Ry., has great ore and lumber docks and iron works. Oshkosh is known for overalls, trucks, motors and luggage.

Wisconsin has pioneered in much progressive legislation. Passed first statewide primary election law and one of earliest corrupt practices acts; contributed to ad valorem taxation of railroads, income tax, vocational education, progressive handling of delinquent children. State passed first workmen's compensation law, first complete labor code and first unemployment compensation act.

Wisconsin has 10,000 mi. of trout streams, 8,500 lakes with sturgeon, muskellunge, pike, bass, perch, smelts. Hunting includes deer, bear, red fox, raccoon, partridge, geese, ducks in season, regulated by the Conservation Commission.

The state has 39 institutions of higher learning, led by the University of Wisconsin, centered in Madison.

There are 282,450 acres of recreational areas, including 29 state parks, 7 state forests, 2,018,944 acres of national forest lands and numerous historical and scenic sites. Airports: 123 commercial and municipal plus 8 seaplane bases. Airlines: American, Capital, Flying Tiger, North Central, Northwest, Ozark, United, Railways: Burlington, North Western, Milwaukee, Soo, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Green Bay & Western.

Wyoming

Equality State

CAPITAL: Cheyenne. **AREA:** 97,014 sq. mi., rank, 8th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 290,529, rank, 47th. **MOTTO:** *Cedant Armæ Torqæ. Let Arms Yield to the Gown.* **FLOWER:** Indian Paint Brush. **BIRD:** Meadowlark. **TREE:** Cottonwood. **ADMISSION:** 44th.

Wyoming, a Rocky Mountain state, is bounded N. by Montana; E. by South Dakota and Nebraska; S. by Colorado and Utah; W. by Utah, Idaho and Montana. With a mean elevation of 6,000 ft., it is a broad plateau crossed by the Rocky Mts., highest of which is Mt. Gannett, 13,785 ft. The Teton range, 40 mi. long, with 11 major peaks, presented an almost insuperable barrier to early explorers.

The rivers flow in all directions: the Green river to the southwest, the Yellowstone and Snake rivers to the northwest, the Big Horn to the north, and the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie rivers to the southeast, none navigable.

The climate is typical of the rarefied air of high elevations, with rather severe winters and pleasant summers. Annual mean precipitation 12-15 inches.

Great mineral resources, not fully developed, include coal, petroleum, bentonite, iron, copper, uranium, phosphate, sulphur and a variety of nonmetals. The state's coal resources are several times greater than those of any other state. The principal mineral products in order of value are petroleum, coal, natural gas and natural gasoline. Uranium production has begun. Casper is headquarters for oil companies.

Sixty-five percent of Wyoming's people gain their livelihood directly or indirectly from farm or ranch. Crops include beans, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, hay and alfalfa. On Jan. 1, 1955, Wyoming had 1,999,000 sheep and lambs (2nd in nation), and 1,072,000 cattle. Dairying and cheese are important in several sections.

Wyoming is a direct beneficiary of the Missouri River Basin Project, and receives both irrigation and power through dams and plants. Boyesen, Kendrick, Shoshone, Seminoe are some of the projects either completed or on the way.

The University of Wyoming is in Laramie. One junior college is in Casper.

The first guaranty of equal suffrage to women in the United States was contained in the Act of 1869 of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Yellowstone National Park, estab. 1872, has 3,472 sq. mi., over 3,000 geysers and springs, including Old Faithful, discharging 15,000 gals. of hot water 120 ft. high hourly. Grand Teton National Park with great mtns., 12,000 ft. alt., comprises 310,000 acres; an additional 25,000 acres is devoted to the National Elk Refuge. The annual Frontier Days at Cheyenne, last full week in July, is state's biggest rodeo. The tourist industry is the third largest in the state.

Major railways in Wyoming are Chicago & North Western, Burlington, Union Pacific, Colorado & Sou. Airlines: Frontier, United, Western.

District of Columbia

POPULATION: (Census of 1950), 802,178. **AREA:** 69 sq. mi. **MOTTO:** *Justitia Omnibus. Justice to All.* **FLOWER:** American Beauty rose. The City of Washington is co-extensive with the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south from the Potomac was ceded in 1846 back to that state. It lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac, opposite Virginia.

Estimated population in 1954 was 840,000. To insure that the national capital should be free from local control, the Constitution provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation therein. After various experiments, Congress (in 1878) created the present form of government, which consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the District appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and one detailed from the corps of engineers of the Army. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improvements is chiefly borne by the residents.

Residents of the District of Columbia, as such do not vote on either national or municipal matters. Persons residing in the District of Columbia appointed to governmental positions do not give up their voting residence in the States. The laws of the various States permit them to vote as residents of such States.

Proposals for a "federal town" for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783, four years before the adoption of the Constitution that gave the Confederation a national government. Rivalry between northern and southern delegates over the town appeared in the First Congress, meeting in New York in 1789. John Adams, presiding officer of the Senate, cast the deciding vote of that body for Germantown, Pa. In 1790 Congress compromised by making Philadelphia the temporary capital for ten years. The Virginia members of the House wanted a capital on the eastern bank of the Potomac; they were defeated by the Northerners, while the Southerners defeated the Northern attempt to have the nation assume the war debts of the 13 original states, the Assumption bill fathered by Alexander Hamilton. It is recorded that by diplomatic methods Hamilton and Jefferson arranged a compromise; the Virginia men voted for the Assumption bill, and the Northerners conceded the capital to the Potomac. President Washington chose the

exact site after visiting many others in October, 1790, and personally persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government at \$25, then about \$66, an acre. The capital was named Washington.

Washington appointed Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had come over with Lafayette, to plan the capital on an area not over 10 miles square. The L'Enfant plan was considered grandiose, for streets 100 to 110 feet wide and one avenue 400 feet wide and a mile long on the Potomac pastures seemed foolhardy. But Washington endorsed his plans. When L'Enfant ordered a wealthy landowner to remove his new manor house because it obstructed his vista, and demolished it when the owner refused, Washington had to step in and dismiss L'Enfant.

On Sept. 18, 1793, the corner stone of the north wing of the Capitol was laid by President Washington. The occasion was expected to drum up sales of city lots, but there were few purchasers. Washington bought several lots. In the next few years Robert Morris and others invested. By 1799 the Senate wing of the Capitol had been roofed, the walls of the President's house were up and the Treasury building was ordered. On June 3, 1800, President John Adams moved to Washington and on June 10, Philadelphia ceased to be the temporary capital.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway begins at the Arlington Memorial Bridge, on Columbia Island, and extends approximately 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac to Washington's home, Mount Vernon.

In Alexandria the highway passes Christ Church, where Washington and Lee worshipped, and many other places of historic and patriotic interest. Below Alexandria the highway passes Wellington, the former home of Tobias Lear, secretary to the first President, and Fort Hunt, one of the Civil War defenses of the National Capital. Across the Potomac is Fort Washington, designed by L'Enfant and still an active military reservation.

The District of Columbia has 25 institutions of higher learning—10 colleges and universities, including George Washington University, Georgetown University; six professional schools, one teachers college, six junior colleges. Consult also Washington, D. C.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

CAPITAL: San Juan. **AREA:** 3,435 square miles. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950): 2,210,703. **FLAG:** Three red, two white horiz. stripes; white star in blue triangle at mast. **SONG:** La Boriniquena.

Puerto Rico with the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south, is the easternmost island of the West Indies Group known as the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Santo Domingo and Jamaica are the larger units. It lies about 1,600 miles southeast of New York, 500 miles north of Venezuela. Roughly rectangular in shape, it is about 100 miles long by 35 miles wide, including the small islands of Vieques, Culebra and Mona.

The soil of the coastal plain is fertile and largely under cultivation, but irrigation is needed in the south; an extensive system has been constructed by the Government. The climate is mild, with a mean winter temperature of 73.4 degrees and a summer temperature only 5.5 degrees higher.

Puerto Rico formerly was administered under the Organic Act of Puerto Rico (March 2, 1917), which with its amendments granted Puerto Ricans American citizenship.

President Truman, on Aug. 5, 1947, signed an act giving Puerto Rico the right to choose its chief executive by popular vote. An act of 1950, affirmed by special election, June 4, 1951, permitted Puerto Rico to draft and pass its own constitution. A constitution closely following that of the United States was approved by a vote of 88 to 3 in a constitutional convention Feb. 4, 1952, and ratified by a popular vote of 373,418 to 82,473 March 3, 1952. President Truman signed, July 3, 1952, a Congressional resolution approving the new constitution, elevating Puerto Rico to the status of a free commonwealth associated with the United States, effective July 25, 1952.

Legislative power is vested in a Legislative As-

sembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, whose members are elected by direct vote. Eight senatorial districts elected two Senators each, and 40 representative districts one member each; also 11 Senators and 11 Representatives at large. Its Resident Commissioner in the U. S. Congress does not have a vote; the inhabitants do not vote for President.

Executive power is vested in a Governor elected by direct vote. There are 8 executive departments each headed by a Secretary: State, Justice, Education, Health, Treasury, Labor, Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works. The governor is Luis Muñoz Marín (elected Nov. 2, 1948, re-elected 1952), first Governor of Puerto Rico to be chosen in a general election.

The judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and lower courts established by law.

Cultivation and processing of sugar constitute the major source of income and employment. Tobacco, coffee, coconuts, fruits and vegetables are other agricultural products. The needlework industry is important, and rum, beer and cement are produced. The government is promoting industrialization, and more than 300 factories are in operation. Electric power rose from 174 million to 850.8 million kilowatt hrs. 1940 to 1954. A multiple-purpose hydroelectric project is under way in the southwest, est. cost, \$32,000,000. A rural electrification program and plans to supply portable water to 160,000 rural families are under way.

The island has more than 85,000 motor vehicles, 23 radio stations, 3 TV stations, airport facilities, 40,000 telephones and a telegraph system. A new international airport outside San Juan, costing \$15,000,000, was opened May 20, 1955. San Juan, with modern hotels, is the principal tourist center.

Puerto Rico is one of the most densely populated agrarian countries in the world, with more than

643 inhabitants to the square mile, although an average of 36,354 persons migrated to Continental U.S. annually in the 1944-53 decade. Municipalities over 50,000 (Census of 1950): San Juan-Rio Piedras, 367,846; Ponce, 126,455; Mayaguez, 87,038; Caguas, 60,132. The death rate from tuberculosis has decreased to 90.6 per 100,000 in 1952 compared with 260.2 in 1940.

Public school education is free and compulsory at the elementary level. In 1952, 65.5% of the population under 18 was in school. Literacy rose from 68.5% in 1940 to 75.7% in 1950. There are five institutions of higher learning with enrollment of 15,400 of which 86.8% are at the Univer-

sity of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. Although Spanish is the popular language, most of the people speak English. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant.

Puerto Rico (or Boriquen as it was called by its original native Indians) was discovered by Columbus, Nov. 19, 1493. Ponce de Leon conquered it for Spain, 1509, and established the first settlement at Caparra, across the bay from the present site of the capital city. He was the island's first governor general. Ruled by Spain until 1898, it was seized by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-American war and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.

ORGANIZED TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Alaska

CAPITAL: Juneau. **AREA:** 586,400 sq. mi. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 128,643. **FLOWER:** Forget-me-not. **BIRD:** Willow Ptarmigan. **SONG:** (unofficial): Alaska, My Alaska. **Territory Since** Aug. 24, 1912.

Alaska, an Organized Territory, occupies the N. W. part of North America N. of 51° N. Lat., including all islands off the coast, among them the Aleutians, Kodiak, St. Lawrence, Nunivak and Pribilofs. It is bounded N. by Arctic Ocean, E. by Yukon Terr., Can., and British Columbia, Can.; S. W. by Pacific Ocean; W. by Bering Sea and Arctic. Southeast Alaska is a narrow strip between Canada and the Pacific Ocean and includes Alexander archipelago.

Alaska was discovered by Vitus Bering, a Dane employed by Russia, who found Bering Strait in 1728 and Alaska 1741, dying there Dec. 8, 1741. British explorers Cook, Vancouver and Mackenzie visited the western coast in 1776, 1791-94 and 1793 respectively. Alexander Baranov, Russian governor, 1790-1819, established his office at Sitka. By treaty with Britain and U. S., Russia was restricted to west of the 141st meridian.

Russia is reported to have offered Alaska to the U. S., 1855. Negotiations were opened, 1859, when President Buchanan offered \$5,000,000, which Russia turned down. In 1866 Pacific coast fishery interests prompted renewed negotiations. William H. Seward, secretary of state under President Johnson, bought Alaska for \$7,200,000. Opponents called it "Seward's Folly." Treaty was signed Mar. 30, 1867, announced by the President June 20, 1867. Transfer of territory took place Oct. 18, 1867 at Sitka. Alaska was called a district until Aug. 24, 1912, when it became an Organized Territory.

Alaskans voted for statehood in 1946, 9,630 for, 6,822 against. Congressional action is pendings. Alaska is governed by a legislative assembly of 16 senators, elected for 4 years, 24 representatives, elected for 2 years; Congress reserves certain legislation. A delegate is elected biennially to Congress, but has no vote. The governor is appointed by the president. Police and land departments were created in 1953. The white population has been growing by immigration in recent years. There are about 33,000 Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts.

Most of Alaska's vast forests (hemlock, spruce, etc.) are national forest reserves comprising 21,000,000 acres. Alaska's first pulp mill is in Ketchikan. It will utilize 1,000,000 acres of forest lands at the rate of 150,000,000 board feet annually. Fisheries produce salmon, halibut, herring and shellfish; the seal industry center is on the Pribilofs. Canning and salting fish is a big industry. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service supervises salmon, fur seals, protects spawning grounds, stops poaching. The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation is conducting the Eklutna project, 30 mi. N. E. of Anchorage, primarily to supply electric power from a 30,000-kwt. plant, irrigation to come later. A 621-mi. pipeline from Haines to Fairbanks via parts of British Columbia and Yukon Terr. was begun in 1954. It will aid U. S. and Canadian defense plans.

Gold is still produced in quantity and the only tin mines of North America are here. Platinum, antimony, tungsten are found. Hard and soft coal are mined; natural gas and petroleum resources are being systematically explored. Marble, barite, graphite, gypsum, sulphur are found.

Estimated population (1954) is 151,900. Population of chief towns (1950 Census): Anchorage, 11,254; Fairbanks, 5,771; Juneau, 5,956; Ketchikan, 5,305.

Air transportation has played an important part in development of Alaska. Fairbanks, principal city of the interior, is the northernmost air center on the continent. Eleven certified scheduled air carriers serve it: Northern Consolidated, Alaska, Wlen-Alaska, Pan American, Canadian Pacific, Pacific Northern, Cordova and others.

The highway system totals 3,482 mi. comprising 1,000 mi. of primary roads, 1,200 mi. of secondary roads, and more than 1,300 mi. of local roads. The Alaska Highway gave the country its first land link with the United States. The Alaska Railroad, ocean vessels, and river steamboats also operate. The Yukon, 1,800 mi., is the chief river. Mt. McKinley, 20,300 ft., is the highest peak in North America; Mt. McKinley National Park, 3,030 sq. mi., also has Mt. Foraker, 17,395 ft., Mt. Blackburn, 16,523 ft., and others. The Valley of 10,000 Smokes near Katmai is named because of vapor discharges. The Japanese current warms the coast and temperatures average about 60° in summer and rarely fall below zero. In the interior temperatures may reach 70° below zero and 100° above.

Univ. of Alaska near Fairbanks, is the Territory's only institution of higher education.

Hawaii

Paradise of the Pacific

CAPITAL: Honolulu. **AREA:** 6,423 sq. mi. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 499,794. **MOTTO:** Righteousness Perpetuates the Life of the Land. **FLOWER:** Red Hibiscus. **SONG:** Hawaii Ponoi.

The Territory of Hawaii consists of 20 islands, 9 inhabited, in the North Pacific ocean, longitude 154° 40'—160° 30' W.; latitude 22° 16'—18° 55' N. It is over 2,000 mi. from its nearest mainland point, San Francisco. The principal islands are Hawaii, the largest, with 4,021 sq. mi.; Oahu, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, Kauai and Niihau. Kure or Ocean and Palmyra are part of the group. Outlying islands, included in area and census figures but not under the jurisdiction of the territory are Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, Midway and Wake, area 35 sq. mi. Hawaii was formerly annexed by voluntary action of its citizens and a Congressional resolution of July 7, 1898. The Territory was established June 14, 1900.

The islands are volcanic. Highest point is Mauna Kea, on Hawaii, an extinct volcano, 13,784 ft. above sea level, rising from the land more than that distance below sea level. Its twin is Mauna Loa, 13,680 ft., largest active volcano in the world. Always active is the "pit of eternal fire" on Kilauea, a volcano 4,090 ft. up on Mauna Loa, one of the great spectacles of nature. These two volcanoes are in Hawaii National Park, 245 sq. mi. Tourists, using airplanes, fly over volcanoes.

Hawaii's population was estimated in 1955 at 491,756. Honolulu, pop. (1955), 252,158 (county, 98,347), capital and chief port is on Oahu, as is Pearl Harbor, U.S. Naval base.

Hawaii has a governor appointed by the President for 4 years; he must have resided three years in the islands. The President also appoints a secretary, 3 justices of the supreme court, 9 justices of circuit courts and several other officials, all confirmed by the U.S. Senate. District judges are appointed by the chief justice. One delegate to Congress is elected every two years; he has floor privileges but may not vote. The territory voted for statehood in 1940, 39,413 for, 19,911 against. Congressional action is awaited. A constitution providing for an elected governor and a bicameral legislature, a senate of 25 and a house of 51, was signed by delegates to the Constitutional Convention, July 22, 1950.

In 1954, 1,068 ships cleared Honolulu Harbor with 9,344,426 gross tons. The city also is the principal airport, with 266,583 flights during 1954 carrying 733,337 persons between Hawaii and other terminals. The Territory has 16 airports.

Largest industries, in order, are: sugar, pineapples, livestock, fishing. Sugar production annually is approx. 1,100,000 tons worth about \$148,000,000. Pineapples, 29,000,000 crates of fruit

and juice in 1954 were valued at \$108,000,000, and tourists spent an est. \$50,000,000.

While the pure Hawaiian strain is decreasing, part-Hawaiians show the largest increase of any racial group.

As of Jan. 1, 1955, there were 198 public schools, 105 private schools; the University of Hawaii had 4,671 students.

OTHER REGIONS ADMINISTERED BY U. S.

Canal Zone and Panama Canal

The Canal Zone, in effect a U.S. Government reservation, is a strip of land extending 5 mi. on either side of the axis of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus of Panama, and is under the jurisdiction of the United States by treaty with the Republic of Panama. Through it runs the Panama Canal, connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean. The Caribbean port is Cristobal, formerly part of Colon; the Gulf port is Balboa. Adjoining Balboa are the administrative center of Balboa Heights, and Ancon. The terminal cities of Colon and Panama belong to the republic.

The Canal Zone has an area of 648 sq. mi., of which 371 sq. mi. are land. Gatun Lake, 163.4 sq. mi., is used by the Canal. Jurisdiction extends to Madden Dam on the Chagres river.

The Canal Zone Government deals with administration, including sanitation and health. The Canal is operated and regulated financially by the Panama Canal Co., a government body. Both are headed by Brig. Gen. John S. Seybold, USA, who is governor of the Zone and president of the company.

A French syndicate under Ferdinand de Lesseps failed to complete a canal, 1880-89, and a second French company failed in 1899. The U.S. bought their rights and offered Colombia compensation for a canal zone, but Colombia failed to ratify the treaty Oct., 1903. Panama declared itself independent of Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, and was recognized by President Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 6. American naval vessels prevented Colombia from landing troops. On Nov. 18 Panama granted the Canal strip to the U.S. by treaty, ratified Feb. 26, 1904, compensation \$10,000,000, with annual payments of \$250,000 after 9 years, and a guarantee of Panama independence. The canal was opened to traffic Aug. 15, 1914. In 1921 Colombia accepted \$25,000,000 compensation from the U.S. for the loss of Panama. In 1936 the U.S. agreed to pay Panama \$430,000 a year and withdrew its guarantee of independence. A new basic treaty, signed Jan. 25, 1955 is described below.

Only military units, civilian employees of the Government and their families, are allowed in the Canal Zone. The 1954 population was 38,953, excluding uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal is a lock and lake canal, crossing the Isthmus of Panama from the Caribbean Sea in a southeasterly direction to the Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean. It is 50.72 mi. long, at least 300 ft. wide at the bottom of excavated channels, 110 ft. wide in lock chambers, which have a usable length of 1,000 ft. Depth varies, but is not less than 41 ft. in sea-level sections.

On the Atlantic slope the Canal follows the former valley of the Chagres River; on the Pacific, that of the Rio Grande. Dams were built across these valleys to form lakes on which the ships are floated, and connection between the two valleys, through the intervening divide, was made by excavating Culebra Cut (officially named Gaillard Cut).

The summit elevation, i. e., the surface of Gatun Lake and of Gaillard Cut, which is an artificial arm of the lake, is normally 85 feet above sea level, and the bottom of the Cut was normal depth of 40 feet above sea level, giving Gatun Lake is 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, and the Cut is 8 miles long.

The locks serve to raise ships from the sea to the summit level, or to lower them to sea after they have crossed the Isthmus. On the Atlantic side the lift is made at Gatun Locks, which have 3 steps or chambers, called lower, middle,

and upper. On the Pacific side, one step is made at Pedro Miguel Lock, at the Pacific end of Gaillard Cut, and two at Miraflores Locks, about a mile to the south.

In 1954 a total of 10,145 transits were made (5,021 from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 5,124 from the Pacific to the Atlantic). Of these, 9,006 were ocean-going commercial vessels with 39,095,067 tons of cargo. Tolls on commercial vessels amounted to \$33,302,000; Government ships, \$3,889,000. From 1914-1954 the Canal has handled 233,841 transits of all types.

NEW CANAL ZONE TREATY

A new treaty regulating relations between the United States and Panama was signed in Panama City, Jan. 25, 1955, effective Aug. 23 after ratification by the U.S. Senate, July 29, and by Panama. The last revision of treaty relations had been the General Treaty of 1936.

Principal among concessions made by the United States was an increase in the annuity paid Panama for use of Panamanian territory for Canal Zone purposes from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 yearly. Panama had asked \$5,000,000 during negotiations. In addition, the United States returned to Panama about \$24,000,000 worth of real estate no longer needed by the Canal Zone administration. Local and American employees of the company which operates the canal were guaranteed equality of pay and opportunity.

Under the treaty Panama is enabled to levy income taxes on Panamanian citizens and those of third countries employed by Canal Zone agencies; United States citizens and members of the armed forces are exempt.

Panama agreed to permit the United States to build a contemplated military road across the isthmus, from which civilian traffic may be excluded, and granted the United States rights to about 19,000 acres in the Rio Hato region for military training and maneuvers for a period of 15 years. It agreed to lower by 75% taxes on liquor consumed in the Canal Zone.

Virgin Islands

CAPITAL: Charlotte Amalie, formerly St. Thomas. **AREA:** 132 square miles. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950): 26,665. **FLOWER:** Yellow Elder.

The Virgin Islands form the most easterly U. S. territory in the Western Hemisphere. They comprise about 50 islands lying east of Puerto Rico, 1,500 miles southeast of New York, in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The three largest, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix are inhabited. Formerly known as the Danish West Indies they were purchased from Denmark for \$25,000,000 (proclaimed Mar. 31, 1917). They are part of a numerous group of islands discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named Las Virgenes for St. Ursula and her associates. Approximately 80 per cent of the population is of Negro descent.

St. Thomas, most populous and cosmopolitan, has the principal harbor and the seat of Government. It is situated 40 miles east of Puerto Rico, about the same distance from the Northern shore line of the group's largest island, St. Croix.

Congress conferred citizenship upon the natives in 1927 and, under the Organic Act (June 22, 1936) universal suffrage was granted to all who could read and write the English language. Education is compulsory and there are 31 schools in the three main islands. English is universally spoken.

The islands are comprised of two municipalities, St. Thomas-St. John and St. Croix. Under the revised Organic Act, approved July 22, 1954, legislative power is vested in a unicameral house of 11 Senators, elected for two years. The Governor, appointed by the President, has certain veto powers. The islands are under the jurisdiction

of the Department of the Interior. The governor is Walter A. Gordon, apptd. Aug. 19, 1955.

The islands have a workmen's compensation law, minimum wage and hour act, a full employment act and stringent anti-discrimination laws.

The U. S. Supreme Court voided the Territory's short-residence divorce law in a 5-to-3 decision April 11, 1955.

Rum and bay rum are the chief exports. The islands also produce sugar, bay oil, lime juice concentrates, molasses and hides. Some livestock is raised. St. Thomas and St. Croix are served by the Caribbean and Pan American airlines and several steamship lines. The islands are increasingly popular as a resort area. Mean winter temperature is 78°, summer, 82°.

Guam

CAPITAL: Agaña. **AREA:** 206 square miles. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950): 59,498.

Guam, the largest of the Mariana Islands, now an unincorporated territory, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Article Two of the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898). It is 30 miles long and four to eight and one-half miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,499 miles; from San Francisco, 5,053 miles, in the typhoon belt of the Western Pacific.

The United States has developed harbor facilities, airfields and other installations to make Guam one of the most important of the chain of bases in the Pacific. It now is the principal Pacific base of the USAF Strategic Air Command. The port of entry is Apra. Guam also is reached by Pan American World Airways.

Following fifty years' rule by the U. S. Navy, the island came under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior July 1, 1950. The island is administered under the Organic Act of Guam, approved Aug. 1, 1950. The unicameral Guamanian Congress, elected biennially by permanent residents, possesses powers similar to those of an American state legislature.

The natives are a mixed race called Chamorros, with the Malay strain predominating. Language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English also are spoken with English the official language. The Catholic church predominates. Elementary education is compulsory.

Exports include copra and coconut oil. All manufactured products are imported from the States and imports exceed exports by about four to one.

Magellan discovered the group of islands, March 6, 1521, while on his voyage around the world and named the group Ladrones. The islands were colonized (1668) by Spanish missionaries who renamed them the Marianne Islands, in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, Queen of Spain.

American Samoa

CAPITAL: Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila. **AREA:** 76 square miles. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950): 18,937.

American Samoa, comprising the islands of Tutuila, Anuuu, Manna Islands (Tau, Olosega and Ofu), and Rose Island, a coral atoll, became a possession of the United States by virtue of a convention with Great Britain and Germany (Dec. 2, 1899, confirmed in 1900 and 1904). Another, Swain's Island, was annexed in 1925. Formerly under jurisdiction of the Navy, since July 1, 1951 it is administered by the Department of the Interior. The United States maintains a high powered radio station on Tutuila which reaches the United States, New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu and other islands in the Pacific. The station is open for commercial traffic.

Pago Pago, in Tutuila, is a valuable harbor and a United States Navy coaling station. It was ceded to the United States by the native king, 1872.

American Samoa is 4,150 miles from San Francisco, 2,276 from Hawaii, 1,565 from Auckland and 4,619 from Manila via San Bernardino Strait.

Tutuila has an area of 40.2 square miles. Tau has an area of 14 square miles and the islets of Ofu and Olosega four square miles with a population of a few thousand. Swain's Island has an area approaching two square miles and a few hundred people.

The chief product and export is copra. Taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, pineapples, oranges and bananas also are produced for commercial purposes. About 70 per cent of the land is forest.

The natives are of a high type of the Polynesian race. Local laws prohibit foreigners from buying their lands.

Education is compulsory between 7 and 15.

Wake and Midway Islands

Wake Island, with sister islands, Wilkes and Peale, lies in the Pacific Ocean on the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,000 miles west of Hawaii and 1,290 miles from Guam. The group is $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide and totals about 2,000 acres.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island, July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment, Philippine expedition. Formal possession was taken Jan. 17, 1899.

The Midway Islands, acquired in 1867, are a group in the North Pacific, 1,200 miles northwest of the Hawaiian Islands, and generally grouped with the latter geographically. The area of the group is 28 square miles.

Wake and Midway are reached by Pan American World Airways.

Kure Island, on the westerly edge of the Hawaiian group, of value as an air base, was placed under control of the Navy by Presidential order Feb. 21, 1936.

Johnson and Kingman's, in the Pacific, also are under control of the Navy.

Howland, Jarvis and Baker Islands, south of the Hawaiian group, also of value as air bases and owned by the United States, were settled and equipped as aerological stations by young Hawaiians acting under the Federal Division of Territories and Insular Possessions.

Canton and Enderbury Islands

The United States and Great Britain agreed April 6, 1939 on a system of joint control and administration of Canton and Enderbury Islands of the Phoenix group in the Central Pacific, about half way between Hawaii and Australia. The formula applies for fifty years and thereafter indefinitely unless modified or terminated. Each government is represented by an administrative official and the islands are "available for communications and for use as airports for international aviation, but only civil aviation companies, incorporated in the United States or America or in any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations for the purpose of scheduled air services." The United States is permitted to build and operate an airport on Canton that will be open to use by British aircraft and civil aviation companies on equal terms.

Islands Under Trusteeship

CAROLINES, MARIANAS, MARSHALLS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, comprised of 625 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, including the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands (except Guam), which were formerly under Japanese mandate, has been placed under the trusteeship system of the United Nations by an agreement approved by the Security Council April 2, 1947, and by the United States government July 18, 1947. Dept. of the Interior took charge July 1, 1951. All of the Mariana Islands except Rota have been transferred to Navy administration.

Germany seized many of the islands in 1885 while the others were under Spanish rule until the Spanish-American War, 1898, when Spain sold them to Germany. After the outbreak of World War I, 1914, Japan took over administration of the islands "to protect the interests of the Western Allies" and later the mandates over them were awarded to Japan. In the period between the two wars, Japan fortified all of the larger islands in violation of its mandates and it was from there that it launched the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

The total population of the Islands is estimated at 85,000, with only a small percentage of white settlers. Most of the islands are volcanic and picturesque, with luxuriant vegetation, but only a few of them are self-sustaining. The others depend on the United States for their sustenance.

States: Capitals, Settled, Entry into Union, Area, Rank

State	Capital	Settled*	Entered Union	Extent in Miles		Area in square miles ¹			Rank
				Long	Wide	Land	Inland water	Total	
Ala.	Montgomery	1702	1819, Dec. 14						
Ariz.	Phoenix	1848	1912, Feb. 14	330	200	51,078	531	51,609	28
Ark.	Little Rock	1785	1836, June 15	390	335	113,575	334	113,909	5
Cal.	Sacramento	1769	1850, Sept. 9	275	240	52,675	429	53,104	26
Colo.	Denver	1858	1876, Aug. 1	770	375	156,740	1,053	157,793	2
Conn.	Hartford	1635	1788, Jan. 9	390	270	103,922	325	104,247	7
Del.	Dover	1638	1787, Dec. 7	90	75	4,899	110	5,009	46
Fla.	Tallahassee	1565	1845, Mar. 3	110	35	1,978	79	2,057	47
Ga.	Atlanta	1733	1788, Jan. 2	460	400	54,262	4,298	58,560	21
Idaho.	Boise	1842	1890, July 3	315	250	58,483	393	58,876	20
Ill.	Springfield	1720	1818, Dec. 3	490	305	82,769	788	83,557	12
Ind.	Indianapolis	1733	1816, Dec. 11	265	180	55,935	465	56,400	23
Iowa	Des Moines	1788	1846, Dec. 28	300	210	36,205	86	36,291	37
Kan.	Topeka	1727	1861, Jan. 29	400	200	56,045	245	56,290	24
Ky.	Frankfort	1774	1792, June 1	350	175	82,108	168	82,276	13
La.	Baton Rouge	1699	1812, Apr. 30	280	275	39,864	531	40,395	36
Me.	Augusta	1624	1820, Mar. 15	235	205	45,162	3,361	48,523	30
Md.	Annapolis	1634	1788, Apr. 28	200	120	9,881	2,175	33,215	38
Mass.	Boston	1620	1788, Feb. 6	190	110	7,867	696	10,577	41
Mich.	Lansing	1668	1837, Jan. 26	400	310	57,022	1,390	8,257	44
Minn.	St. Paul	1805	1858, May 11	400	350	80,009	4,059	58,216	22
Miss.	Jackson	1699	1821, Dec. 10	340	180	47,248	468	47,716	31
Mo.	Jefferson City	1764	1821, Aug. 10	300	280	69,226	448	69,674	18
Mont.	Helena	1809	1889, Nov. 8	580	315	145,878	1,260	147,138	3
Nebr.	Lincoln	1847	1867, Mar. 1	415	205	76,663	564	77,227	14
Nev.	Carson City	1850	1864, Oct. 31	485	315	109,789	751	110,540	6
N. H.	Concord	1623	1788, June 21	185	90	9,017	287	9,304	43
N. J.	Trenton	1664	1787, Dec. 18	160	70	7,522	314	7,836	45
N. M.	Santa Fe	1605	1912, Jan. 6	390	350	121,511	155	121,666	4
N. Y.	Albany	1614	1788, July 26	320	310	47,944	1,632	49,576	29
N. D.	Raleigh	1650	1789, Nov. 21	520	200	49,097	3,615	52,712	27
Ohio.	Columbus	1766	1889, Nov. 2	360	210	70,057	608	70,665	16
Okla.	Oklahoma City	1788	1803, Mar. 1	230	205	41,000	222	41,222	34
Ore.	Salem	1889	1907, Nov. 16	585	210	69,031	888	69,919	17
Pa.	Harrisburg	1811	1859, Feb. 14	375	290	96,315	666	96,981	9
R. I.	Providence	1682	1787, Dec. 12	300	180	45,045	288	45,333	32
S. C.	Columbia	1636	1790, May 29	50	35	1,053	156	1,214	48
S. D.	Pierre	1870	1788, May 23	285	215	30,305	750	31,055	39
Tenn.	Nashville	1836	1889, Nov. 2	380	245	76,536	511	77,047	15
Texas.	Austin	1757	1796, June 1	430	120	41,797	447	42,244	33
Utah.	Salt Lake City	1847	1896, Jan. 4	760	620	263,513	3,826	267,339	1
Vt.	Montpelier	1724	1791, Mar. 4	345	275	82,346	2,570	84,916	10
Va.	Richmond	1607	1788, June 25	425	90	9,278	331	9,609	42
Wash.	Olympia	1811	1889, Nov. 11	435	205	39,893	922	40,815	35
W. Va.	Charleston	1727	1863, June 20	225	230	66,786	1,406	68,192	19
Wis.	Madison	1766	1848, May 29	300	290	24,080	101	24,181	40
Wyo.	Cheyenne	1834	1890, July 10	365	275	54,705	1,449	56,154	25
						97,506	408	97,914	8

¹Land and water areas from Bureau of the Census, revised August 17, 1951. Land 2,974,726 sq. mi., inland water 47,661 sq. mi. Total, 3,022,387 sq. mi.

*First permanent settlement.

Total area Continental United States (square miles) previous years—(1790, 1800) 892,135; (1810) 1,720,122; (1820, 1830, 1840) 1,792,223; (1850) 2,997,110; (1860-1930) 3,026,789; (1940-1950) 3,022,387.

Land area is defined to include dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water.

Inland water is defined to include: permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, reservoirs and ponds.

Total water area 1940 other than inland water 74,364 square miles.

For water areas of the Great Lakes under U. S. jurisdiction consult Index for *The Great Lakes*.

Chronological List of Territories

Name of Territory	Date of Organic Act	Organic Act Effective	Admission as State	Yrs. as Terr.	No. Gov-nors
Territory northwest of Ohio River	July 13, 1787	No fixed date			
Territory south of Ohio River	May 26, 1790	No fixed date	Mar. 1, 1830 ^a	15	1
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	When President acted	June 1, 1796 ^b	16	1
Indiana	May 7, 1800	July 4, 1800	Dec. 10, 1817	19	4
Orleans	Mar. 26, 1804	Oct. 1, 1804	Dec. 11, 1816	16	2
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	June 30, 1805	Apr. 8, 1812 ^c	7	1
Louisiana-Missouri	Mar. 3, 1805 ^d	July 4, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	31	4
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Mar. 1, 1809	Aug. 10, 1821	16	4
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	When Miss. became a State	Dec. 3, 1818	9	1
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	July 4, 1819	Dec. 14, 1819	2	1
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	No fixed date	June 15, 1836	17	4
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	July 3, 1836	Mar. 3, 1845	23	5
Iowa	June 12, 1838	July 3, 1838	May 29, 1848	12	3
Minnesota	Aug. 14, 1848	Date of act.	Dec. 28, 1846	7	3
New Mexico	Mar. 3, 1849	Date of act.	Feb. 14, 1859	10	4
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	On President's Proclamation	May 11, 1858	9	3
Washington	Sept. 9, 1850	Date of act.	Jan. 6, 1912	61	18
Nebraska	Mar. 2, 1853	Date of act.	Jan. 4, 1896	44	14
Kansas	May 30, 1854	Date of act.	Nov. 11, 1889	36	13
Colorado	May 30, 1854	Date of act.	Feb. 9, 1867	12	5
Nevada	Feb. 28, 1861	Date of act.	Jan. 29, 1861	6	6
Idaho	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act.	Aug. 1, 1876	15	7
Arizona	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act.	Oct. 31, 1864	3	1
Montana	Feb. 24, 1863	Date of act.	Nov. 2, 1889	28	10
Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1863	Date of act.	Feb. 14, 1912	49	16
Oklahoma	May 26, 1864	Date of act.	July 3, 1890	27	12
	July 25, 1868	When officers were qualified	Nov. 8, 1889	25	9
	May 2, 1890	Date of act.	July 10, 1890	22	7
			Nov. 16, 1907	17	7

(a) As the State of Ohio; (b) as the State of Tennessee; (c) as the State of Louisiana; (d) the organic act for Missouri Territory of June 4, 1812, became effective the first Monday in December (7th), 1812.

Origin of the Names of the States and Territories

Alabama—Alibama was an Indian tribe of the Creek confederacy. Alibamu comes from Choctaw words meaning "I clear the thicket."

Alaska—From Eskimo, meaning great lands.

Arizona—Spaniards called the region arida zona, or dry belt. The name is also ascribed to similar Pima Indian words, ari, small, and zonac, spring, i.e., lack of water.

Arkansas (pronounced Arkansaw)—Algonquian name of Quapaw Indians.

California—Bestowed by the Spanish Conquistadores, being the name of an imaginary island, near the earthly paradise, in "Las Serges de Esplandian," a romance of chivalry written by Montalvo, 1510. Baja California (Lower California, Mexico) was first penetrated 1533. The state later was Alta (Upper) California.

Colorado—Spanish, meaning red.

Connecticut—From Indian, Quonectacut, or Long River.

Dakota—An Indian word meaning allies, or allied, designating the Dakota tribes.

Delaware—Named for Lord de la Warr of England, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay, 1610.

District of Columbia—Named for Columbus by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out in 1791.

Florida—Named by Ponce de Leon on Pascua Florida, Feast of Flowers, Easter Sunday, 1513.

Georgia—Named for King George II of England.

Hawaii—English spelling of Ohwyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives, 1779.

Idaho—Indian words, Edah hoe, or Light on the Mountains.

Illinois—French name for Illini, an Indian tribe exterminated by Iroquois on Starved Rock. Illini means men.

Indiana—State of the Indians.

Iowa—Named after a Sioux tribe called Ioways or Alakouez, "sleepy ones," by settlers.

Kansas—Named after a Sioux tribe called People of the South Wind.

Kentucky—From a Wyandot word, Ken-tah-ten, meaning land of tomorrow.

Louisiana—Part of the vast territory called Louisiana by Robert, Cavalier de la Salle in 1682 for Louis XIV of France.

Maine—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I.

Maryland—Named for Queen Henrietta Maria.

Massachusetts—Algonquian, from Massadchu-eset, meaning "Great-hill-small-place," a place near the big little hills.

Michigan—From Algonquian word Michi, great, and Gama, water, applied to Lake Michigan. Michi comes from the same root as Missi in Mississippi.

Minnesota—Two Sioux words—"sky-colored water."

Mississippi—From Algonquian words meaning Great River, first written by Tonti as Michi Sepe, later by Fr. Labatt as Missipi. Marquette added another "s". In France it was spelled with one "p" at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.

Missouri—From a Sioux tribe of that name.

Montana—Spanish for mountain country.

Nebraska—From an Otos Indian word meaning Flat River, referring to the Platte River.

Nevada—Spanish, meaning snow-clad.

New Hampshire—Named (1629) after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

New Jersey—The Duke of York of England, 1664, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent to the present boundaries to be called Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the island of Jersey which Carteret had administered.

New Mexico—A term applied by the Spaniards

in Mexico to territory north and west of the Rio Grande in the 16th century. Mexico comes from the Aztec word Mexitli, their war god.

New York—So called in honor of the Duke of York who got the patent from his brother King Charles II, of England and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherland, 1664.

North Carolina—The patent granted by King Charles I, of England (Oct. 30, 1629), to Sir Robert Heath, his Attorney-General, of the territory between the 31st and the 36th parallels of north latitude from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Seas, decreed its name to be "Carolina or Province of Carolina" from Carolus, Latin for Charles. Under the name of Carolina this territory was under a new patent (dated March 24, 1662-3) granted by King Charles II, of England to the Earl of Clarendon and others.

North Dakota—Dakota is a Sioux word meaning alliance of friends.

Ohio—Iroquois name, denoting great.

Oklahoma—Choctaw word for "red people."

Oregon—Various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: Origanum, a wild sage found on the coast; Orejon, or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; Oyerun-gen, a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty"; Aura aqua, Spanish word meaning gently falling waters; Ouragan, a French word for hurricane; Wau-re-gan, an Algonquian word for "beautiful water."

Pennsylvania—William Penn, the Quaker, who was made full proprietor by King Charles II in 1681, suggested Sylvania, or woodland, for his tract. The king's government owed Penn's father, Admiral William Penn, £16,000, and the land being granted in part settlement, the king added the name Penn to Sylvania, against the desires of the modest proprietor, in honor of the admiral.

Puerto Rico—From the Spanish Puerto Rico, Rich Port.

Rhode Island—Isle of Rhodes, first applied by Verrazano, 1524, was chosen by the General Court of the colony, 1644. One island had been called Aquidneck. The name of Roger Williams' settlement, Providence Plantations, was also used.

South Carolina—See North Carolina.

South Dakota—See North Dakota.

Tennessee—From 1784 to 1788 this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland. Tennesse was the name of the chief town of the Cherokees on the Little Tennessee river.

Texas—Named for Tejas, an Indian word meaning friends or allies, applied to Indian tribes living around Spanish missions in eastern Texas.

Utah—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

Vermont—From French words Vert, green, and Mont, mountain. The Green Mountains were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. The Green Mountain Boys were Gen. Stark's men in the Revolution. When the state was formed, 1777, Dr. Thos. Young suggested combining vert and mont into Vermont.

Virginia—Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of 1584, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Washington—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, the name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

West Virginia—So named when western counties left Virginia, 1863.

Wisconsin—An Indian name, spelled Ouisconsin and Misconsin by early chroniclers. Means meeting of the waters. Congress made it Wisconsin.

Wyoming—The word was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, meaning mountains and valleys alternating. The original valley, site of an Indian massacre, became widely known by Campbell's poem, Gertrude of Wyoming.

ACCESSION OF TERRITORY BY THE UNITED STATES

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States

Division	Yr.	Sq. mi. ¹	Division	Yr.	Sq. mi. ¹	Division	Yr.	Sq. mi. ¹
Territory of 1790 ²		888,811	Gadsden Purchase.....	1853	29,640	Midway, Wake,		
Louisiana Purchase.....	1803	827,192	Alaska.....	1867	586,400	Swan Isl., Corn		
By treaty with Spain.....			Hawaiian Islands.....	1898	6,423	Island & others.....		42
Florida.....	1819	58,560	Puerto Rico.....	1899	3,435	Trust Territory of		
Other areas.....	1819	13,443	Guam.....	1899	206	the Pacific Isl.....	1947	8,475
Texas.....	1845	390,144	The Philippines ³	1899	116,600			
Oregon.....	1846	285,580	American Samoa.....	1899	76	Continental U. S.....		3,022,387
Mexican cession.....	1848	529,017	Canal Zone.....	1904	553			
			Virgin Islands.....	1917	133	Grand total.....		3,628,130

¹Land and water area in square miles. ²Includes drainage basin of Red River of the North, not part of any accession, but in the past sometimes considered a part of the Louisiana Purchase. ³Area not included in totals; became Republic of the Philippines July 4, 1946.

How the United States Expanded Across Continent and Ocean

When the War of the Revolution ended the 13 original states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had a land and water area of 892,135 sq. mi., comprising New England, all land from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. At the request of Congress (acting under the Articles of Confederation) the states gave their unorganized land to the Congress, which passed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and formed Northwest Terr., north of the Ohio river, and another territory south of it.

France originally occupied and fortified a large area from Canada to the Gulf via the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, which it lost to Britain by the Treaty of 1763 at the end of the Seven Years' War, also called the French and Indian War. Britain yielded this territory to the U. S. by the Treaty of Paris, 1783. After fighting Indians and British in border campaigns, the U. S. took possession July 11, 1796.

Louisiana Purchase

The first accession to the United States was the Louisiana Purchase, 827,987 sq. mi. west of the Mississippi. This was held by Spain until ceded to France in 1800, with the proviso that it go back to Spain if France gave it up. In order to free navigation on the Mississippi President Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston to Paris to buy the Isle of Orleans (New Orleans) and West Florida, for which Congress voted \$2,000,000. Napoleon, defeated in San Domingo, offered the vast Louisiana area. The treaty was signed Apr. 30, 1803; Congress ratified it in October; the U. S. took possession at New Orleans Dec. 20, 1803. The U. S. paid \$11,250,000 (60,000,000 francs), assumed claims of Americans against France, \$3,750,000. Total cost \$15,000,000 excluding interest.

Nobody knew the exact boundaries. After Mar. 10, 1804, the U. S. divided the Purchase into the Territory of Orleans, later the state of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana. Included in the Purchase were the present state of Louisiana west of the Mississippi plus the port of New Orleans; the present areas of Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota; North Dakota except the northeast corner, held by Britain until the treaty of 1819; Minnesota west of the Mississippi; Kansas except a small part in the southwest; Oklahoma except the Panhandle no-man's-land; parts of Colorado and Montana. Sometimes Wyoming was claimed and the territory was thought to have run as far as the Pacific coast, but U. S., Britain, Spain and Russia had conflicting claims and settled them by treaty.

Spain Gives Up Florida

Spain, which still claimed East Florida and West Florida as far as Mobile, Ala., ceded all rights to the U. S. by treaty Feb. 22, 1819, ratified by Spain 1821. The U. S. gave up claims to an undetermined border in Texas and on the Rio Grande and assumed \$5,000,000 worth of Spanish obligations to Americans; total cost of the second accession, \$6,674,057.

Spain, Britain, France and the Americans had fought in this territory. Spain's title was recognized in 1783. In 1810 the U. S. took possession of large areas along the Gulf, except Mobile, and West Florida declared itself independent and asked annexation. In 1814 Gen. Andrew Jackson took Pensacola from the British.

Oregon Territory Organized

Organization of the Territory of Oregon in 1848 was not called an accession because the U. S. claimed title by (1) discovery and occupation; (2) a free interpretation of the Louisiana Purchase; (3) treaties with Spain, 1819, Great Britain, 1818, Russia, 1824. The northern boundary was settled by treaty with Britain in 1846.

The Territory extended from the crest of the Rockies to the Pacific coast, north of 42° N. Lat. and included the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

Admission of Texas as State

The third accession came when the Republic of Texas was admitted to the Union as a state, Dec. 29, 1845. This was part of a Mexican state settled by many U. S. citizens. Texas declared its independence in 1836, was recognized by the U. S. and applied for admission into the Union. It was

bounded by the Rio Grande on the Southwest, and the Sabine, Red and Arkansas Rivers on the North and Northeast, and roughly comprised parts of present New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and a bit of Kansas as well as Texas of today, 390,144 sq. mi. Today the state has 267,339 sq. mi. Texas had declared for slavery and its admission was opposed by anti-slavery men. Since a two-thirds majority of the Senate could not be attained it was admitted, Mar. 1, 1845, by a joint resolution of Congress, requiring only a majority of both houses. Texas ratified the agreement July 4, 1845.

Texas formally became a state Dec. 29, 1845. Congress gave Texas the right to divide itself into as many as five states "of convenient size" and sufficient population, at its own discretion. The Lone Star flag of the republic has been retained as the state flag of Texas. It can be flown by the side of the Stars and Stripes, but not above it.

Territory from Mexico

At the end of the Mexican War the U. S. and Mexico signed the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, which gave the fourth large accession of territory. This included the present states of Arizona, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado west of the Rockies. The Gila river was a boundary line. The U. S. paid \$15,000,000 to Mexico and assumed claims of U. S. citizens against Mexico. The claim of Texas to part of New Mexico territory was settled in 1850 by paying Texas \$10,000,000. Interest increased both totals.

Inexact boundaries and agitation by railroad men for the Gila river valley to build the Southern Pacific led President Franklin Pierce to send James Gadsden as ambassador to Mexico to negotiate concessions of land. Gadsden got the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, to yield 29,640 sq. mi. for \$10,000,000 in 1853. This made the Rio Grande the boundary line on the South and the Colorado river on the West.

Alaska from Russia

Alaska was sold to the U. S. by Russia Mar. 30, 1867, for \$7,200,000 in gold, through the efforts of William H. Seward, secretary of state under President Johnson, after much opposition. It was ratified June 20, 1867, and the U. S. took possession at Sitka Oct. 18, 1867. It has 586,400 sq. mi.

The legend that the U. S. bought Alaska to repay Russia for allegedly preventing Great Britain from rendering aid to the South in the Civil War is without foundation.

Hawaii Joins U. S.

Hawaii, an independent kingdom with independence guaranteed by Great Britain and France in 1844, had a revolution in 1893 and formed a republic in 1894. The republic asked annexation to the U. S., which was voted 1898. The U. S. assumed the Hawaiian national debt of \$4,000,000. The Territory of Hawaii was established June 14, 1900. It has an area of 6,423 sq. mi.

Islands from Spain

After the 1898 war with Spain, Spain by treaty of Dec. 10, 1898, ceded Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippine islands for \$20,000,000. An additional \$100,000 was paid later for islands of the Philippines not in the original treaty. Puerto Rico is a free commonwealth electing its own executives. Guam is administered by the Dept. of the Interior. The Philippine Islands received their independence July 4, 1946, as the Republic of the Philippines, and executed a treaty of defense with the U. S.

Panama Canal Zone

After the Republic of Panama was established the U. S. leased the Panama Canal Zone Feb. 26, 1904, for \$10,000,000 outright and annual payments of \$250,000, which sum was increased to \$430,000 annually in 1936, and to \$1,930,000 in 1955.

Virgin and Other Islands

On Jan. 25, 1917, the U. S. bought the Danish West Indies, comprising the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John and numerous smaller islands from Denmark for \$25,000,000. It established territorial government with an elective legislature and a governor appointed by the President. The islands were renamed Virgin islands, the title first given them by Columbus.

The U. S. also exercises sovereignty over American Samoa since Nov. 1889, and Swain's island, a naval station, annexed 1925. It took possession of Wake island in mid-Pacific July 4, 1898, and also owns Midway Islands, in the North Pacific.

Public Lands of the United States

Source: Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Dept. of the Interior

The term "original public domain" embraces all the area title to which was vested in the United States Government by virtue of its sovereignty. In continental United States, the "original public domain" involved 1,442,200,220 acres of land and 20,232,320 acres of water area, which included the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and every State north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers except Texas. In addition, it included the Territory of Alaska. It was acquired in the following manner:

ACQUISITION OF THE ORIGINAL PUBLIC DOMAIN

How acquired	Land area ¹	Water area ¹	Total area ¹	Cost of Acquisition
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Dollars
State cessions (1781-1802).....	223,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	6,200,000
Louisiana Purchase (1803) ³	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23,213,568
Red River Basin ⁴	29,069,880	535,040	29,604,920	6,674,057
Cession from Spain (1819).....	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	
Oregon Compromise (1846).....	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	
Mexican Cession (1848) ⁵	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850) ⁶	73,843,880	83,840	73,927,720	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853).....	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	10,000,000
Total	1,442,200,320	20,266,240	1,462,466,560	77,879,222
Alaska Purchase (1867).....	365,481,600	9,814,400	375,296,000	7,200,000

¹All areas except for Alaska are given as computed in 1912.²Georgia cession, 1802: 56,689,920 acres.³Data for the Louisiana Purchase do not include areas eliminated by the Treaty of 1819 with Spain. Such areas are included in the data for the annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession.⁴This represents the drainage basin of the Red River of the North, south of the 49th parallel. Authorities differ as to the method and as to the exact date of its acquisition. Some hold that it is a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Others maintain that it was acquired from Great Britain.

DISPOSITION OF THE ORIGINAL PUBLIC DOMAIN

Computed through June 30, 1954

Title passed from the United States:	Acres	Title remaining in the United States:	Acres
Homesteads.....	285,000,000	Grazing districts, etc.....	180,000,000
Grants to railroad corporations.....	91,000,000	National forests.....	140,000,000
Military boundaries and private land claims.....	95,000,000	Indian reservations.....	56,000,000
Grants to states.....	224,000,000	National parks and monuments.....	12,000,000
Cash sales and other disposals.....	335,000,000	Military reservations.....	12,000,000
		Miscellaneous.....	12,000,000
Total area disposed of	1,030,000,000	Total remaining and unentered	412,000,000

GRANTS TO STATES

Computed through June 30, 1954

State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres
Alabama.....	5,006,506	Kansas.....	7,794,668	N. Hampshire.....	150,000	Tennessee.....	300,000
Arizona.....	10,543,753	Kentucky.....	354,606	New Jersey.....	210,000	Texas.....	180,000
Arkansas.....	11,936,834	Louisiana.....	11,430,076	New Mexico.....	12,794,659	Utah.....	7,501,737
California.....	8,824,016	Maine.....	210,000	New York.....	990,000	Vermont.....	150,000
Colorado.....	4,471,604	Maryland.....	360,000	No. Carolina.....	270,000	Virginia.....	300,000
Connecticut.....	180,000	Mass.....	210,000	No. Dakota.....	3,163,552	Washington.....	3,044,471
Delaware.....	90,000	Michigan.....	12,143,844	Ohio.....	2,758,862	W. Virginia.....	150,000
Florida.....	24,206,305	Minnesota.....	16,421,963	Oklahoma.....	3,095,760	Wisconsin.....	10,179,277
Georgia.....	270,000	Mississippi.....	6,096,911	Oregon.....	7,032,847	Wyoming.....	4,342,520
Idaho.....	4,254,448	Missouri.....	7,416,982	Pennsylvania.....	780,000		
Illinois.....	6,234,655	Montana.....	5,963,338	Rhode Island.....	120,000	Total	223,835,244
Indiana.....	4,040,478	Nebraska.....	3,458,711	So. Carolina.....	180,000		
Iowa.....	8,061,262	Nevada.....	2,725,226	So. Dakota.....	3,435,373		

Swamp and overflow lands, 68,895,415 acres; for common schools, 77,523,220 acres; for higher education and other institutions, 12,758,996; agricultural college scrip, 7,830,000 acres; for internal improvements (general items), 7,806,555 acres; for canals and river improvements, 6,103,749 acres; for railroads, 37,128,531 acres; for wagon roads, 3,359,188 acres; and for miscellaneous purposes, 6,429,590 acres. In addition, an estimated 21,447,459 acres have been reserved in Alaska for educational purposes.

AREAS OF PERFECTED HOMESTEAD ENTRIES 1868-1954 ENDING JUNE 30

	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres
1868-1905	99,916,994	1916...	7,278,281	1927...	2,583,627	1938...	1,361,943	1949...	36,969
1906...	3,526,749	1917...	8,497,390	1928...	1,815,549	1939...	1,088,938	1950...	46,127
1907...	3,740,568	1918...	8,236,438	1929...	1,700,956	1940...	652,484	1951...	63,059
1908...	4,242,711	1919...	6,524,760	1930...	1,371,073	1941...	389,977	1952...	37,506
1909...	3,699,467	1920...	8,372,696	1931...	1,352,881	1942...	187,500	1953...	39,219
1910...	3,795,363	1921...	7,726,740	1932...	1,209,894	1943...	101,529	1954...	43,432
1911...	4,620,197	1922...	7,307,034	1933...	906,578	1944...	50,506		
1912...	4,306,068	1923...	5,594,259	1934...	1,123,673	1945...	34,692	Total	247,751,105
1913...	10,009,285	1924...	4,791,433	1935...	1,640,393	1946...	29,368		
1914...	9,291,121	1925...	4,048,910	1936...	1,764,958	1947...	25,987		
1915...	7,180,982	1926...	3,451,105	1937...	1,914,806	1948...	18,453		

Laying of First Trans-Atlantic Telephone Cable Begun

Laying of the first trans-Atlantic telephone cable was begun in June, 1955, at Clarenville, Newfoundland, by the British cable ship Monarch. The ship was equipped to place 2,373 miles of cable on the ocean floor to Oban, Argyll, on the mainland of Scotland opposite the island of Mull. It is a joint effort of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Co. and the British Post Office. It will cost \$40,000,000, half of which will be borne by the American corporation.

The cable will contain 18 circuits for a one-way conversation. A second cable making a two-way talk possible will be laid in 1956, with a total of

36 circuits. A single cable will connect Newfoundland with Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, when radio relay will connect with Portland, Me.

The cable varies in diameter from 2½ inches near the shore, where it must be specially protected, to 1 inch in mid-ocean. Since the human voice carries only about 60 miles by cable, 52 repeaters that amplify the voice and 8 equalizers that prevent vocal distortion will be installed as part of the cable. The present method of trans-oceanic telephone is by radio impulses, which are frequently disturbed and unreliable. They will, however, be continued after the cables begin operating.

The Flag of the United States

HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

The flag of the United States originated in an act of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, June 14, 1777. It was not the first flag under which colonists fought in the American War of Independence, nor did it exist in this form when the Declaration of Independence was issued.

Many different kinds of flags were improvised in the colonies. Some carried Latin mottoes. Sometimes, as in New York, the word Liberty was emblazoned. The Sons of Liberty in Cambridge, Mass., in 1770 raised a plain red flag on the Harvard campus. Later they placed a green pine tree on it. They carried this flag at the battle of Bunker Hill. A favorite device was a rattlesnake, and one famous flag bore the legend "Don't Tread on Me." The rattlesnake was in the public mind after Benjamin Franklin's paper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, suggested sending a cargo of rattlesnakes to London parks in retaliation for British injustice.

In 1775 the Philadelphia Light Horse carried a standard with 13 alternate blue and silver stripes in the upper left-hand corner. Flags with 13 alternating stripes were not uncommon. The Dutch East India Co. had a flag with 13 red and white stripes and a red cross on a white union as early as 1704 and flew it in New York harbor. There is also record of a Dutch flag with 13 yellow and red stripes.

In 1775 the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch to go to Boston to confer on a flag. They decided on 13 red and white stripes with the cross of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field in the corner. This flag was raised by George Washington Jan. 2, 1776, and was known as the Grand Union flag. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." It is believed this flag was used on the sea long before it reached the army. Some historians believe the official flag did not come into use until after Yorktown.

Two legends have become associated with this flag. One is that Washington visited Betsy Ross in Philadelphia and suggested the design, which she then modified, changing the points of the stars from six to five. Historians doubt the accuracy of this account, which was not circulated until the latter half of the 19th century. The other is that the stars and stripes were suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family at Sulgrave Manor, England. This tale was not heard until 1850, when Martin Tupper, English writer, suggested it. It has no basis.

Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, claimed that he was the designer of the Stars and Stripes. He also designed a number of coins and several items of paper currency in the early days of the Republic. Hopkinson, born in

Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1737, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first native American composer of a secular song "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." He was a lawyer and later a judge in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He played the organ and the harpsichord. He died in Philadelphia on May 9, 1791.

The following description of the significance of the different parts of our national flag was written by a member of the committee appointed by the Continental Congress in 1777 to design a flag:

The stars of the new flag represent the new constellation of states rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation of Lyra, which in the land of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanters' banner, in Scotland, significant of the league-covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union; the ring, like the serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the states to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denoted daring and the white purity.

The flag of 1777 was used until 1795. Then, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress passed and President Washington signed an act that after May 1, 1795 the flag should have 15 stripes, alternate red and white, and 15 white stars on a blue field in the Union. The stars were arranged in three rows of five each. The flag flown on the Constitution and other ships during the War of 1812 had 15 stripes.

When new states were admitted it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress thereupon ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing the 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars, and that whenever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following admission; no law designates the permanent arrangement of the stars, but when a new state is admitted a new pattern is authorized by executive order.

The flag of the United States (The Stars and Stripes) has 13 horizontal stripes—7 red and 6 white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper corner next to the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The flag now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward.

Proper Display of the United States Flag

Congress, by joint resolution (approved by the President Dec. 22, 1942) established the following regulations as to the display and use of the American flag by such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

When to Display the Flag—The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, Inauguration Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Armed Forces Day, Easter Sunday, Mother's Day, Memorial Day (half staff until noon), Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Constitution Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

It should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution. It should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days. It should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect. It should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously. It should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

How to Fly the Flag—When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of

the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building. When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the American flag, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag; at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

When these other flags are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to its right. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size.

In June, 1953, Congress passed a new law per-

mitting one exception: the United Nations flag may be flown above that of the United States and other member nations at United Nations headquarters.

Church and Platform Use of the Flag—When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience.

When the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

The Flag in a Parade—When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the flag of the United States should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

It should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as otherwise provided. It should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

When the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, or during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the hat with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart.

The Flag at Half Staff—When flown at half staff the flag first should be hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By half staff is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to flagstaffs in a parade only by order of the President.

When used to cover a casket, the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground.

The Flag in Washington—When the flag flies from the staff of the White House, from sunrise to sunset, it indicates that the President is in residence.

Over only the East and West Fronts of the Capitol does the national flag fly continuously, night and day. The flags over the House Office Buildings and the Senate Office Building fly only from sunrise to sunset.

Over the Senate and House of Representatives wings of the Capitol the flags fly only while those bodies are in session and during a recess. At adjournment either at the end of a day's work or for a session, they are lowered.

Prohibited Uses of the Flag—The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, state flags, and institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor. It should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress. It should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise. It should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

The flag must not be used as drapery or festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds. The flag should never be fastened, displayed, or used for covering a speaker's desk, or for draping the front of a platform. It should never be used or stored so that it will be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way. It should never be used as a covering for a ceiling, never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature. It should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever, nor be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discarded, or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Flags of the Army—In the Army Regulations four kinds of national flags are described: flags flown at military posts or on ships and used for display generally; small flags or ensigns used on small boats; colors; which are carried by unmounted regiments and separate battalions and standards which are carried by mounted regiments and separate battalions and are, therefore, smaller in size than colors.

Display of Bunting—Bunting may be used to cover a speaker's desk, to drape the front of a platform and to decorate premises. The Act of 1942 reversed the historic red, white and blue of bunting and specified that the blue must be on top, with white and red below it.

[Until this act was passed Americans customarily displayed bunting with red at the top. The historic national song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, closes with 'Three cheers for the red, white and blue.'—Editor, WORLD ALMANAC.]

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG

The flag of the President is of a dark blue rectangular background on which appears the coat of arms of the President in proper colors.

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the mainmast moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guards, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

The Pledge to the Flag

As revised by Act of Congress, June, 1954

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands; one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

This, the latest wording of the Pledge to the Flag, has developed from the original, which was drawn up in August, 1892, in the office of the Youth's Companion, a popular magazine for young people, in Boston, Mass. It was first used at exercises on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, 1892.

A change in the wording authorized by act of Congress signed by President Eisenhower June 14, 1954, directed attention to the original pledge and its history. Words added a few years ago were of the *United States of America* following *flag*. The insertion in 1954 was *under God* following *nation*. The first was supposed to particularize this country for naturalized citizens and immigrant children.

When President Eisenhower signed the act that

added *under God* he remarked that "in this way we are reaffirming the transcendence of religious faith in America's heritage and future; in this way we shall constantly strengthen those spiritual weapons which forever will be our country's most powerful resource in peace and war." Immediately after the act was signed the pledge was thus recast on the steps of the Capitol in Washington. The original pledge was suggested by James B. Upham, one of the partners of the Perry Mason Co., publishers of the *Youth's Companion*, according to testimony of its editors. Chas. M. Thompson, an editor, 1890-1925, has written that Upham wrote the first draft and passed it around to members of the staff, who helped compress it. Among them was Francis Bellamy, who promoted patriotic activities of the *Companion* and gave the pledge national circulation. The *Youth's Companion* published a history of the pledge, which it issued also as a leaflet, naming Upham as originator of the draft "afterwards condensed and perfected by him and his associates of the *Companion* force."

Principal Rivers of the United States

Source: U. S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, and U. S. Weather Bureau

River	Source, or Upper Limit of Length	Outflow	Miles
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Elmore County, Ala.	Mobile River	315
Allegheny	Potter County, Pa.	Ohio River	325
Altamaha	Junction of Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, Montgomery County, Ga.	Atlantic Ocean	137
Altamaha-Ocmulgee	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers Newton County, Ga.	Atlantic Ocean	392
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	171
Apalachicola	Junction of Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, Seminole County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	90
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee	Towne County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	500
Big Black (Miss.)	Lake County, Colo.	Mississippi River	1,450
Big Horn	Webster County, Miss.	Mississippi River	330
Black (Mo.-Ark.)	Junction of Wind and Popo Agie Rivers, Fremont County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	336
Black Warrior	Junction of East and West Forks, Reynolds County, Mo.	White River	280
Brazos	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks, Jefferson County, Ala.	Tombigbee River	178
Canadian	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall County, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico	870
Cape Fear	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	906
Cedar (Iowa)	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, Chatham County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean	202
Cheyenne	Dodge County, Minn.	Iowa River	329
Chippewa	Junction of South Fork and Beaver Creek, Fall River County, S. Dak.	Missouri River	290
Cimarron	Junction of East and West Forks, Sawyer County, Wis.	Mississippi River	183
Clark Fork-Pend Oreille	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	600
Colorado (Ariz.)	Silver Bow County, Mont.	Columbia River	505
Colorado (Texas)	Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.	Arizona-Sonora boundary line	1,360
Columbia	Dawson County, Texas	Matagorda Bay	840
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,214
Connecticut	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	To mouth of Snake Riv.	890
Coosa	Third Connecticut Lake, N. H.	Long Island Sound	407
Cumberland	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Alabama River	286
Delaware	Junction of Poor and Clover Forks, Harlan County, Ky.	Ohio River	687
Deschutes	Junction of East and West Branches, at Hancock, N. Y.	Liston Point at head of Delaware Bay	280
Des Moines	Lava Lake, Deschutes County, Oreg.	Columbia River	250
Dolores	Junction of East and West Forks, Humboldt County, Iowa	Mississippi River	327
Flint	Dolores County, Colo.	Colorado River	230
Fox (Wis.)	Junction of Mud and Camp Creeks, Fayette County, Ga.	Apalachicola River	265
French Broad	Columbia County, Wis.	Green Bay	175
Genesee	Junction of North and West Forks, Transylvania County, N. C.	Tennessee River	210
Gila	Potter County, Pa.	Lake Ontario	144
Grand (Mich.)	Catron County, N. Mex.	Colorado River	630
Green (Ky.)	Jackson County, Mich.	Lake Michigan	260
Green (Utah-Wyo.)	Lincoln County, Ky.	Ohio River	360
Gunnison	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, Wyo.	Colorado River	730
Holston	Junction of Taylor and East Rivers, Gunnison County, Colo.	Colorado River	150
Housatonic	Junction of North and South Forks, Sullivan County, Tenn.	Tennessee River	140
Hudson	Town of Washington, Mass.	Long Island Sound	148
Humboldt	Henderson Lake, Essex County, N. Y.	Upper New York Bay	306
Illinois	Mouth of Bishop Creek, Elko Co., Nev.	Humboldt Sink	290
Iowa	Junction of Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, Grundy County, Ill.	Mississippi River	273
James (N. Dak.-S. Dak.)	Junction of East and West Branches, Wright County, Ia.	Mississippi River	291
James (Va.)	Wells County, North Dakota	Missouri River	710
Jefferson-Beaverhead-Red Rock	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt County, Va.	Hampton Roads	340
John Day	Source of Red Rock River in Beaverhead County, Mont.	Missouri River	248
Kanawha	Blue Mountains, Grant County, Oreg.	Columbia River	281
Kanawha-New	Junction of New and Gauley Rivers, Fayette County, W. Va.	Ohio River	97
Kansas	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, Ashe County, N. C.	Ohio River	352
Kennebec	Junction of Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, Geary County, Kans.	Missouri River	169
Kentucky	Moosehead Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	164
Klamath	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, Ky.	Ohio River	259
Little Colorado	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Pacific Ocean	250
Little Missouri	Latitude 34°, Apache County, Ariz.	Colorado River	300
Merrimack	Crook County, Wyo.	Missouri River	560
Miami	Junction of Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee Rivers, Franklin, N. H.	Atlantic Ocean	110
Milk	Indian Lake, Logan County, Ohio	Ohio River	160
Minnesota	Junction of North and South Forks, Alberta Province	Missouri River	625
Mississippi	Big Stone Lake, Minn.	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi, Upper	Lake Itasca, Minn.	Mouth of S W Pass	2,330
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Lake Itasca, Minn.	To mouth of Missouri R.	1,171
Missouri	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Mouth of S W Pass	3,872
Missouri-Red Rock	Junction Jefferson, Madison Rivers, Madison County, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,466
Mobile	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,714
	Junction of Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Baldwin County, Ala.	Mobile Bay	38

River	Source, or Upper Limit of Length	Outflow	Miles
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa.....	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.....	Mobile Bay.....	639
Mohawk.....	Junction of East and West Branches, Oneida County, N. Y.....	Hudson River.....	148
Monongahela.....	Junction of West Fork and Tygart Rivers, Marion County, W. Va.....	Ohio River.....	128
Muskingum.....	Junction of Tuscarawas and Waiholding Rivers, Coshocton County, Ohio.....	Ohio River.....	110
Neches.....	Van Zandt County, Tex.....	Sabine Lake.....	280
Neosho.....	Morris County, Kans.....	Arkansas River.....	460
Neuse.....	Junction of Eno and Flat Rivers, Durham County, N. C.....	Pamlico Sound.....	260
New.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Ashe County, N. C.....	Kanawha River.....	255
Niobrara.....	Niobrara County, Wyo.....	Missouri River.....	431
North Canadian.....	Union County, N. Mex.....	Canadian River.....	760
North Platte.....	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson County, Colo.....	Platte River.....	618
Nueces.....	Edwards County, Tex.....	Nueces Bay.....	338
Ohio-Allegheny.....	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Mississippi River.....	981
Ossage.....	Potter County, Pa.....	Mississippi River.....	1,306
Ouachita.....	Junction of Elm and Onion Creeks, Lyon County, Kans.....	Missouri River.....	500
Owyhee.....	Polk County, Ark.....	Red River.....	605
Pearl.....	Junction of East and South Forks, Owyhee County, Idaho.....	Snake River.....	250
Pecos.....	Neshoba County, Miss.....	Gulf of Mexico.....	200
Pee Dee.....	Mora County, N. Mex.....	Rio Grande.....	735
Pee Dee-Yadkin.....	Junction of Yadkin and Uwharrie Rivers, Montgomery County, N. C.....	Winyah Bay.....	233
Penigewasset.....	Watauga County, N. C.....	Winyah Bay.....	435
Penobscot.....	Profile Lake, Grafton County, N. H.....	Merimack River.....	70
Platte.....	Junction of East and West Branches, Medway, Maine.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	101
Potomac.....	Junction of North and South Platte Rivers, North Platte, Nebr.....	Missouri River.....	310
Powder.....	Junction of North and South Branches, Hampshire County, W. Va.....	Chesapeake Bay.....	287
Rappahannock.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Johnson County, Wyo.....	Yellowstone River.....	375
Red (Okla.-Tex.-La.).....	Faquier and Rappahannock Counties, Va.....	Chesapeake Bay.....	185
Red River of the North.....	Junction of Prairie Dog Town and North Forks, Tillman County, Okla.....	Mississippi River.....	1,018
Republican.....	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin County, Minn.....	Lake Winnipeg.....	545
Rio Grande.....	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree River, Oundy County, Nebr.....	Kansas River.....	445
Roanoke.....	San Juan County, Colo.....	Gulf of Mexico.....	1,885
Rock (Ill.-Wis.).....	Junction of North and South Forks, Montgomery County, Va.....	Albemarle Sound.....	380
Sabine.....	Washington County, Wis.....	Mississippi River.....	300
Sacramento.....	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, Tex.....	Sabine Lake.....	380
St. Croix (Minn.-Wis.).....	Siskiyou County, Calif.....	Suisun Bay.....	382
St. Francis.....	Upper St. Croix Lake, Wis.....	Mississippi River.....	164
St. Johns (Fla.).....	Iron County, Mo.....	Mississippi River.....	425
St. Joseph.....	Lake Washington, Brevard County, Fla.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	276
Salmon (Idaho).....	Hillsdale County, Mich.....	Lake Michigan.....	210
San Joaquin.....	Custer County, Idaho.....	Snake River.....	420
San Juan.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera County, Calif.....	Suisun Bay.....	350
Santee.....	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, Colo.....	Colorado River.....	360
Santee-Wateree-Catawba.....	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, Richland, S. C.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	143
Savannah.....	McDowell County, N. C.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	538
Schuylkill.....	Junction of Seneca and Tugalo Rivers, Anderson County, S. C.....	Atlantic Ocean.....	314
Scioto.....	Near Tuscarora, Schuylkill County, Pa.....	Delaware River.....	131
Shenandoah.....	Auglaize County, Ohio.....	Ohio River.....	237
Smoky Hill.....	Junction of North and South Forks at Riverton, Va.....	Potomac River.....	55
Snake.....	Cheyenne County, Colo.....	Kansas River.....	540
South Fork Shenandoah.....	Ocean Plateau, Teton County, Wyo.....	Columbia River.....	1,038
South Platte.....	Junction of North and South Rivers at Port Republic, Va.....	Shenandoah River.....	100
Susquehanna.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Park County, Colo.....	Platte River.....	424
Swansea.....	Otsego Lake, Otsego County, N. Y.....	Chesapeake Bay.....	444
Tallahatchie.....	Junction of North and Log Rivers, Charlton County, Ga.....	Gulf of Mexico.....	190
Tallahatchie.....	Tippah County, Miss.....	Yazoo River.....	301
Tar-Pamlico.....	Near Embury in Paulding County, Ga.....	Alabama River.....	268
Tennessee.....	Person County, N. C.....	Pamlico Bay.....	215
Tennessee-French Broad.....	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, Knox County, Tenn.....	Ohio River.....	652
Tombigbee.....	Junction of North and West Forks of French Broad, Transylvania County, N. C.....	Ohio River.....	862
Tongue.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Monroe County, Miss.....	Mobile River.....	409
Trinity.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Sheridan County, Wyo.....	Yellowstone River.....	246
Wabash.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Kaufman County, Tex.....	Galveston Bay.....	360
Washita.....	Darke County, Ohio.....	Ohio River.....	475
West Branch Penobscot.....	Hemphill County, Tex.....	Red River.....	500
White (Ark.-Mo.).....	Junction of North and South Branches, Somerset County, Maine.....	Penobscot River.....	112
Willamette.....	Madison County, Ark.....	Mississippi River.....	690
Wisconsin.....	Junction of Coast and Middle Forks, near Eugene, Ore.....	Columbia River.....	190
Yazoo.....	Le Vieux Desert, Vilas County, Wis.....	Mississippi River.....	430
Yellowstone.....	Junction of Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers, Leflore County, Miss.....	Mississippi River.....	188
Yukon.....	Park County, Wyo.....	Missouri River.....	671
	Junction of Lewes and Pelly Rivers, Yukon Province, Canada.....	Bering Sea.....	1,800

Dams in the United States—Volume and Purpose

OVER 200 FEET IN HEIGHT

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior; Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army
 Height—Difference in elevation, in feet, between lowest point in foundation and top of dam, exclusive of parapet or other projections.
 Length—Overall length of barrier in feet; main dam and its integral features as located between natural abutments.
 Volume—Total volume in cubic yards of all material in main dam and its appurtenant works.
 Year—Date structure was originally completed for use.
 River—Main stream.
 Purpose: Irr—Irrigation; FC—Flood Control; P—Power Production; N—Navigation; WS—Water Supply; RR—River Regulation; DC—Debris Control.
 Parentheses after name with type of dam are Bureau of Reclamation projects indicated as follows:
 (C)—Concrete; (E)—Earth; and (M)—Masonry.

Name of dam	State	River	Ht.	Lth.	Volume	Purpose	Yr.
Hoover (Boulder) (C)	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	726	1,244	4,400,000	FC-Irr-P-RR	1936
Shasta (C & E)	Calif.	Sacramento	602	3,460	6,541,000	FC-Irr-P	1945
Hungry Horse (C)	Mont.	South Fork, Flathead	564	2,115	3,086,200	Irr-P-FC	1952
Grand Coulee (C)	Wash.	Columbia	550	4,275	10,585,000	Irr-P-RR-FC	1942
Ross	Wash.	Skagit	545	1,275	879,000	P	(1)
Fontana	N. C.	Little Tennessee	480	2,385	2,812,000	FC-P	1944
Anderson Ranch (E)	Idaho	South Fork, Boise	456	1,350	9,655,300	FC-Irr-P	1950
Detroit	Oreg.	North Santiam	454	1,526	1,367,000	FC-N-P	1953
Pine Flat	Calif.	Kings	440	1,820	2,200,000	FC-Irr-P	1953
O'Shaughnessy	Calif.	Tuolumne	430	840	675,000	WS-P	1923
Mud Mountain (Stevens)	Wash.	Owyhee	425	700	2,300,000	FC	1923
Owyhee (C)	Oreg.	Owyhee	417	833	537,500	Irr	1932
Diablo	Wash.	Skagit	386	1,180	350,000	P	1930
San Gabriel No. 1	Calif.	San Gabriel	381	1,540	10,641,000	FC	1938
Pacolma	Calif.	Pacolma Creek	372	640	225,300	FC	1928
Pardee	Calif.	Mokelumne	358	1,337	615,000	WS	1929
Arrowrock (C)	Idaho	Boise	354	1,150	636,000	Irr	1915
Folsom (E)	Calif.	American	346	10,230	14,100,000	FC-Irr-P	(1)
Alder	Wash.	Nisqually	330	1,600	440,000	P	1924
Morris	Calif.	San Gabriel	328	780	446,000	WS	1934
Salt Springs	Calif.	North Fork, Mokelumne	326	1,960	3,171,500	P	1931
Exchequer	Calif.	Merced	325	200	390,600	Irr-P	1926
Buffalo Bill (Shoshone) (C)	Wyo.	Shoshone	325	200	82,900	Irr-P	1910
Cherry Valley	Calif.	Cherry Creek	325	2,600	7,000,000	Irr-P-FC-WS	(1)
Parker (C)	Ariz.-Calif.	Colorado	320	856	380,000	WS-P	1938
Watauga	Tenn.	Watauga	320	900	3,500,000	FC-P	(1)
Friant (C)	Calif.	San Joaquin	319	3,488	2,130,000	Irr-FC	1942
Ariel	Wash.	Lewis	313	1,250	807,000	P	1931
Hiwassee	N. C.	Hiwassee	307	1,287	807,200	FC-P	1940
Kensico	N. Y.	Bronx	307	1,843	900,000	WS	1916
Elephant Butte (C)	N. M.-Tex.	Blue Grande	301	1,674	629,500	Irr-P	1916
Green Mountain (E)	Colo.	Blue	300	1,060	4,336,000	Irr-P	1943
Horse Mesa (C)	Ariz.	Salt	300	803	162,000	Irr-P	1927
Monticello (C)	Calif.	Putah Creek	295	1,000	270,000	WS-FC-I	(1)
Smith (C)	Wyo.	North Platte	295	530	210,200	Irr-P	1939
New Croton	N. Y.	Croton	294	2,200	855,000	WS	1906
San Gabriel No. 2	Calif.	West Fork, San Gabriel	290	620	1,200,000	FC	1935
South Holston	Tenn.	South Fork, Holston	290	(2)	(2)	FC-P	(1)
Bartlett (C)	Ariz.	Verde	287	1,063	182,000	Irr-FC	1939
Don Pedro	Calif.	Tuolumne	284	1,040	296,600	Irr-P	1923
Bull Shoals	Ark.-Mo.	White	284	2,256	2,100,000	FC-P	1953
Roosevelt (M)	Ariz.	Salt	280	1,125	355,800	Irr-P-FC	1911
Cushman No. 1	Wash.	North Fork, Skokomish	280	1,200	90,000	P	1926
Winsor	Mass.	Swift	280	2,640	4,000,000	WS	1939
Morena	Calif.	Cottonwood Creek	279	550	335,000	WS	1930
Marshall Ford (C & E)	Texas	Colorado (Texas)	278	5,093	3,579,000	Irr-P-FC-RR	1942
Cachuma (E)	Calif.	Santa Ynez	275	2,975	6,600,000	IRR-FC	1953
Lake Spaulding	Calif.	South Fork, Yuba	275	800	191,800	P	1919
Dix River	Ky.	Dix	275	1,020	1,747,000	P	1925
El Capitán	Calif.	San Diego	270	1,200	2,679,700	WS	1935
Norris	Tenn.	Clinch	270	1,860	1,184,000	FC-P	1936
Shannon	Wash.	Baker	265	493	132,000	P	1925
Cobble Mountain	Mass.	Little	265	730	1,799,200	WS-P	1932
Palisades (E)	Ida.-Wyo.	South Fork Snake	260	2,100	13,571,000	Irr-P-FC	(1)
Harry L. Englebright	Calif.	Yuba	260	1,142	380,000	DC	1941
Lucky Peak	Idaho	Boise	260	2,900	5,736,000	P-FC	(1)
The Dalles	Oreg.-Wash.	Columbia	260	8,875	5,061,000	N-P	(1)
Lake Pleasant	Oregon	Aqua Fria	260	2,210	98,400	Irr	1927
Look-out Point	N. Y.	Middle Fork, Willamette	258	3,381	8,693,000	FC-N-P	1955
Ashokan	Calif.	Esopus Creek	256	4,650	2,471,900	WS	1912
Big Tujunga No. 1	Calif.	Big Tujunga Creek	252	800	80,000	FC	1931
Coolidge	Ariz.	Gila	251	860	204,000	Irr-P	1928
Center Hill	Tenn.	Caneey Fork	250	2,160	3,520,000	FC-P	1951
Fort Peck	Mont.	Missouri	250	21,026	125,628,288	FC-P-N	1940
Nantahala	N. C.	Nantahala	250	1,042	1,829,000	P	1942
Monte Morris	N. Y.	Genesee	250	1,026	755,000	FC	1952
Long Lake	Wash.	Spokane	250	350	225,000	P	1915
Nonfork	Ark.	North Fork, White	247	350	1,500,000	P	1945
Granby (E)	Colo.	Colorado	245	2,624	2,901,300	Irr-RR	1930
Oahe	S. D.	Missouri	242	9,300	78,000,000	FC-IRR-N-P	(1)
Kortes (C)	Wash.	North Platte	240	440	2,860,000	Irr	1951
Dixon Canyon (E)	Wash.	Offstream	240	1,265	38,000	FC-P	1949
Cushman No. 2	Ky.	North Fork, Skokomish	240	500	10,456,000	FC-P	1951
Wolf Creek	N. M.	Cumberland	240	5,736	4,405,000	FC-Irr	1940
Conchas	Utah.	Provo	235	1,304	2,809,000	Irr-WS	1941
Deer Creek (E)	Wash.	Pleto	235	920	2,048,600	Irr	1925
Dieton (E)	W. Va.	Columbia	235	2,315	4,100,000	P-FC	(1)
Chief Joseph	Ark.	Elk	235	1,208	575,000	FC-P	(1)
Sutton	Colo.	Ouachita	235	1,100	3,897,900	FC-P	(1)
Blakely Mountain	Colo.	Offstream	235	1,438	3,016,000	Irr	1949
Soldier Canyon (E)	W. Va.	South Platte	232	710	103,000	WS	1904
Cheesman	Idaho	Tygart	230	1,921	1,103,300	FC-N	1938
Tygart	N. C.	Salmon	230	480	729,900	Irr	1914
Salmon River	Tenn.	Little Tennessee	230	770	200,000	Irr	1919
Caldenwood	So. Dak.	Rapid Creek	230	897	280,000	P	1930
Pactola (E)	Colo.	Offstream	230	1,340	2,400,000	I-FC-WS	1945
Spring Canyon (E)	Colo.	Offstream	230	1,120	2,007,000	Irr	1945

Name of dam	State	River	Ht.	Lth.	Volume	Purpose	Yr.
Alcova (E)	Wyo.	North Platte	229	763	1,635,300	Irr	1938
Copco No. 1	Calif.	Klamath	227	415	70,300	P	1922
Big Santa Anita	Calif.	Big Santa Anita Creek	225	605	76,200	FC	1927
Morrison Flat	Ariz.	Salt	224	505	59,900	Irr-P	1925
Lake Loveland	Calif.	Sweetwater	224	783		Irr-WS	1945
Madden	Calif.	Canal Zone	223	3,674	523,800	N-FC-P	1935
Bouquet Canyon	Calif.	Bouquet Creek	221	1,150	2,890,300	WS-P	1934
Boysen (E)	Wyo.	Big Horn	220	1,000	1,689,000	Irr-P-FC	1952
Calaveras	Calif.	Calaveras Creek	220	1,200	3,461,000	WS	1925
Upper San Leandro	Calif.	San Leandro Creek	220	660	1,248,000	WS	1924
Stone Canyon	Calif.	Stone Canyon Creek	220	567	729,900	FC-P	1953
Philpott	Va.	Smith	220	892	325,000	Irr-P-FC	1954
Canyon Ferry (C)	Mont.	Missouri	218	2,170	414,700		(1)
Warnship (E)	Utah	Weber	217	1,400	325,000	P	1919
Yadkin	N. C.	Yadkin	215	710	84,500	P	1945
La Grande	Wash.	N. C.	214	1,070	65,700	Irr	1909
Pathfinder (M)	Calif.	Weld Canyon	210	933	175,000	WS	1925
Mulholland	Calif.	Elwha	210	508	24,600	P	1927
Glines Canyon	Wash.	Elwha	210	508	24,600	P	(1)
Garrison	N. D.	Missouri	210	12,000	69,000,000	FC-Irr-N-P	1938
Mathews (Cajaleo)	Calif.	Cajaleo Creek	210	2,170	3,175,000	WS	1933
Allatoona	Ga.	Etoawah	210	1,250	755,000	FC-N-P	1951
Wachusett	Mass.	South Fork, Nashua	208	1,476	274,200	WS	1906
Saluda	S. C.	Saluda	208	7,838	11,160,800	P	1930
Glendo (E)	Wyo.	North Platte	207	4,640	3,021,300	I-P-FC	(1)
Stewart Mountain (C)	Ariz.	Salt	207	1,260	120,500	Irr-P	1930
Kentucky	Ky.	Tennessee	206	8,422	8,518,700	FC-N-P	1944
Taylor Park (E)	Colo.	Taylor	206	675	1,115,100	Irr	1931
Tiber (E)	Mont.	Missouri	205	4,300	5,375,000	Irr-FC	(1)
San Pablo	Calif.	San Pablo Creek	205	1,250	2,200,000	WS	1921
Cedar Bluff (E)	Kansas	Smoky Hill	204	12,560	8,488,600	Irr-FC	1952
Douglas	Tenn.	French Broad	203	1,705	1,171,000	FC-P	1943
Carter Lake (E)	Colo.	Offstream	200	3,810	3,080,000	Irr-P	1952
Neverink	N. Y.	Neverink	200	2,800	750,000	WS	(1)
Clark Hill	Ga.-S.C.	Savannah	200	5,680	4,350,000	FC-P	1952
O'Sullivan (E)	Wash.	Lower Crab Cr.	200	19,000	8,753,000	Irr	1949
Santeetla	N. C.	Cheoah	200	1,150	195,000	P	1928
Kerr (Poison)	Mont.	Flathead	200	350	77,000	P-Irr	1939
Bull Run	Oreg.	Bull Run	200	935	220,000	WS	1923
Martin	Ala.	Tallapoosa	200	2,000	440,000	P-RR	1942
Merriman	N. Y.	Rondout Creek	200	2,450	7,953,000	WS	1942
Davis (E)	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	200	1,600	3,357,500	P-RR-Irr	1950
Ralston	Colo.	Ralston Creek	200	1,150	2,500,000	WS	1938
Davis Bridge	Vt.	Derfield	200	1,250	1,850,000	P	1924
Lake Arrowhead	Calif.	Little Bear Creek	200	850	1,300,000	Irr-P	1911
Walters	N. C.	Big Pigeon	200	870	184,200	P	1930

(1) Under construction, data subject to revision. (2) Data not available.

World's Ten Highest and Largest Dams

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior. All types of dams.

No.	Highest	Ft.	Yr.	No.	Largest	Cubic yds.	Yr.
1	Mauvoisin, Switzerland	776	(1)	1	Fort Peck	125,628,288	1940
2	Hoover	726	1936	2	Oahe	78,000,000	(1)
3	Bhakra, India	680	(1)	3	Garrison	69,000,000	(1)
4	Shasta	602	1945	4	Fort Randall	27,000,000	(1)
5	Kurobe No. 4, Japan	590	(1)	5	Kingsley	26,000,000	1941
6	Tignes, France	590	1953	6	Catun (Canal Zone)	25,107,000	1912
7	Grande Dixence, Switzerland	580	(1)	7	Denison	18,290,000	1944
8	Hungry Horse	564	1952	8	Sardis	15,644,000	1940
9	Grand Coulee	550	1942	9	Hansen	14,700,000	1950
10	Bekhme, India	550	(1)	10	Cherry Creek	14,650,000	1950

(1) Under construction. Data subject to revision.

(2) First stage of construction; full height of dam to be 921 feet.

Ten Highest Foreign Dams

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior

Name	River	Country	Comple- tion	Height (feet)	Volume (cubic yards)
Mauvoisin	Drance de Bagnes	Switzerland	(1)	776	2,740,000
Bhakra	Sutlej	India	(1)	680	5,120,000
Kurobe No. 4	Kurobe	Japan	(1)	590	2,800,000
Tignes	Isere	France	1953	590	851,500
Grande Dixence	Dixence	Switzerland	(1)	580 (2)	2,260,000
Bekhme	Greater Zah	India	(1)	550	
Zeuzter	Lienne	Switzerland	(1)	524	418,000
Okutadani	Tadami	Japan	(1)	508	1,970,000
Santa Glustina	Noce	Italy	1951	500	147,000
Canelles	N. Ribgorzana	Spain	(1)	495	400,000

(1) Under construction. Data subject to revision.

(2) First stage of construction; full height of dam to be 921 feet.

World's Ten Greatest Reservoirs

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior

No.	Name	Capacity Acre-feet	No.	Name	Capacity Acre-feet
1	Walganga, India	33,300,000	6	Pine Portage, Canada	11,136,000
2	Lake Mead, Hoover	31,142,000	7	Roosevelt Lake, Grand Coulee	9,402,000
3	Oahe	23,600,000	8	Lac Casse, Canada	8,800,000
4	Garrison	23,000,000	9	Bhakra, India	7,400,000
5	Fort Peck	19,400,000	10	Hirakud, India	6,750,000

Capacity—for full reservoir at highest controlled stage.

Reservoirs in the United States

WITH CAPACITY OVER 235 BILLION GALLONS

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior; Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army

Capacity—For full reservoir at highest controlled stage: Area—For water surface of full reservoir; Year—Year of completion; River—Main stream.

Purpose—Irr—Irrigation; FC—Flood Control; P—Power Production; N—Navigation; WS—Water Supply; RR—River Regulation.

Reservoir	Location	River	Yr.	Purpose	Capacity		Area sq. mi.
					Acre feet	Bill'n gals.	
Lake Mead (Hoover)	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	1936	FC-RR-Irr-P	31,142,000	10,148	246
Oahe	So. Dak.	Missouri	(2)	FC	23,600,000	7,690	588
Garrison	N. Dak.	Missouri	(2)	FC-Irr-N-P	23,000,000	7,495	610
Fort Peck	Mont.	Missouri	1940	FC-P-N	19,400,000	6,322	353
Roosevelt Lake (Grand Coulee)	Wash.	Columbia	1942	Irr-P-RR-FC	9,402,000	3,064	127
Port Randall	So. Dak.	Missouri	(2)	FC-Irr-N	6,300,000	2,053	167
Wolf Creek	Ky.	Cumberland	1951	FC-P	6,089,000	1,984	99
Kentucky	Ky.-Tenn.	Tennessee	1944	FC-P-N	6,003,000	1,956	408
Lake Texoma (Denison)	Tex.-Okla.	Red	1944	FC-P-RR	5,719,000	1,898	223
Bull Shoals	Ark.-Mo.	White	1953	FC-P	5,408,000	1,762	111
Shasta	Calif.	Sacramento	1945	Irr-P-FC	4,493,000	1,464	46
Gatun	Canal Zone-Pan.	Chagres	1912	N-FC	4,407,000	1,436	167
Hungry Horse	Mont.	So. Fork, Flathead	1952	Irr-FC-P	3,468,000	1,130	38
John H. Kerr	Va.-N.C.	Roanoke	1953	FC-P-N	2,921,000	952	137
Clark Hill	Ga.-S.C.	Savannah	1952	FC-P	2,900,000	945	123
Blakely Mountain	Arkansas	Ouachita	(2)	FC-P	2,768,000	902	75
Lake Okeechobee	Fla.	Caloosahatchee	1938	FC-N	2,700,000	880	730
Texarkana	Texas	Sulphur	(2)	FC-P-N	2,654,300	860	169
Norris	Tenn.	Clinch	1936	FC-P	2,567,000	836	63
Buford	Georgia	Chatahoochee	(2)	FC-P-N	2,495,000	813	62
Lake McConaughy (Kingsley)	Nebr.	North Platte	1941	Irr-P-FC	2,356,000	768	50
Elephant Butte	N. M.-Texas	Rio Grande	1916	Irr-P	2,185,000	712	59
Lake Cherokee (Pensacola)	Okla.	Grand (Neosho)	1940	FC-P	2,197,000	716	73
Lake Murray (Saluda)	S. C.	Saluda	1930	P	2,115,000	689	78
Center Hill	Tenn.	Caney Fork	1951	FC-P	2,092,000	682	36
Canyon Ferry	Montana	Missouri	1954	P-Irr-FC	2,050,000	668	55
Whitney	Texas	Brazos	1951	FC-P	2,017,500	657	78
Norfolk	Ark. Mo.	North Fork, White	1944	FC-P	1,983,000	646	48
Lake Travis (Marshall Ford)	Texas	Colorado	1942	Irr-P-FC-RR	1,951,000	636	45
Lake Mohave (Davis)	Ariz. Nev.	Colorado	1950	P-RR-Irr	1,820,000	593	45
Dale Hollow	Tenn. Ky.	Obey	1943	FC-P	1,706,000	556	48
American Falls	Idaho	Snake	1927	Irr	1,700,000	554	88
Lake Martin (Cherokee Bluffs)	Ala.	Tallapoosa	1926	P-RR	1,622,000	561	62
Monticello	Calif.	Putah Creek	(2)	Irr- WS	1,600,000	521	91
Sardis	Miss.	Little Tallahatchie	1940	FC	1,569,900	512	90
Cherokee	Tenn.	Holston	1942	FC-P	1,565,000	510	49
Albeni Falls	Idaho	Pend Oreille	1953	FC-RR-P	1,542,000	503	147
Douglas	Tenn.	French Broad	1943	FC-P	1,514,000	493	49
Boysen	Wyo.	Big Horn	1952	P-Irr-FC	1,493,000	486	31
Equalizing	Wash.	Offstream	1949	Irr	1,440,000	470	17
Fontana	N. C.	Little Tennessee	1944	FC-P	1,444,000	470	17
Palsades	Idaho-Wyo.	So. Fork, Snake	(2)	P-FC	1,400,000	456	27
Roosevelt	Ariz.	Salt	1911	Irr-P-FC	1,398,000	456	27
Rainy Lake	Minn.	Rainy	1909	N-P	1,398,000	456	345
Tiber	Montana	Missouri River	(2)	Irr	1,397,000	455	347
McNary	Washington, Ore.	Columbia	1953	Irr-FC-P	1,345,000	438	59
Grenada	Miss.	Yalobusha	1954	FC	1,337,700	436	102
Lake Almanor	Calif.	No. Fork, Feather	1927	P	1,308,000	426	47
Fort Gibson	Okla.	Grand (Neosho)	(2)	FC-P	1,287,000	419	80
Lake Marlon (Santee)	S. C.	Santee	1941	P-N-FC	1,280,000	417	133
Quabbin (Winsor)	Mass.	Swift	1939	WS	1,274,000	415	39
Lake of the Ozarks (Bagnell)	Mo.	Osage	1931	P	1,235,000	402	95
Tenkiller Ferry	Okla.	Illinois	1953	FC-P	1,230,000	401	33
Flathead Lake (Kerr)	Mont.	Flathead	1938	P-Irr	1,219,000	397	189
San Carlos (Coolidge)	Ariz.	Gila	1928	Irr-P	1,210,000	394	34
Wheeler	Ala.	Tennessee	1936	N-FC-P	1,150,000	375	107
Watts Bar	Tenn.	Tennessee	1942	N-FC-P	1,132,000	369	65
Owyhee	Ore.-Idaho	Owyhee	1932	Irr	1,120,000	365	20
Lake Moultrie (Pinopolis)	S. C.	Offstream	1941	P-N-FC	1,120,000	365	37
Belton	Texas	Leon	1954	FC	1,097,600	357	73
Pickwick Landing	Tenn.-Miss.-Ala.	Tennessee	1938	N-FC-P	1,091,000	356	35
Pathfinder	Wyo.-Nebr.	North Platte	1909	Irr	1,070,000	349	32
Seminole	Ala.-Tenn.	North Platte	1939	Irr-P	1,026,000	334	110
Guntersville	Texas	Tennessee	1939	N-FC-P	1,019,000	332	61
Garza-Little Elm	Texas	Trinity (Elm Fork)	1954	RR-FC	1,016,200	331	61
Buchanan (Hamilton)	Texas	Colorado	1937	P-FC-Irr	1,000,000	326	9
Pine Flat	Calif.	Kings	1953	FC-Irr-P	1,000,000	326	18
Folsom	Calif.	American	(2)	FC-Irr-P	1,000,000	326	18
Winnigoshish	Minn.	Mississippi	1884	N	968,000	315	180
Bayou Badreau	Louisiana	Bayou Badreau	1949	FC	967,900	315	70
Upper Klamath Lake	Oregon	Link	1921	Irr-P	873,000	285	142
Conklingville (Sacandaga)	N. Y.	Sacandaga	1930	FC-RR-P	868,000	283	69
Utah Lake	Utah	Jordan	1903	Irr	850,000	277	150
Harlan County	Nebr.	Republican	1953	FC-Irr	850,000	276	84
Jackson Lake	Wyo.-Idaho	Snake	1911	Irr	847,000	276	40
Glendo	Wyo.	North Platte	(2)	Irr-FC-P	800,000	261	28
Bridgeport	Texas	West Fork, Trinity	1931	WS-FC-Irr	784,000	255	18
South Holston	Tenn.	South Fork, Holston	(2)	P-FC	783,000	255	14
Leach Lake (Federal)	Minn.	Leach Lake	1904	N	743,000	242	251
Bonneville	Wash.-Ore.	Columbia	1943	N-P	740,000	241	34
Lake Tahoe	Calif.-Nev.	Truckee	1913	Irr	732,000	239	188
Possum Kingdom (Morriss Sheppard)	Texas	Brazos	1941	FC-P-Irr	730,000	238	32
Allatoona	Ga.	Etowah	1951	FC-P	722,000	235	32

Hydroelectric Power, Dams and Reservoirs

Source: Federal Power Commission; Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior; Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army

FEDERAL HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

Federal hydroelectric plants in 1955 had a capacity of 10,266,120 kw. The Federal Power Commission reported that Federal hydroelectric construction begun or under way in 1955 would account for 4,310,000 kw additional. Initial capacity of 20 new plants would be 3,494,600 kw, with provision for ultimate capacity of 5,337,600.

In May, 1955, the Federal Power Commission reported the following installed capacities of Federal hydroelectric plants by water basins:

Columbia	3,410,020	Savannah	280,000
Tennessee	2,636,890	White	230,400
Colorado	1,628,000	Roanoke	218,000
Missouri	596,450	Red	88,200
Cumberland	493,460	Arkansas	79,000
Sacramento-San Joaquin	456,000	Mobile-Ala.	74,000

The first Federal hydroelectric plant was the Minidoka on the Snake River, Idaho, 1909. Today the largest Federal plant is the Grand Coulee, Columbia River, Washington, Capacity 1,974,000 kw; second largest, Hoover, Colorado River, capacity 1,249,800 kw, divided between Arizona and Nevada; third largest, Bonneville, Columbia River, Oregon, 518,400 kw.

Federal agencies operating hydroelectric plants are Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., Tennessee Valley Authority, National Park Service and Indian Irrigation Service, with a 1954 total of 10,266,120 kw. The Bureau of Reclamation accounts for 4,718,450 kw, the Corps of Engineers 2,866,000 kw, and TVA 2,668,750 kw.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress May 18, 1933. The act instructed TVA to take over Wilson Dam and a 60,000 kw steam plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the interest of national defense, and to develop fertilizer for agricultural improvement, install flood control, aid navigation, produce hydroelectric power for sale, support research in chemistry, chemical engineering and metallurgy, conserve natural resources, including forestry, fish and game; aid industrial and community development, supervise employe housing, and cooperate with state and local governments for the general welfare. It develops electric energy by both water power and steam.

TVA is financed by appropriations by Congress and by revenue derived from the sale of electrical energy and fertilizer. Originally also bonds covered funds advanced by the U.S. Treasury and RFC, now being repaid. Source and disposition of TVA funds for 21 years, 1933-54 in millions:

Received from appropriations, bonds, etc.....	\$1,895
Received from gross revenues.....	1,031
Total receipts.....	\$2,926
Invested in plant.....	1,630
Expended for operations.....	930
Repaid to U.S. Treasury.....	123
On hand, cash, receivables, etc.....	243
	\$2,926

When TVA summarized 21 years of development at the end of its fiscal year, June 30, 1954, the whole system had an installed generating capacity of 6,075,685 kw, 57% in hydro plants and 43% in steam plants. New construction was expected to give the integrated system 10,000,485 kw by December, 1956. A great part of its electrical energy was delivered to the Atomic Energy Commission, while 148 municipal and rural cooperative systems distributed more than 11 billion kwh to business, industries and farms in fiscal year 1954.

In fiscal 1954 the net investment in the power plant, after depreciation, was \$968,365,000. Revenue from power was \$133,948,000 and net revenue \$28,820,000. Investment in chemical facilities after depreciation reached \$22,649,000. TVA pays local and state taxes to seven states, but no U.S. income tax.

In the 1954-55 planting season TVA furnished 21,000,000 seedlings for reforestation, 15,000,000 of which were for planting in the Valley, the balance being produced for other agencies on contract. In 21 years 240,000 acres have been reforested.

By the end of 1956 TVA expected to have 60%

of its generating capacity in steam plants. Kingston, largest in the world, to supply AEC at Oak Ridge, will have capacity of 1,440,000 kw. Shawnee, to supply AEC Paducah plant, will have capacity of 1,350,000 kw. Both plants have begun operation. TVA steam plants burned 7,279,686 tons of coal in fiscal 1954, and expect to use about 18,000,000 tons annually when all the steam-electric facilities now under construction are completed.

In 1954 TVA had 23,933 fulltime employes, working 40 hours a week. They have collective bargaining and an independent retiring system administered by management and employes.

TVA has built 20 dams and is operating 30 in the Tennessee Valley. It provides a navigable channel of 11 ft. depth for 630 mi., moving over 1,250,000,000 ton-miles of freight annually.

TVA has a board of 3 directors, appointed by the President. The general manager is administrative head. There are 27 major officials. President Eisenhower appointed Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel chairman (confirmed, Aug. 11, 1954). Hq: Knoxville, Tenn., and Washington, D.C.

POWER ADMINISTRATIONS

Bonneville Power Administration (Dept. of the Interior) markets the electric energy generated at Federal power projects in the Pacific Northwest, chiefly in the Columbia River basin and other basins in Washington, Oregon, western Montana and northern Idaho. The projects are built and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. BPA sells power at wholesale, for either resale or direct consumption, to public bodies, cooperatives and private agencies at the lowest possible rates, taking into account operation and maintenance, amortization of the Government's investment, interest and other costs. Wholesale rates prepared by BPA must be approved by the FPC.

Preference in available supply of power is given to public bodies and cooperatives. Resale of power to ultimate consumers must be at rates which are reasonable and nondiscriminatory. BPA has authority to sell power generated at Grand Coulee, Hungry Horse, Bonneville, Detroit, McNary, Big Cliff, Lookout Point and the following dams under construction: The Dalles, Chief Joseph, Chandler, Dexter and Albeni Falls. In addition BPA may market power from 12 additional presently authorized projects in the area when constructed. The BPA had 6,565 circuit miles of transmission lines and 166 substations in operation as of Jan. 1, 1955. During calendar year 1954 BPA delivered 19.7 billion kwh to 116 customers for \$46,207,000.

Southwestern Power Administration (Dept. of the Interior) markets electrical energy generated at reservoir projects controlled by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Arkansas, Louisiana, and parts of Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma, under conditions similar to those of BPA. Its 7 projects and installed capacity (kw):

Bull Shoals, White River, Ark.....	160,000
Norfolk, North Fork R., Ark.....	70,000
Narrows, Little Missouri, Ark.....	17,000
Whitney, Brazos R., Texas.....	30,000
Denison, Red R., Okla.-Texas.....	70,000
Ft. Gibson, Grand (Neosho) R., Okla.	45,000
Tenkiler Ferry, Illinois R., Okla.....	34,000
Total kw.....	426,000

SPA operates and maintains 1,004 miles of high voltage transmission lines and 18 substations and switching stations. During the year ended June 30, 1954, SPA sold 822,129,016 kwh of energy, distributed as follows: REA cooperatives, 41.4% municipalities, 10.7%; Federal Government loads, 3.5%; private utility companies, 44.4%. Total revenue from sale of power was \$4,711,999.

Southeastern Power Administration (Dept. of the Interior) markets power produced at projects controlled by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. Specifically the power plants at Allatoona (Ga.), Clark Hill (Ga.-S. C.), John H. Kerr (Va.-N. C.), Wolf Creek (Ky.), Dale Hollow (Tenn.) and Center Hill (Tenn.) with a capacity of 836,000 kw and has the following under construction, with year scheduled for opening and capacity in kw:

Jim Woodruff, Fla., 1956	30,000
Burford, Ga., 1957	86,000
Cheatham, Tenn., 1957	36,000
Old Hickory, Tenn., 1956	100,000

During the year ended June 30, 1954, SEPA sold 1,779,437,722 kwh, gross revenue \$7,931,023.

HOOVER DAM, BOULDER CANYON

Hoover Dam, completed in 1936 by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Colorado River, Arizona-Nevada, is the principal engineering structure of Boulder Canyon project. It is 726 feet high, 1,244 ft. long at top, contains 4,400,000 cu. yds. of concrete. Its reservoir, Lake Mead, extends 115 miles upstream and has a storage capacity of 31,142,000 acre-feet and is the largest artificial lake by volume in the world.

In the U-shaped Hoover Dam power plant there are 18 generators, having a total capacity of 1,249,800 kw, driven by turbines totaling 1,742,000 h. p. The installed capacity is sufficient to supply the normal domestic needs of 7,500,000 persons. The United States has executed contracts for disposal of all firm and secondary energy generated at the plant until 1987, the end of the amortization period. The Department of Water and Power of the Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company operate the generating equipment.

The Federal investment in the Boulder Canyon project is to be repaid with interest at 3% by revenues from power and water storage, except for \$25,000,000 allocated to flood control, which is to be repaid without interest. Since 1936, the project has produced revenue of \$124,572,525 and paid into the U. S. Treasury \$77,056,302, of which \$57,486,169 was for interest and \$19,570,133 for principal.

M McNARY DAM

McNary Dam, dedicated by President Eisenhower Sept. 23, 1954, is located on the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington about 190 miles east of Portland, Ore. McNary Look and Dam is named for the late U.S. Senator, Charles L. McNary. It was authorized March 2, 1945, and construction was started in May, 1947, by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. The project is expected to cost about \$287,000,000. The dam includes a gate-controlled spillway 1310 feet long, a powerhouse, 1,422 feet long and a navigation lock, which provides the world's highest single-lift with a maximum of 92 feet. The navigation lock chamber is 86 ft. wide and 675 ft. long. The project's total length is 7,300 feet. The completed powerhouse will contain 14 units with a total rated capacity of nearly 1,000,000 kw. Completion is scheduled for December, 1956.

GRAND COULEE DAM

The world's largest dam, power plant and pumping plant are located on the Columbia River in Washington, 92 miles west and north of Spokane and 240 miles east of Seattle.

Built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as the key water control structure in the million-acre Columbia Basin Project, the dam is 550 feet high, 4,173 feet long, contains more than 10,585,000 cubic yards of concrete. Nearly half its volume is below the river surface. The central spillway is 1,650 feet wide, and the waterfall over it is half as wide and twice as high as Niagara Falls. Within the dam are 8½ miles of inspection galleries and 2½ miles of shafts. Buried in the concrete are 1,700 miles of thin-wall steel tubing, through which cold water was circulated during the construction period to cool the concrete.

The Grand Coulee power plant, consisting of two powerhouses on the down-stream side of the dam, contains 18 main generators of 108,000 kw each, and three smaller station units, with a combined capacity of 1,974,000 kw. Each main generator with its turbine weighs 1,500 tons. The plant holds all records for hourly (2,321,000 kwh), daily (53,181,000 kwh), monthly (1,514,140,000 kwh), and yearly (14,698,303,400 kwh) production of electric energy.

Power from the Grand Coulee Dam made possible the atomic energy installations at Hanford, Wash., as well as the development of large aluminum plants, making 40% of all U.S. aluminum.

The pumping plant raising water for irrigation from the 151-mile reservoir Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, behind Grand Coulee Dam ultimately will contain 12 of the largest capacity pumps ever built, any two of which could supply the water needs of New York and Chicago combined. Six of the units already have been installed to pump 4,320,000 gallons per minute into reservoirs and

canals. Water is raised 350 feet by the dam and an additional 280 feet by the pumps, total 630 feet.

Columbia Basin Project, begun July 16, 1934, is intended to reclaim about 1,000,000 acres of semi-arid land for irrigation 125 miles south of Grand Coulee Dam. North and South Dams have created an equalizing reservoir by sealing off both ends of the dry Grand Coulee, into which water is pumped from Lake Franklin D. Roosevelt and distributed by gravity flow through other reservoirs, canals, siphons, and laterals. Irrigation from the primary works began in 1952 when water was made available to about 66,000 acres. Facilities to supply about 47,000 acres more each year are expected to irrigate 515,000 acres by 1961.

As a self-liquidating development, the Columbia Basin Project will repay to the United States Treasury virtually its entire cost, estimated at \$740,056,000. More than three-fourths of the outlay will be repaid through the sale of power produced by the Grand Coulee power plant.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

In the vast basin of the Missouri River there is in progress a water and land resource development considered the largest undertaking of its kind in history. It affects a 529,000 square-mile region, comprising one-sixth of the continental United States, and includes the construction of reservoirs and other engineering features which, with soil and water conservation, will provide flood control, irrigation, electric power and navigation. There will also be related gains in the development of fish and wildlife, recreation, pollution abatement and forest and mineral resources.

The program proposes more than 112 multipurpose reservoirs in the Missouri River and its tributaries with a capacity of 107,400,000 acre-feet; irrigation of more than 3,589,000 additional acres of land and supplemental water for approximately 752,900 acres now receiving an inadequate supply; hydroelectric plants with an ultimate generating capacity of 2,816,650 kw. and an annual output of more than 13 billion kilowatt-hours. Soil and moisture conservation will affect many million acres of farms, ranches, range lands and forests and control of floods will reduce damage on 5,000,000 acres of valley lands and to 50 municipalities.

Under the Pick-Sloan Plan, the Bureau of Reclamation works upstream and on the tributaries to develop water primarily for irrigation, while the U. S. Corps of Engineers works primarily for flood control and navigation in downstream areas. Hydroelectric power developed on the Army dams is marketed by the Bureau of Reclamation along with power generated at Bureau dams. Legislative authority for joint execution of the program is the Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944.

The Governors of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, and representatives of the Corps of Engineers, Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Interior, Health, Education & Welfare, and Federal Power Commission, make up a Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee which is coordinating the diversified program.

Although not yet wholly authorized, about one-fifth of the program has been accomplished. Power plants at Engineer-constructed dams at Fort Peck, Mont., and Fort Randall, S.D., are in operation, with an installed capacity of 485,000 kilowatts. Three others—Garrison, N.D., 400,000 kw., 1955; Gavins Point, S.D., 100,000 kw., 1956; and Oahe, S.D., 425,000 kw., 1961, will furnish a total of 1,410,000 kilowatts of generating capacity.

Under the Bureau of Reclamation, 15 irrigation units have been completed or are under construction, and advance planning is under way leading to start of construction on 15 other units. Fourteen Reclamation-built dams are functionally complete and in operation: Cedar Bluff, Bonny, Kans.; Enders, Trenton, Medicine Creek, Neb.; Dickinson, Heart Butte, Jamestown, N.D.; Shadepark, Angostura, S.D.; Boysen, Keyhole, Kortes, Wyoming; and Canyon Ferry, Montana. Power plants are in full operation at Boysen, Kortes, Canyon Ferry, and Angostura.

Over-all cost of the Missouri River Basin program was estimated in 1955 at \$5,164,660,000, of which \$12,400,000 was for Department of Agriculture projects; \$2,677,360,000 for Bureau of Reclamation projects; and \$2,474,900,000 for Corps of Engineers projects. By June, 1955, expenditures by the Corps of Engineers totaled \$503,713,600 and for the Bureau of Reclamation, \$298,790,000.

CAPACITIES OF HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY

Project	First power production	Name plate capacities		
		Existing installation (KW)*	Under construction (KW)*	Planned ultimate installation (KW)
Albeni Falls Reservoir, Idaho	1955	42,600		42,600
Alatoona Reservoir, Georgia	1950	74,000		110,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Arkansas	1955	75,000		75,000
Booneville Dam, Oregon-Washington	1938	518,400		518,400
Buford Dam, Georgia	1958		86,000	86,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri	1953	160,000		320,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tennessee	1951	135,000		135,000
Cheatham Lock and Dam, Tennessee	1957		36,000	36,000
Chief Joseph Dam, Washington	1956	256,000	768,000	1,280,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Georgia-South Carolina	1953	280,000		280,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tennessee	1949	54,000		54,000
Dalles Dam, Oregon-Washington	1958		1,092,000	1,248,000
Denison Dam (Lake Texoma), Oklahoma-Texas	1945	70,000		175,000
Detroit Reservoir, Oregon	1954	118,000		118,000
Ft. Gibson Reservoir, Oklahoma	1953	45,000		67,500
Ft. Peck Dam, Montana	1944	85,000		165,000
Ft. Randall Reservoir, South Dakota	1954	280,000	40,000	320,000
Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota	1955	160,000	80,000	400,000
Gavins Point Reservoir, South Dakota-Nebraska	1957		100,000	100,000
Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam, Georgia	1956		30,000	30,000
John H. Kerr Reservoir, North Carolina-Virginia	1953	204,000		204,000
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oregon	1955	135,000		135,000
McNary Lock and Dam, Oregon-Washington	1954	700,000	280,000	980,000
Narrows Reservoir, Arkansas	1950	17,000		25,500
Norfolk Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri	1944	70,000		140,000
Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota-North Dakota	1961		170,000	425,000
Old Hickory Lock and Dam, Tennessee	1956		100,000	100,000
Philpott Reservoir, Virginia	1954	14,000		14,000
St. Marys River (Soo Locks), Michigan	1952	18,400		18,400
Table Rock Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri	1960		100,000	200,000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Oklahoma	1954	34,000		34,000
Whitney Reservoir, Texas	1954	30,000		30,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Kentucky	1952	270,000		270,000
Totals		3,845,400	2,882,000	8,136,400

*As scheduled for Jan. 1, 1956.

Principal Waterways in the United States

Source: Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Jr., Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army

The United States has the world's greatest system of navigable harbor channels and inland waterways, as a result of Federal improvements carried out by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

The Mississippi River System is the most extensive segment of the inland waterway network. It links with navigable channels the Great Lakes on the North and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. Improved tributaries of the Mississippi extend like broad turnpikes to rich sources of raw materials and to great centers of industry.

On the Lower Mississippi, there is a deep-draft channel enabling ocean vessels to proceed to New Orleans and Baton Rouge, approximately 250 miles inland. From Baton Rouge to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Mississippi River has a navigable channel with minimum depth of 9 ft. Dependable 9-ft. navigation on the Upper Mississippi has been made possible by 27 locks and dams.

On the Ohio River, from its mouth to Pittsburgh, a distance of 981 miles, the Corps of Engineers constructed the nation's most extensive system of 46 navigation locks and dams. This provides a dependable 9-ft. channel. There is a rise of 420 feet on the Ohio, from its mouth to Pittsburgh, necessitating extensive canalization. Important tributaries of the Ohio, such as the Monongahela, Allegheny, Kanawha, and Tennessee have also been developed with 9-ft. channels.

The Illinois Waterway, connecting the Mississippi with the Great Lakes, is completely canalized over its 327 miles with a minimum navigable depth of 9 feet, the depth also designed for the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, a distance of 761 mi. The Mississippi river system has generally a 9-ft. channel, and 12 ft. from Cairo, Ill., south.

Great Lakes Connecting Channels

Great Lakes, forming part of the northern boundary of the United States, is the world's busiest inland waterway system. Its usefulness has been made possible by developed connecting channels. For instance, St. Marys River, connecting Lake Superior with the other Great Lakes, has a natural rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with a fall of 21 ft. Four locks were built to overcome this natural barrier, the deepest of which is the

MacArthur. Approximately 85% of the iron ore produced in the U. S. is transported to the steel mills via this route. The present Welland Ship Canal, which overcomes the barrier formed by Niagara Falls, was constructed by Canada.

A protected Intracoastal Waterway extends 1,000 mi. along the Atlantic coast and the same distance along the Gulf coast. This connects many natural coastal waterways and provides a channel for tows and light-draft vessels. The Atlantic section has a channel 12 ft. deep from Trenton, N. J., to Melbourne, Fla. From Melbourne to Miami it is 8 ft., and from Miami to Key West 4 ft.

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway

On the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, a navigable channel with 12-ft. depth extends from Carabelle, Fla., to Brownsville, Texas, at the Mexican border. The main channel is to be extended to its eastern terminus in Apalachee Bay.

There are numerous routes leading many miles inland from the coastal shores to port cities, industrial and agricultural areas. An excellent example is the improved navigable waterway via the Tombigbee, Warrior and Black Warrior rivers to the Birmingham, Ala., steel area, 470 miles. The Hudson River and New York State Barge Canal, with navigable channels, connect the New York area and the eastern coast with the Great Lakes.

Pacific Coast Waterways

On the Pacific coast, the Columbia River has a deep draft channel serving the ocean ports of Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., and continuing to the head of the Bonneville Pool, with a light-draft channel therefrom to Pasco, Wash. Eventually, it is planned to have a developed navigable channel all the way to Lewiston, Idaho, via the Columbia and Snake Rivers, 460 miles.

Ocean vessels can navigate to many inland cities, Philadelphia is 100 miles inland on the Delaware River. Baltimore is 150 miles inland. Washington, a similar distance inland, has a deep draft channel, enabling ocean vessels to navigate up the Potomac River. Jacksonville, Wilmington and Savannah are other ocean ports miles inland from the coast. Houston, Texas, is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a ship canal of 58½ mi.

The U. S. frigate Constellation was awarded to Baltimore for permanent custody after the General Assembly of Maryland and Baltimore agreed to pay for its partial restoration. The frigate was built at Baltimore in 1797, and although partially rebuilt, retains the original lines. It will be exhibited near historic Fort McHenry.

WASHINGTON, CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Government, is the focal point of interest visited annually by increasingly large numbers of citizens. With a population of 802,178 (Census of 1950), it is believed to shelter up to 3,000,000 visitors during the year. It is the destination of many conventions, and numerous schools send students in chartered buses to make the rounds of monuments, galleries and Government offices, many of which have free lectures and conducted tours.

Washington is reached by the Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Fredericksburg & Potomac, and Southern railways through Union Station, and by the Old Dominion line. Its National Airport is served by Allegheny, American, Capital, Colonial, Eastern, National, Northwest, Resort, TWA and United airlines. Andrews Field, U. S. Air Force base near Washington, also serves civilian aircraft.

The architecture of the public buildings has been affected by the styles of periods, but in general has retained the simplicity of the Graeco-Roman fundamentals. Most of the buildings erected in recent decades conform externally to classical lines, but their interiors are the most modern and streamlined of office structures, sacrificing monumental impressiveness to function. The principal expression of classical ideals within and without is the Supreme Court Building. The most imposing interior hall is the rotunda of the National Gallery of Art.

The central design extends from the Capitol through the elm-bordered Mall to the Washington Monument and thence over the reflecting basin to the Lincoln Memorial. A cross-axis is formed by the White House, the Washington Monument, and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Arlington Memorial Bridge, across the Potomac to Virginia, leads to Arlington National Cemetery, the Custis-Lee Mansion and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol are the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Post Office and Justice, the Archives, Interstate Commerce, Internal Revenue and the Federal Trade Commission. These buildings have a uniform cornice line and an adaptation of classical exteriors. On the south they face Constitution Avenue, a monumental thoroughfare extending two-and-a-half miles from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. A frame for this memorial is formed on the north side of the avenue by five white marble buildings set back of deep gardens—buildings of the Pan-American Union, Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Reserve, National Academy of Sciences and American Institute of Pharmacy. The Interior Department occupies two squares between C and E, 18th and 19th Streets. Framing the grounds south of the White House are the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the American Red Cross, Constitution Hall and Continental Memorial Hall of the D. A. R. Ford's Theater, in which President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth Apr. 14, 1865, now houses the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln memorabilia and many other historical objects, including Booth's weapons. Across the street is the Peterson house, in which Lincoln died, with much original furniture.

Capitol Hill, dominated by the Capitol, has in its environs the Senate and House Office buildings, the U. S. Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, Folger Shakespeare Library, Union Station, U. S. Botanic Garden and Government Printing Office. The latter has free conducted tours.

See article on District of Columbia, page 196.

The Capitol

The Capitol building in Washington, D. C., is situated on a plateau 88 ft. above the level of the Potomac River and covers an area of 153,112 sq. ft., or approximately 3½ acres. Its length, from north

to south, is 751 ft. 4 in.; its width, including approaches, is 350 ft., and its location is described as being in latitude 38° 53' 22.9" north and longitude 77° 00' 33.7" west from Greenwich. Its height above the base line on the east front to the top of the Statue of Freedom is 287 ft., 5½ ins.

The original plan for the Capitol was drawn by Dr. William Thornton, of Tortola, West Indies, and accepted April 5, 1793. It had a central section, nearly square, a low dome and rectangular buildings north and south, 126 by 120 ft. The southeast cornerstone of the north section was laid by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies Sept. 18, 1793. Sandstone from Aquia Creek, Va., was used. The northern wing was completed first and housed government courts and the Congress from 1800 on. The architects were Stephen H. Hallet, Geo. Hadfield and James Hoban, the latter architect of the White House. For the southern section, now including Statuary Hall, the architect was B. H. Latrobe. This was occupied by the House of Representatives in 1807, but not completed until 1811. All interiors were burned by the British, 1814.

B. H. Latrobe had charge of rebuilding until Dec., 1817, when Charles Bulfinch built the central part, 1818-1829. The Capitol was reoccupied 1819.

The present Senate and House wings were begun 1851; Thos. U. Walter, architect. Daniel Webster spoke at the cornerstone laying of the House wing, July 4, 1851. The walls of the wings have white marble from Lee, Mass., and columns from Cockeysville, Md. The House moved in Dec. 16, 1857, the Senate Jan. 4, 1859. The original dome, wood covered with copper, was replaced, 1856, by the present dome of cast iron, completed 1865. Its greatest exterior diameter is 135 ft. 5 in. The rotunda is 97 ft. diameter, height from floor to base of lantern, 180 ft. 3 in. The dome has 108 windows and there are 365 steps from the architect's office to the top of the dome. In the "eye" of the dome is a great fresco by Constantino Brumidi, the Apotheosis of Washington. Below the dome runs a 300-ft. frieze in fresco, portraying history from Columbus, 1492, to Kitty Hawk, 1903. Brumidi painted one-half by 1880. Costaglini added panels by 1888. On May 11, 1954 President Eisenhower dedicated the whole frieze, completed by Allyn Cox in 1953.

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome is of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled in plaster by Thomas Crawford, father of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, in Rome, for \$3,000, and cast in bronze by Clark Mills, on the Bladensburg Road, Md. It cost \$20,796.82. It was placed in its present position Dec. 2, 1863.

The Senate chamber is 113 ft. 3 in. long and 80 ft. 3 in. wide. The Hall of Representatives (House) is 139 ft. long and 93 ft. wide. Reconstruction, 1949-1951, cost \$2,367,000 for the Senate and \$2,735,000 for the House.

The Capitol has a floor area of 14 acres, and 435 rooms are devoted to office, committee, and storage purposes. There are 679 windows, and 554 doorways. In 1955 an old project of extending the central east front 40 feet in line with the Senate and House wings was revived. It would provide new offices and improve the facade.

A nondenominational room for meditation and prayer, 17 ft. square, was opened off the rotunda in March, 1955. Decorated in blue, it has a white oak altar with an open Bible and candelabra, and 2 kneeling benches. A stained-glass window depicts Geo. Washington kneeling in prayer, while side panels show the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal. Also depicted are a candle and an open book, and a sentence from the 119th Psalm: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." The 13 original states have stars and all states are named in a laurel wreath.

Frederick Law Olmsted designed the terraces. The grounds now cover 131.1 acres. The House

Hours for Visiting National Capitol and White House

Source: Washington

Bureau, United Press

The Capitol in Washington is open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. The only exceptions are Christmas, New Year's Day and Thanksgiving Day. Should either the House or the Senate remain in session beyond 4:30 p.m., the wing of the Capitol in use will stay open until the session closes.

Tours are conducted through the Capitol from 9 a.m. to 3:55 p.m. They include a brief visit to Senate and House, with a nominal charge.

Visitors wishing to hear a debate on the floors of Congress must obtain a visitor's card from either their Representative or Senator, for admission to the Visitors' Gallery. Their offices are in the Senate and the House Office Buildings. No pass is needed for open committee meetings.

The White House is open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Tuesday through Saturday. Only the public rooms in the basement and the first floor rooms may be visited. No permit is required.

Office building, erected 1905-08, enlarged later, cost \$4,860,155. It has a subway tunnel to the Capitol and 690 rooms. An additional building, 251 rooms, was built 1932-1933, cost \$7,805,705. The Senate Office building, 1906-1909, enlarged 1931, cost \$8,390,892.

In July, 1955, Congress by joint resolution authorized construction on the Capitol grounds by popular subscription of a 110-ft. bell tower in memory of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio (1889-1955).

Inaugurations of Presidents take place on a platform erected over the great steps on the East front. The oath of office is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. Inauguration Day formerly March 4, was usually rainy, and it was on such an occasion that William Henry Harrison, in 1841, caught the fever that killed him a month later. On account of the weather William Howard Taft was inaugurated in the Senate chamber in 1909. The ceremony now takes place on Jan. 20.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

Statuary Hall was created by an act of July 2, 1864 in the old hall of the House of Representatives. States were invited to contribute not more than two statues of distinguished persons judged worthy of national commemoration by the states. In 1933 the number of statues in Statuary Hall was limited to 48, others to be placed in other parts of the Capitol. To date 78 statues have been contributed by 42 states. The Hall contains:

Alabama — Gen. Joe Wheeler.	Missouri — Thomas H. Benton.
Arkansas — Uriah M. Rose.	Nebraska — William Jennings Bryan.
Arizona — John Campbell Greenway.	New Hampshire — Daniel Webster.
California — Junipero Serra.	New Jersey — Richard Stockton.
Connecticut — Roger Sherman.	New York — Robert R. Livingston.
Delaware — Caesar Rodney.	North Carolina — Zebulon B. Vance.
Florida — John Gorrie.	Ohio — William Allen.
Georgia — Alexander H. Stephens.	Oklahoma — Sequoyah.
Idaho — George L. Shoup.	Oregon — Rev. Jason Lee.
Illinois — Frances E. Willard.	Pennsylvania — Robert Fulton.
Indiana — Gen. Lew Wallace.	Rhode Island — Roger Williams.
Iowa — S. J. Kirkwood.	South Carolina — John C. Calhoun.
Kansas — John J. Ingalls.	South Dakota — Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison Beadle.
Kentucky — Henry Clay.	Tennessee — John Sevier.
Louisiana — Huey Pierce Long.	Texas — Sam Houston.
Maine — Hannibal Hamlin.	Utah — Brigham Young.
Maryland — Charles Carroll.	Vermont — Ethan Allen.
Massachusetts — Samuel Adams.	Virginia — Robert E. Lee.
Michigan — Lewis Cass.	Washington — Marcus Whitman.
Minnesota — Henry M. Rice.	West Virginia — Francis H. Pierpont.
Mississippi — Jefferson Davis.	Wisconsin — Robert M. LaFollette.

Other statues in the Capitol:

In the Hall of Columns: (Street Floor, House Wing). Alabama — J. L. M. Curry. Arkansas — James P. Clarke. California — Thomas Starr King. Florida — E. Kirby Smith. Illinois — James Shields. Indiana — Oliver P. Morton. Iowa — James Harlan. Kansas — George W. Glick. Massachusetts — John Winthrop. Michigan — Zachariah Chandler. Mississippi — James Z. George. Missouri — Francis P. Blair. Nebraska — J. Sterling Morton. New Jersey — Philip Kearny. North Carolina — Charles B. Aycock. Vermont — Jacob Collamer. West Virginia — John E. Kenna.

In the Rotunda: Ohio — James A. Garfield. Tennessee — Andrew Jackson. Virginia — George Washington.

In the Small Vestibule North of Statuary Hall are: New York — George Clinton. Pennsylvania — J. P. G. Muhlenberg. Texas — Stephen F. Austin. In the Vestibule fronting the old Supreme Court Room are: New Hampshire — John Stark. Rhode Island — Nathaniel Greene.

In the Senate Connection are: Delaware — John M. Clayton. Georgia — Dr. Crawford W. Long. Idaho — William E. Borah. Kentucky — Ephraim McDowell. Maryland — John Hanson.

In the House Connection are: Connecticut — Jonathan Trumbull. Maine — William King. South Carolina — Wade Hampton. Oklahoma — Will Rogers. Wisconsin — Jacques Marquette. Oregon — Dr. John McLoughlin.

The White House

The White House, the President's residence, stands in tree-shaded grounds (18 acres) on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Treasury and the Executive Office Building. The main building, 170 by 85 ft., has 6 floors, with the East Terrace, 135 by 35 ft., leading to the East Wing, a 3-story building, 139 by 82 ft., used for offices and as an entrance for official functions. The West Terrace, 174 by 35 ft., contains offices and a swimming pool, and leads to the Executive Office, 3 stories high, 148 by 98 ft., erected in 1902 and enlarged several times since.

The White House was originally called the President's Palace, and has been called the President's House. Although the building is known officially as the Executive Mansion, President Theodore Roosevelt was the first to have the name White House engraved on his stationery.

The White House was designed by James Hoban, an Irish-born architect, in a competition that paid \$500. The main facade resembles the Duke of Leinster's house in Dublin, on which the design was supposedly based. Details of other faces and the interior arrangement were probably devised from contemporary houses abroad. President Washington chose the site, which was included on the plan of the Federal City prepared by the French engineer, Major Pierre L'Enfant. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792. President Washington was not present and never lived in the house. President John Adams entered in November, 1800, and Mrs. Adams hung her washing in the partially completed East Room.

The walls are of gray sandstone, quarried at Aquila Creek, Va. Thos. Jefferson developed the east and west terraces and built one-story offices, woodsheds and a wine cellar. On Aug. 14, 1814, during Madison's administration, the house was burned by the British after the Stuart portrait of Washington and other relics had been removed and turned over to Mrs. Dolly Madison. James Hoban completed rebuilding by Dec., 1817, and President Monroe moved in. The walls were then painted white to obliterate marks of the fire.

The south portico was added in 1824 and the north colonnade and porch in 1829, according to Latrobe's plans, based on sketches by Hoban, approved by Jefferson. In 1947 President Truman had a second-floor porch built into the south portico. In 1948 he had Congress authorize complete rebuilding because the White House was unsafe. He moved to Blair House, 1651 Pennsylvania Ave., and returned to the White House in March, 1952, living there until Jan. 20, 1953, when it became the home of President Eisenhower.

Reconstruction cost \$5,761,000. The interior was completely removed, New underpinning 24 ft. deep was placed under the outside walls and a steel frame was built to support the interior. All trim and metal work were preserved and incorporated in the new house. A deep basement with 2 floors was constructed, extending partly under the lawn. It contains a modern kitchen, heating and air conditioning equipment and a bomb shelter.

Formerly the house had one elevator—now there are five—a main elevator, a service elevator, and three freight elevators. A ramp leads from the third floor to the new sun parlor, or solarium, over the south portico. Permanent devices for broadcasting and television transmission were installed on the first floor. Where there were formerly 48 rooms and 14 baths in the part of the house used as living quarters, there are now 54 rooms and 16 baths. In all, the White House now has 132 rooms and 20 baths and showers, compared with 62 rooms and 14 baths prior to the renovation.

Six classic columns separate the entrance lobby from the main corridor. The entrance to the main stairway is now from the east side of the lobby. Seals of the 13 original states are carved on the marble-faced openings of the stairway. The President's seal in bronze originally embedded in the floor of the main foyer, has been placed above the entrance to the main hall. Portraits of Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor hang on the stair wall.

The East Room always has been used for formal functions and some historic receptions of royalty and foreign dignitaries have been held here. In this room White House marriages have been per-

and here Presidents who died in office have been in state. The East room is decorated in white and gold, with draperies of white and lemon-yellow damask. Several original Adam sofas, recently acquired, add a note in blue. The grand piano carries on the gold theme. There are elaborate crystal chandeliers and full-length portraits of George and Martha Washington.

The Green Room, used for informal receptions, has green silk damask on the walls, a white marble fireplace, white enamel wainscoting and door trim, and a rug with the U.S. seal for a center-piece. The upholstery varies between green and gold. A portrait of John Quincy Adams hangs over the mantel.

The Red Room, used by the President's wife when receiving guests, has walls of deep red silk damask reproduced from the Rubens room in Windsor Castle. There is a portrait of Woodrow Wilson over the white marble fireplace. Some of the chairs are covered with white silk damask.

Between these rooms is the elliptical **Blue Room**, used for receiving foreign diplomats and guests to state dinners. The walls are of blue silk damask with gold medallions, the fireplace is white and gold with an 18th century Adam mirror, and gold eagles are poised over the blue window draperies.

The State Dining Room, used for formal dinners and luncheons, has walls of paneled oak, painted light green, a carved mantelpiece with green marble facing, with a portrait of Lincoln by G. A. Healy above it. Gold silk damask drapes are used for the windows and the side chairs are upholstered in gold cloth. The table is a 4-pedestal antique Hepplewhite, with carved chairs in Hepplewhite mahogany. An over-mantel of a painting of flowers framed in gilt over a mirror was presented by King George VI through the Princess Elizabeth, now the Queen of England.

There are 9 bedrooms on the second floor and 4 guest rooms have been added to the third floor suites. The east and west rooms on the second floor are sitting rooms. The President's oval study is decorated in green satin damask with an eagle motif taken from the President's seal. His bedroom has 18th century English furniture.

The room of the President's wife is in mauve and another family bedroom is in green gold chintz. The private dining room has draperies of red damask and a portrait of President Tyler. This floor has portraits of George Washington, Franklin Pierce and Harry S. Truman.

The Lincoln Room contains Lincoln's long bed. It has Victorian furniture, with a body Brussels carpet with yellow roses and green leaves on beige. The bedcover is white linsey woolsey with a cotton fringe.

The White House has many famous gifts and historic objects on display. The ground floor room used for exhibiting the china collection of the Presidents has been paneled in pine from the old timbers of the house and fitted with red upholstery. A full length portrait of Mrs. Grace Coolidge dominates this room.

The Library also has been paneled in pine from the original beams. Its rug, with the U.S. seal, is in light purple tones and this color is reflected in the window drapes.

The Oval Room, used by President F. D. Roosevelt for his fireside chats, now has walls decorated with portraits of White House hostesses: Dolly Madison, Angelica van Buren, Julia Gardner Tyler, Sarah Polk, Lou Henry Hoover and Edith Carow Roosevelt.

Reference: *White House Profile*, by Bess Furman.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., is the world's largest establishment devoted exclusively to library work. It occupies two buildings; an ornate Italian Renaissance structure (1897), and a modern Annex of Georgia white marble (1939). They cover 13 acres, contain 36 acres of floor space and have 250 miles of book shelves.

L. Quincy Mumford, professional librarian, became the 11th Librarian of Congress when he was sworn into office by Associate Justice Harold H. Burton, Sept. 1, 1954. He was appointed by President Eisenhower to succeed Luther H. Evans, who became director general of Unesco. Mr. Mumford was president of the American Library Assn. during 1954-55.

Congress, on April 24, 1800, provided for the purchase of books for the use of Congress and for a "suitable apartment" for them in the Capitol. The Library had over 3,000 vols. when it was destroyed by British troops in the burning of the

Capitol, Aug. 24-25, 1814. In January, 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of 6,487 vols. In 1851 a fire destroyed about half the collections. In 1866 the science library of Smithsonian Institution was transferred to the Library, and in 1870 the Library became the repository for materials deposited for copyright. A system of international exchange was organized in the 1840's.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1955, the Library held more than 34,000,000 items. There were over 10,500,000 books and pamphlets, 151,000 bound newspaper volumes, more than 14,500,000 manuscripts, over 2,300,000 maps and views, more than 2,000,000 photographic negatives, prints, and slides, 458,000 phonograph recordings, 582,000 fine prints, 108,000 reels and strips of microfilm, 112,000 motion picture reels; also broadsides, photo-stats, and posters.

More than 748,000 readers were served during the fiscal year 1955. The Legislative Reference Service answered more than 56,600 inquiries from Congress. The Library registered copyright claims for 224,732 works and took in \$881,017 in fees, which were transferred to the U.S. Treasury. It distributed more than 23,000,000 catalog cards to about 10,000 subscribers, who paid over \$968,400, which also went to the Treasury. During the fiscal year \$13,950,376 was available for use. Of this sum \$9,399,636 was appropriated by Congress, \$3,054,483 was transferred from other Government agencies, and \$981,161 was derived from gifts.

The serially published Library of Congress Catalog reproduces the cards it prints for books, maps and atlases, motion pictures and filmstrips, music, and phonograph records. The quinquennial cumulation of its subject catalog, published in the fall of 1955, contained more than 11,210 pages, recording approximately 1,000,000 entries for books cataloged during 1950-54. Other bibliographical publications included the Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog (1950-1954), the Catalog of the Jean Hersholt Collection of Hans Christian Andersen, Introduction to Asia: A Selective Guide to Background Reading, Scientific and Technical Serial Publications; Soviet Union, 1945-1953, and a Walt Whitman Catalog.

Exhibits and Other Activities

Among the permanent exhibits are Jefferson's "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence; one of the original copies of the Bill of Rights; the first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; manuscripts and other memorabilia of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Wilson; the Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz and General Eisenhower's military banner. Two major literary exhibits commemorated the centennial of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass and the sesquicentennial of Hans Christian Andersen's birth. Special exhibits marked the centennial of Robert M. LaFollette's birth and the birthdays of Hawthorne, L'Enfant, Audubon and Bartholdi; also the American first editions of 1855. The manuscripts of Charles Lindbergh's *The Spirit of St. Louis* was displayed on the 27th anniversary of his Atlantic flight. Major exhibits in music included manuscripts and memorabilia of Richard Rodgers, William Schuman, Geraldine Farrar and Fritz Kreisler. Important among prints and photographs were the 13th National Exhibition of Prints, the 12th White House News Photographers Association exhibit, an exhibit of Arnold Genthe's photographs and loan exhibits from abroad of Japanese woodcuts, contemporary Italian prints, photographs of Venetian villas and British prints. Special exhibits honored the visits to the Library of the President of Liberia, the Chancellor of Austria, and the Prime Ministers of Japan, Thailand, and Burma.

During fiscal 1955, composers William Schuman and Richard Rodgers presented manuscripts to the Music Division. The Prints and Photographs Division received the Brady-Handy Collection, presented by Mrs. Mary H. Evans and Mrs. Alice H. Cox and containing more than 3,000 negatives several thousand great-uncle, Mathew B. Brady, and C. Handy. The Manuscripts Division acquired the papers of Kermit Roosevelt, James R. Garfield, Peyton C. March, Ogden Mills, Nelson T. Johnson, among others.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund sponsored three lectures on Walt Whitman by Gay W. Allen, Mark Van Doren, and David Daiches, and a reading of Whitman's poetry by Arnold Moss to honor the Leaves of Grass cen-

ennial. The fund also sponsored readings and lectures by Carl Sandburg, Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn, Lord Dunsany, Thornton Wilder, Frank C. Baxter and Merrill Moore.

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, situated on the area bounded by Seventh Street, Constitution Avenue, Fourth Street, and Madison Drive on the Mall in Washington, D. C., was established March 24, 1937, as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

The building, costing about \$15,000,000, was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon. It was completed under the direction of Paul Mellon, Donald D. Shepard, and David K. E. Bruce, trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. The architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins. The building is of rose-white marble, 785 feet in length and classical in style. The Andrew W. Mellon Memorial Fountain, in front of the building, was dedicated May 9, 1952. It was designed by Eggers and Higgins.

The central architectural feature of the Gallery is the rotunda, covered with a coffered dome supported by 24 columns of dark green marble. The diameter of the rotunda and the height of the dome from the marble floor both measure 100 feet. Flanking the rotunda on either side are two long galleries for larger pieces of sculpture. At the end of each of these galleries is a garden court, with a colonnade of 16 monoliths of Indiana limestone. In the center of each court has been installed a 17th Century fountain from the park of Versailles.

The principal collections now comprise over 26,000 works, including paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, and examples of decorative arts.

In addition to providing the building, Mr. Mellon also gave his collection, consisting of 126 paintings and 26 pieces of sculpture, the latter largely from the Dreyfus Collection. These paintings cover the various European schools from the 13th Century to the 19th, and include such masterpieces as Raphael's Alba Madonna; the Niccolini-Cowper Madonna, and St. George and the Dragon; Van Eyck's Annunciation; Botticelli's Adoration of the Magi; nine Rembrandts, and three Vermeers. Twenty-one paintings in the Mellon Collection came from the famous Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad. Also in this collection are the Vaughan Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, and the Washington Family, by Edward Savage of the American School.

The National Gallery has been augmented by the Samuel H. Kress collection. Among the masterpieces are Giorgione's Adoration of the Shepherds, Raphael's portrait of Bindo Altoviti, a Madonna by Giotto and 9 paintings by Giovanni Bellini; also French paintings from the 17th to the early 19th centuries.

The Jos. E. Widener collection of over 100 paintings includes 14 Rembrandts, 8 Van Dycks, 2 Vermeers and examples of Italian masters; also Renaissance and French sculpture and examples of the decorative arts.

The Chester Dale collection includes masterpieces by Tintoretto, El Greco, Rubens, Zurbaran, Boucher, Drouais, and Chardin, and a group of American paintings. French 19th and 20th century paintings have been placed on loan by Mr. Dale.

Lessing J. Rosenwald has given 17,136 prints to the National Gallery. The print collection also includes gifts from Miss Ellen T. Bullard, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Addie Burr Clark, George Matthew Adams and heirs of Frank Crowninshield. From the Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch has come an important group of American Primitive paintings.

The Index of American Design, at the National Gallery of Art, is a collection of some 22,000 water color renderings and photographs of American crafts and folk arts. The Library has over 12,000 vols.

Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery administered by the Department of the Army, is located at Fort Myer, Va., on the south bank of the Potomac River opposite Washington. It was established June 15, 1864, on land, originally the estate of George Washington Parke Custis, and later the home of Robert E. Lee.

It now embraces more than 420 acres. An official report on Feb. 28, 1954, showed 81,994 military, naval and civilian persons buried there, of whom 4,720 are unidentified. Among the unknown dead

are 2,111 who died in the Civil War on the battlefields of Virginia and 167 who lost their lives when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898.

Large memorial structures include the Temple of Fame; the Confederate Monument (1914); the U.S.N. Maine memorial (1915), and the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater (1920).

Among famous Americans buried in Arlington National Cemetery are Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who planned the City of Washington; Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. Philip Kearny, Adm. W. T. Sampson, Gen. Walter W. Gresham, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Robert Todd Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan, Adm. Robert E. Peary, Adm. Horatio G. Wright, former President William Howard Taft, Major Walter Reed, Admiral Marc Mitscher, General John J. Pershing, James V. Forrestal and General H. H. Arnold.

TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I is situated on the east front of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater facing Washington across the Potomac. It is a simple monument of white marble bearing the inscription, "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

The Unknown Soldier was one of four unidentified American soldiers whose bodies, by Congressional resolution, were disinterred from four U. S. Army cemeteries in France (October, 1921). The bodies were placed in caskets and taken to Chaumont-sur-Marne where a wounded and decorated veteran, Sgt. Edward F. Younger, selected one casket by placing on it a spray of white roses. The casket arrived in Washington Nov. 9, 1921, on the cruiser Olympia, Adm. Dewey's flagship in the Battle of Manila Bay, and was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol on the same catafalque on which had rested the bodies of the three martyred Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. The body was placed in the tomb on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1921, in the presence of President Harding and high officials and military and naval officers.

Custis-Lee Mansion

On the hilltop stands Arlington, the former home of Robert E. Lee, which was officially designated the Custis-Lee Mansion by an act of Congress in 1955. A house with a large portico with heavy Doric-style columns, and balanced wings, it was built by George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington and father of Mary Ann Randolph Custis, who married Lee in this house in 1831. Here Lee wrote his resignation from the U.S. Army. The property was taken by the Government, later restored to the Lee family and then sold to the Government.

Famous Churches

Washington contains many churches that have historical or architectural interest for the visitor. On Mount St. Alban, 400 ft. above the Potomac in Northwest Washington rises the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, also called Washington Cathedral, seat of the Protestant Episcopal diocese. It was begun in 1908 and was planned to be 534 ft. long, with a transept of 135 ft., two towers 195 ft. and a central tower to rise 262 ft. It has a number of fine chapels. Among notables buried in the cathedral are President Woodrow Wilson, Admiral George Dewey, Bishop Satterlee and Melville E. Stone. Above Wilson's tomb hang three flags, one carried by the first troops to go abroad in 1917.

Also architecturally imposing is the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, at the Catholic University of America, a Romanesque-Byzantine design 485 ft. long, with a transept of 331 ft. and provision for a dome rising 254 ft. This was begun in 1920.

Two Protestant churches are each called Church of the Presidents, because Presidents attended them during terms of office. St. John's Episcopal Church, across Lafayette Sq. from the White House, designed by Benj. Latrobe in 1816, was attended by Presidents from Madison to F. D. Roosevelt. They also favored the New York Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York Ave. and M. at 13th St., N.W. Here is preserved a room which Lincoln sat, and a room that was used has been turned into a museum. Eisenhower attends the church. Dates from 1860 and 1861 are on the walls with chimes of the Robert M.

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 14th and Alaska Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C., is the central laboratory of pathology for the United States Army, Navy and Air Force, the Veterans Administration, the U. S. Public Health Service, The Atomic Energy Commission and other agencies. It is made up of four major departments and the Administrative Service.

Department of Pathology is concerned with diagnosis, consultation, research and advanced training in the pathology of diseases of medicomilitary importance. It is charged with review, confirmation or modification of the pathologic diagnosis on surgical and autopsy material from hospitals of the Armed Services and Veterans Administration. It conducts experimental, morphologic and statistical research and provides instruction in advanced pathology, both general and related to medical specialties. A total of 581,088 cases are available for study by qualified civilians.

Medical Illustration Service is responsible for the collection, preparation, publication, exhibition, and file of medical illustration material of importance to the Armed Forces. Its facilities are also available to the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and prescribed Federal and civilian medical agencies.

American Registry of Pathology operates 22 component registries in special fields of pathology as the central agency for a corresponding number of national medical, dental, and veterinary societies. Its files contain approximately 119,000 cases. Loan sets of slides for microscopic study are available to qualified physicians.

Medical Museum, 9th and Independence Ave., S.W., exhibits materials of professional and historical importance for the graduate study of physicians and allied scientists, and the education of laymen. Demonstrations of wounds range from those inflicted by arrows and tomahawks during Indian wars to those caused by atomic explosions.

Armed Forces Medical Library

Armed Forces Medical Library, formerly the Army Medical Library, is the largest medical library in the country.

It contains nearly 1,000,000 items, including approximately 470,000 books, 423,000 pamphlets, 55,000 portraits and photographs, and nearly 600 incunabula. It receives about 10,000 serials regularly, about half of them in foreign languages. Material in the Armed Forces Medical Library may be obtained by microfilm and photostat, subject to copyright restrictions; some volumes may be borrowed as inter-library loans. All rare books and manuscripts are housed in the Library's History of Medicine Division, 11,000 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 6, Ohio. The Library publishes the Current List of Medical Literature, a monthly index of articles in medical journals; the Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog, an annual catalog of titles added to the collections; and the Index-Catalogue, a basic medical bibliography since 1880.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th St., between New York Ave., and E St., N.W., Washington, was donated by William Wilson Corcoran in 1869 and is privately endowed. Numerous benefactors, including Sen. W. A. Clark, have augmented its collections.

The Gallery has a wide range of American and European art, including paintings by Cole, Innes, Peale, Sully, Ryder, Davies, Eakins, Bellows, Luks, Melchers, etc.; drawings by Sargent; etchings by Whistler, Pennell and others.

Modern French paintings include a series on the life of Joan of Arc by Boutet de Monvel. There are Flemish tapestries, Gobelins, bronzes by Barye and sculpture by Hiram Powers, including his Greek Slave, and a large number of miniature portraits of Americans by St. Memin.

Recent notable exhibitions have been, American Professional (1950), Privately Owned (1952), and The Sword in America (1954) as well as the Corcoran Biennial Exhibitions of Contemporary American Oil Painting.

D. A. R. Headquarters

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (org. 1890), occupies three formal buildings: Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall and Administration, connecting the two, on a block bounded by 17th and 18th Sts., and C

and D Sts., N.W. At either side are the Red Cross and the Pan American buildings.

The buildings contain offices, the Museum, with priceless heirlooms; 28 State rooms, furnished by state organizations; the auditorium of Constitution Hall, and the Library, dedicated 1949. Notable works of art include Martha Washington by E. F. Andrews, and George Washington by Rembrandt Peale. The Library has over 40,000 vols., many manuscripts and genealogical records. Microfilms of state census records, 1850-1880, may be consulted by appointment. The Genealogical Library is open to the public.

Folger Shakespeare Library

The Folger Shakespeare Library on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., is a research institution devoted to the advancement of learning in the background of Anglo-American civilization in the 16th and 17th centuries. It has the largest collection of Shakespeariana in the world with 79 copies of the First Folio and 239 copies of the Quartos. Its most significant collections, however, are source materials useful in the study of English civilization in the period before 1700. Its collection of English books printed before 1640 is the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It also has extensive source materials for the history of theatre and drama from the Middle Ages to the end of the 19th century, both English and American. It owns a large collection of 16th and 17th century books gathered by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, English newspaper publisher. The library owns approximately 250,000 volumes, many excessively rare.

The library was founded and endowed by Henry Clay Folger, a former president of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and his wife, Emily Jordan Folger. He left its administration to the trustees of his alma mater, Amherst College. The library is available to all accredited scholars and advanced students working in fields where it has materials. It awards annually a certain number of grants-in-aid to promising scholars. Its exhibition gallery is open free every day except Sundays and holidays. Dr. Louis B. Wright is director.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial stands on the south shore of the tidal basin in West Potomac park. It was dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt Apr. 13, 1943, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. The Pantheon style was adopted because it represents Jefferson's artistic preference, and the simplicity of the design is in keeping with his tastes in architecture.

The design is a modification of that produced by John Russell Pope and carried to completion after his death in 1937 by his associates, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins. The Memorial consists of a circular structure in marble, which contains a marble-lined central circular chamber 86.3 ft. in diameter, with a domed ceiling. The center of the room is dominated by a heroic full-length figure of Thomas Jefferson by the American sculptor, Rudolph Evans.

On the frieze of the main entablature is an inscription: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." On four panels on the sides of the memorial chamber are inscribed passages from the writings of Jefferson, including the Declaration of Independence. They express his convictions of personal liberty and religious freedom and the obligation of the government to keep pace with human progress.

The exterior of the structure is surrounded by a peristyle of Ionic columns, each 43 feet high. The flat dome which surmounts the Memorial is 95 feet 8 inches above the floor at its apex. A portico eight columns wide and two bays deep, surmounted by a low pediment, dominates the principal facade of the Memorial. A sculptural group depicting Jefferson reading a draft of the Declaration of Independence to a committee of the Continental Congress, by Adolph A. Weinman, occupies the center of the tympanum. The complete composition is posed on a circular stylobate consisting of steps and broad terraces.

The exterior of the Memorial is constructed of Imperial Danby Vermont marble. Georgia white marble is used for the interior. The entire structure is 183 feet 10 inches in diameter to exterior of stylobate and 151 feet 10 inches in diameter to exterior of peristyle. Height from floor of Memorial Room to top of dome, exterior 95 feet 8 inches; interior, 91 feet 8 inches. The 26 Ionic columns are each 5 feet 3 inches in diameter and 41 feet high. The portico is 92 feet 8 inches wide, 38 feet 4

inches deep and 62 feet 2 inches high. The interior columns are 5 feet in diameter and 39 feet 2 inches high. Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 to build the Memorial.

Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., on the axis of the Capitol and Washington Monument, was designed by Henry Bacon, architect of New York City, and dedicated May 30, 1922. It cost \$2,940,000.

The exterior of the Memorial symbolizes the Union of the United States of America. Surrounding the walls of the Memorial Hall is a colonnade of the States of the Union, the frieze above it bearing the names of the 36 States existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the attic walls above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 States existing today. These walls and columns enclose the sanctuary containing three memorials to Abraham Lincoln. The place of honor is occupied by a colossal marble statue of the man himself, facing the Washington Monument and Capitol. On the north wall is inscribed Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address; on the south wall is the Gettysburg Address.

The columns are not vertical, but are slightly tilted inward toward the building, and the tilt of the four corner columns is even more exaggerated. The outside face above the columns is also inclined inward, but less than the columns. The wall of the Memorial Hall inclines inward least of all. This was done to avoid the optical illusion of bulging at the top.

The foundations of the Memorial rest upon bedrock from 44 to 65 feet below the original grade. The superstructure of white Colorado-Yule marble is approximately 80 feet high and rests on a base composed of three immense marble steps. Masonry approaches from the direction of the Washington Monument and the Capitol ascend a terrace retained by a 14-foot granite wall. This wall on the east and west sides is 256 feet, 10 inches long and 187 feet long on the north and south sides. The walls of the Memorial are enclosed by a continuous colonnade 188 feet, 4 inches long and 118 feet, 6 inches wide. The 38 columns in the colonnade, including the two standing in the entrance, are 44 feet high, 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base, and the shafts are composed of 11 drums each. Greek Ionic columns 50 feet high and 5 feet, 6 inches in diameter at the base divide the interior of the Memorial into three chambers. The walls of the interior are Indiana limestone, and the ceiling, which is 60 feet above the finished floor, is designed with bronze girders ornamented with laurel and pine leaves. The panels between the girders are of Alabama marble saturated with paraffin to produce translucency.

The outstanding feature of the Memorial is the statue of Abraham Lincoln, designed and modeled by Daniel Chester French. It represents Lincoln as the war President seated in a great armchair 13½ feet high, over the back of which drapery has been placed, 28 blocks of Georgia white marble compose the statue, which is 19 feet high from head to foot. The extreme width, including the drapery over the chair, is 19 feet. The statue rests upon an oblong pedestal of Tennessee marble 10 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 17 feet deep, which in turn rests upon a platform of Tennessee marble.

The two murals by Jules Guerin typify allegorically the principles which were evident in the life of Lincoln. Each is 60 feet long and 12 feet high. In front of the Memorial is the Reflecting Pool, about 2,000 ft. long, ending in a Rainbow Pool, with a fountain of 200 jets.

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon on the south bank of the Potomac, 16 miles below Washington, D. C., is part of a large tract of land in Northern Virginia which was originally included in a royal grant made to Lord Gulepper, who in 1674 granted 5,000 acres to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington. The division between Spencer and Washington put John Washington's son Lawrence in possession of the Washington half in 1690. Later it became the property of Lawrence Washington's son Augustine, the father of George Washington.

The present house is an enlargement of one apparently built on the site of an earlier one by Augustine Washington, who lived there 1735-1738. His son Lawrence came there in 1743, when he renamed the plantation Mount Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon under whom he had served in the West Indies. Lawrence Washington died in 1752 and was succeeded as proprietor of Mount Vernon by his half-brother, George Washington.

To Mount Vernon in 1759 Washington brought his wife, Martha Dandridge Custis, having previously enlarged the house from 1½ to 2½ stories. Here he cultivated a farm and employed a shoemaker, a tailor, a dozen textile workers and other help. Just before the Revolution he planned additions, and when he was called away to war his kinsman Lund Washington supervised the work, which was completed after Washington returned in 1783. During the Revolution Washington visited Mount Vernon only twice, on the way to and from Yorktown in 1781. His wife often stayed with him at headquarters. He returned to the house on Christmas Eve, 1783. In 1789 he left to become President and lived in New York and Philadelphia, with brief visits to the plantation. He came back in 1797 and died in Mount Vernon Dec. 14, 1799. He was buried in the old family vault. He had made plans for a new burial vault and this was built in 1831. Both his remains and those of Martha, who died in 1802, were transferred there.

Mount Vernon was left to Washington's nephew, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Bushrod Washington, and by him to his nephew, John A. Washington, whose son, John Augustine Washington was the last private owner. In 1858, when the place was run down, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina organized the Mount Vernon Ladies Assn., which bought the mansion and 200 acres, since extended to 475 acres. The Association reassembled original Washington furniture and repaired the buildings. It restored the kitchen garden, flower garden and experimental botanical garden, reconstructed the greenhouse and built a museum. It is believed that 16 trees planted by Washington still exist, and that the boxwood of the flower garden dates from 1798.

The Association preserves house and tomb with the visitor's fee. The Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is Mrs. Albert Harkness. About 30 states are represented by vice regents. The resident superintendent is Chas. C. Wall.

National Academy of Sciences

The National Academy of Sciences is a private non-profit corporation electing its own members from among the leading scientists in the United States. It was established by Act of Congress, approved by President Lincoln, March 3, 1863, for the furtherance of science and to advise the Federal Government upon request in scientific and technical matters.

The National Research Council was organized by the Academy in 1916, with the cooperation of the major scientific and technical societies, to enable the scientists and engineers of the country to associate their efforts with those of the Academy in service to science and to the Government. It has representatives of more than 100 societies and of the Government, and a number of members-at-large.

The building and general maintenance of the Academy—Research Council are financed by a \$5,000,000 endowment by the Carnegie Corporation in 1919. Other expenses are met by contracts, grants, bequests, and gifts from private and government sources.

National Archives and Records

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights are now enshrined in the National Archives Exhibition Hall, whither they were brought from the Library of Congress in December, 1952. These charters and many other famous documents of American history are on view weekdays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Sundays and holidays, except Christmas Day, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Readable facsimiles of the three documents are available in an inexpensive 16-page publication, *Charters of Freedom*, and facsimiles of other historical documents, such as the Emancipation Proclamation and the first Inaugural Address of George Washington are also available. Certain series of records of high research value are available on microfilm.

The National Archives and Records Service is a part of the General Services Administration. It consists of the National Archives and the Divisions of Records Management and the Federal Register in Washington, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N. Y. It is headed by Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States.

Its functions are to promote the efficient management of records throughout the Government; to facilitate the orderly destruction of Federal records

no longer needed and the economical storage of those needed for a short time only; to preserve, describe, and render reference service on those selected for permanent preservation; to publish the daily Federal Register, the Code of Federal Regulations, the statute-at-large and the U. S. Government Organization Manual, and to supervise collections in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. There are now nearly 800,000 cubic feet of records in the National Archives Building in Washington. They date from the Revolutionary War through World War II and include more than 250,000 sound recordings, 900,000 maps and charts, 2,000,000 photographic items and the equivalent of 75,000 reels of motion-picture film. About 400,000 reference services are supplied annually.

National Geographic Society

The National Geographic Society was founded in 1888 "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It occupies its own buildings at 1146 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.—headquarters for the Society's publications, for its expeditions and staff field trips to all parts of the world, and for its scientific projects.

The Society publishes the illustrated monthly National Geographic Magazine for its 2,150,000 members (1955), as well as occasional books, and special monographs describing scientific research it has sponsored. Large-scale maps in 10 colors are issued quarterly by the cartographic division. The 1955 subjects were: Atlantic Ocean, Southeast Asia, New England, and Eastern South America.

The Society's library numbers 22,000 books on geography. Its collection of published and unpublished photographs totals nearly 500,000. Memorabilia, paintings, and photographs of world geography are exhibited in its Explorers Hall. A notable 1955 addition was Adm. Robert E. Peary's 45-starred United States flag, flown at the North Pole April 6, 1909, and carried on all of his Arctic travels. The Peary family presented it to the Society at ceremonies in Constitution Hall on May 6, when a Special Gold Medal of the Society was bestowed on Mrs. Peary for her part in her husband's early explorations.

The Society's news service staff issues an average of six bulletins weekly on progress of expeditions and researches and on geographic backgrounds to headline news. These are sent to daily newspapers, press associations, and radio and TV news outlets. Geographic School Bulletins are sent weekly during the school year to 27,000 teachers and students for classroom use, at nominal cost.

Two major publishing events marked the Society's accomplishments in 1955. In October it published *Indians of the Americas*, a book with 400 illustrations, 262 in color. Matthew W. Stirling, Hiram Bingham, and Neil M. Judd are among contributing authorities.

In August the first sections of the National Geographic Society-Palomar Observatory Sky Atlas were distributed to observatories, universities, and scientific institutions on every continent. The year marked the virtual completion of the Sky Survey, begun in 1949. Additional sections of this 1,758-plate "portrait of the universe" are being delivered through 1956. Astronomers will use the Atlas to select celestial objects worthy of study through large telescopes.

A Texas-size dark region on a large desert area of Mars, reported by E. C. Slipher after preliminary study of 20,000 new Mars photographs, represents what Dr. Slipher terms the greatest change noted in the planet's surface since it was first mapped 125 years ago. It is attributed to primitive plant life. The photographs were taken at the Lamont-Hussey Observatory, Bloemfontein, South Africa, by the National Geographic Society-Lowell Observatory Expedition in 1954.

The National Geographic Society-Calypso Oceanographic Expeditions, continuous since late 1952 under direction of French Navy Capt. Jacques-Yves Cousteau, photographed underwater shelves along islands of the western Indian Ocean in 1955, then returned to Red Sea and Mediterranean projects. Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, M.I.T., devoted his third summer to improving the group's camera and photoflash equipment. He made tests of a capable of photography at the oceans' maximum depths of more than 6 miles.

Anthropologists Philip Drucker, Smithsonian Institution, and Robert F. Heizer, University of California, led a Society-cosponsored expedition,

January through May, which made extensive excavations at La Venta, southern Mexico. Continuing earlier research on the 1,500-year-old Olmec culture, the scientists uncovered carved stone monuments, tile courts, jade, and pottery from three distinct periods of construction.

With National Geographic support, the University of Miami Marine Laboratory continued research on pelagic fishes of the Florida coast, bearing on the sea food supply; and Dr. Carl W. Gartin, Cornell University, continued his long-range study of auroras and their possible relation to wire and radio communication disturbances.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star, were elected to the Board of Trustees of the Society in 1955.

Officers of the Society are: Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Gilbert Grosvenor; President and Editor, John Oliver La Gorce; Vice President and Associate Editor, Melville Bell Grosvenor; Vice President and Secretary, Thomas W. McKnew; Treasurer, Robert V. Fleming. Research Committee Chairman, Lyman J. Briggs; Vice Chairman, Alexander Wetmore.

The Pentagon

The Pentagon is the world's largest office building. It is situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and covers 34 acres. It houses personnel of the Dept. of Defense, which includes the Depts. of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the three departments and the military Chiefs of Staff have offices here. The building does not accommodate all the personnel of the Dept. of Defense.

The Pentagon was completed Jan. 15, 1943, at a cost of about \$83,000,000. It covers 34 acres and has 200 acres of lawns and terraces. It is 5 stories high and consists of 5 rings of buildings connected by 10 corridors, with a 5-acre pentagonal court in the center. Each of the outermost sides of the building is 921 ft. long and the perimeter is seven-eighths of a mile. The gross floor area is approximately 6,500,000 sq. ft. There is a mezzanine below the first floor and a basement below that. The latter is used for records and offices and accommodates 3,000 persons.

Daytime population is 28,000, 70% civilians. The war-time peak in April, 1945, was 26,500.

Parking space covers 69 acres and can hold 9,200 vehicles. The bus terminal has 894 bus trips in and out daily.

Many facilities for daily use, such as a bank, drug store, medical and dental clinics, ticket agency, are located in the Pentagon. It has the largest private exchange switchboard, staffed by approximately 200 persons. This serves the entire Dept. of Defense and has over 45,000 telephones connected by 175,000 miles of cable, handling 280,000 calls a day.

Some of the workers eat 2 or 3 meals in the building. A staff of approximately 675 prepares and serves meals from 3 kitchens to 2 restaurants, 6 cafeterias, 9 beverage bars and an outside snack bar located in the inner court which is open during the summer months. During an average day Pentagon personnel consume approximately 30,000 cups of coffee, 3800 quarts of milk and milk products and 7,000 soft drinks.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Walter Reed Army Medical Center has three locations. Headquarters, at 6825 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., comprises Walter Reed Army Hospital, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Central Dental Laboratory, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

The hospital has an average of 1,400 bed patients daily, exclusive of out-patients. The school spearheads the Army's medical, dental, and veterinary educational and research programs. The laboratory annually produces more than 10,000 dentures for Army personnel. The institute is the central laboratory of pathology for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans Administration, Public Health Service, and other agencies.

A section at Forest Glen, Md., houses the hospital's ambulatory center, the Army Prosthetics Research Laboratory, engaged in research on artificial limbs, an audiology and speech correction center, and the Army's first school of practical nursing for enlisted personnel. The third section is a housing development for enlisted personnel at Glenhaven, Md.

The Center has facilities comparable to a city of 6,000. Major General Leonard D. Heaton is in command. Visitors are welcome.

Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found in Washington an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The Smithsonian issues 14 series of scientific publications which are distributed free to libraries, learned societies, and educational institutions throughout the world. It also maintains a library of more than 900,000 volumes, mainly transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals.

Branches of the Institution are the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Freer Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, including the Division of Radiation and Organisms, the National Air Museum, and the Canal Zone Biological Area.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archeology and ethnology of America, and has large and important collections illustrating American history, including military and naval material, as well as valuable series relating to engineering and industries. It is an educational and research museum, and issues scientific publications.

A "First Ladies Hall" was opened in 1955 at the Smithsonian. Composed of facsimiles of White House parlors during various eras, the hall has 37 plaster models wearing inaugural gowns or favorite dresses of Presidents' wives or White House hostesses from Martha Washington to Mamie Eisenhower.

The National Air Museum, estab. 1946, contains aeronautical exhibits, including the Kitty Hawk plane of the Wright brothers, Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis, Wiley Post's Winnie Mae and Langley's planes.

The National Collection of Fine Arts contains numerous important art works, including a valuable collection of etchings and engravings from

George P. Marsh; the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest, comprising numerous portraits and other works by British, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of rare paintings by Italian, English, French, Flemish, and Dutch masters; the William T. Evans collection, comprising 150 examples of the works of contemporary American artists, the Gellatly collection of paintings, glassware, and other objects. A special room is devoted to the paintings of Albert Pinkham Ryder.

The Freer Gallery of Art, the gift of Charles L. Freer, has rich collections of Chinese and Japanese art, paintings by Thayer, Dewing, Homer, and Tryon, and paintings and etchings by Whistler, including his Peacock Room.

Washington National Monument

The Washington National Monument is a tapering shaft or obelisk of white marble, 555 feet, 5 1/2 inches in height and 55 feet, 1 1/2 inches square at the base. Eight small windows, two on each side, are located at the 500 foot level, where Washington points of interest are indicated.

The erection of the monument by the Washington National Monument Society with funds obtained by popular subscription was authorized by Congress in 1848. The cornerstone was laid July 4 of the same year. Work progressed slowly until 1854 when \$300,000 had been subscribed and 156 feet of the shaft erected. In that year the enterprise became the subject of controversy and contributions ceased. Work was resumed 1878 at Government expense by the Corps of Engineers.

The capstone weighs 3,300 lbs. and was placed Dec. 6, 1884. The monument was dedicated Feb. 21, 1885, and opened Oct. 9, 1888. It weighs 81,120 tons. It is dressed with white Maryland marble in 2-ft. courses. The first 150 ft. are backed by rubble masonry. New England granite was used from this point to the 452-ft. level. Above this only marble was used. The capstone is crowned by a small pyramid of aluminum 8.9 inches high, weighing 100 ounces. Set into the interior walls are 189 memorial stones from foreign countries, the 48 states, cities and organizations.

Ghosts in White House Get Short Shift from Presidents

Source: Arthur Krock, Washington columnist, in the New York Times, June 2, 1955

When President Truman moved back to the rebuilt White House in late March, 1952, the ghostly rappings on doors in the night that he had heard previously were heard no more. . . . The old subject of White House ghosts was revived by something the former President said in reply to this question asked him by his daughter Margaret during a televised interview: "Remember the night * * * that you heard a knock on your bedroom door in the White House?" "Yes," was the answer, "I heard the knock and answered it about 3 a.m. There wasn't anybody there. I think it must have been Lincoln's ghost walking the hall." The experience was repeated several times.

On the telephone from Kansas City the former President told this correspondent that his mention of the sounds had been serious, but not his attribution of their cause. He doesn't believe in ghosts: he soon discovered the noises were among the warning signals that parts of the interior of the structure were on the verge of collapse. "But I was awakened several times by authentic knocks on my door," he recalled, "for instance, during the organization meeting of the United Nations in 1945 when (Secretary of State) Stettinius, working by a clock 3 hours earlier than Washington, had some urgent message for me."

This homely explanation will be most disappointing to all believers in the supernatural, however reassuring it is to those who, like the late Charles A. Dana, can say "I don't believe in ghosts but I have been afraid of them all my life." But the two other living men who have occupied the White House support it. "I didn't hear any of the sounds in the White House that President Truman heard," said Herbert Hoover. "But," he added jocosely, "I did hear a lot of others—many of them fantastic." President Eisenhower, when the question was put to him, simply said No.

The Hoover regime ended March 4, 1933, before the White House began to "fall down," as Mr. Truman described its condition. All but the inside walls and part of the roof had been taken out and reconstructed more than 10 months before President Eisenhower moved in. So Mr. Truman's

explanation of his nocturnal experiences is reasonable.

Nevertheless, a ghost story in this grand and historic setting will not be so easily refuted. In this legend the dominant White House ectoplasm is that of Abraham Lincoln. According to Bess Furman in White House Profile, Theodore Roosevelt "many times fancied that Lincoln's spirit still pervaded" it. Early in the New Deal a girl secretary insisted that one mid-afternoon she had seen Lincoln pulling on his boots, sitting on the bed he in life had slept in. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told Miss Furman that she had felt Lincoln's presence in the White House "repeatedly."

Before the ghost of Lincoln monopolized the still watches of the night Dolly Madison's appeared to the satisfaction of White House workers who, in the Wilson Administration, were about to move her rose garden and then and there desisted. A boy ghost, his materialization sworn to by members of President Grant's household, was easily identified as Willie Lincoln, who died in the White House. Abigail Adams used to pass through the locked doors of the East Room in the Taft Administration; at any rate, there were folk in the Executive Mansion who said so. And years before the recent rebuilding a colored footman anxiously advised one of F. D. R.'s guests not to get up and open his door "because there won't be nobody there."

Adlai E. Stevenson spent at least one night in Lincoln's bedroom and bed. He heard no eerie sounds and saw no apparitions. But he confessed that he did not sleep very soundly after picking up a book entitled *The Corpse Was Cold*.

Now that the second floor of the White House has been entirely rebuilt, with steel beams and joists substituted for the old wooden ones, the spirits, if they roam at all, can glide about silently if they are so minded. . . . Mr. Truman said that when his daughter's piano broke down the floor and projected one leg through the ceiling of the state dining room below he knew it was time to move out of the place. Maybe the ghosts thought so, too.

STATE OF NEW YORK

The State of New York, known as the Empire State, was one of the original 13 states that fought the American War of Independence. It was named by Charles II. King of England, for his brother, the Duke of York, when he ordered New Netherland taken from the Dutch in 1664. The colony had a population of 180,000, of British, Dutch and Palatine German origin, when it declared its independence of Great Britain July 9, 1776. It adopted its first constitution April 20, 1777 and elected George Clinton governor. It ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1778. New York City became the first capital of the United States and George Washington took his oath as first President in Federal Hall, at Broad and Wall Sts., April 30, 1789.

Governors of New York State

Name	Residence	Elected	Name	Residence	Elected
George Clinton ¹	Ulster Co.	July 9, 1777	John A. Dix	New York City	Nov. 5, 1872
John Jay	New York City	April, 1795	Samuel J. Tilden	New York City	Nov. 3, 1874
George Clinton	Ulster Co.	April, 1801	Lucius Robinson	Elmira	Nov. 7, 1876
Morgan Lewis	Dutchess Co.	April, 1804	Alonzo B. Cornell	New York City	Nov. 4, 1879
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond Co.	April, 1807	Grover Cleveland ⁶	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1882
John Taylor ²	Albany	March, 1817	David B. Hill	Elmira	Jan. 6, 1885
De Witt Clinton	New York City	1817	Roswell P. Flower	New York City	Nov. 3, 1891
Joseph C. Yates ³	Schenectady	Nov. 6, 1822	Levi P. Morton	Rhinecliff	Nov. 6, 1894
De Witt Clinton	New York City	Nov. 3, 1824	Frank S. Black	Troy	Nov. 3, 1896
Nathaniel Pitches ⁴	Sandy Hill	Feb. 11, 1828	Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1898
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Nov. 5, 1828	Benj. B. Odell jr.	Newburgh	Nov. 6, 1900
Enos T. Throop ⁵	Auburn	Mar. 12, 1829	Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov. 8, 1904
William L. Marcy	Troy	Nov. 7, 1832	Charles E. Hughes ⁸	New York City	Nov. 6, 1906
William H. Seward	Auburn	Nov. 7, 1838	Horace White ⁹	Syracuse	Oct. 6, 1910
William C. Bouck	Fultonham	Nov. 8, 1844	John A. Dix	Thomson	Nov. 8, 1910
Silas Wright	Canton	Nov. 5, 1844	William Sulzer ¹⁰	New York City	Nov. 5, 1912
John Young	Geneseo	Nov. 3, 1846	Martin H. Glynn ¹¹	Albany	Oct. 17, 1913
Hamilton Fish	New York City	Nov. 7, 1848	Charles S. Whitman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1914
Washington Hunt	Lockport	Nov. 5, 1850	Alfred E. Smith	New York City	Nov. 5, 1918
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 2, 1852	Nathan L. Miller	Syracuse	Nov. 2, 1920
Myron H. Clark	Canandalagua	Nov. 7, 1854	Alfred E. Smith	New York City	Nov. 7, 1922
John A. King	Queens Co.	Nov. 2, 1858	F. D. Roosevelt	Hyde Park	Nov. 6, 1928
Edwin D. Morgan	New York City	Nov. 4, 1862	Herbert H. Lehman ¹²	New York City	Nov. 8, 1932
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 8, 1864	Charles Poletti ¹³	New York City	Nov. 3, 1942
Reuben E. Fenton	Frewsburg	Nov. 3, 1868	Thomas E. Dewey	New York City	Nov. 3, 1942
John T. Hoffman	New York City		Averell Harriman	Central Valley	Nov. 2, 1954

¹The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Gov. Clinton was declared elected July 9, and qualified on July 30. On Feb. 13, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor should enter on July 1 after their election.

²Lt. Gov.; became Governor upon resignation of Gov. Tompkins.

³The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lt. Gov. shall, "on and after the year 1823, enter office Jan. 1."

⁴Lt. Gov.; became Governor following death of Gov. Clinton.

⁵Lt. Gov.; became Governor upon resignation of Gov. Van Buren who became U.S. Secretary of State.

⁶Gov. Cleveland resigned Jan. 6, 1885 to become President of U.S.

⁷Lt. Gov.; became Governor upon resignation of Cleveland, and was elected Nov. 6, 1885 for a full term.

⁸Gov. Hughes resigned Oct. 6, 1910, to become Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S.

⁹Lt. Gov.; became Governor upon resignation of Hughes.

¹⁰Gov. Sulzer was impeached and removed from office Oct. 17, 1913.

¹¹Lt. Gov.; became Governor upon removal of Sulzer.

¹²Gov. Lehman resigned Dec. 2, 1942, to become Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

¹³Lt. Gov.; became Governor for 29 days upon resignation of Lehman.

New York State General Fund Receipts and Expenditures

Source: Executive Department, Division of the Budget

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Receipts	Expenditures		
		State purposes	Local assistance	Total
1945	\$617,399,403.31	\$210,608,797.87	\$250,149,280.54	\$460,758,078.41
1946	667,690,414.08	212,110,110.16	267,816,114.64	479,926,224.80
1947	715,585,931.07	280,302,590.36	376,570,498.72	656,873,089.07
1948	709,867,364.98	315,288,213.32	390,661,854.21	705,950,067.53
1949	727,947,301.16	324,786,466.33	400,885,632.25	725,672,098.58
1950	857,915,322.79	361,357,036.20	505,642,623.62	866,999,659.82
1951	881,746,791.91	361,074,110.77	530,208,461.41	891,282,572.18
1952	996,217,779.40	443,131,481.44	550,213,988.02	993,345,469.46
1953	1,074,842,979.03	476,117,418.46	577,480,425.32	1,053,597,843.78
1954	1,090,453,872.70	475,628,169.28	599,239,087.35	1,074,867,256.63
1955	1,159,155,104.32	510,893,308.36	647,234,416.48	1,158,127,725.11
1956 (est.)	1,229,100,000.00	533,925,045.68	693,897,884.60	1,227,822,930.28

Receipts prior to 1951 include General Fund revenues and shared taxes distributed to localities. Expenditures prior to 1951 include General Fund expenditures and the shared tax distribution. The tax-sharing program has been superseded by a new program of per capita assistance.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, with Rates, New York State

Source: New York State Department of Health
Births and Deaths are for the resident population. Marriages recorded.

Year (Cal.)	Estimated popu- lation July 1	Births	Deaths	Mar- riages	Rates per 1,000 population			Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live Births
					Birth	Deaths	Persons Married		
1945	14,094,635	234,110	152,913	120,314	16.6	10.8	17.1	7,459	31.9
1946	14,228,272	285,145	152,427	182,981	20.0	10.7	25.7	8,297	29.1
1947	14,385,942	323,397	156,862	165,431	22.5	10.9	23.0	9,074	28.1
1948	14,548,650	301,598	157,713	156,024	20.7	10.8	21.4	8,214	27.2
1949	14,708,681	301,025	154,910	134,115	20.5	10.5	18.2	7,860	26.1
1950	14,921,889	300,752	156,143	141,075	20.2	10.5	18.9	7,450	24.8
1951	15,230,384	316,233	158,501	132,045	20.8	10.4	17.3	7,445	24.1
1952	15,450,037	326,035	160,724	123,722	21.1	10.4	16.1	7,851	24.5
1953	15,623,729	325,077	163,763	125,863	20.8	10.5	16.1	7,980	24.5
1954	15,770,184	338,194	159,540	123,060	21.4	10.1	15.6	7,931	23.5

^aProvisional.

New York State Parks with Campsites

Source: Divisions of Parks and Lands & Forests, New York State Conservation Department

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK

The Palisades Interstate Park is a chain of parks that lie along the west bank of the Hudson River beginning at Fort Lee in New Jersey, embracing the Palisades, a large part of the Highlands of the Hudson, and terminating at Cornwall, in New York. The rocks of the Palisades are said by geologists to be 150,000,000 years old.

Within the area of the Park, under the supervision of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, is the Stony Point Battlefield Reservation.

The total area of the Park is 51,907 acres, of which the Harriman Section covers 39,335 acres; Bear Mt., 4,490; Storm King, 1,057; Hook Mt., 655; Blauvelt, 536; Tallmadge, 781; Haverstraw, 73; Palisades, 46; Stony Point, 45; Nyack Beach, 73; and High Tor, 491.

Every section of the Park is accessible by motor highways and by interior roads. In the summer season, steamboats run to Hook Mountain and Bear Mountain. The Mohawk Coach Lines and the West Shore Railroad reaches the eastern borders, and the Erie the western.

The main artery connecting the several sections of the Park is U. S. Route 9-W. Readily accessible by way of the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge and from New York City and from Yonkers, over the Yonkers-Alpine Ferry. It is a scenic highway almost constantly in sight of the Hudson River. New York State Route 17 gives access to the southern and western portions of the Harriman Section of the Park and U. S. Route 6 crosses the northeastern corner of the Bear Mountain-Harriman Section. From the east side of the Hudson River, access to the Park may be had over the Bear Mountain Parkway and the Bear Mountain Bridge.

Camping facilities are available by permit at Lake Tiorati and Lake Welch in Harriman State Park.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARKS

Hudson River Shore—Kingsland Point (85 acres) at North Tarrytown; Croton Point (504 acres) near Harmon.

Long Island Sound Shore—Glen Island (105 acres) off New Rochelle, connected with the mainland; Playland—Rye Beach (273 acres), all-year resort. Playland is the largest recreational center in the Westchester County Park System. In addition to a splendid salt-water beach and freshwater swimming pool, boardwalk and picnic groves, it has one of the world's most modern amusement parks, game rooms. Playland is an all-year resort.

Inland Parks—Tibbetts Brook (161 acres) at Yonkers, north of Van Cortlandt Park; Evert Macy (202 acres) at Ardsley, encompassing Woodlands Lake; Silver Lake (161 acres) in the Town of Harrison; Blue Mountain Reservation (1,586 acres) in the southern part of Peekskill; Ward Pound Ridge Reservation (4,100 acres) forest lands located at Cross River; Mohansic (1,100 acres) include Mohansic Lake on Taconic Parkway; Willsons Woods (23 acres) at Mt. Vernon, adjoins Hutchinson River Parkway; Saxon Woods Park (850 acres) along Hutchinson River Parkway in Scarsdale; Maple Moor (140 acres) along Hutchinson River Parkway in Mamaroneck River Valley; Sprain Lake (130 acres) in Yonkers; Hawthorne Playfield on Saw Mill River Parkway at Pleasantville, and 6 acres at Hawthorne Circle; Ridge Road Picnic Area (170 acres) in the Town of Greenburgh.

PARKWAYS

The Saw Mill River Parkway runs from Van Cortlandt Park to Mt. Kisco to Bedford Hills. The Cross County Parkway connects the Saw Mill River Parkway, Yonkers, with the Hutchinson River Parkway, New Rochelle. The Hutchinson River Parkway extends from the New York City line in Pelham Bay Park to the Connecticut line, where it connects with the Merritt Parkway, which extends east. The Bronx River Parkway extends from the city line northerly to the Taconic State Parkway at Valhalla. The Central Westchester Parkway runs from Westchester Avenue northerly for a distance of two miles to its intersection with Route 22, in the City of White Plains and the Town of Harrison.

LONG ISLAND STATE PARKS

Valley Stream (130 acres), 18 miles from N. Y., from Southern State Parkway to Merrick Road. Hempstead Lake (905 acres), 21 miles from N. Y., on Southern State Parkway.

Bethpage (1,529 acres), 37 miles from N. Y., north of Farmingdale. Bethpage occupies a rolling wooded tract north of Farmingdale on the Nassau-Suffolk County line. Four 18-hole golf courses and a clubhouse are available. A fifth

18-hole golf course is under construction and will be available for use in 1957. There are picnic groves, over ten miles of bridle paths and pedestrian trails, a stable where well-trained saddle horses may be hired, and a polo field where games may be witnessed every Sunday afternoon during the polo season.

Jones Beach (2,413 acres), 33 miles from N. Y., is reached by the Grand Central and Northern State Parkways, the Southern State Parkway, Sunrise Highway, or Merrick Road to either the Meadowbrook, Wantagh or Captree State Parkways. Jones Beach State Park may also be reached from Long Beach by the Loop Causeway and the Meadowbrook Parkway; and via the Long Island Railroad to Freeport or Wantagh with bus connections. Jones Beach has over 2 miles of ocean bathing beach, a stillwater bathing area in Zachs Bay, salt water diving, swimming and wading pools in the West Bathhouse, restaurants, cafeterias, boardwalk. The Marine Stadium seats 8,205. Arabian Nights, a musical spectacle with music adapted from Rimsky-Korsakov, was presented at the Marine Stadium during 1954 and held over into 1955 by Guy Lombardo.

Belmont Lake (395 acres), 42 miles from N. Y.

Sunken Meadow (1,002 acres), 46 miles from N. Y., near Kings Park; on Long Island Sound.

Captree (298 acres), 47 miles from N. Y., at Fire Island Inlet.

Bayard Cutting Arboretum (643 acres), 50 miles from N. Y., on Connetquot River, south of East Islip.

Heckscher (1,520 acres), 50 miles from N. Y., on Great South Bay, south of E. Islip.

Fire Island (800 acres), 49 miles from N. Y., ferry from Captree.

Wildwood (503 acres), 73 miles from N. Y., on Long Island Sound.

Orient Beach (348 acres), 118 miles from N. Y., on Gardiners Bay.

Hither Hills (1,755 acres), 122 miles from N. Y., on the ocean, west of Montauk.

Montauk Point (158 acres), 132 miles from N. Y., on the ocean.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN REGION

At the public campsites in the Adirondack and Catskill regions there is a service charge of 50 cents per permit per night or \$3.00 per week. Permits are limited to 6 persons.

Catskill Park contains 600,000 acres, of which the state owns more than 221,000 acres. The park is situated in the Hudson, Delaware and Mohawk valleys. There is a rim of high, rough, and precipitous mountains extending from the northerly end of the park along the northeast and easterly end of the park. The Catskill section is reached by rail on the New York Central to Rhinecliff, thence by ferry to Kingston, the terminus of the Catskill Mountain branch of the New York Central railroad; and by the New York, Ontario and Western railroad. The chief campsites are:

Beaver Kill—turn north from State Highway, route 17, two miles west of Livingston Manor. The campsite is about five miles from this point over hard surfaced roads.

Woodland Valley—turn south from State Highway, route 28, one mile west of Phenicia. Five mile run on good macadam to campsite.

Devil's Tombstone—turn north from State Highway, route 28, at Phenicia or south from State Highway, route 23-A, two miles east of Hunter. The campsite is at the southerly entrance to the Stony Clove, a narrow defile between Hunter and Plateau mountains, through which the highway passes.

North Lake—turn north from State Highway, route 23-A, at Haines Falls. There follows a drive of three miles. Parking service charge.

UP-STATE PARKS

Taconic, at Copake Falls (6,210 acres), 90 miles from N. Y.; Lake Taghkanic (858 acres), 115 miles from N. Y.; Clarence Fahnestock Memorial (3,400 acres), 9 miles from Cold Spring; Margaret Lewis Norrie (323 acres) on Hudson River, 9 miles north of Poughkeepsie.

Echo Lake (64 acres) at Millwood, N. Y. Hunter Brook (14 acres), 5 miles east of Peekskill, N. Y. Kitchawan (20 acres), 2 miles north of Millwood.

Wall tents, 12 x 14 with floor, outside fireplace, table and benches accommodating six. Wall tents, 8 x 10, and accommodating four. Camp sites are rented to those supplying their own equipment.

Cottages accommodating as many as from two to eight persons. Application for accommodations should be made in advance to the superintendent at Taconic park and the caretaker at the others. The Taconic State Parkway includes the former Bronx River Parkway extension, and passes through Putnam and Dutchess Counties.

Selkirk Shores, on Lake Ontario, 4 miles W. of Pulaski; **Green Lakes**, 10 miles E. of Syracuse; **Chenango Valley**, on Chenango River, 12 miles N. of Binghamton; **Gilbert Lake**, 12 miles N. W. of Oneonta; **Chittenango Falls**, 3 miles N. of Cazenovia; **Clark Reservation**, 2 miles S. E. of Syracuse.

Buttermilk Falls (675 acres), 2½ miles S. of Ithaca; **Cayuga Lake** (188 acres), 3 miles from Seneca Falls; **Robert H. Treman State Park** (989 acres), 5 miles S. W. of Ithaca; **Fair Haven Beach** (816 acres), on Lake Ontario, 15 miles S. W. of Oswego; **Fillmore Glen** (857 acres), 1 mile S. of Moravia; **Stony Brook** (554 acres), 3 miles S. of Dansville; **Taughannock Falls** (533 acres), on Cayuga Lake, 8 miles N. of Ithaca; **Watkins Glen** (566 acres), in Village of that name; **Newtown Battlefield Reservation** (330 acres), 5 miles S. E. of Elmira.

Letchworth Park (9,323 acres, 3 waterfalls), on upper Genesee River, 50 miles S. of Rochester.

Hamlin Beach State Park, 28 miles from Rochester (822 acres).

Allegany (57,963 acres), 70 miles from Buffalo, 30 miles from Jamestown, 10 miles from Bradford, Pa.; **Lake Erie** (355 acres) 7 miles from Dunkirk; **Cuba Lake** (650 acres) near Cuba, N. Y.

State Reservation at Niagara, **Whirlpool State Park** (126 acres); **Devil's Hole State Park** (42 acres); **Beaver Island State Park** (722 acres), Grand Island; **Buckhorn Island State Park** (923 acres), Buckhorn Island.

Thousand Islands State Parks, 13 in number between Sackets Harbor and Chippewa Bay.

John Boyd Thacher (1,108 acres), 15 miles southwest of Albany on State route 157.

Lake George Beach off U. S. route 9 at Lake George Village.

ADIRONDACK REGION

At the public campsites in the Adirondack and Catskill regions there is a service charge of 50 cents per permit per night or \$3.00 per week. Permits are limited to 6 persons.

The Adirondack Forest Preserve with its 2,184,067 acres, its mountains, streams and lakes, is, with a single exception, the largest forest preserve in the United States. The State has provided many public sites, all marked by signs, but visitors must register with the caretaker in charge.

The developed campsites are:

Lake George Battleground—route U. S. 9, about one-fourth mile south of Lake George village at the southerly end of Lake George.

Hearthstone Point—two miles north of Lake George Village on Bolton road, State Highway, route 9N.

Rogers Rock—Two miles north of Hague-on-Lake-George, on route 9N.

Eagle Point—Two miles north of Pottersville on U. S. Highway, route 9, on Schron Lake.

Sharp Bridge—Sixteen miles north of Schroon Lake on the Schroon River and U. S. highway, route 9.

Paradox Lake—On the shore of Dark Bay, about three-quarters of a mile from State Highway, route 73. The entrance highway to the camp leaves the

State Highway two miles east of Severance and one mile west of Paradox.

Crown Point Reservation—Turn east from route 8 and 22, about half way between Crown Point and Port Henry. Route 8 leads directly to the camp and to Champlain bridge, a distance of four miles.

Wilmington Notch—Between the Ausable River and State Highway, route 86. Wilmington is the nearest village, 3 miles away.

Poke-O-Moonshine—On U. S. Highway, No. 9, between Elizabethtown and Keesville, about six miles south of the latter village.

Cumberland Bay—Turn east off U. S. Highway 9, just north of Plattsburg, on road to ferry. Parking service charge.

Meadowbrook—On State Highway, route 86, 4 miles east of Saranac Lake.

Meacham Lake—On State Highway No. 10, nine-tenths miles north of Lake Clear Junction.

Fish Creek Pond—On State Highway, route 10, between Saranac and Tupper Lake.

Rollins Pond—Three miles west of State Highway 10, via the Fish Creek Pond campsite road.

Cranberry Lake—Turn from State Highway route 3 at Cranberry Lake Village; 2 miles over dirt road to campsite.

Lake Eaton—On the north shore of Lake Eaton, a quarter of a mile from State Highway, route 10. Entrance to the camp is two miles west of Long Lake.

Forked Lake—At end of town highway five miles west of State Highway 10 at Deerland on Long Lake.

Golden Beach—On the easterly shore of Raquette Lake, close to State Highway, route 28, about 3 miles east of Raquette Lake village.

Lake Durant—On State Highway No. 28, 3 miles east of Blue Mt. Lake.

Sacadaga—On State Highway, route 30, and the Sacadaga River, 4 miles south of Wells.

Moffitt Beach—Turn north from State Highway, route 8, 2 miles west of Speculator.

Poplar Point—On State Highway, route 8, on the northwest shore of Piseco Lake about three miles west of the hamlet of Piseco.

Little Sand Point—On Piseco Lake about one mile west of Poplar Point on State Highway 8.

Point Comfort—On Piseco Lake and State Highway, route 8, three miles west of the Poplar Point site.

Caroga Lake—On easterly shore of East Caroga Lake nine miles north of Gloversville on State Highway, route 29A.

Lewey Lake—Midway between Speculator and Indian Lake village, reached by dirt road from Speculator and macadam from Indian Lake. The road is part of State Highway, route 10.

Pixleys Falls—Six miles south of Boonville on State Highway, route 46.

Whetstone Gulf—Just off State Highway, route 26, six miles south of Lowville.

Eighth Lake—At west end of Eighth Lake, five miles west of Raquette Lake village on State Highway, route 28.

Eel Weir—Five miles south of Ogdensburg, near State Highway, route 87. To reach site turn west from route 87 about halfway between Ogdensburg and Heuvelton.

Northampton Beach—Adjacent to State route 30, two miles south of Northville.

SALT-WATER FISHING OFF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Waters off Long Island are a favored fishing resort of the East. The season is May through October, but fish may be caught even in the colder months. Sport fishing is done from boats that carry large parties for the day or can be chartered for private groups. There is also much fishing from anchored boats and opportunity for surf casting. Fish appear as follows:

May—Sea bass, weakfish, porgies, pollack.

June—Bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, striped bass, blackfish.

July—Blue fish, weakfish, fluke, flounder, mackerel, tuna and bonito. Broadbill swordfish by hook and harpoon off Montauk and South Shore.

August and September—In addition to the usual run, snappers, kingfish and large sea bass, available until the heavy gales of October.

Fishing stations, with boats, bait and tackle, are located at Amityville, Babylon, Bay Shore, Bayville, Center Moriches, Centerport, Cold Spring Harbor, East Hampton, Freeport, Fort Pond Bay, Glen Cove, Glenwood Landing, Greenport, Hampton Bays, Lake Montauk, Lindenhurst, Mattituck Inlet, Mill Creek, Montauk, New Suffolk, Northport, North Sea, Oyster Bay, Pt. Lookout, Port Jefferson, Port Washington, Riverhead, Rockaway Beach, Sag Harbor, Sayville, Shelter Island, Sheephead Bay, Shinnecock Canal, South Jamesport, Stony Brook, Westhampton Beach.

New York State Mountain Peaks and Lakes

Source: U. S. Geological Survey. Figures show feet above mean sea level

CHIEF ADIRONDACK PEAKS

The principal mountain group, occupying an area of 5,000 square miles in the north-northeast area.

Peak	Elev. ft.	Peak	Elev. ft.	Peak	Elev. ft.
Mount Marcy	5,344	Allen	4,350	McKenzie	3,869
Algonquin	5,114	Big Slide	4,240	Blue Ridge (Cloud Cap)	3,868
Haystack	4,960	Esther	4,240	Sentinel Peak	3,840
Skylight	4,926	Upper Wolf Jaws	4,185	Lyon	3,830
Whiteface	4,860	Lower Wolf Jaws	4,175	Bartlett Ridge	3,820
Dix	4,857	Street	4,166	Averil Peak	3,810
Gray	4,840	Donaldson	4,160	Couchsachraga	3,781
Iroquois	4,840	Phelps	4,160	Boreas	3,776
Basin	4,827	Sawteeth	4,110	Blue	3,767
Gothic	4,736	Seymour	4,100	Sentinel Range	3,760
Golden	4,714	Cascade	4,098	Wakely	3,748
Giant	4,627	Porter	4,090	Lewey	3,742
Santanoni	4,607	South Dix	4,060	Twin Mountains	3,721
Redfield	4,606	Colvin	4,057	Henderson	3,708
Wright	4,570	Dial	4,030	Wallface	3,700
Nippletop	4,555	Emmons	4,020	Hurricane	3,694
Saddleback	4,515	East Dix	4,012	Blue Ridge (Hoffman)	3,693
Panther Peak	4,442	Blake's Peak	3,980	Cheney Cobble	3,683
Armstrong	4,430	Green	3,980	Little Moose (Kismeth)	3,630
Tabletop	4,427	MacNaughton	3,966	Calamity	3,620
Rocky Peak	4,420	Cliff	3,960	Gore	3,605
Hough	4,410	Moore	3,905	Jay	3,600
Macomb	4,405	Snowy	3,903	Dun Brook	3,556
Seward	4,361	Nye	3,880	Noonmark	3,556
Marshall (Herbert)	4,360	North River	3,870	Adams	3,535

CHIEF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN PEAKS

They cover an area of 1,000 square miles, principally in Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and Delaware counties, west of the Hudson River.

Peak	County	Elev. ft.	Peak	County	Elev. ft.	Peak	County	Elev. ft.
Balsam Cap.	Ulster	3,700	High Peak	Greene	3,660	Rose	Ulster	3,123
Balsam	Greene	3,565	Hunter	Greene	4,025	Round Top	Greene	3,470
Balsam	Ulster	3,590	Huntersfield	Greene	3,450	Rusk	Greene	3,680
Bls., Rnd. Top.	Ulster	3,723	Indian Head	Greene	3,585	Slide	Ulster	4,204
Bearpen	Del.-Greene	3,500	Lone	Ulster	3,740	Spruce	Ulster	3,380
Belle Ayr	Ulster	3,406	McGregor	Delaware	3,253	Spruce Top	Greene	3,620
Big Indian	Ulster	3,721	Mt Br'k Rdge.	Ulster-Del.	3,380	Stoppel Point	Greene	3,425
Black Dome	Greene	3,990	Monbacous	Ulster	3,000	Sugarloaf	Greene	3,647
Blackhead Peak	Greene	3,937	Mongaup	Ulster	3,150	Table	Ulster	3,856
Bloomberg	Delaware	3,448	Mor's 'le R'ng.	Delaware	3,253	Thos. Cole	Greene	3,935
Cornell	Ulster	3,906	North Dome	Greene	3,593	Twin	Greene	3,782
Denman	Sullivan	3,051	Overlook	Ulster	3,150	Utsayanthe	Delaware	3,213
Dry Brook Rdg.	Del.-Ulster	3,510	Panther	Ulster	3,760	Van Wyck	Ulster	3,260
Evergreen	Greene	3,531	Pekamoose	Ulster	3,863	Vly	Greene	3,476
Fr.	Ulster	3,619	Pisgan	Delaware	3,365	West Kill	Greene	3,777
Giant Ledge	Ulster	3,218	Plateau	Greene	3,855	Wildcat	Ulster	3,268
Graham	Ulster	3,890	Plattekill	Delaware	3,250	Walden High Pt.	Greene	3,508
Halcott	Greene	3,537	Richmond	Greene	3,213	Wittenberg	Ulster	3,802
Hemlock	Ulster	3,264	Rocky	Ulster	3,620			

CHIEF LAKES AND PONDS IN NEW YORK STATE

Lake	County	Sq. M.	Elev. Feet	Lake	County	Sq. M.	Elev. Feet
Beaver River Flow	Herkimer	3.95	1,660	Long	Hamilton	6.14	1,630
Big Moose Flow	Hamilton-Herkimer	1.98	1,824	Meacham	Franklin	1.88	1,551
Black	St. Lawrence	17.16	272	Moose-Little	Herkimer	1.05	1,788
Blue Mountain	Hamilton	2.05	1,789	Onelda	Onondaga-Oswego	79.8	368
Brancheth	Hamilton	1.38	1,787	Onondaga	Onondaga	4.75	363
Brant	Warren	2.12	801	Otisco	Onondaga	3.50	784
Canadaraquo	Otsego	3.06	1,276	Otsego	Otsego	6.23	1,194
Canandaigua	Ontario-Yates	16.57	686	Owasco	Cayuga	10.3	710
Cayuga	Cay-Tomp-Seneca	66.4	381	Peck	Fulton	1.07	1,360
Cazenovia	Madison	1.72	1,190	Piscataway	Hamilton	4.32	1,661
Champlain	Essex-Clinton-Vt.			Placid	Essex	4.37	1,859
	Canada	439.0	95	Pleasant	Hamilton	2.35	1,724
Chateaugay, upper	Clinton	3.85	1,310	Raquette	Hamilton	8.43	1,762
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	20.9	1,308	Raquette Pond	Franklin	1.60	1,542
Chazy	Clinton	2.32	1,531	Round	Hamilton	1.21	1,718
Clear	Franklin	1.59	1,610	Sacadaga	Hamilton	2.50	1,724
Conesus	Livingston	5.08	818	St. Regis, upper	Franklin	1.08	1,617
Cross	Cayuga-Onondaga	3.40	370	Saranac, 1, lower	Franklin	3.46	1,534
Follensby Pond	Franklin	1.42	1,548	Saranac, 1, middle	Franklin	2.6	1,536
Forked	Hamilton	1.95	1,741	Saranac, 1, upper	Franklin	7.95	1,859
Fulton Chain—1st	Herkimer	1.03	1,706	Saratoga	Saratoga	6.78	204
Fulton Chain—4th	Herkimer	3.29	1,707	Schroon	Essex-Warren	6.61	807
George, Lake	Essex-Warren	44.44	317	Seneca	Seneca-Schuyler	66.7	444
Greenwood	Orange	3.0	610		Ontario-Yates		
Hemlock	Livingston	2.90	896	Silver	Clinton	1.30	1,393
Hinokley, reservoir	Herk-Onondaga	5.11	1,225	Silver	Wyoming	1.19	1,356
Honeyey	Liv.-Ontario	2.61	800	Skaneateles	Cay-Cortl-Onond.	13.8	867
Honnedaga	Herkimer	1.46	2,187	Upper	St. Law.-Franklin	5.91	1,542
Indian	Hamilton	6.96	1,650	Tupper	Hamilton	3.80	1,718
Keuka	Yates-Schuyler	17.43	709	Wolf Pond	Franklin	1.35	1,563
Lila	Hamilton	2.26	1,714	Woodhull	Herkimer	1.74	1,880
Little	Schuyler	1.27	1,096				

Lake Erie borders on New York State for an airline distance of 64 miles.

Area in U. S.—4,990 square miles.

Lake Ontario forms the northern boundary of N. Y. State for an airline distance of 146 miles.

Area in U. S.—3,470 square miles.

Finger Lakes form a group of glacial lakes in central New York. From west to east they are—Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Oswego, Skaneateles.

There are about 2,300 lakes, ponds, or reservoirs in New York State, of which 78 have an area of 1 square mile or more.

Unemployment Insurance in New York State

Source: New York State Department of Labor

Contributions, 1954	\$ 212,906,000
Benefit Payments, 1954	288,324,000
Funds on Hand, Jan. 1, 1955	1,267,384,000

The Unemployment Insurance Law of the State of New York was enacted in April, 1936, and was the second of its kind in the United States. Collections from employers began in 1936 and first payments to the unemployed were made in 1938.

Since that time various amendments have altered the provisions of the law. Benefit rates set at \$7 to \$15 a week in 1938 have been \$10 to \$30 since January, 1952; duration of payments, originally 3 to 16 weeks, were increased to 26 weeks in 1945; the original waiting period of 3 to 5 weeks was reduced to one week in 1945; compensation is now for days instead of full weeks of unemployment; coverage has been extended to seamen, employees of the Federal government, permanent employees of the state and other government subdivisions which so elect, and reductions have been made in employers' contributions.

WHAT EMPLOYER PAYS

Employer contributions to the Fund were reduced from 3% to 2.7% in 1940. Beginning July 1, 1945, actual contributions could be lower than 2.7% because of the tax credit provision in the law. In 1954 contribution rates varied from 0.5% to 2.7%, depending on each employer's own experience with unemployment. The law also provides for subsidiary contributions, payable in addition to regular contributions. They may amount to 1% of 1% of payrolls or 1% of payrolls. As required by the Social Security Act, all monies collected are deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury in an Unemployment Trust Fund, subject to requisition by the State Division of Employment for the payment of benefits. Contributions are payable quarterly. Since Jan. 1, 1938, contributions have been payable on the first \$3,000 of wages.

Tips, bonuses, vacation pay, and other gratuities are wages on which contributions must be paid; dismissal wages are not. Payments made by an employer under a retirement, sickness, or accident disability plan, effective Jan. 1, 1940, are not wages to be used as a basis for benefit payment.

Employers, whether subject to the law or not, are required to keep accurate records of wages paid to each employee. Once subject, an employer ceases to be subject only after he has not employed four or more persons in employment in: 1) the preceding calendar year if liability is to cease at the start of a calendar year; 2) or the lapsed calendar quarters of the instant year plus the preceding calendar year if liability is to cease during the year. A delinquent employer who erroneously contributed to the unemployment compensation fund of another state is not held liable for penalties and interest.

Employment of four or more persons makes an employer subject to the law on and after the first of the 15 days within which employment occurs.

VOLUNTARY COVERAGE

The following employers not subject to the law may become voluntarily insured with the consent of the Industrial Commissioner: firms with fewer than four employees; non-profit-making religious, scientific, charitable, literary and educational bodies (excepting such bodies whose primary activity is the production of plays or concerts for public entertainment); New York State municipal corporations and other governmental subdivisions, except certain employees of the State government and employees of custodians or custodial engineers in cities having population of more than 500,000.

The State Board of Mediation has 7 members appointed by the Governor, with hq at 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and district offices in Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y.

The function of the Board is to prevent or settle labor disputes by voluntary mediation. Any party to a dispute may ask the Board to mediate or arbitrate. In an existing, imminent or threatened labor dispute, the Board may upon its own motion, or upon the direction of the Governor must, take steps to effect an amicable and expeditious settlement of differences.

On-the-Job Training for Veterans

On-the-Job Training for Veterans is an earn-while-learning program to give servicemen training in a particular field of employment. The program was reactivated by the 82nd Congress to provide training for Korean veterans. The Dept. of

Employment excluded from coverage under the State law which cannot voluntarily be covered includes: employment of spouse or minor child; employment as a golf caddy; employment during all or any part of a school year or vacation as a part-time worker of any person in regular attendance during the daytime as a student in an institution of learning (although compensation for such employment is taxable where the employer is also subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act); employment in agriculture; employment of a 25% stockholder by a firm not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and employment covered by the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

BENEFITS TO UNEMPLOYED

Benefits are payable to claimants who in an individual base period (52 weeks preceding the filing of a valid original claim for benefits) worked in insured employment in at least 20 weeks, and earned remuneration totalling \$300 (averaging at least \$15 per week) in any 20 weeks. Such benefits are payable for not more than 26 weeks of unemployment within the claimant's individual benefit year (52 weeks following the filing of a valid original claim). The weekly benefit rate is based on the claimant's average weekly wage, and varies from 2% of the average weekly wage for claimants entitled to the \$10 weekly minimum, to 1/2 of the average weekly wage for claimants entitled to the \$30 maximum. Benefits are paid weekly for each fourth and subsequent day of total unemployment within the week, known as effective days, after a waiting period of four effective days, which need not be consecutive.

The partial earnings under which a claimant may get benefits are limited to \$30 a week.

To permit prompt settlement of benefit claims, employers are required to supply wage information within seven days after receiving a request.

If "reasonably fitted" by training and experience eligible claimants must accept offered employment unless its acceptance requires joining a company union, jeopardizing his labor union status, working in an establishment where an industrial controversy exists, working for substantially less than the wages, hours, or conditions prevailing for similar work in the locality, or working at a place unreasonably distant from home at increased expense unless the expense is provided for. An employee may also refuse employment for other good cause, but benefits are not paid if he has withdrawn from the labor market.

A 1941 amendment provided a 42-day disqualification for workers who voluntarily leave their employment without good cause. Another amendment provided for a 7-week suspension of benefit rights rather than an extended waiting period for loss of employment due to misconduct, a strike, lockout, or other industrial controversy. The same amendment made provision for reduction of benefits in cases of wilful false statements.

BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

A revision in 1952 extended to veterans the same privileges possessed by civilians. The term of military service was disregarded and the 52 weeks of civilian life prior to the filing of a claim were made the base period.

INSURANCE APPEAL BOARD

The Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board consists of three members appointed for 6 years each by the Governor. The Board hears appeals from the decisions of Unemployment Insurance Referees on disputed claims for insurance benefits and on contested rulings of the Industrial Commissioner affecting employer liability.

State Mediation Board

The Board arranges conferences between disputants, and assists in negotiating and drafting agreements.

If a labor dispute, which vitally affects the public's interest, has not been settled through mediation, the Board may certify this matter to the Industrial Commissioner, who is empowered to approve a Board of Inquiry. The latter may hold public or private hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony and receive evidence, and issue a factual report.

Labor supervises this in New York State, with hq at 40 Howard St., Albany, N. Y. The Apprenticeship Council of 7 members and 3 ex-officio members establishes standards for apprenticeship agreements and canvasses job opportunities.

New York State Personal Income Tax Law

Source: State Income Tax Bureau

The New York State Personal Income Tax Law was first adopted in 1919, and as amended embodies the following provisions:

Residents and non-residents of New York State are taxable—a resident on income from all sources except those specifically exempted by the law; a non-resident on compensation from services actually rendered in New York, or income derived from a business carried on, or from property located within, New York State.

A return is required of every taxpayer when, if single, his net income and net capital gain for the taxable year is \$1,000 or more or, if married and living with spouse, the aggregate net income and net capital gain of both is \$2,500 or more.

A return must be rendered in any case irrespective of the amount of net income where the gross income and capital gain amounts to \$5,000 or over.

The ordinary tax based on net income which is computed as usual is levied at the following graduated rates, which are applied to the amount of net income after reflecting credit for the personal exemptions: 2% on the 1st \$1,000; 3% on the 2nd and 3rd \$1,000; 4% on the 4th and 5th \$1,000; 5% on the 6th and 7th \$1,000; 6% on the 8th and 9th \$1,000; 7% on all over \$9,000.

Personal Exemptions

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may claim a personal exemption of \$1,000.

A person, who, during the taxable year, was the head of a family, or was married and living with husband or wife, may claim an exemption of \$2,500. Only one exemption of \$2,500 is permitted against the aggregate net income received by both.

A head of a family is an individual who actually supports and maintains, as a family unit, one or more dependent individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation.

In addition to the personal exemptions just mentioned, an allowance of \$400 may be claimed for each person, other than husband or wife, under eighteen years of age, or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, or over 18 years of age and in fulltime attendance at

an approved school or college, who was receiving his or her chief support from the taxpayer. If the exemption status changed during the year the exemption must be apportioned. The dependency credit can be claimed only by the person who provides the chief support and cannot be divided between two individuals. If the taxpayer did not occupy the status of head of family except by reason of there being one or more dependents for whom he would be entitled to credit under this paragraph, the credit under this paragraph shall be disallowed with respect to one of such dependents.

If the exemption status changes during the taxable year the exemption allowable for the periods prior and subsequent to the change must be apportioned on the basis of time.

Life insurance premiums are deductible up to \$150. Extraordinary medical expenses are deductible within regulated limits.

Where a taxpayer actually changes residence from or to the state during a taxable year, a return is required to be filed for period of residence and one for period of non-residence provided the net income of sufficient amount for the whole taxable period as defined above to require one.

Filing Dates

Returns are due on or before April 15 of each year with respect to the previous calendar year or on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of a fiscal year.

A fiscal year means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

The normal tax may be paid in full when the return is filed or it may be paid in quarterly installments, the first installment being due at the time of filing. If this is filed on April 15, subsequent installments are due July 15, Nov. 15, and Feb. 15, of the following year. In no event shall any installment except the last be less than \$10.

Capital Gain Tax

In addition to the normal tax there is due a net capital gain tax. Net capital gain is the excess of gain over loss with respect to the sale or exchange of capital assets. The rate is one-half of the normal rates. It, also, is payable in installments in the same manner as the normal tax.

Division of Veterans' Affairs

The Division of Veterans' Affairs of New York State is a branch of the executive department and is administered by a State Director appointed by the Governor. He must be a veteran.

Assisting the Director is a Veteran Affairs Commission, which helps coordinate activities of various agencies, providing service for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. It consists of various state officials and three additional members, veterans, named with consent of the Senate. They serve without pay, but have an allowance of \$20 per diem when attending meetings.

The Division of Veterans' Affairs establishes a State Veterans' Service Agency, which assists veterans and their families with relation to educational training and retraining, health, medical and rehabilitation facilities, special rights and privileges under Federal, state and local laws, employment and similar matters. Each county outside the metropolis establishes a County Veterans' Service Agency and cities may establish a City Veterans'

Service Agency. These bodies carry on in their fields the work outlined for the State Veterans' Service Agency. The costs are paid by the county and the city respectively, except that the State Director may make certain allowances for maintenance and operation, which are limited by law in amount and in no case exceed 50% of the total expenditures.

For the fiscal year beginning Apr. 1, 1955, the state appropriated \$190,930 for salaries in the executive and administrative units, maintenance and operation \$96,103, and \$952,000 under maintenance undistributed for services and expenses for veteran counseling, clerical and other services; total, \$1,239,033.

The executive office received \$31,134; the legal, research and training \$46,041; the publicity office \$10,978. In the three area offices, New York City, Albany and Buffalo, the area veteran director in each office received \$9,395. Traveling expense amounted to \$35,000 and communications \$24,000.

Unincorporated Business Tax

An unincorporated business tax is imposed by Article 16-A of the New York State Tax Law. This is a tax on net incomes of unincorporated businesses carried on in New York State and is due at the rate of 4%.

An exemption of \$5,000 (or a ratable portion thereof for a period less than twelve months) is permitted, and the tax is not due in those cases in which the net income is less than the exemption.

The computation of gross income and net income follows closely the computation made for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law. However, in addition to the deductions permitted for the Personal Income Tax there is allowed a reasonable amount on account of the personal services of the individual conducting the business or the members of a partnership carrying on an unincorporated busi-

ness, if such person is actively engaged in the conduct of the business.

The amount so allowable can, in no event, exceed in the aggregate 20% of net income nor can it exceed \$5,000 for each individual or member.

If business is carried on both within and without New York State the net income must be apportioned so as to allocate to the State a proportion of the total income which, under the circumstances in each case, will equitably reflect the amount of income actually earned within the State.

The returns must be made in conjunction with the returns filed under the provisions of the Personal Income Tax Law. Special blanks for this purpose have been prepared by the Tax Commission and should be secured by every unincorporated business entity which is subject to the tax.

The tax is payable in full when the return is filed.

Workmen's Compensation in New York State

Source: New York State Workmen's Compensation Board
New York's Disability Benefits Law, which went into effect April 13, 1949, constitutes Article IX of the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York under which workmen's compensation benefits for occupational disabilities and deaths have been payable since July 1, 1914. New York, recognizing the similarity of many aspects of "on-the-job" and "off-the-job" disability benefits, was the first to combine their administration. The new state law provides cash benefits up to \$33 a week during thirteen weeks in a year or for a single disability. These benefits partially replace wages lost due to non-occupational disability.

The benefits differ in character from those provided for occupational disabilities. All workers for employers of four or more employees are covered by the law, except certain groups traditionally exempt. Special provision is made for the disabled unemployed. Employees are required to contribute by pay-roll deduction 1/2 of 1% of wages earned on and after July 1, 1950, but not more than 30 cents a week. Employers, who contribute the balance of cost, may secure payment of benefits by purchasing insurance, qualifying as a self-insurer, or by submitting acceptable welfare plans. The Disability Benefits Law, which became effective July 1, 1950, when non-occupational disability benefits became payable, is administered by Angela R. Parisi, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

With respect to occupational accident or disease, the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York requires coverage whenever one of more employees are engaged in any of the listed hazardous employments carried on for pecuniary gain. In addition, the statute requires compensation coverage by any employing organization whether or not the work embraces the listed hazardous employments and regardless of whether carried on for pecuniary gain if four or more workmen or operatives are employed. An amendment of 1947 makes mandatory coverage of executive officers of corporations subject to the law.

Farm and Domestic Help

It expressly excludes farm laborers and domestic servants, except that an amendment of 1946 extends coverage to domestic workers, other than those employed on farms, employed by the same employer for a minimum of 48 hours per week in cities and villages having a population of 40,000 or more. The workers excluded may be covered voluntarily. It also excludes lumbering operations by a farmer for the production of firewood for sale to the general public provided not more than four persons are engaged in such work.

An amendment of 1929 specifically exempts teachers, ministers, and non-manual workers for a religious, charitable, or educational corporation.

An amendment of 1931 includes in the coverage of the compensation law private or domestic chauffeurs employed as such in New York City. No penalty is placed, however, upon employers who fail to insure such chauffeurs.

All State employees are entitled to compensation, but only such municipal employees as are included among the listed hazardous occupations. An amendment of 1952 extends workman's compensation to resident physicians and internes in municipal hospitals and prisons.

There is mandatory coverage for voluntary firemen.

Railroad employees injured in interstate commerce are excluded by the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Masters and crews of vessels on navigable waters are excluded by the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Longshoremen and other maritime workers if injured on docks are protected by the compensation law, but if injured upon navigable waters, including dry docks, compensation is paid under the Federal "Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act," approved March 4, 1927. Masters and crews engaged in unloading or repairing are excluded from compensation if the vessel on which accident occurs is under eighteen tons net.

An injured employee or others must give written notice of the accident to the employer within

thirty days unless failure to give such notice is excused by the Board on the ground that notice for sufficient reason could not have been given or that the employer had knowledge of the accident, or on the ground that the employer had not been prejudiced by the omission. A compensation claim must be filed within 2 years after injury or disablement. In cases of disablement caused by compressed air illness, by latent or delayed pathological bone, blood, or lung changes, or malignancies due to occupational exposure to certain substances, the claim may be filed beyond two years if filed 90 days after occurrence of disablement and of the knowledge that the claim is or was due to the nature of employment. The requirement as to filing does not apply to a minor, or an incompetent who has no legal guardian or committee, nor to an employee to whom compensation has been paid or medical care furnished.

The first payment of compensation becomes due on the fourteenth day of disability and thereafter is payable bi-weekly.

The accident must not be due to the injured employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another or solely to his intoxication.

In the case of an accident which occurred prior to July 1, 1935, the employer is required to provide proper and adequate medical attention and the employer may select the physician.

In case of an accident after such date the injured employee may select a physician authorized by the Chairman of the Board.

Compensation to a disabled employee is 2/3 of his average weekly wages but not to exceed \$36 per week, or less than \$12 per week, and the minimum rate in cases of permanent total disability shall not be less than \$15 per week nor in cases of temporary total disability less than \$12 per week.

In death cases awards are made to dependents in accordance with a schedule provided therefor. The total amount of benefits must not exceed 2/3 of the average weekly wage of the deceased based on maximum earnings of \$260 a month. In the case of widows and children of deceased employees wages are not deemed less than \$78 a month.

Temporary total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for the period of disability, but not to exceed \$6,500.

Temporary partial disability—when there is a decrease in earning capacity, the compensation provided is two-thirds of the difference between the injured employee's average weekly wages before the accident and his wage earning capacity thereafter, but shall not exceed a total of \$5,500.

Compensation for Disease

The Law allows compensation for any and all occupational diseases if the disability is occasioned after September 1, 1935.

For silicosis or other dust diseases, compensation is payable for total disability or death only. A 1947 amendment removed any limitation as to amount of benefits and transferred to the special fund (\$15, subd. 8) liability after the first 260 weeks in cases of death or total disability from silicosis or other dust diseases. In cases of death after September 1, 1947, where total disability occurred prior thereto, the special fund is liable after the first 104 weeks.

Minors under 18 years of age who are employed in violation of the Labor Law are entitled to double compensation.

Laws 1945, Chapter 872, provides that an employee who has any permanent physical impairment who incurs a subsequent industrial accident or disease producing a permanent disability caused by both conditions that is substantially greater than that which would have resulted from the subsequent injury or occupational disease alone shall receive compensation and medical expenses from the carrier for the resulting disability. Such carrier, however, shall be entitled to reimbursement from the special Disability Fund for all such payments after the first one hundred and four weeks of disability. If such subsequent injury results in death, the carrier shall be reimbursed for all death benefits payable in excess of one hundred and four weeks.

Public School Statistics, New York State

Source: New York State Department of Education

Yr.	Daily attend.	Teachers	Teacher wages	Total expend.	Val. of schools	Yr.	Daily attend.	Teachers	Teacher wages	Total expend.	Val. of schools
			\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000				\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1945	1,566,225	71,806	199,817	354,727	1,105,264	1950	1,700,358	79,670	315,962	\$45,901	1,433,772
1946	1,552,891	73,079	128,465	380,100	1,131,815	1951	1,724,780	81,930	345,626	749,904	1,571,725
1947	1,595,713	73,686	248,624	432,247	1,161,934	1952	1,771,804	84,080	385,579	864,831	1,789,617
1948	1,628,023	75,025	277,125	500,216	1,247,269	1953	1,877,484	87,565	408,604	972,520	2,403,388
1949	1,656,432	77,085	297,623	584,820	1,337,806	1954	1,959,094	91,384	432,948	1,103,613	

Expenditures excluding moneys from the sale of bonds and certificates of indebtedness were: (1945) \$352,480,890; (1946) \$378,143,894; (1947) \$425,614,877; (1948) \$477,887,493; (1949) \$528,719,498; (1950) \$563,376,271; (1951) \$616,183,761; (1952) \$668,883,518; (1953) \$754,722,000; (1954) \$821,271,032.

Minimum Wage Law and Other Protection for Workers

Source: New York State Department of Labor

Minimum wage standards were established in New York State in 1937 by enactment of the law entitled Minimum Wage Standards for Women and Minors. It is administered by the Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, which is responsible for enforcement of laws concerning hours of labor, employment of women and minors, child labor, payment of wages, industrial homework and equal pay. The Division has its offices in the State Dept. of Labor, 80 Centre St., New York, N. Y.

The law empowers the Industrial Commissioner to investigate wages paid to women and minors in any occupation, except domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on a farm, and if the Commissioner believes that a substantial number of women or minors receive wages insufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health, to appoint a board to report on minimum wage rates in such occupations.

The wage board is composed of not more than 3 representatives of employers, an equal number of representatives of employees and not more than 3 disinterested members representing the public. Within 90 days, or up to 180 days if necessary, it must report and also recommend minimum wage standards for women and minors in the occupations under consideration. The board is required to hold public hearings and in recommending minimum wage standards may take into account (1) the amount sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health, (2) the value of the service rendered, and (3) wages paid for like or comparable work.

If the Commissioner, after public hearings,

rejects the report, he refers the matter to the same wage board or to a new one. If he accepts the report in whole or in part, he issues a wage order and administrative regulations to be effective within 60 days.

Violation of a wage order is a misdemeanor. Any employee who is paid less than the wage established by an order may recover in a civil action the full amount due him. Any employer discriminating against an employee for giving testimony or serving on a wage board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provision is made for reconsideration and review of the minimum wage standards after a wage order has been in effect for six months, and for appeal to the courts on the validity and reasonableness of any order.

No adult male, 21 years of age and over, may be paid less than the minimum wage standards or rates fixed for women and minors in any industry or occupation under a minimum wage order.

Minimum wage orders covering about 1,275,000 workers are in effect in the amusement and recreation, beauty service, building service, cleaning and dyeing, confectionery, counselor staff occupations (children's camps), hotel, laundry, restaurant, and retail trade industries.

No employer may discriminate in rates of pay because of sex. Differentials in pay between employees based on seniority, length of service, merit, skill, experience, training, work schedules, locality of employment, productivity, or quality of work are permitted provided this practice is applied to both sexes alike.

New York Labor Relations Act; Anti-Discrimination

Source: New York State Department of Labor

The New York State Labor Relations Act applies particularly to industries in intrastate commerce, excepting from its applications employers and employees admittedly subject to the National Labor Relations Act or the Federal Railway Labor Act. Employees of the state, municipality or other governmental agency, charitable, religious or educational organizations, domestic servants and farm laborers are exempt.

The act affirms the rights of employees to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor unions, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers. It makes the representatives selected by the majority of the employees the exclusive bargaining agency in respect to conditions of employment. Employees may at any time present grievances to employers directly or through representatives.

The State Labor Relations Board has 3 members appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate, salary, \$14,800 yr. It is authorized to decide the appropriate unit for collective bargaining and it may also conduct investigations, hearings and elections, if necessary, to ascertain proper representatives. Individuals hired for the duration of a strike are barred from participation in elections. Company unions cannot be listed on ballots.

The Board cannot intervene in representation controversies between persons or groups within a labor organization or between labor organizations affiliated with the same parent organization.

In cases of alleged unfair practices, the Board can hold hearings, subpoena persons, records, etc., and take testimony. If violations are proved, the Board can serve cease and desist orders upon the employer and may take further action, such as or-

dering reinstatement with back pay of employees discriminated against by the unfair labor practice. The Board may petition the State Supreme Court for enforcement of orders issued at the close of unfair labor practice proceedings, and the employer may petition the Court to vacate such orders. Interference with the activities of the State Labor Relations Board or with employees' exercise of their rights in an election of representatives is penalized.

Annual reports and record of decisions are available at the Board's offices, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. The members of the Board are Joseph D. Fede, Chairman, Jay Kramer and Frank D. Maurin, Members. Philip Feldblum is General Counsel and A. M. Goldberg is Executive Secretary.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

The State Commission Against Discrimination is composed of 5 members appointed for 5 years by the Governor of New York with consent of the Senate, salary \$11,950 yr. The Commission "formulates policies to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, either by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies or other persons, and is empowered to take action against such discrimination." It may make rules, start investigations, pass on complaints, and create advisory bodies and conciliation councils of representative citizens, serving without pay but with reimbursement of expenses. Anyone protesting the decisions of the Commission may obtain judicial review.

Offices: 270 Broadway, New York, John R. Fox, executive director; 212 State St., Albany, N.Y.; also offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Binghamton, White Plains, Rochester, N. Y.

Housing in New York State

Source: State Division of Housing

To help meet New York State housing, urban planning, and redevelopment needs, the State Division of Housing, under the direction of Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray, operates a slum clearance, low rent public housing and community redevelopment program involving financial and technical aid to local housing authorities; supervises a lower middle income family program and limited dividend and limited profit rental and cooperative housing, and offers advisory service in community redevelopment and private large scale housing construction.

Financial aid for slum clearance and low rent housing was initiated in 1939 and is given to the

extent of \$935,000,000 in loans to local housing authorities and up to \$25,000,000 per year for 50 years in annual subsidies. As of Mar. 31, 1955, the agency had made loan and subsidy contracts for 80 such housing developments containing 53,229 apartments, in 32 municipalities throughout the state. Of this number 57 projects were completed, 7 were under construction and 16 were in planning stages.

For families of low income and lower middle income, the state encourages the development of and supervises 21 privately-owned limited dividend rental and cooperative housing projects built between 1927 and 1955, which contain 11,145 apartments.

Local Non-Property Taxes in New York State

Source: New York State Department of Audit and Control

The Legislature of the State of New York has authorized counties and cities to impose various local non-property taxes in addition to the real property tax.

Chapter 278 of the Laws of 1947, as amended, authorizes counties and cities with the exception of New York City to impose any or all of the following taxes:

1. A tax on retail sales of tangible personal property at a rate not in excess of 2% of receipts, and a compensating use tax.
2. A tax on receipts from sales of food or drink in restaurants and similar establishments, where the charge is \$1.00 or more, at a rate not in excess of 3%.
3. A tax on the consumption or use of gas, electricity, water, refrigeration or steam (or service in these categories) for domestic or commercial use, and on telephone or telegraph service of any nature, at a rate not in excess of 3% of the charge.
4. A tax on the privilege of selling alcoholic beverages at retail for on or off premises consumption at a rate not in excess of 25% of the State license fee.
5. A tax on admissions to places of amusement, including roof gardens, cabarets, etc., and on dues and admission fees to social, athletic or sporting clubs, at a rate not in excess of 5%.
6. A tax on coin-operated amusement devices at a rate not in excess of \$25 per year for each machine.
7. A tax on the use of motor vehicles at a rate not in excess of \$5.00 per year on non-commercial passenger vehicles weighing less than 3,500 pounds and \$10 on heavier passenger vehicles and trucks.
8. A tax on hotel room occupancy at a rate not in excess of 5% of the rent.

The following cities and counties have adopted non-property taxes:

Sales and Compensating Use Tax—Erie and Monroe Counties, and the cities of Auburn, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie and Syracuse.

Consumers' Utility Tax—Cities of Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Elmira, Johnstown and Troy.

Admissions and Dues Tax—Cities of Binghamton and Elmira.

Hotel Room Occupancy Tax—Cities of Elmira and Long Beach.

In addition, all cities of the state with the exception of the City of Sherrill have imposed a 1% tax on the gross income or gross operating income of utilities, as authorized by § 20b of the General Law. Pursuant to § 138d of the Village Law, enacted in 1950, the authority to impose a similar tax was extended to all villages having a population of 5,000 or more, and 40 villages have imposed such a tax.

School districts wholly or partly in cities of less than 125,000 population are authorized, in accordance with Chapter 811 of the Laws of 1951, to impose a tax of 3% on consumers' utility bills. This tax is imposed by the city school districts of Gloversville, Long Beach, Niagara Falls, Schenectady and Watertown.

In addition, on request of a majority vote of the whole number of school authorities of a school district located wholly or partly in a city under 125,000 population, such city is authorized to adopt and amend local laws imposing for school district purposes any of the taxes which the city may impose for city purposes except the consumers' utility tax. In a school district located partly in a city, the tax must also be imposed in that part of the school district which is located outside of the territorial limits of the city.

Since the City of Niagara Falls allocates 25% of its receipts from the 2% sales tax to the city school district, the school district imposes a tax

of .5% within that part of its territorial limits outside of the city.

CITY OF NEW YORK TAXES

The City of New York has been authorized to impose the following taxes:

- (1) Chapter 873, Laws of 1934, as amended, authorizes the city to impose: a retail sales tax on tangible personal property at a rate not in excess of 3% and a compensating use tax; a 1% and 3% utility tax; a tax on the gross income of conduit companies at the rate of 3%.
- (2) Chapter 302, Laws of 1934, as amended, authorizes a tax on the privilege of doing business. The present rates are as follows: General business tax— $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the gross receipts of any other than a financial business (1/10 of 1% in the case of certain low mark-up businesses) and $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the gross income of financial businesses.
- (3) Chapter 341, Laws of 1946, as amended, authorizes New York City to impose the tax on occupancy of hotel rooms at the rate of 5%.
- (4) Chapter 278, Laws of 1947, as amended, empowers New York City to impose at the same rates most of the taxes that upstate municipalities were authorized to levy—restaurant, consumers' utility, privilege of selling liquor, admissions, coin-operated amusement devices and motor vehicle taxes.
- (5) A tax of 1c per pack of 20 cigarettes was imposed pursuant to Chapter 235, Laws of 1952.
- (6) Chapter 202, Laws of 1953, as amended, empowers New York City to impose a payroll tax at a rate not in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% provided, among other conditions, that the city transfer its transportation system to the newly created transit authority.

All of the taxes authorized are imposed by the city at the present time, with the exception of the coin-operated amusement tax, the payroll tax and the liquor tax. New York City imposed the admissions tax effective July 1, 1954, and the liquor tax expired effective June 25, 1953.

Although, § 110 of the Public Housing Law authorizes all cities to impose certain taxes for housing subsidies, New York City is the only city that has levied any of these taxes. It imposes a tax on occupancy for any gainful purpose and a tax on the possession and operation of vending machines selling tangible personal property.

TAXES ON RACING

Chapter 339, Laws of 1946, as amended, authorizes counties and the City of New York to levy a tax on pari-mutuel pools other than harness racing. The present rate of the tax is 2%; the rate decreases 1% each year until the authorization expires December 31, 1955. This tax is imposed by New York City and Nassau and Saratoga Counties. Nassau County's tax is administered by New York City since Belmont Track is partly in the city.

Chapter 236, Laws of 1952, as amended, authorizes counties and the City of New York to impose a tax not to exceed the rate of 15% on admissions to running horse race meetings. The City of New York, Nassau County and Saratoga County receive revenues from this tax.

Chapter 148, Laws of 1952, as amended, authorizes any county, except a county wholly within a city, to impose a tax, not to exceed 15%, on admissions to harness horse race meetings conducted in the county except race meetings conducted within a city having a population in excess of 100,000. Any city having a population in excess of 100,000 is also authorized to impose a tax at the same rate on admissions to harness horse race meetings conducted in the city, Genesee, Nassau, Onieda and Saratoga Counties and the City of Yonkers have adopted the tax.

Public Assistance in New York State

Source: State Department of Social Welfare

Public assistance in New York State consists of the home relief program, including veteran relief, financed by state and local funds, and the four special types of assistance in the financing of which the Federal Government participates—old age assistance, aid to dependent children, assistance to the blind, and aid to the disabled.

During 1954 a monthly average of 227,668 cases received public assistance of \$247,647,572. Of this amount 37.1% was from Federal funds, 32.0% from state funds and 30.9% from local funds.

Home relief expenditures for the year were \$31.-

771,885, helping a monthly average of 30,200 cases.

Old-age assistance granted to a monthly average of 106,038 persons was \$95,375,948.

A monthly average of 48,924 families received \$78,762,968 under the aid to dependent children program.

Assistance to the blind, covering an average of 4,351 persons per month, was \$4,373,637.

Aid to the disabled covered a monthly average of 38,155 persons and involved expenditures of \$37,263,134.

New York State Canal System

Source: State Department of Public Works

The Erie Canal was opened Oct. 26, 1825. The construction of the improved canal was begun in 1903 when, by referendum, a bond issue was authorized for that purpose. This 1903 legislation further stipulated that the canals of the state were to be toll free. The depth of the channel is 14 feet from Waterford to Oswego, and 12 feet elsewhere in the canals; depth over lock sills is 12 feet; the locks are 310 feet long, with usable length 300 feet, 43½ feet in beam, overhead clearance not to exceed 15½ feet above the water surface.

Although there is a canal terminal at Buffalo, the Barge Canal terminates at the Niagara River at Tonawanda. There are 35 locks in the 338 miles between Tonawanda and Waterford, which lift shipping 564 feet to the Niagara River level at Tonawanda. Between Tonawanda and Lake Erie the Federal lock at Black River raises shipping to Lake Erie, an elevation of approximately 573 feet.

On the Erie branch, the Mohawk River is utilized from Troy to Rome; from Rome to Sylvan Beach, land cuts and the enlarged channel of Wood Creek are utilized; then Oneida Lake and Oneida River. Seneca and Clyde Rivers to Lyons, where another land cut is made to a point near Pendleton; then Tonawanda Creek to the Niagara River.

The Oswego Canal, which joins the Erie Canal at Three River Point and extends to Lake Ontario at Oswego, is practically the Oswego River canalized.

The Champlain Canal extends from the Erie Canal at Waterford to Lake Champlain at Whitehall. It is formed by the canalized Hudson River from Waterford to Fort Edward, and an artificial channel from Fort Edward to Whitehall.

The Cayuga and Seneca Canal is formed by the

canalization of Seneca River and Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. This canal joins the Erie Canal near Montezuma.

The Cayuga branch extends southerly to the head of Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

The Seneca branch extends from the junction at the foot of Cayuga Lake up the Seneca River to and through Seneca Lake to Watkins.

The Champlain Canal was opened for traffic in 1916. The Oswego Canal in 1917, and the complete route from Troy to Buffalo in 1918.

The total length of the canals is 525 miles.

They are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works, who acts through the Superintendent of Operation and Maintenance.

The principal office is in the State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.; district offices in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

The state grain elevator and Barge Canal terminal at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, was transferred to the Port of New York Authority, and all other canal terminals in New York City were turned over to the city in 1944.

The State of New York owns and operates a modern grain elevator of 1,000,000 bushel capacity in Oswego as a facility for handling grain moved on the canal system. Terminals or docks, with warehouses have been established at many of the cities and villages along the canal system. The Federal Government has dredged the Hudson River to Albany to a channel depth of 27 feet at mean low water and the City of Albany has established a modern port so that deep water navigation has been brought 150 miles closer to the Great Lakes. Albany has the 15th largest grain elevator capacity in the U. S., 13,500,000 bu., to accommodate transshipment from the canal system to ocean vessels for export.

CARGO TRAFFIC, NET TONS, BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS

Year	Manuf. Products	Agricultur'l Products	Other and Total	Year	Manuf. Products	Agricultur'l Products	Other and Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net tons		Net Tons	Net Tons	Net tons
1940....	3,550,345	772,875	4,768,160	1951....	4,376,533	702,241	5,211,472
1945....	1,851,673	607,889	2,968,682	1952....	3,881,988	479,887	4,487,858
1949....	3,264,157	648,172	3,949,739	1953....	4,051,016	341,687	4,497,231
1950....	4,200,098	269,883	4,615,613	1954....	3,387,775	383,417	3,869,335

New York State Banking Statistics

Source: New York State Banking Department

Class				Deposits (\$1,000)			Resources (\$1,000)		
As of	In N. Y.	Outside	State	In N. Y.	Outside	State	In N. Y.	Outside	State
Dec. 31, 1954	City	N. Y. C.	Total	N. Y. C.	N. Y. C.	Total	City	N. Y. C.	Total
State banks....	8	88	96	\$162,718	\$329,474	\$492,192	\$177,654	\$360,831	\$538,485
Trust comp'les..	34	79	113	18,261,606	3,496,876	21,758,481	20,547,899	3,808,141	24,356,040
Savings banks..	53	1	129	12,371,646	3,126,357	15,498,003	13,685,710	3,479,682	17,165,392
Private banks..	2	7	3	209,681	1,756	211,337	260,277	1,909	262,186
Indus'tl banks..	5	5	10	104,191	38,320	142,511	123,128	44,391	167,519

Shareholders (equivalent of deposits): Credit Unions \$33,419,729.99, Savings and Loan Associations \$810,207,778.11, Savings and Loan Bank of State of N. Y., Deposits \$7,780,234.86, Resources \$15,279,031.55.

The total deposits and total assets of all institutions under supervision of the Department, as of December 31, 1954, amount to \$39,108,666,320.59 and \$48,587,085,607.15 respectively.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, NEW YORK STATE

Savings Bank Life Insurance is legal reserve life insurance and operates in New York state under supervision of the State Banking and Insurance Departments. Mutual savings banks may issue policies for insurance not exceeding \$5,000 for each person, when requested by voluntary buyers. There are no solicitors. All forms of life insurance are available, including group insurance.

All issuing banks contribute 1% of premium income to the Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, to serve as a central guaranty fund, supplementing

reserves and surplus funds required by law. An actuary and a medical director are provided by the fund, which is directed by 7 trustees appointed by the Supt. of Banks, with approval of the Governor. In New York on Jan. 1, 1955, there were 167,507 policies in force for \$260,106,794.49, including group insurance of \$31,962,850. There were 42 issuing banks and 24 agency banks. An agency bank accepts applications for insurance and refers them to issuing banks, and acts as a collection agency for the receipt of premiums.

James Rumsey, American Steamboat Pioneer, Honored in London

A memorial tablet to James Rumsey (1743-1792) was erected in St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, England, in May, 1955. Rumsey, whose career had many reverses, was buried in St. Margaret's churchyard on Christmas Eve, 1792.

Like John Fitch, Rumsey applied his theory of operating boats by steam under difficulties. He had the support of General George Washington, to whom he explained in 1784 his devices for operating boats on the Potomac against the current by machinery. On Dec. 3 and 11, 1787 Rumsey demonstrated an experimental steamboat at Shepherdstown, now in West Virginia. He used a steam engine to operate a force pump that pushed water through the stern, a form of jet propulsion.

Rumsey published his theory in A Plan Where-

in the Power of Steam is Fully Shown, in 1788. The Rumseian Society was organized in Philadelphia to support him, and Benj. Franklin and Benj. Rush gave him letters to British scientists. He also had encouragement from Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris. He hoped to become associated with Boulton & Watts of London in developing a steamboat, but failed to get sufficient financial backing. He obtained patents for his device in London.

Rumsey completed a steamboat, the Columbian Maid, at Dover, England, December, 1792. He was stricken by apoplexy while lecturing on the principles of steam navigation to a learned society in London. In April, 1792, four months after his death, his boat was operated by jet propulsion upstream at 4 knots on the Thames.

St. Lawrence Seaway Project of U. S. and Canada

The St. Lawrence Seaway Project is being undertaken by the United States and Canada to provide a channel for ocean-going ships to proceed as far inland as Duluth, Cleveland and Chicago via the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes. A power project is associated with the Seaway. The 83rd Congress in 1954 authorized Federal support and created the Development Corp. The Seaway into Lake Erie is to be open in 1959.

The project will provide new canals with 7 new locks between Montreal, Quebec and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and deeper river channels. The U. S. will dredge the channel at Thousand Islands and Canada will deepen the Welland Canal. Canada will build 4 locks at Montreal and 2 at Iroquois, Ont. U. S. will build 2 near Massena, N. Y. These are in addition to locks already in position on the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie Canals. They will permit vessels to rise to the level of Lake Superior; 602 ft. above sea level.

The Seaway will permit iron ore vessels from the ore port of Seven Islands, Quebec, to travel to the American mills at the foot of Lake Michigan by inland waters. Manufactured goods from Midwest plants will be placed on shipboard at inland ports for ocean transport.

The St. Lawrence Power project was begun in 1954 by the Power Authority of the State of New York, Robt. Moses, ch., and the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario. It will be paid for by bonds backed by anticipated revenue. Cost will be about \$600,000,000, and first power will be available in 1958. The power project creates the pool making possible the Seaway.

Iroquois Dam, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., is a buttressed concrete gravity structure with gate-controlled sluiceway openings. Barnhart Island power plant will have an integrated concrete dam 3,200 ft. long, and controlled water will drive 32 turbine generator units, 16 on each side of the International boundary, each capable of 88,800 hp. Each generator will have a rating of 57,000 kw, and total maximum capacity of the 16 will

be 940,000 kw.

Project figures published Sept. 1, 1955, by Power Authority of the State of New York showed 3,978 employed during August, of whom 2,216 were U. S., 1,762 Canadian. There were 49 major supply and construction contracts in progress.

CHANNEL AND LOCK DATA

Project channel depth	27 ft.	Length, between upper and lower service gates	860 ft.
Minimum channel width in river	450 ft.	Usable length	768 ft.
Bottom width of canals	442 ft.	Maximum lift	49 ft.
Lock dimensions:		Height of lower miter gates	85 ft.
Width	80 ft.		

FUTURE TRAFFIC ESTIMATES

Annual tonnage today	10,000,000	Coal	3,700,000
Estimated tonnage, 1959	36,500,000	Wood pulp	700,000
Grain	12,100,000	Non-ferrous ores	800,000
Iron ore	10,500,000	General cargo	6,400,000
Petroleum	2,300,000		

Estimated tonnage, 1955-70 52,000,000

Access of the public to the works will be made available in 1956 by new roads and railroads. The route to three "overlooks" is given in a folder, obtainable from Massena Chamber of Commerce, Massena, N. Y., Power Authority, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and Seaway Development Corp., Washington, D. C.

The officials in charge are:

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.—Lewis G. Castle, Admin., M. W. Oettershagen, Deputy Admin. Advisory Board: John C. Beukema, Harry C. Brockel, Kenneth M. Lloyd, Hugh Moore, Edward J. Noble.

Power Authority of the State of New York—Robert Moses, ch., William Wilson, vice ch.; John E. Burton, Edward H. Case, Charles Poletti, William S. Chapin, general manager and secretary; J. Burch McMorran, chief engineer; Thomas F. Moore, Jr., general counsel; Henry B. Tallafiero, director of power utilization.

Housing in New York City

Source: Citizens' Housing & Planning Council of New York, Inc.

Housing in New York City is planned for families to rent, mostly in apartment buildings of 3 or more units. Privately financed buildings generally contain fewer than 300 dwelling units. In recent years large scale projects with more than 300 units have been built with government assistance. The major programs:

Public Housing is built under the auspices of the New York City Housing Authority, for families of low income, with financial assistance from Federal, state, or city governments. As of August, 1955, 49 projects containing 57,800 units with rentals ranging from \$6 to \$9.33 per room per month, including gas and electricity, were completed; 5 projects with 7,800 units with a rental range of \$6.03 to \$11.49 including utilities were partially occupied; 7 projects with 9,300 units were under construction, and 16 projects with 17,200 units were pending. In addition the Authority has a no-cash subsidy program in which rents cover all costs. Completed were 20 projects containing 21,100 units renting at \$15.36 and \$16.59, including utilities. Two projects with 2,100 units to rent at \$21.44 per room were under construction, and 4 projects with 5,400 units were pending.

Urban Redevelopment Projects—The city acquires substandard areas and sells them off, chiefly to private developers, at a reduced price.

The loss is shared by Federal and city governments on a $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ basis. As of August, 1955, the 12 developments approved comprise 16,400 housing units at estimated rentals ranging from \$17 to \$55 per room per month. Two of the 12 projects with 2,950 units were under construction, and the other 10 sites were being cleared.

Cooperatives—As of June, 1953, publicly assisted cooperatives (receiving partial tax exemption or Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance under Section 213 of the National Housing Act) totaled 29 projects with 26,700 units at monthly carrying charges from \$12 to \$26 per room per month and average down payments from \$30 to \$675 per room. These figures included completed projects and those planned and under construction.

FHA 608 and 207 Projects—As of June, 1953, the FHA had insured mortgages on 45 projects containing 35,500 units with rentals from \$23 to \$35 per room per month, including gas and electricity.

Bank and Insurance Co. Projects—As of August, 1955, 10 projects containing 31,800 units with average rentals ranging from \$15 to \$65 per room per month were in operation. Some of these were built on a straight investment basis and others received government aid in the form of partial tax exemption.

New York City's Estimated Housing Needs, 1955-1965

	Units		Units
To replace the balance of obsolete or substandard dwellings remaining after anticipated elimination of substandard units by public and private operations	200,000	some freedom in moving	53,000
For additional household formation	175,000	To replace losses of standard housing due to fire, disaster and public improvements	10,000
To undouble families and single persons now involuntarily doubled up	85,000	Total additional construction required	523,000
To provide a vacancy rate of 3% to permit		Estimated new construction, private & public	302,000
		Deficit of standard housing units in 1965	221,000

CITY OF NEW YORK

Its History, Political Divisions and Official Buildings

New York, N. Y., is the post office designation of the largest metropolis in the United States. Officially it is City of New York, and popularly it is called New York City. Originally located on Manhattan Island, it expanded first into part of Westchester County. In 1898 it was organized into boroughs, which include Brooklyn and other localities on Long Island, and Staten Island.

Manhattan Island, the present Borough of Manhattan, is the seat of the central government of New York, N. Y. It was discovered Sept. 11, 1609, by Henry Hudson, on a voyage for the Dutch East India Co. Discovery by Verrazano in 1524 is not clearly proved. The first houses were built by Adrian Block in lower Manhattan in 1613. On May 6, 1626, Peter Minuit, director general of New Netherland, as the Dutch called the colony, paid the Indians the equivalent of \$24 in trinkets for Manhattan. When the settlement had around 200 people it was named New Amsterdam.

The Dutch erected a church in 1633 and in 1635 built Fort Amsterdam where the U. S. Customs House now stands. In 1642 they built a public meeting house on the site of 73 Pearl St. In 1653 they erected a wall to protect their settlement, from which Wall St. takes its name. On Feb. 2, 1653, when the place had 800 pop. it was incorporated as a city.

On Sept. 8, 1664, British troops occupied New Amsterdam without resistance, took over the government from the Dutch director general, Peter Stuyvesant, and called it New York, after the Duke of York, brother of Charles II of England. Without notice to the Dutch King Charles had conferred upon the Duke title to all the Dutch land in America, including the present states of New York, New Jersey and part of Connecticut. Thomas Willett of Plymouth was made the first English mayor, June, 1665. On Aug. 9, 1673, the Dutch recaptured the city and named it New Orange, after the Prince of Orange. War in foreign parts resulted in the defeat of the Dutch by the English, and in November, 1674, the Dutch gave up New Netherland, taking in exchange Surinam, in South America. The province and the city were renamed New York.

NEW YORK UNDER THE BRITISH

The British made easy terms for the Dutch and many prominent Dutch merchants and landowners became loyal subjects. The city was divided into 6 wards Dec. 8, 1663, with an alderman for each. The first charter was granted Apr. 27, 1686. The first printing press arrived Apr. 12, 1693 and the first newspaper was issued Oct. 16, 1725.

In 1700 the city built a city hall at the northeast corner of Broad and Wall Sts. A library was founded 1754. A stage service to Philadelphia was opened 1756. Streets were first lighted at public expense, 1762. Trinity Church, first of the Anglican communion, was first erected 1698.

DURING THE REVOLUTION

New York was a focal point for both Continentals and British during the American Revolution. Washington had his headquarters for a time in the Kennedy house, which stood at present No. 1 Broadway and later became British headquarters. The Declaration of Independence was read to the American troops July 9, 1776, in the presence of Washington near the present City Hall. The Americans lost the Battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, and the British occupied New York Sept. 14, 1776. Over 500 houses were destroyed by fire Sept. 21, 1776. The Americans entrenched on Harlem Heights, where they fought several actions; on Nov. 15, 1776, they lost Fort Mifflin in upper Manhattan, to the British and left the island.

Washington reentered New York on Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, 1784. On Apr. 30, 1789, Washington took the oath of office as first President on the balcony of Federal Hall, Broad and Wall Sts., where a bronze statue by J. Q. A. Ward now stands. New York was the national capital until 1790, when it had a population of 33,131. Until 1797 it was the capital of the state.

NEW YORK IN THE U. S. A.

Robert Fulton's first practical steamboat, the Clermont, went up the Hudson from New York to Albany Aug. 11, 1807, arriving in 32 hours. The first horse railroad in the world started 1832 in Fourth Ave. In 1835 a large part of New York east of Broadway was burned. In 1844 the uniformed police force was organized and on May 2, 1865 the paid fire department took the place of volunteers.

By act of the state legislature, Kingsbridge, north of Manhattan, and West Farms and Morrisania, east, 12,317 acres, were joined to the city Jan. 1, 1874. In 1894 adjacent towns voted on annexation. Eastchester and Pelham Manor voted

favorably; Mount Vernon and Westchester (town) unfavorably, the latter by only one vote. The legislature overrode Westchester and joined it to the city with Eastchester and Pelham Manor, total over 39 sq. mi., or 26,017 acres.

GREATER NEW YORK

On Jan. 1, 1898 Greater New York was formed by organizing the adjacent counties into boroughs. New York on Manhattan became the Borough of Manhattan; Brooklyn gave up its independent organization and with Kings County became the Borough of Brooklyn; the city areas north and east of Manhattan became the Borough of the Bronx; Queens County became Queens Borough and Richmond County (Staten Island) became Richmond Borough. Each borough has a president, with the mayor of New York as chief executive.

The term Greater New York never proved popular and is not used by the Bureau of the Census.

New York's public business is transacted chiefly in a group of buildings extending from the miniature City Hall of 1812, in City Hall Park—between Broadway and Park Row, Chambers and Vesey Streets—and the large Criminal Courts Building and Tombs Prison at 100 Centre Street. Half of the buildings flank Foley Square and create a Civic Centre of varying architectural designs.

The City Hall was erected from 1803 to 1812 from designs by Joseph F. Mangin and John McComb. It is a handsome adaptation of formal Italian Renaissance, with a large porch and a clock cupola surmounted by a figure of Justice. Although one of the smallest buildings in this area—216 by 105 feet—its position in the park gives it a fine setting. It was built of Stockbridge marble save for the rear wall, which for economy was made of red sandstone. The exterior facing of the City Hall was completely replaced in 1955 because of the destructive weathering of the original marble.

The City Hall contains the mayor's office, chambers of the City Council and the Board of Estimate, the Art Commission and a museum. The chair used by Washington when inaugurated president, his desk, and chairs of the first Congress, used in Federal Hall, New York, are here. Large paintings of Lafayette, Washington, Hamilton, Clinton, John Jay and Henry Hudson by John Trumbull, S. F. B. Morse and other painters adorn the walls.

Directly north of the City Hall stands City Court Building, erected 75 years ago by the Tweed administration. West of the City Hall stands the Liberty Pole, on the approximate spot where the Revolutionary patriots raised five poles that were cut down by the British. Statues of Nathan Hale and Horace Greeley, and a plaque commemorating the first reading of the Declaration of Independence are found here. An oak commemorates the unjust hanging of Jacob Leisler in 1691 as the result of a British political feud.

The Hall of Records, an ornate building of 1911, ornamented with huge allegorical figures and portrait statues, stands at Chambers and Centre Sts. It contains real estate records, the New York County Register, the Surrogate's Court and the Commissioner of Jurors. East of Centre St. the Municipal Building of 1913 stands astride Chambers St., from Centre to Park Row. It is 40 stories high with a tower surmounted with a 20-ft. gilded figure of Civic Fame by Adolph A. Weinman. It contains the marriage license bureau and marriage chapel, the city's broadcasting station, WNYC, and the Municipal Reference Library.

ON FOLEY SQUARE

North on Centre St. lies Foley Square. Like the Roman Forum, it was once a pond and a swamp. The nearest building facing Centre St. at the east is the United States Court House, designed by Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth building, and completed by his son, Cass Gilbert, Jr., in 1936. Its 32-story tower is filled with Federal offices and courts. North of it stands the Supreme Court Building, of 1932, an eight-story hexagonal neoclassic structure with Corinthian pillars and a granite staircase 100 feet wide. Across Worth St. stands the State Office Building, completed 1930, of a less ornate and more functional classical design. It is the headquarters of the State Tax Commission. West of Centre St., facing south, is the Health Department Building, similar in design to the State building, erected in 1935 and containing the Health, Hospital and Sanitation Dept's.

These official buildings face the landscaped area of Foley Square, which today occupies the site

of Collect pond, where John Fitch is supposed to have tried out a model of a steamboat in 1796. On the higher ground to the northwest the slaves who rebelled in 1712 were executed. Behind the Supreme Court Building is the site of Five Points, notorious slum area in the early 19th century.

The Criminal Courts Building and Tombs Prison, erected 1941, stand directly north of the State Building on Centre St., bounded also by Leonard, Baxter and White Sts. They replace the old Criminal Courts Building and Tombs that faced Lafayette St., demolished in 1948. The freed area will have the projected Magistrates Courts. The Criminal Courts Building rises 17 stories and is faced with polished green granite and hard gray limestone. It contains 25 two-story court rooms, and the prison, which occupies 12 stories of the

north wing, has 835 cells and is connected with the court rooms by two bridges.

Here are the offices of the District Attorney, and the following courts: General Sessions, Special Sessions, Magistrates and Traffic, also Grand Jury chambers, the Correction Dept., State Parole Board, Children's Society, Legal Aid Society, probation bureaus, psychiatric clinics, hospital and kitchen facilities and libraries. On the eleventh floor there is a chapel with a revolving platform in three parts, adjustable to the needs of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services. On the east the building overlooks Columbus Park, which occupies the site of Mulberry Bend, a slum abolished through the efforts of Jacob A. Rills 60 years ago when Theodore Roosevelt was Commissioner of Police with headquarters nearby.

BROOKLYN, A GREAT CITY WITHIN A CITY

Civic Center Becomes Hub of Official and Educational Activities

For many years Brooklyn was an independently organized city on Long Island, across the East River from its friendly rival, New York, which grew up on Manhattan Island. The need for administrative unity in the vast expanding population of these areas prompted the organization, on Jan. 1, 1898, of Greater New York, in which Brooklyn and Kings County became the Borough of Brooklyn, and New York became the Borough of Manhattan.

Brooklyn gave up the office of mayor and accepted a borough president, but its administrative offices remained in and around the former City Hall, now Borough Hall, at Court, Fulton and Joralemon Sts., erected 1836-49 after a Graeco-Roman design, with marble pillars and portico. Brooklyn also retained its postal identity and, to the satisfaction of civic pride, passed Manhattan in population in the 1920-30 decade. In the most recent estimate of population, 2,832,000, it has a lead of about 1,000,000 over Manhattan, which has fewer residents today than it had in 1920.

THE CHANGING CITY

In recent years large physical changes have taken place in Brooklyn, the most conspicuous being in the Civic Center area. Leveling of many acres of old buildings, opening of new streets and highways and development of open spaces and parks conform to far-reaching plans of New York's Dept. of Parks. The Brooklyn Bridge Plaza is today a wide, formal approach to the first bridge to span the East River to Manhattan. Near it is S. Parkes Cadman Plaza Park, with the War Memorial Community house, erected by popular subscription at a cost of \$500,000.

Adjoining it Walt Whitman Park was being constructed in 1955. This honors the great Brooklyn poet, Walt Whitman, who was born at West Hills, L. I., May 31, 1819, grew up in Brooklyn as schoolboy, printer and journalist; edited the Brooklyn Eagle, 1846-48, the free-soil organ The Freeman, 1849, and the Brooklyn Times, 1851-1859. In 1855 he published Leaves of Grass, a major work of American literature.

In stages of building in 1955 were the Supreme Court Building, to cost \$17,300,000; the Court of Domestic Relations, the Welfare Center and the City Prison for Male Adults. Completed was the building of the American Red Cross. Adjoining or near the Center are the Transit Authority building, and Pratt Institute, which has

embarked on a building program. A large area near the Center will be constructed to house the expanding facilities of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Long Island University has added 7½ acres to its holdings in this area for expansion.

Brooklyn is also the site of extraordinary rebuilding in other areas. The removal of the Elevated railroad has provided better traffic facilities and business opportunities, and the slum clearance and large-scale housing projects, with public and private financing, are bringing comfortable living quarters to many parts of the borough.

A structure that has contributed to the advantages of Brooklyn Heights is a promenade, of cantilever construction, that overlooks the harbor and is the third deck of the Brooklyn-Queens connecting highway. The waterfront also is subject to considerable reconstruction, the Port of New York Authority having allocated \$85,000,000 to rebuild two miles to greater usefulness.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Brooklyn Navy Yard is the famous Federal base known for its extensive services to the Navy during the two World Wars. Among its recent accomplishments are the U. S. carrier Saratoga, a \$200,000,000 investment in defense, and the Independence, begun in 1955.

When New York was New Amsterdam, Dutch farmers bought 930 acres near Gowanus Kill in 1636, and a Walloon immigrant bought 300 acres near the present Wallabout Bay in 1637. The bend in the East River at the present U. S. Navy Yard was called *waal boght*—harbor bend. In 1645 a farm was located at Roode Hoek (Red Hook) named for its red soil. In 1646 a village was organized and called *Bruckelen*, after a town in the province of Utrecht, Holland. In this period settlements grew up at Flatlands (New Amersfoort), Flatbush, (Midwout), Brooklyn, Bushwick, and New Utrecht. Gravesend was settled by English.

In 1660 Bruckelen had 31 families and 134 inhabitants. After the British came in 1664 the name was spelled Broekland, Brocklin, Brookline and Brooklyn. It was incorporated as a village in 1816, as a city in 1834. In 1835 it had 24,529 people and King's County had 32,057. Williamsburg was joined to Brooklyn in 1855. Ferries ran from Long Island to Manhattan from 1642 to 1883. The Brooklyn Bridge was opened May 24, 1883; it was built by John A. Roebling and his son, Col. Washington A. Roebling, and cost \$15,000,000.

Seal and Official Flags of New York City

THE CITY SEAL

Arms. Upon a shield, saltire wise, the sails of a windmill. Between the sails, in chief a beaver, in base a beaver, and on each flank a flour barrel.

Supporters: Dexter, a sailor, his right arm bent, and holding in his right hand a plummet; his left arm bent, his left hand resting on the top of the shield; above his right shoulder a cross-staff. sinister, an Indian of Manhattan, his right arm bent, his right hand resting on top of the shield his left hand holding the upper end of a bow, the lower end of which rests on the ground. Shield and supporters resting upon a horizontal laurel branch.

Date: Beneath the horizontal laurel branch the date 1664, being the year of the capture of New Amsterdam by the English and the first use of the name of the City of New York.

Crest: Upon a hemisphere, an American eagle with wings displayed.

Legend: Upon a ribbon encircling the lower half

of the design the words "Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci." The whole encircled by a laurel wreath. The City Clerk is the custodian of the City Seal.

THE OFFICIAL CITY FLAG

A flag combining the colors, orange, white and blue, arranged in the perpendicular bars of equal dimensions (the blue being nearest to the flag-staff) with the standard design of the seal of the city in blue upon the middle, or white bar, omitting the legend "Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci," which colors shall be the same as those of the flag of the United Netherlands in use in the year 1626.

THE MAYOR'S FLAG

The same in design as the official flag of the city, except that upon the middle or white bar, and above the design of the seal in a semi-circle, there shall be five blue five-pointed stars, typifying the five boroughs of the city. The dimensions of such flag shall be 33 inches by 44 inches.

Population of New York City by Boroughs

Estimates by Department of Health, City of New York

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Totals
1790 (U. S. Census)	33,131	1,761	4,495	6,159	3,835	49,491
1800 " " "	60,515	1,755	5,740	6,642	4,564	79,216
1810 " " "	96,373	2,267	8,903	7,444	5,347	119,734
1820 " " "	123,706	2,782	11,187	8,246	6,135	152,056
1830 " " "	202,589	3,023	20,535	9,049	7,082	242,278
1840 " " "	312,710	5,346	47,613	14,480	10,965	391,114
1850 " " "	515,547	8,032	138,882	18,593	15,061	696,115
1860 " " "	813,669	23,593	279,122	32,903	25,492	1,174,779
1870 " " "	942,292	37,393	419,921	45,468	33,029	1,478,103
1880 " " "	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	56,559	38,991	1,911,698
1890 " " "	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	87,050	51,693	2,507,414
1900 " " "	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,532	152,999	67,021	3,437,202
1910 " " "	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	284,041	85,969	4,766,883
1920 " " "	2,284,103	732,016	2,018,358	469,042	116,531	5,620,446
1930 " " "	1,867,312	1,265,258	2,560,401	1,079,129	158,346	6,930,446
1940 " " "	1,889,924	1,394,711	2,698,285	1,297,634	174,441	7,454,995
1950 " " "	1,960,101	1,451,277	2,738,175	1,550,849	191,555	8,042,000
1951 (estimate)	1,956,000	1,484,000	2,767,000	1,642,000	193,000	8,086,000
1952 (estimate)	1,962,000	1,495,000	2,771,000	1,658,000	197,000	8,078,000
1953 (estimate)	1,948,000	1,504,000	2,753,000	1,674,000	199,000	8,041,000
1954 (estimate)	1,923,000	1,502,000	2,734,000	1,682,000	200,000	8,010,000
1955 (estimate)	1,898,000	1,486,000	2,731,000	1,693,000	202,000	8,010,000

Area of New York City

Source: City Planning Commission, City of New York

The City (five boroughs) of New York has an extreme length, north and south, of 36 miles; and an extreme breadth of 16½ miles, measuring from the North River along 23d Street, Manhattan, and thence to the easterly border of Queens Borough.

From the western border of the Borough of Richmond to the eastern border of Queens Borough, the distance is 25 miles.

Manhattan Borough is 13.4 miles long and its extreme breadth is 2.3 miles; Bronx, length 8.3 miles, breadth 8.0 miles; Brooklyn, length 11.6

miles, breadth 10.9 miles; Queens, length 16.8 miles, breadth 13.8 miles; Richmond, length 13.9 miles, breadth 7.3 miles.

The area of the City of New York in square miles, including inland waters, as computed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census is: Bronx, 54.4; Brooklyn, 88.8; Manhattan, 31.2; Queens, 120.6; Richmond, 64.4. Total: 359.4.

The area of the City exclusive of inland waters, computed by the City Planning Commission is: Bronx, 43.4; Brooklyn, 76.39; Manhattan, 22.3; Queens, 113.10; Richmond, 60.31. Total: 315.5.

Altitudes in New York City

Points of High Elevation in the City of New York given in the datum planes of the various boroughs.

Manhattan

1. Fort Washington Ave. at W. 184th St. 251
2. Fort Washington Ave. at W. 190th St. 231
3. Audubon Avenue at W. 193rd St. 230
4. Fort Washington Ave. at 184th St. 260
5. Inwood Hill Park natural surface 230

Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are: Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 43.01; Union Square, 45.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park near W. 93rd St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave. at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St., 185.92; Wadsworth Ave. near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the street level, 203.25.

The highest track elevation (altitude above Mean High Water at base of rail) on the subways is 161.2 feet, on the Washington Heights Line at Fort Washington Avenue and 175th Street (8th Ave., subway system).

The lowest track elevation (depth below Mean High Water at base of rail) is 113.12 feet under the East Channel of the East River on the 60th Street River Tunnels of the B.M.T. Broadway—7th Ave.—60th St.—Queens Line.

The Bronx

1. Grosvenor Ave. corner W. 252nd St. 276
2. University Avenue at Strong Street 162
3. Mosholu Parkway North at West Gun Hill Road 179
4. Private property within the loop of Grosvenor Avenue north of West 250 Street 284.5

The highest natural elevation in the Bronx—284 feet 6 inches—is on the hill bounded by Iselin Ave., Highland Ave. and W. 250th St., Riverdale Hill. Other Bronx altitudes are: Jerome Ave., near E.

1. Prospect Park W. and 18th St. 182.7
2. Greenwood Cemetery inside 9th Ave. gate between 8th and 9th Avenues. 197
3. Forest Park Barbey Street and Highland Blvd. 167.7

Other Brooklyn altitudes are: Base of the Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West) 32 feet south of 14th St., 155.34; Prospect Park West and 5th St., 162.16; Union St., Plaza, at Flatbush Ave., 146.29; 59th St. and 5th Ave., 116.96.

Queens

1. Southerly Service Roadway of Grand Central Parkway at Station 374/00 near Glen Oaks Club House 1650 feet east of Little Neck Parkway and 2000 feet west of Nassau County Line. 259

Richmond

1. Windsor Road between Todt Hill Road and Little Clove Road 264
2. Highest point in the City (natural surface). S.W. of the intersection of Todt Hill Road and Ocean Terrace, 300' s.w. of Todt Hill Rd. and 540' s.e. of Ocean Terrace 409.8

Todt Hill, Staten Island, 409.8 ft. is the highest point on the New York-New Jersey seaboard. It rises from the Richmond Road at Dongan Hills on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Moravian Cemetery, where the Vanderbilts lie buried.

Police and Crime Statistics in New York City

Source: The Police Commissioner. Juvenile delinquency not included

Year (Cal.)	Arrests			Police Force	Police Dept. Expend.	Year (Cal.)	Arrests			Police Force	Police Dept. Expend.
	Homicide	Other Fel.'s	Tot. all Crime				Homicide	Other Fel.'s	Tot. all Crime		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars		No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars
1940...	295	13,701	895,675	18,748	67,041,871	1949...	296	14,229	963,795	18,562	102,081,389
1941...	295	13,701	895,675	18,748	67,041,871	1950...	271	13,903	1,044,652	19,016	107,884,625
1942...	207	12,507	485,280	15,579	68,870,317	1951...	246	15,814	1,183,630	18,451	112,983,327
1943...	282	13,340	493,741	15,068	69,339,909	1952...	275	16,682	1,182,590	18,762	122,399,982
1944...	325	14,525	697,734	17,245	70,216,692	1953...	311	17,729	1,371,973	19,840	130,767,571
1945...	302	14,707	758,205	17,492	89,143,376	1954...	275	19,715	1,593,429	20,080	144,565,032
1946...	320	13,627	783,359	18,116	94,697,137						

On Sept. 1, 1954, the city's police strength reached the highest point in its history, 20,218.

New York City Since 1665

*Acting. (Resigned Sept. 1, 1932. (Resigned Aug. 31, 1950.

Mayors of the City of Brooklyn, 1837-1877			
Mayors		Terms	
1 George Hall	1834	11 Conklin Brush	1851-1852
2 Jonathan Trotter	1835-1836	12 Edward A. Lambert	1853-1854
3 Jeremiah Johnson	1837-1838	13 George Hall	1855-1856
4 Cyrus P. Smith	1839-1841	14 Samuel S. Powell	1857-1860
5 Henry C. Murphy	1842	15 Martin B. Kalbfleisch	1861-1863
6 Joseph Sprague	1843-1844	16 Alfred M. Wood	1864-1865
7 Thomas G. Talmage	1845	17 Samuel Rooth	1866-1867
8 Francis B. Stryker	1846-1848	18 Martin Kalbfleisch	1868-1871
9 Edward Copeland	1849	19 Samuel S. Powell	1872-1873
10 Samuel Smith	1850	20 John W. Hunter	1874-1875
		21 Fredk. A. Schroeder	1876-1877
		22 James Howell	1878-1881
		23 Seth Low	1882-1885
		24 Daniel D. Whitney	1886-1887
		25 Alfred C. Chapin	1888-1891
		26 David A. Boody	1892-1893
		27 Charles A. Schleren	1894-1895
		28 Fred'k. W. Wurster	1896-1897
		(Became a borough of Greater New York January 1, 1898.)	

1950						
Borough	Cons. Rep.	Pecora			Impellitteri Exp.	Ross A. L. P.
		Dem.	Lib.	Total		
Manhattan	102,575	166,240	48,370	214,610	246,608	47,201
Broox	54,796	157,537	59,717	217,254	215,913	34,575
Brooklyn (Kings)	113,392	271,679	90,576	362,246	357,322	49,999
Queens	99,225	104,734	24,489	129,223	303,448	14,004
Richmond	12,884	11,177	841	12,018	37,884	899
Totals	382,372	711,358	223,993	935,351	1,161,175	147,578

1953						
Borough	Wagner (Dem.)	Riegelman (Rep.)	Hailey		McAvoy (A. L. F.)	Total*
			(Liberal)	(Ind.)		
Manhattan	236,969	147,876	76,884	7,648	14,904	494,955
Bronx	206,771	97,224	112,825	9,853	12,290	447,723
Brooklyn (Kings)	339,970	183,968	162,273	13,264	17,337	729,876
Queens	267,918	208,829	73,192	7,356	7,182	511,731
Richmond	31,007	23,694	3,514	295	332	59,861
Totals	1,022,626	661,591	428,688	38,416	53,045	2,244,146

Source: New York City Fire Department.

Source: New York City Fire Department									
Loss	Yr.	No.	Loss	Yr.	No.	Loss	Yr.	No.	Loss
Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars
1946	44,764	16,991,465	1949	44,407	20,249,930	1952	52,741	26,948,062	
			1950	44,370	19,512,870	1953	54,392	23,332,505	
			1951	43,040	21,082,530	1954	53,284	25,288,700	

New York City Assessed Values and Tax Levies

Source: City of New York, Tax Department

Year (Fiscal)	Assessed Values			
	Ordinary Real Estate	Real Estate of Corporation	Special Franchises	Total of 3 Preced. Cols.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1948-49	15,405,422,316	1,483,593,890	695,476,207	17,584,492,413
1949-50	15,803,588,125	1,591,091,140	717,551,914	18,112,231,179
1950-51	15,994,531,575	1,652,856,440	748,750,360	18,396,138,375
1951-52	16,293,483,744	1,684,547,520	798,725,282	18,776,756,546
1952-53	16,846,744,844	1,738,555,835	840,158,708	19,425,459,387
1953-54	17,166,590,537	1,776,248,955	871,478,730	19,814,318,222
1954-55	17,512,491,458	1,871,982,220	893,369,804	20,277,843,482
1955-56	18,079,932,948	1,988,694,615	952,480,758	21,021,108,321

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, BY BOROUGHES

Year (Fiscal)	Land Alone Total	Including the Land				
		Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1948-49	6,868,742,409	8,025,272,512	2,226,224,626	4,137,947,660	2,860,016,308	335,031,167
1949-50	6,978,989,809	8,263,994,725	2,270,522,182	4,201,465,222	3,036,322,626	339,926,424
1950-51	6,973,424,225	8,291,241,400	2,300,897,108	4,239,910,858	3,216,641,925	347,447,084
1951-52	6,993,299,339	8,380,082,715	2,329,796,018	4,310,761,262	3,397,872,397	358,244,164
1952-53	7,056,720,784	8,636,323,555	2,378,380,351	4,389,812,950	3,656,949,868	367,992,663
1953-54	7,095,519,367	8,728,803,694	2,406,972,464	4,469,864,283	3,833,508,940	375,168,841
1954-55	7,133,968,248	8,831,919,726	2,465,635,832	4,572,066,493	4,028,656,320	379,565,111
1955-56	7,195,425,483	9,031,541,005	2,534,972,482	4,703,970,721	4,346,615,355	404,008,769

GROSS TAX RATES ON REAL PROPERTY, BY BOROUGHES

Year (Fiscal)	Manhattan, Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Year (Fiscal)	Manhattan, Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948-49	2.97-2.96	3.00	3.04	2.97	1952-53	3.39-3.40	3.42	3.44	3.41
1949-50	2.97-2.96	3.00	3.02	2.96	1953-54	3.43-3.44	3.47	3.47	3.46
1950-51	3.22-3.24	3.24	3.27	3.24	1954-55	3.75-3.76	3.79	3.76	3.78
1951-52	3.27-3.29	3.28	3.27	3.26	1955-56	3.94	3.95	3.95	3.93

The basic rate (1955-56) was set at 3.85. The borough rates include local improvements.
 Exempt property values (1954-55)—Owned by the city, \$4,790,993,836; owned by N.Y. State, \$63,047,648; owned by the U.S. Government, \$385,228,600; Miscellaneous incl. housing, \$2,355,369,389; total, \$7,584,578,464.

Building Construction in New York City, by Boroughs

Source: Department of Housing and Buildings

Yr.	Manhattan		Bronx		Brooklyn		Queens		Richmond	
	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1943	32	2,932,350	95	429,600	231	6,429,802	1,424	12,473,787	158	2,207,340
1944	22	323,525	52	626,030	229	6,065,559	548	381,360	48	98,834
1945	37	408,350	68	998,342	156	2,855,980	571	1,539,087	77	81,390
1946	80	2,614,200	168	1,640,867	1,042	10,358,883	2,787	21,133,550	210	771,795
1947	144	25,139,278	608	9,259,635	1,439	19,232,918	6,113	58,437,999	324	2,608,825
1948	169	40,900,931	708	14,497,690	1,178	24,129,285	6,038	81,826,917	431	3,695,490
1949	187	47,686,506	872	29,682,954	1,142	33,547,378	8,572	145,365,342	599	5,812,810
1950	148	83,676,200	1,181	50,960,911	1,275	49,262,441	9,088	122,336,275	1,078	13,382,934
1951	162	81,676,231	1,134	67,949,653	1,197	90,412,501	8,111	187,199,864	791	20,829,111
1952	123	109,375,865	1,086	35,994,938	1,037	65,248,460	7,340	183,287,633	699	7,690,287
1953	101	47,533,764	1,128	66,139,806	1,196	59,663,600	6,286	116,120,916	888	7,142,843
1954	106	78,610,259	1,151	43,840,005	1,754	65,199,308	4,387	111,691,822	953	10,546,620

TOTAL—WHOLE CITY

Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost
		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars
1943	1,040	23,572,879	1946	4,287	36,519,295	1949	11,372	261,794,990	1952	10,285	401,500,000
1944	899	7,495,368	1947	8,628	114,678,655	1950	12,770	324,618,761	1953	9,599	299,000,000
1945	909	5,883,149	1948	8,524	165,059,313	1951	11,395	447,767,360	1954	8,321	130,000,000

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSES ERECTED IN NEW YORK CITY

Private dwellings, hotels and apartment hotels are not included in the count.

Year	Tenements	Apartment in	Estimated cost	Year	Tenements
			Dollars		
1943	11	1,063	3,193,262	1949	
1944	20	1,804	5,345,014	1950	
1945	5	740	2,140,145	1951	
1946	5	435	1,491,200	1952	
1947	94	7,349	26,330,415	1953	
1948	278	15,957	71,593,197	1954	

New York City Bonded Debt

Source: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy

As of July 1*	Long-term debt corporate stock serial bonds, & assess. bonds	Sinking fund holdings	Net funded debt, col. 1 less col. 2	Tax notes, capital notes and budget notes	Revenue bills and tax anticipation notes
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1945.....	2,942,065,797	656,832,744	2,285,233,053	2,300,000	43,400,000
1946.....	2,895,125,078	700,156,025	2,194,969,053	6,500,000	29,850,000
1947.....	2,856,717,190	742,350,331	2,114,366,859	43,500,000	25,400,000
1948.....	2,892,405,879	784,197,951	2,108,207,928	54,300,000	37,900,000
1949.....	2,956,918,919	822,197,713	2,134,401,206	38,200,000	46,300,000
1950.....	3,139,894,614	866,616,090	2,273,278,524	37,620,000	57,000,000
1951.....	3,240,545,785	908,555,682	2,331,990,103	32,600,000	52,500,000
1952.....	3,352,877,063	946,422,044	2,406,455,019	22,677,000	51,000,000
1953.....	3,412,752,649	957,932,245	2,454,820,404	17,500,000	36,500,000
1954.....	3,488,594,445	940,933,730	2,547,660,715	16,000,000	46,600,000

*The fiscal year of the City commences on July 1 and terminates on June 30 of the year following.

CITY DEBT LIMIT SUMMARY

As of July 1	Constitutional debt-incurring power	Debt limit after deducting all outstanding debt	Reserves for projects authorized	Unencumbered debt margin	As of July 1	Constitutional debt-incurring power	Debt limit after deducting all outstanding debt	Reserves for projects authorized	Unencumbered debt margin
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1945.....	1,602,142	378,506	198,299	180,207	1950....	1,738,797	234,686	219,533	15,153
1946.....	1,595,949	365,489	248,659	116,830	1951....	1,796,162	(a) 295,108	276,883	18,225
1947.....	1,612,306	266,881	162,075	104,806	1952....	1,889,969	(b) 358,201	312,203	45,997
1948.....	1,643,608	275,833	192,269	83,563	1953....	1,936,350	374,643	342,104	32,539
1949.....	1,688,934	244,469	197,840	46,628	1954....	2,036,901	359,634	288,656	70,798

(a) Includes expansion of \$35,000,000 due to exemption of debt. (b) Includes \$22,500,000.

CITY CURRENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
(Exclusive of Revenues and Expenses of the Transit System)

Fiscal year July 1 to June 30	Revenues	Interest on city debt	Redemption & amortization of debt	Expenditures other than debt service	Total expenditures
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1945-1946.....	783,090,174	105,598,201	67,334,985	595,756,084	768,689,270
1946-1947.....	902,929,259	104,016,174	69,413,173	744,641,699	918,071,046
1947-1948.....	1,024,596,866	103,929,155	68,101,180	854,829,663	1,026,859,998
1948-1949.....	1,120,139,691	104,700,087	80,162,038	919,889,522	1,104,751,647
1949-1950.....	1,144,487,954	106,634,968	87,341,816	975,726,871	1,169,703,655
1950-1951.....	1,251,456,084	110,620,408	114,997,688	1,014,755,252	1,240,703,348
1951-1952.....	1,338,025,755	112,694,547	114,681,380	1,113,913,919	1,341,289,846
1952-1953.....	1,451,684,479	114,504,131	142,689,750	1,219,125,871	1,476,319,752
1953-1954.....	1,536,515,837	117,662,275	167,377,110	1,232,377,837	1,517,417,222

Education Statistics, New York City

Regular Day School Activities Only

School Year Ending in June	Average Daily Register	Average Daily Attendance	Number of School Buildings	School Organizations	Expenses of Instruction Day School Salaries	Day School Teaching Positions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars	No.
1944.....	871,533	762,460	712	699	114,519,399.42	29,450
1945.....	847,817	750,612	710	696	114,931,041.23	28,580
1946.....	829,940	734,127	709	695	126,337,936.47	29,049
1947.....	834,083	747,034	709	695	134,762,091.08	31,053
1948.....	836,239	753,833	710	696	147,288,608.75	30,258
1949.....	846,978	764,798	716	704	155,640,562.70	31,072
1950.....	856,827	765,283	723	712	160,415,594.47	31,924
1951.....	858,883	760,229	732	722	172,387,604.97	32,072
1952.....	864,548	761,143	747	737	189,618,652.50	32,418
1953.....	893,048	790,808	750	740	195,295,425.31	33,891
1954.....	898,957	795,808	767	757	199,191,708.50	

Street Numbers in New York City

To find the location of a number on the following Avenues of Manhattan, cancel the last figure of the number, divide the remainder by 2 and add the given key number.

Thus: Where is 596 Seventh Avenue? Divide 59 by 2=30, plus 12=42nd Street.

Ave. A.....add 3	Up to 400.....add 16	7th Ave.....add 12	Edgecomb Ave.....add 134
Ave. B.....add 3	Up to 600.....add 18	Above 1800.....add 20	Ft. Wash. Ave.....add 158
Ave. C.....add 3	Up to 775.....add 20	8th Ave.....add 9	Lenox Ave.....add 110
Ave. D.....add 3	From 775 to 1286	9th Ave.....add 13	Lexington Ave.....add 26
1st Ave.....add 3	see below:	10th Ave.....add 14	Madison Ave.....add 100
2nd Ave.....add 3	Up to 1500.....add 45	11th Ave.....add 15	Manhattan Ave.....add 34
3rd Ave.....add 3	Above 2000.....add 24	Amsterdam Ave.....add 60	Park Ave.....add 101
4th Ave.....add 8	Ave. of the Americas (6th Ave)	Audubon Ave.....add 165	Pleasant Ave.....add 110
5th Ave.....add 13	subtract 12 or 13	Columbus Ave.....add 127	St. Nicholas Ave.....add 173
		Convent Ave.....add 127	Wadsworth Ave.....add 173
			West End Ave.....add 60

EXCEPTIONS

Broadway: Up to 754, below East 8th St.
Above 754, apply above rule, but deduct following key numbers:

From 754 to 858 deduct 29.

From 857 to 958 deduct 25.

Above 1000 deduct 30.

Note: From Washington Square North most cross-town streets have 100 numbers to the block.

Numbering of these streets start east and west from Fifth Avenue.

Riverside Drive: Below 567, drop last figure, add 72; do not divide by two.
Above 577, drop last figure, add 78.
Central Park West: Drop last figure add 60.
5th Avenue: From 775 to 1286, drop last figure and deduct 18 from remainder.

New York City Transit System in 1955

New York, N. Y., is served by the largest municipally owned and operated transit system in the United States, comprising the following routes and miles:

Rapid Transit (Subway and Elevated)...	228.07
Trolley	19.15
Trolley coach	28.86
Bus	519.91
Total mileage	795.99

TRANSIT AUTHORITY TAKES CHARGE

Early in 1953 the City of New York faced mounting deficits in transit operation, in excess of available revenue. Proposals to raise more money by taxation were revised by the State Legislature, which on Mar. 26 created the five-member New York Transit Authority to assume operation. By relinquishing the transit system the City was enabled to increase realty taxes by \$50,000,000 or impose a 5% payroll tax.

The New York Board of Estimate voted to lease the system to the Authority for five years, beginning June 15. The Authority, Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey ch., Sidney H. Bingham, exec. dir. and gen. mgr., was to make operation self-sustaining, exclusive of capital costs.

The Transit Authority on July 15, 1953, announced new rates of fare were made necessary despite economies, especially "taking into account items of deferred maintenance, the reserve for which, set up by the Board of Transportation, was retained by the City of New York under its agreement, making it necessary for the Authority to pay the cost of such items out of current operating revenues." The Authority explained no changes in fare could be made between July 30, 1953, and Jan. 1, 1954. It then announced new rates, effective July 25, 1953, as follows:

1. On rapid transit lines 15 cents, by purchase of a token for deposit in turnstile.
2. On surface lines 15 cents, except that the present additional charge of 5 cents for transportation across the Whitestone Bridge will be continued.

3. There will be no present change in policy as to transfer privileges in any part of the system.

4. For pupils in elementary or high school grades of public or non-public elementary or secondary day schools, requiring transportation when traveling to or from school, the charges for such transportation on school days, subject to regulations adopted by the Authority, will be as follows:

(a) For those in the elementary grades, a flat charge of \$1.00 per month, whether the riding is on surface lines or rapid transit lines, or both.

(b) For those in high school grades: 5 cents for each one-way trip on a surface line; on rapid transit, prior to Feb. 1, 1954, students paid full fare en route to school and rode free en route from school upon presentation of eligibility cards; since Feb. 1, 1954, the above conditions are in effect for the first two-thirds of each school term while for the last third the High School student may ride free both ways upon presentation of his card, thus effecting an average 5-cent fare for the school term.

5. Children under 6 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, will be permitted to ride, free of charge, on both surface lines and rapid transit lines, in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Authority.

The new 15-cent fare necessitated a change in turnstile coin boxes and issuing of tokens.

TRANSIT INVESTMENT AND DEBT

During the year ended June 30, 1955 the City of New York expended approximately \$56,000,000 for additions and improvements on its transit properties. The total of the City's investment at that date was approximately \$1,839,000,000 of which \$1,522,000,000 was disbursed directly by the City for construction and equipment of transit lines and \$317,000,000 for the BMT-BQT and IRT-Manhattan properties acquired under the Unification Plan consummated in June 1940.

CITY'S TRANSIT DEBT

	Construction and equipment	Cost of unification	Total
Total outstanding debt.....	\$986,672,888.77	\$311,811,651.88	\$1,333,263,540.65
Sinking fund reserve	276,526,955.28	76,927,441.01	353,454,396.29
Unamortized transit debt.....	710,145,933.49	234,884,210.87	979,809,144.36

The above does not include City's 3-year Serial Bonds authorized by the 1952 Legislature for the temporary financing of deficits from operation of the transit system.

It would have been impossible for the City to have carried out its transit development plans or to have purchased the privately-owned systems under unification if the following exemptions of debt had not been authorized by constitutional amendments:

CITY'S EXEMPT TRANSIT DEBT

	Total originally exempted	Outstanding debt exempted
Securities issued under Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, exempted as self-sustaining under the state constitution.....	\$51,013,724.86	\$6,306,724.86
Exempted for Independent Subway System.....	300,000,000.00	221,436,100.11
Exempted for transit unification.....	315,000,000.00	311,811,651.88
Exempted for Second Avenue and other projects.....	500,000,000.00	15,310,000.00
Total.....	\$1,166,013,724.86	\$554,854,476.85

FIXED CHARGES ON TRANSIT DEBT

The City's tax budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, included \$43,233,065.29 for interest and \$27,586,758.27 for amortization and redemption, a total of \$70,819,823.56 for service on the

transit debt. The tax budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 includes \$44,578,986.54 for interest and \$27,906,263.65 for amortization and redemption, a total of \$72,485,250.19 for transit debt service.

RAPID TRANSIT AND SURFACE—REVENUE PASSENGERS

New York City Transit System (a)—Year ended June 30

Year	Rapid transit	Surface	Total	Year	Rapid transit	Surface	Total
1945.....	1,941,372,167	499,447,592	2,440,819,759	1951.....	1,635,728,973	590,007,654	2,225,736,627
1946.....	2,001,526,648	521,353,640	2,522,880,288	1952.....	1,573,642,697	571,209,126	2,144,851,823
1947.....	2,051,400,973	568,858,042	2,620,259,015	1953.....	1,551,796,171	546,807,919	2,098,604,090
1948.....	2,031,142,410	632,310,951	2,663,453,361	1954.....	1,416,434,555	448,517,493	1,864,952,048
1949.....	1,764,469,530	637,869,902	2,402,339,432	1955.....	1,378,149,559	419,461,163	1,797,610,722
1950.....	1,680,843,742	653,563,527	2,334,407,269				

(a) Operated by the Board of Transportation of the City of New York to June 14, 1953, and from June 15, 1953 by the New York City Transit Authority.

Port of New York Authority; Airports, Tunnels, Bridges

Source: Headquarters, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Port of New York Authority is a self-supporting public corporate agency of the states of New Jersey and New York, created in 1921 to deal with terminal and transportation facilities, and to improve and protect the commerce of the New Jersey-New York Port District.

The Port Authority is administered by a board of 12 commissioners, 6 from each state, appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey. They serve without pay for terms of 6 years. The commissioners are:

New York—Howard S. Cullman, honorary chairman; Bayard F. Pope, vice chairman; Eugene F. Moran, S. Sloan Colt, Charles S. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. H. Sells.

New Jersey—Donald V. Lowe, chairman; Horace K. Corbin, John F. Sly, Jess Harrison Davis, David Van Alstyne, Jr., Dow H. Drukker, Jr.

Charged with the protection of port commerce the Port Authority appears before such regulatory bodies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Maritime Board in the interest of the unified port area. It maintains trade promotion offices in New York, Washington, Chicago and Cleveland and a Latin American office at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

GROWTH OF AIRPORTS

The Port Authority operates four major airports: La Guardia, New York International, Newark Airport and Teterboro Airport, Bergen County, N. J. Totals for 2 years:

	1953	1954
Passengers	8,279,110	9,320,838
Cargo, lbs.	243,638,900	245,559,000
Mail, lbs.	64,965,600	80,774,600

La Guardia Airport, occupying 550 acres in the Borough of Queens, was opened Dec. 2, 1939, by the City of New York and leased to the Port Authority in June, 1947. During 1954 it handled 4,909,840 passengers, 44,001,000 lbs. of mail, and 99,874,500 lbs. of cargo. It cost \$39,000,000 to build and up to Jan. 1, 1955, the Port Authority had invested an additional \$7,000,000.

New York International Airport, 5,070 acres at Idlewild, Borough of Queens, one of the world's largest airports, was opened by the Port Authority July 1, 1948, and dedicated by President Truman July 31, 1948. During 1954 it handled 2,939,968 passengers, as against 2,250,000 in 1953; and 87,135,700 lbs. of cargo, slightly less than in 1953. There were 8 hangars in use in 1955. The City of New York invested \$53,600,000 and the Port Authority spent or committed \$66,500,000 up to Jan. 1, 1955.

Plans for a vast passenger terminal development at International Airport were announced Feb. 21, 1955, by the Port Authority. At an outlay of \$60,000,000 it will build a Terminal City of 10 buildings capable of accommodating 140 aircraft at one time. There will be an 11-block long arrival building with 2 adjacent wing buildings, 7 individual terminal buildings, and roadways, taxiways, aprons and related facilities, all within a 655-acre central oval. Construction was scheduled to start in the fall of 1955, and the arrival and wing buildings are to be completed early in 1957.

Newark Airport, comprising 2,300 acres, a pioneer in the field of commercial aviation, is one of the leading air terminals of the nation. A \$8,500,000 Terminal Building, featuring enclosed arcades for passenger loading and a glass-walled observation deck above the 500-foot-long main concourse, was opened July 29, 1953. Total investment in the airport as of Jan. 1, 1955, was approximately \$50,900,000, of which \$27,000,000 came from the Port Authority.

Passenger service between La Guardia, International (Idlewild) and Newark airports by helicopter was begun July 9, 1953, by New York Airways, which had been carrying mail between the airports since Oct. 15, 1952. Sixteen flights are made daily between New York and Newark airports in five Sikorsky S-55 helicopters.

Teterboro Airport, Teterboro, N. J., is intended for use of private, executive and corporate aircraft, and to handle specialized types of air cargo and for industrial activities related to aeronautics.

The first roof-top landing platform for helicopters was built in 1951 atop the Authority's building, 111 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan. There

are also landing areas at Pier 41 East River and the Battery, for the Port Authority, New York City Police and Coast Guard helicopters.

TUNNELS

Holland Tunnel, opened Nov. 13, 1927, was the first long underwater tunnel for motor traffic. Located under the Hudson River, the tunnel connects Canal St., Manhattan, with 12th and 14th Sts., Jersey City. It was named in honor of its first chief engineer, Clifford M. Holland.

The tunnel has two tubes, each with two traffic lanes. The north tube, carrying westbound traffic, is 8,557 feet long. The south tube, for eastbound traffic, is 8,371 feet long. The tubes have an external diameter of 29 ft., 6 in., and 30 ft., 4 in., and the roadway is 93 feet below mean high water at the maximum tunnel depth. Eighty-four fans in four ventilation buildings provide a change of air in the tunnel every 1½ minutes.

The Holland Tunnel and its approaches cost \$54,000,000. Traffic volume in 1954 was 19,914,439 vehicles, compared with 19,443,674 in 1953. Trucks numbered 4,810,722 in 1954, and 4,704,743 in 1953.

Lincoln Tunnel, under the Hudson River, joins midtown Manhattan (West 38th Street) and Weehawken, N. J. The south tube was opened Dec. 22, 1937, and the north tube on Feb. 1, 1945. Construction of a third two-lane tube south of the present tube was begun on Sept. 25, 1952, to be ready for use in 1957.

Each of the two existing tunnel tubes has two traffic lanes. The north tube, carrying westbound traffic, is 7,482 feet long. The south tube, for eastbound traffic, is 8,216 feet long. The tubes have an external diameter of 31 feet, and the roadway is 97 feet below mean high water at the maximum tunnel depth. Fifty-six fans in three ventilation buildings provide a change of air in the tunnel every 1½ minutes.

On the New Jersey side, a six-lane, three-mile main approach expressway rises from a spacious plaza in a loop. This expressway, including a direct connection with the New Jersey Turnpike, cost \$17,000,000. In Manhattan, direct ramps connect the tunnel with the Port Authority Bus Terminal's suburban bus level and public roof parking area. These ramps are radiant-heated to prevent snow accumulation.

The existing tubes and approaches of the Lincoln Tunnel cost \$88,000,000, and the third tube will cost an additional \$100,000,000, including additional approaches. In 1954 the tunnel was used by 20,997,803 vehicles; in 1953, by 20,771,676.

BRIDGES

George Washington Bridge, opened to traffic on Oct. 25, 1931, is the second longest suspension bridge in the world. The bridge spans the Hudson River between Port Lee, N. J., and West 178th St., Manhattan. Its eight traffic lanes connect directly with the arterial highways of northern New Jersey and the northern terminus of the New Jersey Turnpike.

On the New York side, the bridge is linked directly with Riverside Drive and Henry Hudson Parkway. Tunnels under 178th and 179th Sts., Manhattan, provide non-stop cross-town arteries between the bridge and the Harlem River Drive and the east side of Manhattan. In New Jersey there are direct ramp connections with Palisades Interstate Parkway.

The George Washington Bridge is 4,760 feet long between anchorages and has a river span of 3,500 feet. The length of bridge and its approaches, including tunnels to Amsterdam Avenue, is 11,130 feet. With an overall width of 124 feet, the bridge has a 90 foot roadway. Its massive towers in New York and New Jersey are 600 feet above the water and contain 43,070 tons of steelwork. There are 105,000 miles of wire in the main cables of the bridge, enough to go around the earth four times.

The cost of the George Washington Bridge and its approaches to date is \$75,000,000. In 1954 a total of 32,961,931 vehicles used the bridge, compared with 30,805,252 in 1953.

Bayonne Bridge, opened Nov. 15, 1931, connecting Bayonne, N. J., and Port Richmond, Staten Island, is the longest steel arch bridge in the world. It has an arch span of 1,675 feet and total length, including approaches, of 8,100 feet. Its midspan channel clearance of 150 feet permits uninterrupted use of the Kill Van Kull by deep-sea vessels.

Goethals Bridge, opened June 29, 1928, spans Arthur Kill between Elizabeth, N. J., and Howland Hook, Staten Island. The bridge was named for Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, who was the first consulting engineer of the Port Authority. It is a cantilever structure, similar in design to the Outerbridge Crossing. The bridge clears Arthur Kill channel by 135 feet, without interruption to the passage of over 2,000 ships each year. The total length of the truss spans of the bridge is 1,152 feet. The bridge plus approaches in New Jersey and Staten Island is 8,702 feet long.

Outerbridge Crossing, opened June 29, 1928, spans Arthur Kill between Perth Amboy, N. J., and Tottenville, Staten Island. It was named for Eugenius H. Outerbridge, first chairman of the Port Authority. It is a cantilever structure with a midspan channel clearance of 135 feet over Arthur Kill. Total length of the truss spans of the bridge is 2,100 feet. The bridge plus its approaches in New Jersey and Staten Island is 10,140 feet long.

NEW BRIDGES PROPOSED

A \$400,000,000 program of bridge and arterial construction over the next five years was recommended Jan. 17, 1955, in a joint report on arterial facilities in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area by the Port Authority and the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority. The recommended program includes a \$220,000,000 12-lane double deck suspension Narrows Bridge, connecting Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn and Fort Wadsworth in Staten Island; an \$82,000,000 6-lane lower deck for the George Washington Bridge, and a \$93,000,000 6-lane single-deck Throgs Neck suspension bridge connecting Criders Point in Queens and Fort Schuyler in the Bronx. The joint report also recommended con-

struction of extensive connecting highways beyond the immediate approaches to the bridge projects. Such highways, to cost about \$200,000,000, would require financing from Federal and State funds since they could not be provided on a self-supporting basis.

MARINE AND INLAND TERMINALS

The agency's terminal facilities include the Port Authority Building, 111 Eighth Ave., Manhattan, housing the Union Railroad Freight Terminal; the New York Union Motor Truck Terminal, 325 Spring St., Manhattan; the Port Authority Grain Terminal and Columbia Street Pier at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn; the Newark Union Motor Truck Terminal, Port Newark in Newark, N. J., a 26-berth marine terminal which has been completely rehabilitated with new cargo buildings, deepened 35-foot channel, and other facilities; and the Hoboken-Port Authority Piers, leased from the U. S. Maritime Administration and the City of Hoboken.

The Port Authority on January 28, 1954, leased the Hoboken facility to the American Export Lines, Inc. for 15 years. The terminal is being improved at a cost of \$17,000,000 and will include by the end of 1956 two new piers, a rehabilitated existing pier, and a recently modernized headhouse and upland area. American Export Lines took over the \$6,300,000 Pier C on Mar. 1, 1955. Construction of Pier A, of the same basic design as Pier C, began in April, 1955.

The Port Authority Bus Terminal, largest in the world, occupies the entire block between W. 40th and W. 41st Sts. and Eighth and Ninth Aves., Manhattan. The terminal's ramps connect directly with the Lincoln Tunnel. It handles 130,000 passengers and 5,000 buses each weekday, including 60,000 daily commuters from New Jersey.

Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority

Source: General Offices, Randall's Island, New York

The Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority is governed by a board of three members appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York for overlapping terms of six years each. The members are: Robert Moses, chairman; George V. McLaughlin and William J. Tracy, vice chairmen, George E. Spargo, general manager and secretary; Arthur S. Hodgkiss, asst. general manager. The Authority administrators:

Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel (1950) connects Brooklyn and Manhattan under New York Harbor with access at the Battery in Manhattan and at Hamilton Avenue and Gowanus Parkway in Brooklyn.

The tunnel has two tubes, each with two traffic lanes. It is 9,117 feet long, the longest tunnel under water in this country and the second longest vehicular tunnel in the world. The longest is under the Mersey at Liverpool, 11,254 feet. Tubes have an outside diameter of 31 feet. Four ventilating stations and 53 fans, 8 feet in diameter, supply 10,000 tons of fresh air an hour through the tunnels. The tunnel cost approximately \$82,000,000. The base toll is 35¢ per passenger vehicle.

Triborough Bridge (opened on July 11, 1936) connects Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens. The project comprises three bridges, a suspension bridge, a vertical lift bridge, and a fixed bridge all connected by long viaducts. The suspension bridge, having 1,380 feet of main span with side spans making a total of 2,780 feet, crosses the East River at Hell Gate and spans a channel 806 feet wide. The vertical lift bridge, crossing the Harlem River, has a length of 310 feet and spans a channel of 204 feet. In weight and area it is the largest vertical lift span in the world. The fixed bridge is a truss 383 feet in length and spans the Bronx Kills. The Triborough Bridge is three miles long. The connecting arteries, built by the Authority but maintained by the City in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens, cover 14 mi.

Bronx-Whitestone Bridge (opened on April 29, 1939) connects the Bronx and Queens, and crosses the East River about two miles west of the point where it widens into Long Island Sound. The main span of 2,300 feet makes it the fifth longest suspension bridge in the world. The channel width is 1,000 feet.

Henry Hudson Bridge (single deck opened Dec. 1936, upper deck May, 1938) crosses the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil where the Harlem connects with the Hudson River. The length of the entire structure is 2,000 feet and it spans a channel of 418½ feet.

Marine Parkway Bridge (completed July 3, 1937) crosses Rockaway Inlet from Flatbush Avenue,

Brooklyn, to the Jacob Riis Park in the Rockaways. This bridge is 4,022 feet in length and has three main channel spans of 540 feet, the center span being the longest vertical lift highway span in the world.

Cross Bay Parkway Bridge, reconstructed and widened to accommodate six traffic lanes (completed June 3, 1939), crosses Jamaica Bay, leading from the mainland to the Rockaway Peninsula. It includes a bascule bridge over a 100-foot channel.

Jacob Riis Park Parking Field (completed July 3, 1937) is located in the Rockaways. It is a 70-acre parking field capable of parking 9500 cars at one time. Construction is of concrete.

Queens Midtown Tunnel (opened for traffic Nov. 15, 1940), crosses under the East River between East 36th Street, Manhattan, and Borden Avenue, Long Island City. The length of the tunnel is 6,200 feet. At its deepest point the roadway is 95 feet below the surface of the East River, and consists of two separately driven steel and cast-iron lined tubes, each 31 ft. in outside diameter accommodating two lanes of traffic. Two ventilating towers and 46 fans 8 ft. in diameter supply 6500 tons of fresh air per hour to the tunnels.

East Side Airlines Terminal and Public Parking Garage. The Terminal was opened to the public on Dec. 1, 1953 and is located in block bounded by First Avenue, East 37th Street, the Queens Midtown Tunnel Approach Street and East 38th Street. It is the point of arrival and departure of all airlines' buses serving International and LaGuardia Airports.

West Side Airlines Terminal was constructed 1954-55 to open September, 1955, to serve passengers for Newark Airport.

New York Coliseum, Public Garage and Office Building. See Centers of Public Interest in New York City.

TRAFFIC—1954

Triborough	38,169,185
Bronx-Whitestone	26,014,261
Henry Hudson	25,193,981
Cross Bay Parkway	6,574,179
Marine Parkway	6,307,866
Jacob Riis Parking Field	317,590
Queens Midtown Tunnel	13,937,429
Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel	16,468,721

For 12 months ending December 31, 1954, the Authority reported income of \$32,269,956.42, an increase of 4.7% over the preceding year. Cost of operation averaged 16% of revenues. In the same period 132,983,212 vehicles used the facilities.

CENTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN NEW YORK CITY

Capsule Guide to Parks, Libraries, Art Galleries, Monuments

Newest addition to New York's public buildings is the New York Coliseum, occupying a two-block area west of Columbus Circle, scheduled to open May, 1956, and provide needed space for exhibitions and conventions. It is administered by the Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority, Robt. Morris, ch., with an associated housing project supervised by the City of New York.

The Coliseum is costing \$30,000,000 and occupies ground conveyed to the Authority by the City for \$2,182,000. The Authority will pay the City \$42,000 a year in lieu of taxes and all income over annual net revenues of \$1,225,000. The four-level, 9-acre Coliseum will be surmounted by a 20-story office structure along West 58th St. Besides the exhibition floors the Coliseum will have offices and service rooms, and the basement and sub-basement will have parking facilities for 666 self-parked or 850 attendant-parked vehicles.

Building of the new Aquarium began in October, 1954, at Seaside Park, Coney Island. It replaces the older Aquarium at Battery Park, closed in 1941. The new building is a \$1,500,000 segment of the larger \$10,000,000 project, and the joint undertaking of the New York Zoological Society, the Dept. of Parks and the City of New York. It will be 216 ft. long, 120 ft. wide, with an outdoor tank 60 by 40 ft., and many large and small indoor tanks. Sea water obtained from points offshore will supply 1,000 gallons a minute to the facilities.

American Acad. of Arts and Letters

The American Academy of Arts and Letters is a privately endowed, honorary institution, founded in 1904 by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, a body consisting of 250 members which had been organized in 1898 by the American Social Science Association. The purpose of the Academy is the furtherance of literature and the fine arts. Membership, which is limited to 50, is based upon distinguished creative work in literature, art and music. Only members of the Institute are eligible.

The Academy occupies its own buildings at 633 West 155th Street and 632 West 156th Street, New York City. Its annual meeting takes place in December. In May of each year the Academy and the Institute hold a ceremonial at which new members of both organizations are inducted, medals awarded and fifteen \$1,000 arts and letters grants given. An exhibition of the works of newly elected members and of the recipients of honors is held in the art gallery and the museum at that time.

Officers of the Academy: Archibald MacLeish, president; Mark Van Doren, chancellor; Douglas Moore, secretary; Deems Taylor, treasurer; Gilmore D. Clarke, Barry Faulkner, Robert Sherwood and Chauncey B. Tinker, directors.

Officers of the Institute: Marc Connelly, president; Louis Kronenberger, secretary; Virgil Thomson, treasurer; Clare Leighton, Otto Luening, Oronzio Maldarelli, James Kellum Smith, Malcolm Cowley and William Zorach, vice presidents.

Members of the Academy: W. H. Auden, Gifford Beal, Bernard Berenson, Ernest Bloch, Van Wyck Brooks, Arthur Brown, Jr., Pearl S. Buck, Gilmore D. Clarke, Aaron Copland, E. E. Cummings, William Adams Delano, John Dos Passos, Barry Faulkner, William Faulkner, Robert Frost, John Hersey, Charles Hopkinson, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Anna Hyatt Huntington, Archer Milton Huntington, Robinson Jeffers, Leon Kroll, Joseph Wood Krutch, Lee Lawrie, Walter Lippman, Archibald MacLeish, Paul Manchip, Carl Milles, Douglas Moore, Allan Nevins, Frederick Law Olmsted, Bliss Perry, Herbert Putnam, Edward W. Redfield, Carl Sandburg, Henry D. Sedgwick, Roger Sessions, Henry H. Shepley, Robert E. Sherwood, Eugene Speicher, John E. Steinbeck, Deems Taylor, Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Mark Van Doren, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright, Mahonri M. Young.

For 1955 awards consult index.

New York Botanical Garden

The New York Botanical Garden occupies 230 acres of Bronx Park, New York, adjacent to Fordham Road and with a station on the Harlem division of the New York Central R. R. It includes the Museum, a four-story building that houses a library, an herbarium, exhibits and a 700-seat lecture hall. Its laboratories will be removed to the new Laboratory Building, started in 1954. Separate from the Museum is the extensive Conservatory, recently reconstructed, filled with plants from many parts of the world, including aroids, tropical ferns, aquatics and cacti. There is a waterfall, and a pool with a glass front permits views of plant life under water. There are also a 40-acre hemlock forest, a rock garden, an azalea garden and meadows of daffodils. The 8-acre Montgomery Conifer collection contains 200 rare specimens. A formal rose garden has 400 varieties and 7,000 plants. Lilacs, rhododendrons, and tulip trees are extensively cultivated.

The reconstructed Lorillard Snuff Mill on the

Bronx River was opened in April, 1954, with rooms for group activities and restaurant service at a cost of \$166,000. The mill, long operated by the Lorillard tobacco family, was built in 1840. The old DeLancey grist mill once stood on the river bank and was the site of skirmishes in the Revolutionary War.

Brooklyn Institute Activities

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is privately endowed and supports concerts, lectures and other cultural and educational activities at the Brooklyn Academy of Music building, which it leases from the City of New York. The building occupies a block on Lafayette Ave., from Ashland Pl. to St. Felix St. The Institute also operates Brooklyn Central Museum, Brooklyn Children's Museum and Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The City of New York contributes towards maintenance.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves., 50 acres of "gardens within a garden," among which are the Rose, Rock, Japanese, Herb and Wild Flower gardens; mass plantings of Japanese cherry trees, azaleas, tulips, daffodils, crocus, chrysanthemums and water lilies. The model Children's Garden is over 40 years old. The laboratory building, erected 1918, has a library, herbarium, lecture and study rooms, and scientific research laboratories.

Brooklyn Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave., provides a wide variety of activities for children after school and on Saturdays. Club groups in science, cultural history and natural history meet throughout the week. Motion pictures are shown Tuesday through Saturday. Demonstrations and gallery programs are held on Saturdays. A small collection of live animals can be handled by the children under special supervision. School classes have individually planned programs. The Museum provides material from its loan collection for classroom use.

Brooklyn Museum

The Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn, New York, was established at its present site in 1897. It is open weekdays 10 to 5 p.m.; Sundays and holidays, 1 to 5 p.m., closed Christmas Day. Admission is free.

Its collections of decorative and useful objects and fine arts are comprehensive and include American Indian, Colonial U. S., Alaska, Africa, Central America, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru. The Egyptian section has a large Old Kingdom exhibit with a royal sarcophagus of c. 2600 B. C. The Coptic art is rich in textiles.

European paintings and water colors include works by Bellini, Vermeyen, Hals, Ribera, Geri-cault, Degas, Monet, Gauguin, Tisot.

American paintings and water colors include works by Allston, Fiske, Blackburn, Peale, Copley, Blakelock, Stuart, Cassatt, Eakins, Homer, Sargent, Sully, West, Mount, Quidor, Inness, Heade. The American rooms are unique in that an entire main floor and staircase is often shown as a unit. The earliest example is the Maj. Nicholas Sewall house from Secretary, Md., c. 1710; the latest a Moorish room from J. D. Rockefeller's house.

Its collections from South America, pre-Columbian and later, are of exceptional value. There are many fine Peruvian textiles.

The museum has a collection of over 6,000 prints, with a good representation of modern French and American prints; a large Egyptological library and a general reference library of art and ethnology.

The Brooklyn Museum Art School gives 60 courses in fine and commercial art and enrolls over 1,300. The Design Laboratory for professional designers provides work rooms for study of the collections.

Brooklyn Public Library

The Brooklyn Public Library in Brooklyn, N.Y., estab. 1897, has a Central Building, 40 branches, seven sub-branches, and an Extension Dept. operating two bookmobiles and distributing books to schools, hospitals and camps.

Administration headquarters are in the Central Building (Ingersoll Memorial), Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn. This building, built by the City of New York at a cost of \$5,000,000, was opened in 1941. New construction in 1953-54 added special study rooms, exhibit space and an auditorium. There are separate children's and young people's rooms and five major subject divisions. The library serves one of the largest children's reading public in the U.S. Its juvenile circulation exceeds 3,000,000 a year.

In the last year of record 687,509 card-holders borrowed 8,048,606 books.

The library's collection totals approximately 1,912,492 volumes. Notable are the collections of music books and scores, costumes, chess and checkers, Civil War books, local history, books on education, and Old Juveniles. A large collection of phonographic records is available for home use. Framed prints of fine paintings are also circulated. Club rooms for Senior Citizens are maintained in the Flatbush Branch. Special reference work to assist business men is done in the Business Reference Branch, 197 Montague St. Audio-visual aids are offered, and a telephone reference service is in daily operation. The library has produced its own 16mm film describing its services for all ages, and it publishes a monthly News Bulletin.

Chief Librarian is Francis St. John. The Board of Trustees, 1955-56, follows: Henry J. Davenport, pres.; Charles J. Mylod, vice pres.; Harold J. Bailey, sec.; Edmund P. Looney, treas. and Joseph D. Allen, Duncan Cranford, Irving Engel, Msgr. Francis X. FitzGibbon, Elizabeth Goodman, Denis M. Hurley, Marion Crary Ingersoll, Henry Q. Middendorf, Joseph Resnick, Harriet T. Righter, William A. Shea, John J. Smith, Jay S. Unger, Edward A. Vosseler, Rev. Alfred Grant Walton, and Oliver D. Williams. Ex-officio: the Mayor of the City of New York, the Comptroller, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Cooper Union

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, 7th St. and 4th Ave. at Cooper Square, New York, N. Y., was founded, 1859, by Peter Cooper, inventor, iron-master, and philanthropist. It serves the public through six educational divisions:

The School of Engineering, tuition-free, grants the bachelor's degree in chemical, civil, electrical, or mechanical engineering through day and evening sessions.

The Art School offers tuition-free training in the fine or graphic arts or architecture in day or evening sessions.

The Green Camp, a 1,000-acre tract at Ringwood, N.J., given by Norwin Hewitt Green, grandson of Peter Cooper, offers students in both schools educational and recreational facilities.

The Museum for the Arts of Decoration, founded, 1896, by Peter Cooper's two granddaughters, serves the working artist, decorator, designer, and general public through its collections of drawings, prints, furniture, ceramics, woodwork, metalwork, costume accessories, wallpaper, and textiles dating from 1500 B.C. Other collections: 13,000 original drawings for ornament and decoration by European and American masters from the 16th to the 20th century; a representative collection of engravings and etchings from Mantegna to Picasso, and works by American artists. A program of frequently changing special exhibitions is offered without admission charge.

The Cooper Union Library offers reading and research privileges, including out-of-town and local newspaper collections. The book collection totals 110,000 volumes. Its Museum Library contains books, pamphlets and auction catalogs on fine and applied arts, including a special collection of engravings and original books of design of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Its Picture Library contains over 600,000 classified clippings and photographs.

The free Forum lectures, concerts, and dance-

demonstrations are held three times weekly from October to May in the Great Hall where Abraham Lincoln made his famed Cooper Union address Feb. 27, 1860. Twelve presidents besides Lincoln and many other personalities have spoken there.

Empire State Building

Empire State Building, at Fifth Ave., between 33rd and 34th St., is 1,472 ft. high and the tallest building in the world. Its height was augmented in 1950 by the addition of a 222-ft. television sending tower. The TV tower is used as a transmitter by all seven of New York's television stations, i.e., WCBS-TV (2), WRCA (4), WABD (5), WABC-TV (7), WOR-TV (9), WPIX (11), WATV (13). Completed May 1, 1931, from plans by Shreve, Lamb and Harmon on the site of the original Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, it has 102 stories, 75 elevators, 2 basements, and can house 25,000 tenants. There are observation stations on the 86th and the 102nd floors. The first president of the building corporation was Alfred E. Smith, and among the directors have been Pierre S. du Pont, Louis G. Kaufman, August Heckscher, John J. Raskob. On October 14, 1954, Henry J. Crown of Chicago became the owner of the building, thus marking the second time in the building's history that one man has owned the structure. On July 28, 1945, a B-25 bomber hit the building 915 ft. above the street, killing 13, injuring 25.

Federal Hall Memorial

Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site, n.e. cor. Wall and Nassau Sts., New York, occupies the Greek Revival structure of 1842, formerly the U. S. Sub-Treasury. A heroic statue of Washington commemorates his taking the oath as first President Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall on this site. The Continental Congress began meeting in the colonial City Hall here Jan., 1785; here it issued the call for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787, sent the Constitution to the states for ratification, and adopted the Northwest Ordinance, 1787. When the Congress designated New York as the U. S. capital, Sept., 1788, the City Hall was rebuilt by Major L'Enfant into Federal Hall. Congress here established the State, War and Treasury Dept., and the Supreme Court, and, Sept. 25, 1789, adopted the Bill of Rights. Federal Hall was removed in 1812.

The John Peter Zenger Memorial on the third floor, opened 1953, commemorates by dioramas and documents the victory of the printer, Zenger, for freedom of the press, Aug. 4, 1735. Zenger was tried here for libel because he fought the abuses of the British Gov. Cosby. He occupied a cell on the top floor of the City Hall.

FRANCES TAVERN, Broad and Pearl Sts., was erected 1719 as the DeLancey mansion, acquired 1762 by Samuel Fraunces and operated as the Queen's Head Tavern. The Long Room was the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers, Dec. 4, 1783. After harsh use in the 19th century it was restored by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York and is their headquarters.

Freedom House

Freedom House, estab. 1941, was formed to advance the ideals of a free society. Among its founders were Wendell L. Willkie, Herbert Bayard Swope, Herbert Agar and George Field. The president is Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College. It is housed in the Willkie Memorial Building, established by Freedom House in association with friends of the late Wendell L. Willkie, and dedicated Oct. 8, 1945, the first anniversary of his death. The aim of the founders of this Memorial Building is inscribed on a plaque at the entrance: "We Carry on in the Spirit of his Service to All Men and One World." The building was financed by voluntary contributions at a cost of \$250,000.

The Memorial is a nine-story structure at 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., facing the New York Public Library and Bryant Park. Inside the lobby, a tablet extends from the floor to the two-story ceiling against a terra cotta background. On this is inscribed in stainless steel letters a quotation from a speech made by Willkie at Duke University Jan. 14, 1943: "We must establish beyond any doubt the equality of man."

Organizations that make their headquarters in the building include Freedom House, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Anti-Defamation League and Metropolitan Council of B'nai B'rith, the Citizens' Housing and

Planning Council of New York, the Common Council for American Unity, the Public Education Association, the World University Service, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Frick Collection

The Frick Collection, 1 E. 70th St., New York 21, N. Y., was founded by the late Henry Clay Frick (1849-1919).

The principal part of the Collection consists of 14th to 19th century paintings, several of which have been acquired since Mr. Frick's death. Among the masters represented are Duccio, Castagno, Piero della Francesca, Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Holbein, Hals, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Terborch, Ruysdael, Vermeer; El Greco, Velazquez, Goya; Monet, Renoir; Boucher, Fragonard, Chardin, Ingres, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Raeburn, Constable, Turner and Whistler.

There are also bronzes and portrait busts by Vecchiotta, Laurana, Bertoldo, Pollaiuolo, Bellano, Riccio, Cellini, Giovanni Bologna, Hans Vischer, Adriaen de Vries, Jonghelinck, Derbais, Girardon, Coysevox, Pajou, and Houdon—of whose famous Diana a unique terra cotta version is here.

The Collection further includes Limoges painted enamels of the 16th century, with pieces by Nardon Pénicaud, Léonard Limosin, Martial Raymond, and Jean Court; 17th and 18th century Chinese and French porcelains; English, French and Italian period furniture.

These works of art are not displayed as in the conventional museum but are the furnishings and decoration of an early 20th-century house which is itself a part of the Collection. One of the rooms is an oak-paneled library, hung with portraits and landscapes of the English School. Another is a drawingroom, containing French 18th-century furniture of exceptional interest and a notable series of wall-panels by Fragonard. A third, reproducing an 18th-century boudoir, is decorated with panels which Boucher painted for Madame de Pompadour.

American Geographical Society

The American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y., was organized in 1851 and is primarily a research institution. Its object is the advancement of geographical knowledge. To this end it carries on original investigations, issues publications, maintains a library and map collection, presents lectures, and awards honors and medals for exploration and geographical research.

Most recent publications of the Society are *Glacier Variations and Climatic Fluctuations*, by H. W. Ahlmann and *Geography in the Making*; The American Geographical Society 1851-1951, by J. K. Wright; *Geography of the Northlands*, G. H. T. Kimble and Dorothy Good, editors; and *Finland and Its Geography*, Raye R. Platt, editor.

The Society's collections contained approximately 132,000 volumes of books and periodicals, 245,000 maps, 3,500 atlases, and 38,000 photographs.

Governors Island

Governors Island, lying in New York harbor half a mile south of the Battery and reached by a small ferry, contains 173.35 acres and has been a U. S. Army headquarters for nearly 150 years. It is now HQ for First Army, which has charge of the military activities of New England states, New York and New Jersey. Its shoulder patch, a "big black A," superimposed on a red and white background, is a familiar sight on the streets of New York.

The island was purchased from the Indians by Wouter van Twiller, second director of New Netherland, June 16, 1637. In 1698 it was set aside for the benefit of "His Majesty's Governors," and for this reason is spelled Governors, without an article or apostrophe.

The picturesque old fort, Castle Williams, was built 1807-1811 by Col. Jonathan Williams, nephew of Benj. Franklin. It is in the form of $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a circle, 200 ft. in diameter, with walls of red sandstone 8 ft. thick, 40 ft. high, originally mounting 100 guns. Castle Williams was used as a prison for Confederates during the Civil War. South Battery, built 1812, is now the Officers Club. Fort Jay, built 1794-1806, marks the site of original Revolutionary fortifications. In 1809 it was renamed Fort Columbus; the name Fort Jay was restored in 1904.

Generals who have served on the island include Grant, Scott, Gaines, Hancock, Schofield, Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Chaffee, Arthur MacArthur, Leonard Wood, Bliss, Bullard, Ely, Sumner, Drum, Wainwright, Van Fleet, Hodges, Walter Bedell Smith, Willis D. Crittenger, Withers A. Burress, and now in command, Lt. General Thomas W. Herren.

GRANT'S TOMB, Riverside Dr., at W. 122nd St. "Who is buried in Grant's Tomb?" is a familiar radio quip. Both Gen. U. S. Grant, 18th President, and Mrs. Grant are buried there. The tomb is 165 ft. tall, 300 ft. above the Hudson. It was built by popular subscription.

DEFENDERS MEMORIAL GROVE, north of Grant's Tomb, is an island of trees given to New York City by the Daughters of the Defenders of the Republic, 1946. The Chaplains Memorial commemorated four chaplains who went down in the U. S. S. *Dorchester*. A bronze tablet commemorates the dead of the Korean War.

Hall of American Artists

The Hall of American Artists is located in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library, at New York University in New York, N. Y. Founded by W. Fracklyn Paris and offered to the University (1919) as a memorial to American painters and sculptors, this group contains portraits in bronze of the following artists, all executed by American sculptors and endowed by popular subscription:

James A. McNeill Whistler by Edmund T. Quinn; J. Q. A. Ward by Hermon A. MacNeil; J. Q. A. Ward by himself; Elihu Vedder by Albin Polasek; Augustus St. Gaudens by John Flanagan; Walter Shirlaw by Paul W. Bartlett; Charles S. Pearce by Paul W. Bartlett; Clinton Ogilvie by Paul W. Bartlett; Samuel P. B. Morse by Horatio Greenough (1841); Francis D. Millet by Albin Polasek; George Inness by Scott Hartley; Charles W. Hawthorne by Albin Polasek; Charles Grafty by Albin Polasek; Daniel Chester French by Margaret French Cresson; Frank Duveneck by Charles Grafty; William M. Chase by Albin Polasek; Henry K. Brown by H. K. Bush-Brown; Carroll Beckwith by George T. Brewster; Charles H. Niehaus by Adolph Alexander Weinmann; Henry Merwin Shady by E. Amateis; Frederic MacMonnies by John Flanagan, and a self-portrait by Frederick Ruckstull.

Hayden Planetarium

The American Museum Hayden Planetarium, 81st Street near Central Park West, New York, N. Y., is a theatre of the sky. Here, guided by a Zeiss planetarium projector, the stars and other heavenly bodies are projected by rays of light on a 75-foot dome, giving an illusion of the night sky. About 9,000 stars, including stars of the sixth magnitude are shown.

Sky-shows have proved most popular, especially the Conquest of Space. Other favorites are Trip to the Moon, Color in the Sky, and Easter in the Heavens. A special Christmas show is given each December in which theories regarding the Star of Bethlehem are discussed with the aid of the Planetarium projector.

In the corridors of the planetarium building are many interesting scientific exhibits including a large collection of meteorites and several transparencies of the world's finest astronomical photographs. A series of vivid "black-light" murals grace the walls of the first floor corridor and dramatically illustrate in color such subjects as sunspots, auroras and eclipses.

Additional activities include fall and spring courses in astronomy and navigation. These talks are planned for children as well as adults and are held in the planetarium dome. Amateur interest in astronomy is encouraged by instruction in telescope making. Anyone may make a mirror for his own telescope by registering for this course.

Hall of Fame

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans is located on the campus of New York University on University Heights in the Bronx, New York, N. Y. The Hall and adjoining buildings were built with funds contributed by the late Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould). Only persons dead 25 years or more are now eligible.

Names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame are chosen every five years by a College of Electors, consisting of approximately 100 American men and women of distinction, representing every state. Busts and tablets are donated by individuals and

associations. Following are the 83 names chosen up to and including 1950.

1900	1910
John Adams	George Bancroft
John James Audubon	Phillips Brooks
Henry Ward Beecher	William Cullen Bryant
William Ellery Channing	James Fenimore Cooper
Henry Clay	Oliver Wendell Holmes
Peter Cooper	Andrew Jackson
Jonathan Edwards	John Lothrop Motley
Ralph Waldo Emerson	Edgar Allan Poe
David Glasgow Farragut	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Benjamin Franklin	Frances Elizabeth Willard
Robert Fulton	1915
Ulysses Simpson Grant	Louis Agassiz
Asa Gray	Daniel Boone
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Rufus Choate
Washington Irving	Charlotte Saunders Cushman
Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton
James Kent	Joseph Henry
Robert Edward Lee	Mark Hopkins
Abraham Lincoln	Elias Howe
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	Francis Parkman
John Marshall	1920
Horace Mann	Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain)
Samuel Finley Breese Morse	James Buchanan Eads
George Peabody	Patrick Henry
Joseph Story	William Thomas Green Morton
Gilbert Charles Stuart	Alice Freeman Palmer
George Washington	Augustus Saint-Gaudens
Daniel Webster	Roger Williams
El Whitney	1925
	Edwin Booth
	John Paul Jones
	1930
	Matthew Fontaine Maury
	James Monroe
	James Abbott McNeill Whistler
	Walt Whitman
	1935
	Grover Cleveland
	Simon Newcomb
	William Penn
	1905
John Quincy Adams	
James Russell Lowell	
Mary Lyon	
James Madison	
Maria Mitchell	
William Tecumseh Sherman	
John Greenleaf Whittier	
Emma Willard	

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd St., New York 28, N. Y., was founded in 1870. The Museum is open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays and holidays 1 to 5 p.m. Admission is free. The collections illustrate the arts and cultures of ancient Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the countries of the Far East, as well as the arts of Europe and the United States. This collection is the largest of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, consisting of over 1,000,000 works of art representing almost every kind devised by man in the past 5,000 years.

EUROPEAN PAINTINGS

The famous collection of European paintings, including oils, pastels, watercolors, miniatures, and drawings, numbers more than 3,000. From this collection some 700 masterpieces which trace the evolution of painting in Europe from the 13th through the 20th century are exhibited in 44 completely modernized galleries, which opened in January, 1954. Byzantine, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, British, French, and German paintings are displayed by historical periods.

Among the masterpieces in the collections are two Raphaels, some 30 Rembrandts, and important pictures by Bellini, Boucher, Bouts, Brouwer, Bruegel, Castagno, Cézanne, Claude, Constable, Corot, Courbet, Daumier, David, Degas, Dürer, Gainsborough, Giorgione, Goya, El Greco, Guardi, Hals, Holbein, Ingres, Lawrence, Manet, Memling, Monet, Murillo, Poussin, Renoir, Reynolds, Ribera, Rubens, Sassetta, Segna, Steen, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Titian, Turner, van der Weyden, van Dyck, van Eyck, Van Gogh, Velazquez, Vermeer, Veronese, Watteau, etc.

Recent accessions include: The Sacrifice of Iphigenia by Romanelli, Pieta by Carreno de Miranda, The Marquise de Jaucourt by Vigée LeBrun, Crucifixion by Salvador Dali, Saint Catherine by El Greco, and the Pérussis Altarpiece by an unknown French painter of 1480.

AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

The collections of American paintings and sculpture present a well-rounded survey from Colonial

1940	1950
Stephen Collins Foster	Susan B. Anthony
	Alexander Graham Bell
	Josiah Willard Gibbs
	William Crawford Gorgas
	Theodore Roosevelt
	Woodrow Wilson
Sidney Lanier	
Thomas Paine	
Walter Reed	
Booker T. Washington	

For results of the election of 1955, scheduled for late in the year, consult Index.

Hispanic Museum and Library

The Hispanic Society of America, founded 1904 by Archer M. Huntington, is a free public museum and reference library devoted to the art and literature of Spain and Portugal, and to the presentation of their culture. It occupies two monumental buildings on Audubon Terrace, between 155th and 156th Sts., west of Broadway, New York, N. Y. Its paintings include primitives of the Catalan, Aragonese, Valencian and Castilian schools, works of the 16th and 17th centuries by Morales, El Greco, Zurbarán, Ribera and Velázquez, and of the 18th century by Goya. Modern artists represented include Zuloaga, Villadrich, López Mezquita and Sorolla, whose canvases on the regions of Spain were painted for the room in which they are exhibited.

Among the exhibits are pre-Roman and Roman bronzes, jet statuettes and amulets, Hispano-Moresque lustreware, Roman and Spanish glass, tiles and pottery; metalwork, including silver for ecclesiastical use; furniture and textiles. The latter include Hispano-Moresque silks, gold and silver brocades, velvets, ecclesiastical vestments, lace, and rugs from Cuenca, Salamanca and Alcaraz.

The library contains 250 Hispanic incunabula, including several by Lambert Palmart of Valencia; the famed collection of the Marquis of Jerez de los Caballeros; first and rare editions. Photographs of fine and decorative arts, including costumes, of Spain, Portugal and Hispanic countries, are available for study. The Society has published numerous books on Hispanic art, history, and literature, including many studies of the museum and library collections prepared by members of its staff. In 1954 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding, a history of the Society was issued. President is Archer M. Huntington; secretary, Charles Eldredge.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

times to the present. Artists represented include Allston, Bingham, Blackburn, Blakelock, Cassatt, Chase, Copley, French, Eakins, Homer, Inness, Martin, Morse, Mount, Peale, Powers, Rimmer, Rogers, Ryder, Saint-Gaudens, Sargent, Smibert, Stuart, Sully, Trumbull, West, and Whistler. Portraits of the 18th and early 19th century are shown in the American Wing.

The collection of modern American paintings, acquired chiefly through funds given by George A. Hearn, has been augmented since 1949 by purchase of works by contemporary artists. These include Albright, Baziotis, Demuth, Dove, Evergood, Hartley, Hopper, Knaths, Kuhn, Kunislysh, MacIver, Marin, McFee, O'Keeffe, Pereira, Shahn, Sheeler, Stamos, Tomlin, Wood, and Wyeth.

THE AMERICAN WING

Included in the collections of American art is a wing developed to the decorative arts from the 17th through the first quarter of the 19th century. In rooms reconstructed with original woodwork, there have been assembled furniture, metalwork, ceramics, glass, prints and paintings.

The earliest room is the parlor from the Thomas Hart House, Ipswich, Mass., 1640. Of particular interest is the Assembly Room from the City Tavern, Alexandria, Va., where Washington attended his last birthday ball (1798). The exhibit includes an important Philadelphia Chippendale room from the Samuel Powel house at Albany, N. Y., and a group of early 19th century rooms containing furniture by McIntire and Phye. The south exterior wall of the American Wing is the facade of the United States Branch Bank formerly at what is now 30-32 Wall St., built 1822-24.

PRINTS

The Print collection consists of woodcuts, engravings, etchings and lithographs dating from c. 1450 to the present. In addition to illustrated books and works by great artists such as Mantegna, Rembrandt, Daumier and Goya, the collection includes original prints and drawings used by cabinetmakers, architects, interior decorators, silversmiths,

writing masters, and lace-makers. There are also important series of trade cards, bookplates, and cigarette insert cards.

ANCIENT ART

Egypt—The Egyptian collection of 35,000 objects presents a chronological picture of 30 centuries. Outstanding are a matabeth tomb erected about 4,400 years ago for a Memphite dignitary, named Pery-neb, rebuilt in its original form; a series of painted wooden funerary models from the tomb of the Theban grandee, Meket-Re (c. 2,000 B.C.); jewelry and other treasures of the Princess Sit Hat-Hor-Yunet (XII Dynasty), and of three princesses of the XVIII Dynasty; a series of life-size and colossal statues of Queen Hatsheput (c. 1500 B.C.) and small works of art of the New Kingdom.

Greece and Rome—Notable among numerous examples of the arts of Greece and Rome are a Greek statue of a youth, the best-preserved of the early Attic statues of this type; a number of Athenian sculptured gravestones from the 6th to the 4th century B.C.; Roman copies of Greek statues, notably a wounded Amazon and an Aphrodite of the Medicean type; Greek and Roman pottery; a Cycladic marble statuette of a harpist of about 2500 B.C.; bronzes from the 8th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D., among them a Greek statuette of a horse, a sleeping Eros and a portrait of the Roman Empress Livia; wall paintings from a villa at Boscoreale, near Pompeii.

ORIENTAL ART

Ancient Near East—The collection of the art of the Ancient Near East contains some Assyrian reliefs. Sumerian sculpture of the 3rd millennium B. C. is exhibited. Gold, silver, and bronze objects from Iraq and Persia are of the first millennium B.C. Ancient Persian pottery and a collection of sea-stones are arranged chronologically.

Near East—The Museum's Near Eastern collections contain many outstanding examples of Islamic and pre-Islamic decorative arts. Its beautiful carpets form one of the important collections of the world. Many of them, including the famous Anhalt carpet, are great examples of 16th century weaving. Persian manuscripts and miniature paintings, many from the Alexander Smith Cochran collection, are by the greatest artists in Persian calligraphy and painting from the 14th to the 18th century. A representative collection of Near Eastern ceramics is particularly rich in Persian, Mesopotamian and Turkish pottery. The Museum's excavations at Nishapur in Persia yielded 9th and 10th century types of pottery hitherto unknown, as well as carved stucco panels and wall paintings. Enamelled glass vessels of the 13th and 14th centuries from Syria are among the most important pieces of the extensive glass collection. Very fine inlaid brasses of the 13th to 15th centuries distinguish the metalwork collection. The art of India, Hindu and Mohammedan, is represented by miniatures, sculpture, jewelry and textiles.

Far East—The Far Eastern collections number some 30,000 objects. The Chinese sculpture collection includes superb examples from the Han to the Ch'ing Dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D.). The Chinese paintings rank high and the Chinese ceramic collection is the best in this country. The textiles, especially the Manchu court robes, form one of the best collections in the world. There are also a few very fine examples of Japanese painting and sculpture, a small but good representation of Japanese prints, lacquers and potteries and Chinese jade.

MEDIEVAL ART

The collections of medieval art in the Metropolitan Museum, form the most important assemblage of medieval art in America. Five modernized galleries—a Sculpture Hall, a Tapestry Hall, a Romanesque Chapel and two smaller galleries, one of them a Medieval Treasury-house about 1,000 objects from the beginning of the Christian era.

Gifts by J. Pierpont Morgan and later by his son J. P. Morgan brought to the Museum world-famous groups of Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic objects. Notable sequences of Ivories, enamels, sculpture and furniture have been augmented. The metalwork of the Migration Tribes, the Albanian gold and silver treasure, silver plates from Cyprus, Byzantine enamels, jewelry and ivories are outstanding. The Gothic tapestries, ranging from the 14th century to the beginning of the Renaissance, are unique. A stained-glass window from Saint-Germain-des-Prés in Paris, a Romanesque and a Gothic head from Notre-Dame of Paris, a 13th century Rhenish statue of St. James the Less, a 12th century figure of a king from St. Denis, sculptures from the Château de Biron are particularly noteworthy.

EUROPEAN DECORATIVE ARTS

Renaissance Arts. Objects are displayed in 12 modernized galleries. Chief is the Renaissance Sculpture Hall containing large-scale works. The sculptures include fine examples by Lombardo, Malano, Mino, Riccio, Rossellini, Torrigiano and Vittoria. There are also galleries devoted to the decorative arts of Italy, France, Spain and England, in painting, sculpture, woodwork and furniture, ceramics, metalwork, musical instruments and armor. The little intarsia room from the Ducal Palace at Gubbio is one of the most perfect of Italian period rooms of the Renaissance. Tapestries include two unique French hangings from a set made for Diane de Poitiers, and a series of four Brussels tapestries representing the Twelve Ages of Man, a recent gift of the Hearst Foundation. The famous Cellini cup, a masterpiece of goldsmithery, is in the Altman collection.

Post-Renaissance Arts. Adjoining medieval and renaissance decorative art are 17 galleries and 6 period rooms containing the Museum's remarkable collection of European furniture and decorative objects of the post-renaissance period. The ground floor galleries accommodate collections of European ceramics, silver, gold, glass and horology.

On the first floor is the dining room designed by Robert Adam for Lansdowne House in London, two so-called Indo-Chinese tapestries woven by John Vanderbank of Soho, a set of early 18th century furniture with silvered mounts, and examples of English portraiture grace the galleries. The French section begins with galleries of Louis XIV woodwork and large embroidered hangings. There are also a Savonnerie carpet from the Louvre, a bust of Louis XV by Lemoyne, and one of Franklin by Houdon. In the style of Louis XVI are a small boudoir from the Hôtel Crillon in Paris and an oval room from Bordeaux. The resplendent salon from the Hôtel de Tessé on the Quai Voltaire, Paris, is the setting for Louis XVI furniture. On this floor is a bedroom from the Palazzo Sagredo, Venice, and a gallery of Tiepolo frescoes with Italian 18th century furniture.

Other displays include a collection of silver bequeathed by Catherine D. Wentworth, a collection of Italian majolica, English ceramics, and many examples of French, German and Austrian porcelain, given by R. Thornton Wilson. In this section are shown rare pieces of Oriental Lowestoft from the Helena Woolworth McCann collection, and gold watches and snuff boxes from the collection of J. P. Morgan.

ARMS AND ARMOR

The collection of arms and armor contains signed works by the best-known artist-armourers of Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Milan, and over 450 pieces with historical associations. Among the latter are the embossed casque signed by Philip de Negrollo of Milan and the embossed shield of Henry II of France; the etched and gilded armor for man and horse (dated 1527) of Gallot de Genouilhac, Grand Master of Artillery of France; four harnesses from the English Royal Armoury at Greenwich, worn in Elizabeth's reign; and the sword with chiseled hilt of Ambrogio di Spinola, Spanish commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. The Near East and Far East collections include many remarkable objects from Turkey, India, Persia, and Malaya. The Japanese works are the finest outside of Japan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The collection of 4,000 musical instruments includes pre-historic instruments as well as those of Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and America.

The European section, of about 1,300 objects, includes early lutes, archlutes, citterns, and guitars; also the first pianoforte built (1721) in Florence by Bartolommeo Cristofori (still in playing condition); the earliest double virginal now in existence, built by Johannes Ruckers in Antwerp (1581); numerous Italian, German, Flemish, and English harpsichords, among them examples by Jerome de Zentis, Joannes Couchet, Louis Bellot, and others; clavichords dating from 1537 to the 18th century; a spinettino made in Venice (1540) for the Duchess of Urbino; and two violins made by Antonius Stradivarius, the Francesca (1694) and the Antonius (1721). The evolution of wind instruments from the Renaissance up to the modern orchestra is illustrated by an unbroken sequence of examples.

THE CLOISTERS

The Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park, New York, N. Y., is a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, devoted to European medieval art. Incorporated in the building are five cloisters reconstructed with original elements from the French monas-

teries of Cuxa, St. Guilhem-le-Désert, Bonnefont, Trie and Froville. Among the other medieval monuments shown here are a Romanesque chapel rebuilt from sections of the former church at Langon, a complete chapter house of the 13th century from Pontaut and a 13th century sculptured portal from Moutiers-St. Jean.

Displayed in the three rooms of the Treasury are about 200 objects of medieval art. The Chalice of Antioch, earliest-known Christian chalice, is on view in the main room.

Museum of American Indian

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, at Broadway and 155th Street, New York, N. Y., forms one of the group of buildings which New York owes to the public spirit of Archer M. Huntington, who gave the site of the museum, which was built and equipped at a cost of \$350,000.

The Museum has more than 2,000,000 exhibits, and can display but about one tenth of these at one time. The top floor is devoted to laboratories, work and study rooms, which are open under suitable conditions to students, Dr. George G. Heye, who founded the Museum and turned over to it nearly 500,000 specimens, is the director.

In 1925 Mr. Huntington gave to the Museum six acres, near Pelham Bay Park. A modern storage and study museum building has been erected on the site. Four totem poles and replicas of several types of Indian dwellings occupy a portion of the grounds. The library of the Museum, containing some 25,000 volumes, complete runs of important publications in its field and thousands of pamphlets, is in the new building, Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, 9 Westchester Square, The Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Museum of City of New York

The Museum of the City of New York on Fifth Ave., between 103rd and 104th Sts., New York, N. Y., was incorporated 1923 to illustrate the history and life of the city by permanent and special exhibitions. Its collections include dioramas, paintings, prints, maps, photographs, portraits, miniatures, vehicles, fire engines, ship models, costumes, silver, furniture, theatrical and musical memorabilia, rare books and manuscripts.

Among its permanent exhibits are two main floor galleries devoted to the history and development of the City from Indian days to the present; a Fire Department gallery with engines, models and memorabilia; two complete rooms from the city house of the late John D. Rockefeller and several period rooms and costume alcoves including the 1905 drawing room from the Park Avenue house of Harry Harkness Flagler; a collection of silver by old New York makers; a complete Old New York toy shop; a Stock Exchange history; military uniforms of New York City units and individuals; and a history of the Port of New York in collaboration with the Marine Museum.

Recent special exhibitions of historical importance have been: New York Comes of Age, 1789-1825—life in New York from Washington's inauguration to the opening of the Erie Canal; The Sea and the City—300 years of the port of New York; The Face of New York; Ethel Barrymore and Her Career; Shipyards of New York.

Museum of Modern Art

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd St., New York, N. Y., (estab. 1929) emphasizes modern art and its application to practical activities and furnishes popular instruction by lectures and exhibits. It also sends exhibits around the U. S. and abroad. Its collections include a representative collection of modern paintings of the United States, Europe and Latin America; a most complete collection of post-Rodin sculpture, early 20th century and French, German and American; some late 19th century and many 20th century drawings and prints. In architecture the Museum has both models and photographs of modern work and design.

Of special value is the large motion picture collection, which includes films of historic importance, as well as primitives, avant-garde examples, American films from the start of the industry and Russian, German, French and British films. About 500 films are available to organizations throughout the country for study and 106 titles are shown annually in the Museum's theatre. The collection of photographs of the 19th and 20th centuries is unusually large and valuable.

Museum of Natural History

The American Museum of Natural History, founded 1869, occupies a group of buildings begin-

ning at Central Park West and 79th St., New York. Here are exhibited large displays illustrating the habits of man and beast from the most primitive times to the present, with extensive reconstruction of fossilized remains, dioramas of men and animals in their natural settings, and collections of objects from the smallest insects to the skeleton of the huge *brontosaurus*, which in life weighed over 25 tons.

The museum is especially rich in its display of mammals from all parts of the earth. Groups of elephants, gorillas, antelopes, rhinoceroses, giraffes, lions, are portrayed in their natural habitat. While some visitors gape at the huge *tyrannosaurus*, others are captivated by more than 400 different kinds of birds from the Pacific area, including the extinct moa, found in the Whitney Memorial Hall of Pacific Bird Life. In the Hall of Primates, monkeys and apes are displayed close to primitive man. In the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial building emphasis is on the animal life of New York state, and here birds, insects, reptiles and mammals are shown. Roosevelt memorabilia is also shown.

In May, 1953, the museum opened *Brontosaurus* Hall, first of six new exhibition rooms showing the development of life on earth. The largest specimen exhibited was the skeleton of a *Brontosaurus* lizard, 67 ft. long, 16 ft. high, which weighed 30 tons and lived many millions of years ago. In May, 1954, the Hall of North American Mammals was completed. Here 90 mounted animals are displayed in a variety of geographical settings representing 29 different habitat groups. The latest addition of the museum's display is the Hall of Oil Geology, opened in March, 1955. This tells the story of petroleum, from its origin in the earth millions of years ago to its emergence through man-made wells for countless uses in today's mechanized world.

Noteworthy are the collections of minerals and gems, fossil fishes, marine life, woods and trees, including a 45 ft. fossilized tree trunk, ages old, and the cross section of a California sequoia, 16 ft. in diameter, believed to have begun growing in the 6th century, A.D. A 76-foot whale, the skeleton of P. T. Barnum's elephant Jumbo is also shown. The Museum's Department of Astronomy is housed in The American Museum-Hayden Planetarium.

National Academy of Design

This, the oldest organization in America composed exclusively of artists, is located at 1083 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. It was organized 1825 with Samuel F. B. Morse first president. Its members are Associates and Academicians, the latter elected from the Associates. When an Academician is elected he presents the society with one of his works. Thus the Academy has acquired a valuable collection illustrating the development of American painting, sculpture and allied arts. The Academy finances scholarships, awards donations of works to institutions and operates a school of fine arts at 3 East 89 Street.

Officers: President, Lawrence Grant White; 1st Vice President, Elliot Clark; 2nd Vice President, Karl Gruppe; Corr. Secretary, Ernest Fiene; Treasurer, William Platt.

Council: Gladys Rockmore Davis, John C. Pellieu, Dean Cornwell, William A. Smith, Stephen Csoka, Fritz Elchenberg.

Academicians, 1955

Painters: Xavier Gonzalez, William R. Leigh. **Sculptors:** Nathaniel Choate, Joseph Renier, Carl L. Schmitz. **Architects:** Frederic R. King, John W. Root, Edgar I. Williams.

Associates, 1955

Sculptor: Adolph Block. **Architects:** Hugh Ferriss, John Harbeson, Albert Simons, Hugh A. Stubbins, Jr. **Graphic Artist:** Herbert Waters. **Aquarellist:** Rexford Brandt.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, founded 1853, maintains a museum of coins and other currency, ancient and modern, medals and decorations at Broadway and 156th St., New York.

New York Historical Society

The New York Historical Society (founded 1804) is located at 170 Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, New York, N. Y. The society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 400,000 volumes and large collections of pamphlets, newspapers, prints, cartoons, broadsides, maps and manuscripts, relating to American and New York history.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library, which, with the Library of Congress and Harvard University Library ranks as one of the three largest in the United States, was given its present organization in 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust. These constitute the basis of the Reference Department of the Library, at Fifth Ave., and 42nd St., which is supported from private funds. A number of circulating libraries were acquired, from 1900 to 1904, to form the basis for the present Circulation Department, which is maintained by the city of New York. This department operates 41 branch libraries in Manhattan, 28 in the Bronx and 11 in Richmond.

During 1954-55 the Library had special exhibitions of the People and the Book, the background of 300 years of Jewish life in America; the Prints of André Racz and Louis Schanker; Leaves of Grass; "Batter up!", an exhibition of baseball material from the Library's shelves; Diaghilev; the Negro.

Among its permanent exhibitions are United States Postage Stamps, 1850-1926; a Washington Irving Collection; and the history and development of printing.

The Library regularly publishes essays on results of literary research. Its recent publications include Tobacco or Codfish, Lord Baltimore Makes His Choice; Goethe and Music; The Literature of Jazz; Stephens, Yeats, and Other Irish Concerns; The Liebmann Collection of American Historical Documents; Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Years of Fulfillment, 1804-1853.

The Reference Department has over 3,500,000 books and well over 1,000,000 readers a year. The number of visitors to the central building runs from 7,000 to 10,000 per day. From July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954, the Library and its branches lent for home use a total of 10,725,425. Typical of the book circulation are the figures for January, 1954: home use, adult, 674,555; juvenile, 283,605; total: 958,160.

BERG COLLECTION

This collection was founded 1940 by Dr. Albert A. Berg in memory of his brother, Henry W. Berg, and is one of the world's great collections of English and American literature. It is particularly strong in the writings of the 18th and 19th centuries and, in addition to first editions, presentation copies and other unusual volumes, contains a large amount of manuscript and association material. The collection consisted originally of books gathered by the Berg brothers. Later the

Here are to be found a file, beginning in 1730, of New York's first newspaper, the New York Gazette, a complete file of New York City Directories, from the first one printed in 1786; an unusual collection of genealogical material; and an excellent local history section covering every state in the Union. There are manuscripts by Horatio Gates, James Duane, Rufus King, Albert Gallatin, James Alexander, John Lamb, William Alexander, General Steuben, Beekman, Robert R. Livingston, Luther Bradish, and Cadwallader Colden, and 200 letters by George Washington.

Also of importance are the original articles of Burgoyne's surrender; an orderly book record of Nathan Hale's execution; letters patent from Charles II to Edmund Andros, 1674, authorizing him to take over New Netherland from the Dutch Governor; Lord Cornbury's Charter to the City of New York; the correspondence of the American Fur Co. with its Western posts; the manuscripts of Henry O'Reilly relating to the telegraph, and Philip Hone's manuscript diary, 1828-51.

The Landauer Business History Collection comprises letterheads, advertising cards, broadsides, posters and other historical material.

Among the museum collections are important association pieces, including the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War; the remains of the equestrian statue of King George III, and the statue of William Pitt; original furniture of Federal Hall, where Washington was inaugurated first President. There also are the Prentiss period rooms, Beekman Mansion rooms, a large collection of toys, early carriages and fire fighting equipment.

The Port of New York Gallery is given over to the maritime history of New York and is fitted in the style of a sailing vessel, from the "cabin" of which views of the New York skyline may be seen as it appeared at various times in its history.

The Gallery of Art now numbers more than 2,000 paintings, including European old masters,

important collections of the late W. T. H. Howe and Owen D. Young were added. On his death in July, 1950, Dr. Albert A. Berg bequeathed a generous endowment to the collection.

GEORGE ARENTS COLLECTION

This is a special library of books and other material about tobacco formed by George Arents and given to the Library by him and his family. There are well over 7,000 volumes. They begin with the earliest mention of tobacco in the printed accounts of 16th-century American exploration, and include historical, literary and economic material relating to the development, enjoyment and commercial status of tobacco and the tobacco industry.

SPENCER COLLECTION

The Spencer Collection of Illustrated Books and Books in Fine Bindings came to the Library through the will of William Augustus Spencer who died in the Titanic disaster. Some of the Library's finest illuminated manuscripts, including the Tickhill Psalter, an English manuscript of the 14th century, are in this collection. Original drawings for illustrations, as well as printed books, are featured.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Officers, 1954: Morris Hadley, president; Henry Bruère, first vice-president; Roy E. Larsen, second vice-president; Roland L. Redmond, secretary; Junius S. Morgan, treasurer; Edward G. Freehafer, director.

Board of trustees, 1955: George Arents, W. Vincent Astor, Dana T. Bartholomew, Henry Bruère, William Adams Delano, Edward G. Freehafer, Morris Hadley, Mrs. Douglas Horton, Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Roy E. Larsen, Junius S. Morgan, Newbold Morris, Carl H. Pforzheimer, Charles Pratt, Roland L. Redmond, Elihu Root, Jr., John Mortimer Schiff, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Mrs. Arnold Whitridge. Ex officio members: The Mayor of New York, the Comptroller and the President of the Council. Honorary trustees: Myron C. Taylor, John Foster Dulles, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

The Municipal Reference Library, a branch of the New York Public Library, is on the 22nd floor of the Municipal Bldg., Chambers St., with a public health division at 125 Worth St. With more than 100,000 vols. it has important city records, real estate atlases, etc., and a file of civil service examinations and other material of use to those wishing to enter the city's service.

1,500 of the paintings are American portraits by such artists as Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, John Wollaston, Benjamin West, Asher B. Durand, John Wesley Jarvis, and many others.

The Society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America."

Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, 1071 Fifth Avenue, between 88th and 89th Streets, New York, N.Y., is a gallery exhibiting XXth century works of art. It is supported by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, established 1937 "for the promotion and encouragement of art and education in art and the enlightenment of the public, especially in the field of art." Director is James Johnson Sweeney.

Noteworthy among the paintings and sculptures in the Guggenheim Collection are major works by Archipenko, Arp, Bonnard, Brancusi, Calder, Campendonk, Cézanne, Chagall, Feininger, Gabo, Gleizes, Gris, Kandinsky, Klee, Léger, Malevitch, Marc, Metzinger, Miró, Modigliani, Mondrian, Pevsner, Picasso, Redon, Rousseau, Schwitters, Seurat, Severini, Vantongerloo, Villon, Vordemberge-Gildewart, Vuillard.

Recent acquisitions include works by Braque, Calder, Cézanne, Feininger, Giacometti, deKooning, Larionov, Miró, Modigliani, Ohashi, Ozenfant, Pevsner, Picabia, and Van Doesburg, as well as paintings from the exhibitions Younger European Painters and Younger American Painters, among them Burri, Deyrolle, Hartung, Lansky, Manessier, Pollakoff, Riopelle, Scott, Singier, Ubac, Vieira, de Silva, Winter, Callaghan, DuCasse, Ernst, Gottlieb, Guerrero, Kline, Carl Morris, Kyle Morris, Mueller, Okada, Pollock, and Wonnor.

A new museum building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is planned to fill the block-long

site from 88th to 89th Streets, the site of the present temporary galleries.

Pierpont Morgan Library

The Pierpont Morgan Library, 29-33 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y., is based on collections begun by J. Pierpont Morgan about 1880. In 1924 his son, J. P. Morgan, gave the library and an endowment to a board of trustees as a memorial to his father. On March 26, 1924, the Library was incorporated as an educational institution by the New York state legislature. Its collections, which comprise medieval and renaissance illuminated and textual manuscripts, incunabula, authors' autograph manuscripts, historical and literary autograph letters and documents, bookbindings, master drawings, and prints, are open to students engaged in research, and the exhibition rooms are open to the public daily, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Sundays, holidays and during August.

In 1955, three major exhibitions were held: Children's Literature in Books and Manuscripts, Drawings and Prints by Albrecht Durer, and Recent Acquisitions.

Children's Literature (Nov. 19, 1954-Feb. 28, 1955) featured the Library's recently acquired dedication manuscript of Perrault's *Contes de ma mere l'oye*, 1695, which contains Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Sleeping Beauty, Blue Beard, and The Fairies. Shown with it were thirty early printed editions of Perrault's *Contes*, many of which were borrowed from private collectors and institutions, the most comprehensive group of these tales ever assembled. Some of the other examples of immortal children's books shown were the original manuscript of *Struwwelpeter*, lent by the Germanisches Museum, Nuremberg, autograph manuscripts of Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, lent by, respectively, Georgetown University and The Buffalo & Erie County Public Library, and the Morgan Library's autograph manuscript of Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*.

The Drawings and Prints of Albrecht Durer (March 17-April 16) displayed 25 Durer drawings, 6 belonging to Morgan Library and 19 to private collectors and institutions, a large selection of engravings and woodcuts, broadsides, books, and woodblocks. The "Self-Portrait" of 1493, "A Kneeling Donor," 1506, an unpublished "Portrait of a Man," 1520, and a drawing of Durer's patroness, Susannah of Bavaria, 1525, were among the drawings exhibited.

The exhibit called Recent Acquisitions (May 11-July 29) included an Anglo-Saxon manuscript Gospels believed to have been illuminated by the Monks of Glastonbury about 1000 A.D. and an Italian 14th-century medical picture book for the use of physicians of the School of Salerno. A rare first state of a Rembrandt etching and drawings by Pozzoserrato, Gaspard Poussin, Saint-Aubin and Tiepolo were among the selections shown; printed books included a Missal for the Use of Langres (Paris, 1491), the first missal in which cuts were printed in color, and a profusely illustrated Book of Hours for the Use of Noyon (Paris, 1498) from the press of Pigouchet. Two long autograph letters of Erasmus were outstanding among the acquisitions in the field of autograph manuscripts, letters, and documents.

Also included were selections from several archives lately acquired: letters and poems from James Thomson to Elizabeth Young; letters from Voltaire's mistress, the Marquise Du Chatelet to the Count d'Argental; letters and poems from Coleridge and the Wordsworths to Sir George and Lady Beaumont; correspondence from and to William Ernest Henley, and revealing letters from John Ruskin to the pupils of Winton Hall and to his close friends, the Cowper-Temples.

Rockefeller Center; Radio City

Rockefeller Center, the largest privately-owned business and entertainment center in America, is located in the heart of New York City, from 48th to 52nd Streets, between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas. More than 75,000 men were directly employed in the construction of its 15 buildings. Construction of the first—the Americas Building (formerly RKO)—was started in September, 1931. The most recent is the 19-story addition to the United States Rubber Co. Bldg., occupying the site of the demolished Center Theatre. The surface area of Rockefeller Center covers 549,856 sq. ft., more than 12½ acres, of which 510,705 sq. ft. are leased for a long period from Columbia University. Rockefeller Center pays Columbia an annual rental of \$3,800,000.

The lease with options for renewal runs until 2069 when the Center will become the property of the university.

The part of Rockefeller Center comprising theaters and radio and television studios is often referred to as Radio City. It comprises approximately one-fifth of Rockefeller Center. The studios of the National Broadcasting Co. are located in the 70-story RCA Building (850 ft. tall). The other structures and their heights are: International Bldg. (512 ft.), Time & Life Bldg. (490 ft.), Esso Bldg. (424 ft.), the Americas Bldg. (409 ft.), United States Rubber Company Bldg. (278 ft.), RCA Building West (243 ft.), United States Rubber Company Bldg. Addn. (230 ft.), Associated Press Bldg. (226 ft.), Eastern Air Lines Bldg. (225 ft.), Radio City Music Hall (121 ft.), International Building North (92 ft.), Palazzo d'Italia (92 ft.), British Empire Bldg. (90 ft.), and La Maison Francaise (90 ft.).

The estimated daily population of Rockefeller Center is 160,000. More than 34,000 work there and 126,000 persons visit there every day. In the Center are the offices of more than 900 firms.

In the Center are 20 eating places; an 800-car parking garage; U. S. Post Office; government passport bureau; landscaped roof gardens; consulates of 21 foreign countries; and, in season, an outdoor skating pond. The RCA Building, in gross area 2,908,903 sq. ft., has a ground area of 99,770 sq. ft. with a frontage of 155 ft. on the Avenue of the Americas, 472 ft. on 49th St., 468 ft. on 50th St. and 191 ft. on Rockefeller Plaza. On the 70th floor is the Observation Roof, 904 ft. above mean high water level, and 850 ft. above the street. The Rainbow Room, located on the 65th floor, is open at the cocktail hour. Of the 166 elevators, 8 are the fastest in the world, moving up 65 floors in 37 seconds.

Radio City Music Hall, largest exclusively indoor theater in the world, seats 6,200 people. Its stage, 144 ft. wide by 67 feet deep, has a proscenium arch 60 ft. high and 100 ft. wide at the base.

Bisecting the Center is Rockefeller Plaza, a private street 60 ft. wide between 48th and 51st Streets. Adjoining lies the Lower Plaza, a court 125 ft. long and 95 ft. wide, used for ice skating in the winter, and for an outdoor cafe in the summer. The Prometheus Fountain, by Paul Manship, is located in the Lower Plaza.

Theodore Roosevelt Museum

The Theodore Roosevelt Museum, established 1923 by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, is situated in Theodore Roosevelt House, the restored birthplace of the late President at 28 East 20th Street, New York, N. Y. In the Museum are exhibited photographs, cartoons, letters, books, manuscripts, guns, swords, saddles, hunting trophies, wearing apparel and numerous other items of interest related to the late President. Much of the material is chronologically arranged.

Among the items are his buckskin "chaps," his branding irons and other paraphernalia as a cowboy, the spectacle-case which saved his life when he was shot in Milwaukee (1912), and the bullet-perced speech he carried in his left breast pocket, as well as trophies of the Spanish War and letters and documents relating to the Presidency. The cartoon collection is especially notable.

Theodore Roosevelt House is itself a museum. The first and second floors of the residence in which the Roosevelt family lived in the 1850s and 1860s have been restored by the Woman's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, and apart from their Roosevelt interest are important as a reproduction of a well-to-do American home of the middle nineteenth century. Many original pieces of furniture are shown, including the bedroom set of the room in which Theodore Roosevelt was born, and the miniature chairs he used in his earliest childhood.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I., home of Theodore Roosevelt, 1887-1919, was restored by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, and dedicated as a national shrine, June 14, 1953, by President Eisenhower, Gov. Dewey (N. Y.) and Herbert Hoover, former President. It is open daily except Tuesday. The Roosevelt grave is near the village.

United Nations Headquarters

United Nations Headquarters occupies approximately 18 acres between First Ave. and Roosevelt Drive (East River), E. 42nd and E. 48th Streets. Its Secretariat building is 544 ft., 39 stories tall, 287 ft. wide on two sides that are entirely of glass set in aluminum, and two sides 72 ft. wide of Vermont marble. It shelters the staff and infor-

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

A statue known the world over and symbolizing to European immigrants the freedom and security of a democratic land is the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, popularly known as the Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's island in the harbor of New York. Rising 305 ft. 1 inch above the water line, this substantial figure of a woman holding aloft a torch that is illuminated at night, is located 1½ land miles or 2,860 yards from the southernmost tip of Manhattan and reached by a ferry that accommodates well over 500,000 visitors a year. The island is the property of the Federal Government and is administered by the National Park Services of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

The United States owes this great symbolical statue to French friendship and the personal enthusiasm of an Alsatian sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who was born Apr. 2, 1834, in Colmar, Alsace, and died Oct. 4, 1904, in Paris. Bartholdi is known in France for a number of famous works, foremost among them the sculptured lion commemorating the heroic defense of Belfort. He is also the sculptor of the Bartholdi fountain in Washington, D. C., and of a statue commemorating Lafayette's arrival on American shores that was placed in Union Square, New York. During the Paris Commune that followed the defeat of France by Prussia in 1871, Bartholdi came to the United States. He was moved by the idea of placing a statue in the harbor and immediately began plans to bring it about. With the help of the Franco-American Union, in which E. de Laboulaye was active, he solicited contributions from French citizens. In France 180 cities formed committees and \$250,000 was raised, chiefly by small donations.

STATUE MADE IN SECTIONS

Bartholdi began his work in 1874. His mother, Charlotte Beyer, Bartholdi is reputed to have served as a model for the Statue. The first study model measured 1.25 meters or 4 ft. in height. This model was reproduced to a height of 2.85 meters. Another model was later obtained, measuring 11 meters or 36 ft. in height. On this basis he computed the statue in sections. Wood patterns were made and sheets of copper 3-32 of an inch thick were hammered into shape on them by hand. A framework of four huge steel supports was designed by Gustave Eiffel, whose fame endures in the Eiffel tower.

The hand of the statue holding aloft the torch was exhibited at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. It was then taken to New York City and exhibited on a pedestal in Madison Square.

On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, President Hayes authorized the use of Bedloe's island for the statue, the site having been suggested by Bartholdi and approved by Congress.

The head was shown at the Paris exposition of 1878. When framework and base were put in place in Paris the American ambassador, Levi P. Morton, drove the first rivet on Oct. 24, 1881, the centennial of the battle of Yorktown, in which French and Americans were allies.

The statue was finished May 21, 1884, and formally presented to Ambassador Morton July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-American Union. He had built the Suez Canal and was at work on the ill-fated Panama Canal project at the time.

CORNERSTONE OF PEDESTAL LAID

On Aug. 5, 1884, the Americans in turn laid the cornerstone for the pedestal on Bedloe's island. This was to be built on the foundations of the star-shaped Fort Wood, which had been erected by the Government in 1811. The fort originally mounted 24 heavy guns and had a garrison of from 50 to as many as 600 troops. The island,

originally owned by Bedloo (later Bedloe), was purchased by the corporation of the city of New York during 1759, in order to erect a pest house.

The American committee had raised \$125,000, but when the pedestal was 15 ft. high, this was found to be inadequate. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The World of New York City, on Mar. 16, 1885, called for general subscriptions. By Aug. 11, 1885, he had raised \$100,000. This came from 120,000 individuals. The statue was already on these shores, having arrived dismantled, in 214 packing cases, in the steamship Isere, which reached New York from Rouen, France, in June, 1885.

New York citizens eagerly followed the work of fitting the statue together. The pedestal was made of concrete with granite facing and steel girders were built into it to connect with the framework of the statue and hold it in place. The first rivet of the statue was driven July 12, 1886, and the last on Oct. 28, 1886, when President Grover Cleveland dedicated the statue in the presence of the sculptor, Bartholdi.

The cost of the statue was estimated at \$250,000 and that of the pedestal at \$280,000, but expenses mounted and estimates of the total range from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The statue weighs 450,000 lbs. or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 167 steps from the land level to the top of the pedestal, 168 steps inside the statue to the head, and 54 rungs on the ladder leading to the arm that holds the torch. Visitors may enter the head, which holds from 30 to 40 persons, but not the torch. The statue is open daily.

The torch was originally maintained by the Lighthouse Service. Funds for permanently lighting the whole statue were raised by subscription by The World of New York in 1916 and President Wilson turned on the lights Dec. 2, 1916. The island was used by the United States Army until 1937, when the post was abandoned. Since then it has been maintained by the National Park Service.

EMMA LAZARUS' FAMOUS POEM

A poem by Emma Lazarus, which is graven on a tablet within the main entrance of the pedestal on which the Goddess stands, follows:

THE NEW COLOSSUS

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land.
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of exiles, from her beacon-hand
Glowed world wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-brided harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE

	Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch.....	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch.....	305	1
Heel to top of head.....	111	1
Length of hand.....	16	5
Index finger.....	8	0
Circumference at second joint.....	3	6
Size of finger nail.....	13x10	in.
Head from chin to cranium.....	17	3
Head, thickness from ear to ear.....	10	0
Distance across the eye.....	2	6
Length of nose.....	4	6
Right arm, length.....	42	0
Right arm, greatest thickness.....	12	0
Thickness of waist.....	35	0
Width of mouth.....	3	0
Tablet, length.....	23	7
Tablet, width.....	13	7
Tablet, thickness.....	2	0

mation services. The Conference Building has chambers for the Political and Security, Economic and Social, Trusteeship Councils and committee rooms. It connects with the General Assembly Building, 380 ft. long, 160-220 ft. wide, with room for 960 delegates and secretaries, 234 press representatives and 800 auditors. Addresses in foreign languages may be followed in immediate interpretation via earphones. Guides are available. The Library building is on 42nd Street.

Staten Island

The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, founded 1881, has about 900 regular members and 700 associates, and is partly supported by New York City. It occupies a museum at 75 Stuyvesant Pl., and a library and office building at 146

Stuyvesant Pl., St. George, S. I., and offers exhibits, programs, lectures and forums. Art and the natural history of Staten Island are stressed. It publishes the New Bulletin and the Proceedings of the Institute.

Whitney Museum

The Whitney Museum of American Art, 22 West 54th St., New York, N. Y., was founded 1931 by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney to advance the knowledge and appreciation of American art. It holds exhibitions of group and individual artists, historical and contemporary. The Museum's permanent collection consists of about 600 oils, 550 watercolors and drawings, 250 sculptures and 1,000 prints. All works are by American artists of the 20th century.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK (BRONX ZOO) AND AQUARIUM

By William Bridges, Curator of Publications

A couple of kings, two emperors and a duo of dragons kept the staff of the Bronx Zoo in a state of pleasant excitement during much of 1955. The Bronx Zoo is officially known as the New York Zoological Park, 185th St. and Southern Blvd.; 177th St. station of East and West Side lines.

The kings made zoo history by laying eggs—king cobras produced the first young ever hatched in captivity anywhere, so far as the Bronx Zoo can discover, and a pair of king penguins brought forth the first egg laid in a zoo in the United States.

The emperors were two emperor penguins, largest of all the penguins, that the Bronx Zoo exhibited for the first time in its history. And the dragons were a pair of Komodo monitors, or dragon lizards, from Indonesia, largest of living lizards. The Bronx Zoo had exhibited them on two previous occasions, but never with such attending headaches as these 9-foot and 8-foot specimens caused.

MATING OF KING COBRAS

King cobras are generally considered the most dangerous snakes in the world because of their great size—they are recorded up to 18 feet 4 inches—and the potency of their nerve-attacking venom. They are by no means rare in eastern India and Malaysia, and most large zoos usually have a specimen on exhibition. But until the spring of last year almost nothing was known about their reproduction. Then, on the afternoon of March 10, Dr. James A. Oliver, the Bronx Zoo's Curator of Reptiles, was conducting a guest around the reptile house and pointing out exhibits of particular interest. As they approached the king cobra's glass-fronted compartment, Dr. Oliver's learned lecture tapered off and he abandoned his guest. The 13-foot 4-inch female and the 11-foot 3-inch male king cobra were beginning the ritualistic entwining of bodies and slow progression around the sandy floor of their cage that could mean only one thing—courtship, with mating to follow.

Someone else took over the distinguished guest; Dr. Oliver's eyes never wavered from the king cobras, and he witnessed the whole of the courtship and the 58-minute mating that followed. There were repeated matings on the next two days, and on April 22 the female began to build her nest of bamboo and magnolia leaves, supplied in generous quantities by the reptile house keepers. King cobras are known to build two-chambered nests, some of them as much as three feet in diameter, and to coil in a guarding position in the upper chamber while the eggs incubate. But how a creature without hands managed to build such a compact nest could only be guessed at before; now we know. She does it by throwing out loops of her body, lassoing a pile of leaves, and crawling onto the pile with the leaves scraping along inside her loop.

A few days later the female deposited 41 white, leathery-shelled eggs, about the size of a goose's egg, in the pile of leaves. Dr. Oliver penned her in a corner with a plastic shield and investigated. Eleven eggs were obviously infertile, but 30 were firm and good. Since there was no good way of controlling temperature and humidity in the cage, the eggs were all removed and bedded in damp sand, paper, and leaves in a series of coffee cans in the curator's office, where they could be watched and humidified as necessary. There was no record of how long it takes king cobra eggs to hatch, but Dr. Oliver figured they should begin to pop about the end of June. Actually, the first egg split and the first snaking crawled out on July 4. It was 13 inches long, weighed $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce, and its jet black body was vividly striped with creamy white. The belly was clear grayish-white. The parents are olive drab, and it may take the youngsters three or four years to take on adult coloration.

Eventually about half a dozen perfect little king cobras were successfully hatched. Some eggs spoiled during incubation, and some others produced deformed youngsters—an indication that either temperature or humidity was not exactly right. However, considering that the conditions could only be guessed at, for lack of any reports on hatching in the wild, the Bronx Zoo is quite well satisfied.

The baby king cobras crawled out of the egg fully equipped with fangs and venom apparatus,

and able and willing to take care of themselves. Some of them spread their tiny hoods and glared at the curator even while parts of their bodies were still in the egg.

PENGUINS PRODUCE EGG

The other kings in the Bronx Zoo's collection—two king penguins from South Georgia island near the Antarctic Circle—astonished everyone by producing an egg on June 24 after eight years during which they gave no signs of particularly caring for each other. The technique of king penguin incubation is for one parent to hold the egg on its feet and to cover it with a deep fold of feather-covered skin from the lower abdomen. Incubation lasts for 50 to 55 days and during that time the incubating bird neither feeds nor swims, and stands virtually motionless except for occasional poking of the dirty-gray egg with its beak, possibly to shift it into a more comfortable position.

Because the incubating king penguin might be upset by newcomers, the Bronx Zoo did not dare put on exhibition in the refrigerated penguin house its greatest penguin treasure—a couple of the gigantic emperor penguins from the Antarctic.

These 40-inch, 60-pound birds were among the seven brought back from the south polar regions by a navy research party early in the spring. All went to the National Zoo in Washington, but two were released to the Bronx Zoo and were quartered temporarily in a "penguin cooler" in a building used for winter storage of birds. It was thought that they would remain off exhibition only for a few weeks while laboratory tests were made to find whether they were free from the dread aspergillosis disease that is invariably fatal to penguins. By the time that they were discovered to be disease-free, the king penguins had started incubating their egg and the zoo was torn between its desire to show off its first emperor penguins and its reluctance to jeopardize the first king penguin egg ever laid in America. Reluctance won, and the emperors remained in semi-seclusion for several weeks more.

DRAGON LIZARDS FROM JAVA

The Komodo monitors, or dragon lizards, are the only ones on exhibition anywhere except in Java, next door to their native island of Komodo in Indonesia. The Bronx Zoo had exhibited them in 1926 and again in 1934, but for less than two months; the early specimens had undergone a long sea voyage and were not in good condition on arrival. The 1955 pair, however, came by air from Java in five days and after about 48 hours of sleep and rest were full of vigor once more. They were not supposed to be able to climb—but they repeatedly scaled a 4-foot flower bench in their compartment and wrecked the planting, so that it had to be removed and the bench boarded up. They swallowed horsemeat, dead chickens, dead squabs and eggs voraciously at first, and then grew pickish, refusing everything but squabs and eggs. Worst of all, they developed aggressive tendencies as they grew more rested, and the male made a vicious swipe at the Bronx Zoo's photographer, raking one leg with his claws. It was not a serious injury, but it showed that the world's largest lizards are potentially just as dangerous as they look.

Work went forward in 1955 on the New York Aquarium being built at Coney Island, with promise at the year's end that Stage One of the eventual \$10,000,000 building will be opened to the public in the spring or summer of 1956.

OTHER NEW YORK ZOOS

Brooklyn Zoo is a popular feature of Prospect Park, and has entrances on the East Drive in the Park and on Flatbush Ave. The animals have modern quarters. Pits without bars are placed around a central plaza, with a sea lion pool.

Central Park Zoo, at 60th and 64th Streets and Fifth Ave., is a small but highly popular zoo operated by the Dept. of Parks, New York City, and open daily between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Staten Island Zoo, Clarence T. Barrett Park, West New Brighton, Staten Island, is operated by the Staten Island Zoological Society with funds provided by the City of New York. Its work is closely associated with education.

UNITED STATES POPULATION

Married Couples and Children Increase; Farms Still Losing Residents

The total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas, was about 165,248,000 on July 1, 1955, according to estimates by Robert W. Burgess, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This figure represented an increase of 14,115,000, or 9.3% since April 1, 1950, the date of the last census, and an increase of 2,838,000, or 1.7% over the estimate for the corresponding month in 1954.

During the first half of the decade, the annual increase in the number of households averaged about 850,000, according to the results of sample surveys made by the Bureau of the Census. There were an estimated 47,800,000 households in April, 1955, as compared with 43,600,000 in March 5 years earlier. This increase was not shared uniformly. Urban and rural-nonfarm households in the United States increased by about 1,000,000 a year during 1950 to 1955, whereas rural-farm households showed a decline of close to 150,000 a year. In March, 1950, there were 37,300,000 urban and rural-nonfarm households and 6,300,000 rural farm households. According to the most recent survey, there were 42,200,000 nonfarm households and 5,500,000 farm households in April, 1955.

MORE MARRIED COUPLES

The number of married couples reached an estimated 37,600,000 in 1955 as compared with 36,100,000 in 1950. The number not maintaining their own household was at the low for the post-war period, 1,300,000, as compared with 2,000,000 in 1950 and 2,900,000 in 1947. These "double-up" married couples in April, 1955, represented only 3.5% of all married couples.

FARMS LOSING PEOPLE

The population living on farms in the United States numbered about 22,158,000 in April, 1955, according to an estimate prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture. This figure is not significantly different from the corresponding estimate for 1954 but represents a drop of approximately 3,000,000 from 1950.

The drop in farm population between 1950 and 1955 represents a continuation of the long-time downward trend, which has reduced the number of farm residents to 13.5% of the total population by 1955. Changes have been particularly marked since the beginning of World War II. Between 1940 and 1945 the number of persons living on farms fell by over 5,000,000. Some return to farms occurred after the war. After 1948, the downward trend was resumed; and since 1950 farm population has decreased on the average about 600,000 persons a year.

Between April, 1950, and April, 1954, urban and rural population increased at approximately the same rate, according to the Current Population Survey. In this period the rural civilian population increased by 6.3% and the urban civilian population by 5.6%.

MALES ARE FEWER

Between April, 1950, and April, 1954, there was

a decline in the ratio of males to females in both urban and rural civilian population. The number of males per 100 females declined from 93.5 to 91.0 in the urban and from 104.4 to 102.0 in the rural population. The decline in the sex ratio of the total civilian population reflects in part the higher mortality of men which accounts for the long term decline in this ratio, but it also reflects the increase in the size of the Armed Forces during that period.

OLDER GROUPS GAIN

The rate of gain among persons 65 years of age and over was three times as rapid in the urban as in the rural population. The increase of 1,300,000 in the urban population was at the rate of 16.8%. In the rural population, the aged increased at the rate of 5.4%. The number in this age group rose from 7,800,000 to 9,100,000 in the urban population and from 4,400,000 to 4,700,000 in the rural population.

CHILDREN INCREASE

The rate of growth in the number of children under 15 was higher in urban than in rural population. Between April, 1950, and April, 1954, there was an increase of 17.9% in this urban age group, whereas the rural rate of increase was 12%. The urban increase in this age group was from 23,400,000 to 27,600,000; in the rural population, it was from 17,100,000 to 19,200,000.

RISE IN EMPLOYMENT

Noteworthy among population figures is the rise in employment, which reached a record 65,000,000 in July, 1955. The previous record, 64,000,000, was set one month earlier. Most of those added to the work force were students who took vacation jobs. The number of regularly employed adults held steady in farm and nonfarm sectors.

Unemployment, which usually shows little or no change in midsummer, fell by 200,000 to 2,500,000 in July, 1955. In previous years unemployment increased in July as a result of vacation shut-down. But only 1 in 6 of the young persons who entered the labor force in July were still unemployed when the count was made.

The total labor force, employed and unemployed and the Armed Forces, rose by 750,000 in midyear, 1955, to reach the 70,000,000 mark in the summer for the first time in history. There has been a steady increase of adult women in jobs—1,000,000 more 25 years of age and over working in July, 1955, than in July, 1954. The majority was over 45 years of age. The release of 400,000 members of the Armed Forces also swelled the number of civilian workers.

Estimated Population of Continental United States, 1940-1955

Source: Bureau of the Census

Provisional estimates	Including Armed Forces overseas		Excluding Armed Forces overseas		Civilian population	
	Estimated population	Increase since last estimate	Estimated population	Increase or decrease ³	Estimated population	Increase or decrease ³
April 1, 1940 (census)	131,820,000		131,669,275		213,402,000	
July 1, 1941	133,203,000	+1,383,000	133,121,000	+1,451,725	131,595,000	+193,000
July 1, 1942	134,665,000	+1,462,000	133,920,000	+799,000	130,942,000	-653,000
July 1, 1943	136,497,000	+1,832,000	134,245,000	+325,000	127,499,000	-3,443,000
July 1, 1944	138,083,000	+1,586,000	132,885,000	-1,360,000	126,708,000	-791,000
July 1, 1945	139,586,000	+1,503,000	132,481,000	-404,000	127,573,000	+865,000
July 1, 1946	141,235,000	+1,649,000	140,054,000	+7,573,000	138,385,000	+10,812,000
July 1, 1947	144,024,000	+2,789,000	143,446,000	+3,392,000	142,566,000	+4,181,000
July 1, 1948	146,571,000	+2,547,000	146,093,000	+2,647,000	145,168,000	+2,602,000
July 1, 1949	149,215,000	+2,644,000	148,665,000	+2,572,000	147,578,000	+2,410,000
April 1, 1950 (census)	151,132,000	+1,917,000	150,697,361	+2,032,361	149,634,000	+2,056,000
July 1, 1950	151,683,000	+551,000	151,234,000	+536,639	150,202,000	+568,000
July 1, 1951	154,360,000	+2,677,000	153,384,000	+2,150,000	151,082,000	+880,000
July 1, 1952	157,028,000	+2,668,000	155,761,000	+2,377,000	153,366,000	+2,284,000
July 1, 1953	159,643,000	+2,615,000	158,320,000	+2,559,000	156,053,000	+2,687,000
July 1, 1954	162,409,000	+2,766,000	161,183,000	+2,863,000	159,078,000	+3,025,000
January 1, 1955	163,930,000	+1,521,000	(4)	(4)	160,727,000	+1,649,000
July 1, 1955	165,248,000	+1,318,000	(4)	(4)	162,284,000	+1,557,000

¹Census figure plus an estimate of Armed Forces overseas. ²Census figure minus an estimate of Armed Forces in continental United States. ³Since preceding date. ⁴Not available.

Population of Continental United States, 1940-1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, division and state	April 1, 1950 (census)	April 1, 1940 (census)	Pct. increase or decrease	Region, division and state	April 1, 1950 (census)	April 1, 1940 (census)	Pct. increase or decrease
Regions:				North Dakota...	619,636	641,935	- 3.5
Northeast.....	39,477,986	35,976,777	9.7	South Dakota.....	652,740	642,961	1.5
North Central.....	44,460,762	40,143,332	10.8	Nebraska.....	1,325,510	1,315,834	0.7
South.....	47,197,088	41,665,901	13.3	Kansas.....	1,905,299	1,801,028	5.8
West.....	19,561,525	13,883,265	40.9	So. Atlantic:			
Northeast:				Delaware.....	318,085	266,505	19.4
New England.....	9,314,453	8,437,290	10.4	Maryland.....	2,343,001	1,821,244	28.6
Middle Atlantic.....	30,163,533	27,539,487	9.5	Dist. of Col.....	802,178	663,091	21.0
North Central:				Virginia.....	3,318,980	2,677,773	23.9
E. No. Central.....	30,399,368	26,626,342	14.2	West Virginia.....	2,005,552	1,901,974	5.4
W. No. Central.....	14,061,394	13,516,990	4.0	North Carolina.....	4,061,929	3,571,623	13.7
South:				South Carolina.....	2,117,027	1,899,804	11.4
So. Atlantic.....	21,182,335	17,823,151	18.8	Georgia.....	3,444,578	3,123,723	10.3
E. So. Central.....	11,477,181	10,778,225	6.5	Florida.....	2,771,805	1,897,414	46.1
W. So. Central.....	14,537,572	13,064,525	11.3	E. So. Central:			
West:				Kentucky.....	2,944,806	2,845,627	3.5
Mountain.....	5,074,998	4,150,003	22.3	Tennessee.....	3,291,718	2,915,841	12.9
Pacific.....	14,466,527	9,733,262	48.8	Alabama.....	3,061,743	2,832,961	8.1
New England:				Mississippi.....	2,178,914	2,183,796	- 0.2
Maine.....	913,774	847,226	7.9	W. So. Central:			
New Hampshire.....	533,242	491,524	8.5	Arkansas.....	1,909,511	1,949,387	- 2.0
Vermont.....	377,747	359,231	5.2	Louisiana.....	2,683,516	2,363,880	13.5
Massachusetts.....	4,690,514	4,316,721	8.7	Oklahoma.....	2,233,351	2,336,434	- 4.4
Rhode Island.....	791,896	713,346	11.0	Texas.....	7,711,194	6,414,824	20.2
Connecticut.....	2,007,280	1,709,242	17.4	Mountain:			
Mid. Atlantic:				Montana.....	591,024	559,456	5.6
New York.....	14,830,192	13,479,142	10.0	Idaho.....	588,637	524,873	12.1
New Jersey.....	4,835,329	4,160,165	16.2	Wyoming.....	290,529	250,742	15.9
Pennsylvania.....	10,498,012	9,900,180	6.0	Colorado.....	1,325,089	1,123,296	18.0
E. No. Central:				New Mexico.....	681,187	531,818	28.1
Ohio.....	7,946,627	6,907,612	15.0	Arizona.....	749,587	499,261	50.1
Indiana.....	3,934,224	3,427,796	14.8	Utah.....	688,862	550,310	25.2
Illinois.....	8,712,176	7,897,241	10.3	Nevada.....	160,083	110,247	45.2
Michigan.....	6,371,766	5,256,106	21.2	Pacific:			
Wisconsin.....	3,434,575	3,137,587	9.5	Washington.....	2,378,963	1,736,191	37.0
W. No. Central:				Oregon.....	1,521,341	1,089,684	39.6
Minnesota.....	2,982,483	2,792,300	6.8	California.....	10,586,223	6,907,387	53.3
Iowa.....	2,621,073	2,538,268	3.3	United States.	150,697,361	131,669,275	14.5
Missouri.....	3,954,653	3,784,664	4.5				

Population of the United States, Territories, Possessions

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	Gross area (land and water) in square miles,	Population		
		1950	1940	1930
United States (aggregate)	3,628,130	154,233,234	150,622,754	138,439,069
Continental United States	3,022,387	150,697,361	131,669,275	122,775,046
Territories	592,823	626,437	495,294	427,578
Hawaii.....	6,423	499,794	422,770	368,300
Alaska.....	586,400	128,643	72,524	59,278
Possessions	3,888	2,316,922	1,929,902	1,594,525
Puerto Rico.....	3,435	2,210,703	1,869,255	1,543,913
Guam.....	206	59,498	22,290	18,509
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	133	26,665	24,889	22,012
American Samoa.....	76	18,937	12,908	10,055
Midway Islands.....	2	416	437	36
Wake Island.....	3	349		
Canton Island and Enderbury Island.....	27	272	44	
Johnston Island and Sand Island.....	Less than 0.5	46	69	
Swan Islands.....	1	36		
Other.....	5	2	10	
Canal Zone.....	553	52,822	51,827	39,467
Corn Islands.....	4	1,304	1,523	
Trust territory of the Pacific Islands ¹	8,475	54,843	18,933	89,453
Population abroad		481,545	118,933	89,453
Members of the Armed Forces.....		301,595		
Civilian citizens employed by the United States government.....		26,910		
Families of Armed Forces personnel or of civilian citizen employees.....		107,350		
Crews of merchant vessels.....		45,690		

¹Includes estimated population of the Philippine Islands (1940) 16,356,000; (1930) 13,513,000, not shown separately. Granted independence as of July 4, 1946, they then became the Republic of the Philippines. ²Not enumerated. ³Not available.

⁴Under trusteeship with the United States as administering authority.

⁵Population (1940) 131,258; (1930) 69,626. Census of Japan.

The American Baby Boom

Source: Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., May, 1955

The baby boom, which started at the close of World War II, continues unabated. From 1946 through 1954 the number of births in the United States averaged in excess of 3,750,000 annually, or 1 3/5 times the number in 1933. Births reached an all-time high of 4,076,000 in 1954 and the end of the boom may still be several years ahead.

An important factor in the recent upsurge in births has been the marked rise in the number of married women. Wives at ages 15-44 have increased in number by one-seventh since 1945, and by more than one-third since 1933. A second factor has been the almost uninterrupted rise

in the fertility rate since its low level in the 1930's. In each of the postwar years about one out of every six married women aged 15-44 bore a child, but in the mid-1930's the proportion was only one in eight.

Particularly noteworthy has been the sustained high rate for second births. Moreover, since 1951 there have been somewhat more than 1,100,000 second births annually. Equally striking has been the rapid rise in the rate for third births. From its low point of 17 per 1,000 in the late 1930's, the rate for third births has climbed to 33 per 1,000—the highest in over 33 years.

United States Population (Official Census), 1790-1870

Source: Bureau of the Census

1790—Connecticut 237,946; Delaware 59,096; Georgia 82,548; Kentucky 73,677; Maine 96,540; Maryland 319,728; Massachusetts 378,787; New Hampshire 141,885; New Jersey 184,139; New York 340,120; North Carolina 393,751; Pennsylvania 434,373; Rhode Island 68,825; South Carolina 249,073; Tennessee 35,691; Vermont 85,425; Virginia 747,610. Total 3,929,214.

State	1800	1810	1820	1830 ¹	1840 ¹	1850	1860	1870
Alabama.....			127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992
Arizona.....								9,658
Arkansas.....		1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471
California.....						92,597	379,994	560,247
Colorado.....							34,277	39,864
Connecticut.....	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454
Delaware.....	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015
Dist. of Col.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700
Florida.....				34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748
Georgia.....	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109
Idaho.....								14,999
Illinois.....		12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891
Indiana.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637
Iowa.....					43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020
Kansas.....							107,206	364,399
Kentucky.....	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011
Louisiana.....		76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,951
Maine.....	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915
Maryland.....	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894
Massachusetts.....	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351
Michigan.....		4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059
Minnesota.....						6,077	791,303	439,706
Mississippi.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	827,922	1,221,951
Missouri.....		19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295
Montana.....								20,595
Nebraska.....							28,841	122,993
Nevada.....							6,857	42,491
New Hampshire.....	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300
New Jersey.....	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096
New Mexico.....						61,547	93,516	91,874
New York.....	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361
North Dakota.....								*2,405
Ohio.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260
Oklahoma.....								90,923
Oregon.....						13,294	52,465	52,465
Pennsylvania.....	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951
Rhode Island.....	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353
South Carolina.....	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606
South Dakota.....							*4,837	11,776
Tennessee.....	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520
Texas.....						212,592	604,215	818,579
Utah.....						11,380	40,273	86,788
Vermont.....	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551
Virginia.....	880,200	974,600	1,066,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163
Washington.....							11,594	23,955
West Virginia.....								442,014
Wisconsin.....					30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670
Wyoming.....								9,118
Total U. S.....	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371

*1860 figure is for Dakota Territory; 1870 figures are for parts of Dakota Territory.

¹U. S. total includes persons (5,318 in 1830 and 6,100 in 1840) on public ships in the service of the United States not credited to any region, division, or state.

Civilian Population by Age and Sex, April 1954

Exclusive of all members of the Armed Forces

Source: Bureau of the Census

Age	Total	Male	Female	Urban		
				Total	Male	Female
Total	158,401,000	77,097,000	81,304,000	101,277,000	48,249,000	53,028,000
Under 5 years	17,755,000	9,041,000	8,714,000	10,642,000	5,407,000	5,235,000
5 to 9 years	15,953,000	8,158,000	7,795,000	9,348,000	4,780,000	4,568,000
10 to 14 years	13,011,000	6,609,000	6,402,000	7,567,000	3,772,000	3,795,000
15 to 19 years	10,471,000	5,126,000	5,345,000	6,147,000	2,887,000	3,260,000
20 to 24 years	8,977,000	3,565,000	5,412,000	5,742,000	2,224,000	3,518,000
25 to 29 years	11,517,000	5,471,000	6,046,000	7,726,000	3,613,000	4,113,000
30 to 34 years	12,021,000	5,776,000	6,245,000	8,029,000	3,825,000	4,204,000
35 to 44 years	22,288,000	10,838,000	11,450,000	15,158,000	7,224,000	7,934,000
45 to 54 years	18,454,000	9,126,000	9,328,000	12,284,000	5,925,000	6,359,000
55 to 64 years	14,219,000	6,973,000	7,246,000	9,549,000	4,542,000	5,007,000
65 to 69 years	5,238,000	2,546,000	2,692,000	3,497,000	1,633,000	1,864,000
70 and over	8,497,000	3,868,000	4,629,000	5,588,000	2,417,000	3,171,000
Median age..... years	30.6	30.5	30.8	32.2	31.9	32.4
	Rural non-farm			Rural farm		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	35,720,000	17,812,000	17,908,000	21,404,000	11,036,000	10,368,000
Under 5 years	4,657,000	2,390,000	2,267,000	2,456,000	1,244,000	1,212,000
5 to 9 years	4,095,000	2,072,000	2,023,000	2,510,000	1,306,000	1,204,000
10 to 14 years	3,175,000	1,642,000	1,533,000	2,269,000	1,195,000	1,074,000
15 to 19 years	2,457,000	1,287,000	1,170,000	1,867,000	952,000	915,000
20 to 24 years	2,058,000	791,000	1,267,000	1,177,000	550,000	627,000
25 to 29 years	2,685,000	1,281,000	1,404,000	1,106,000	577,000	529,000
30 to 34 years	2,758,000	1,365,000	1,393,000	1,234,000	586,000	648,000
35 to 44 years	4,493,000	2,255,000	2,238,000	2,637,000	1,359,000	1,278,000
45 to 54 years	3,762,000	1,984,000	1,778,000	2,408,000	1,217,000	1,191,000
55 to 64 years	2,707,000	1,356,000	1,351,000	1,963,000	1,075,000	885,000
65 to 69 years	1,043,000	500,000	543,000	698,000	413,000	285,000
70 and over	1,830,000	889,000	941,000	1,079,000	562,000	517,000
Median age..... years	27.6	27.8	27.5	26.9	27.3	26.4

United States Population (Official Census), 1880-1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

State	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743
Arizona	40,440	88,243	422,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587
Arkansas	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511
California	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223
Colorado	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089
Connecticut	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280
Delaware	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505	318,085
Dist. of Col.	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178
Florida	269,493	391,422	526,542	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305
Georgia	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578
Idaho	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873	688,637
Illinois	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176
Indiana	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224
Iowa	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073
Kansas	906,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299
Kentucky	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,844,806
Louisiana	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,365,837	2,683,516
Maine	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774
Maryland	934,943	1,042,390	1,183,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001
Mass.	1,783,085	2,233,947	2,805,346	3,366,116	3,855,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514
Michigan	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766
Minnesota	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483
Mississippi	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914
Missouri	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653
Montana	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024
Nebraska	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510
Nevada	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083
New Hamp.	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524	533,242
New Jersey	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165	4,845,329
New Mex.	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187
New York	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,640	10,385,227	12,388,066	13,479,142	14,830,192
No. Carolina	1,392,940	1,617,810	1,968,810	2,206,287	2,569,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929
No. Dakota	136,909	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872	680,485	641,935	619,636
Ohio	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627
Oklahoma		258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351
Oregon	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389	953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,111	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012
Rhode Island	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896
So. Carolina	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027
So. Dakota	98,268	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961	682,740
Tennessee	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,381	3,291,718
Texas	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194
Utah	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862
Vermont	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747
Virginia	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,181	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680
Washington	75,116	357,232	515,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963
W. Virginia	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552
Wisconsin	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,572
Wyoming	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742	290,575
Tot. U. S.	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,275	150,697,361

Employment Status of U. S. Population, 1955

Persons 14 years of age and over

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data week of July 10-16, 1955.

Employment status	Total	Male	Female
Total noninstitutional population	117,404,000	57,466,000	59,938,000
Total labor force including Armed Forces	70,429,000	49,323,000	21,106,000
Not in labor force	46,975,000	8,143,000	38,832,000
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,440,000	54,536,000	59,904,000
Civilian labor force	67,465,000	46,393,000	21,072,000
Employed	64,995,000	44,790,000	20,204,000
In agricultural industries	7,704,000	6,075,000	1,629,000
In nonagricultural industries	57,291,000	38,716,000	18,575,000
Unemployed	2,471,000	1,603,000	868,000
Not in labor force	46,975,000	8,143,000	38,832,000
Keeping house	34,305,000	86,000	34,219,000
In school	8,160,000	1,309,000	375,000
Unable to work	2,153,000	6,307,000	844,000
Other	9,704,000		

U. S. Major Occupation Groups, Employed Persons, by Sex

Source: Bureau of the Census; Estimates in thousands of persons 14 years old and over.

Major occupation group Week of July 10-16, 1955	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Professional, technical and kindred workers...	5,217	3,386	1,831	8.0	7.6	9.1
Farmers and farm managers	3,857	3,714	143	5.9	8.3	0.7
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	6,523	5,498	1,025	10.0	12.3	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers	8,595	2,908	5,687	13.2	6.5	28.1
Sales workers	2,902	2,398	1,504	6.0	5.4	7.4
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8,720	8,514	206	13.4	19.0	1.0
Operatives and kindred workers	13,184	9,572	3,612	20.3	21.4	17.9
Private household workers	1,969	48	1,921	3.0	0.1	9.5
Service workers, except private household	5,431	2,706	2,725	8.4	6.0	13.5
Farm laborers and foremen	3,550	2,123	1,427	5.5	4.7	7.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	4,047	3,923	124	6.2	8.8	0.6
Total employed	64,994	44,790	20,204	100.0	100.0	100.0

U. S. Population 21 Years Old and Over, 1950

By Region, Division and State
Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, division, and state	Population 21 years old and over							
	Total	Sex		Color		Residence		
		Male	Female	White	Non-white	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
United States.	97,403,307	47,853,694	49,549,613	88,195,191	9,208,116	65,487,509	18,940,730	12,975,068
Regions:								
Northeast.....	27,019,598	13,053,220	13,966,378	25,642,897	1,376,701	21,858,199	4,061,167	1,100,232
North Central.....	29,242,427	14,482,761	14,759,666	27,722,586	1,519,841	19,382,145	5,418,213	4,442,069
South.....	28,309,493	13,872,281	14,437,212	22,616,312	5,693,181	14,945,221	7,068,396	6,295,876
West.....	12,831,789	6,445,432	6,386,357	12,213,396	618,393	9,301,944	2,392,954	1,136,891
Northeast:								
New England.....	6,293,773	3,021,825	3,271,948	6,194,811	98,962	4,877,601	1,164,551	251,624
Middle Atlantic.....	20,725,825	10,031,395	10,694,430	19,448,086	1,277,739	16,980,598	2,896,616	848,611
North Central:								
E. No. Central.....	20,123,858	9,951,845	10,172,013	18,909,518	1,214,340	14,432,588	3,449,690	2,241,580
W. No. Central.....	9,118,569	4,630,916	4,587,653	8,813,068	305,501	4,949,557	1,968,523	2,200,489
South:								
South Atlantic.....	12,812,841	6,259,942	6,552,899	9,991,837	2,821,004	6,897,047	3,509,741	2,406,053
E. So. Central.....	6,677,308	3,256,788	3,420,520	5,214,208	1,463,100	2,893,487	1,665,381	2,118,440
W. So. Central.....	8,819,344	4,355,551	4,463,793	7,410,267	1,409,077	5,154,687	1,893,274	1,771,383
West:								
Mountain.....	3,058,982	1,566,896	1,492,086	2,940,817	118,165	1,770,941	815,458	472,583
Pacific.....	9,772,807	4,878,536	4,894,271	9,272,579	500,228	7,531,003	1,577,496	664,308
New England:								
Maine.....	576,840	283,509	293,331	575,223	1,617	308,890	196,059	71,891
New Hampshire.....	352,780	171,020	181,760	352,188	592	206,227	116,355	30,198
Vermont.....	237,552	116,599	120,953	237,165	387	91,570	98,965	47,017
Massachusetts.....	3,206,104	1,520,510	1,685,594	3,153,820	52,284	2,727,890	425,544	52,670
Rhode Island.....	538,124	259,666	278,458	529,172	8,952	458,441	72,903	6,780
Connecticut.....	1,382,373	670,521	711,852	1,347,243	35,130	1,084,583	254,725	43,065
Middle Atlantic:								
New York.....	10,374,446	4,994,060	5,380,386	9,718,328	656,118	8,972,780	1,043,690	357,976
New Jersey.....	3,354,160	1,628,358	1,725,802	3,145,242	208,918	2,922,981	360,544	70,633
Pennsylvania.....	6,997,219	3,408,977	3,588,242	6,584,516	412,703	5,084,837	1,492,382	420,000
E. No. Central:								
Ohio.....	5,279,761	2,586,095	2,693,666	4,942,126	337,635	3,823,079	937,623	519,059
Indiana.....	2,556,467	1,261,119	1,295,348	2,443,060	113,407	1,577,761	567,025	411,681
Illinois.....	5,958,601	2,925,046	3,033,555	5,514,184	444,417	4,714,652	770,384	473,505
Michigan.....	4,106,066	2,066,908	2,039,698	3,812,763	293,843	2,977,039	714,614	414,953
Wisconsin.....	2,222,423	1,112,677	1,109,746	2,197,385	25,038	1,340,057	460,044	422,322
W. No. Central:								
Minnesota.....	1,910,153	958,369	951,784	1,893,582	16,571	1,093,970	391,548	424,635
Iowa.....	1,694,619	840,331	854,288	1,680,993	13,626	842,331	393,292	458,996
Missouri.....	2,643,129	1,281,239	1,361,890	2,447,662	195,467	1,692,255	427,500	523,374
North Dakota.....	366,590	194,439	172,151	361,871	4,719	103,620	122,825	140,145
South Dakota.....	401,146	209,349	191,797	390,016	11,130	139,417	116,093	145,636
Nebraska.....	860,391	431,142	429,249	845,337	15,054	417,599	209,160	233,632
Kansas.....	1,242,541	616,047	626,494	1,193,607	18,934	660,365	308,105	274,071
South Atlantic:								
Delaware.....	210,918	103,149	107,769	183,002	27,916	135,795	54,071	21,052
Maryland.....	1,527,089	752,882	774,207	1,290,514	236,575	1,083,975	335,741	107,373
Dist. of Col.....	583,338	268,844	314,494	391,096	192,242	583,338	.....	407,265
Virginia.....	2,025,339	1,011,519	1,013,820	1,602,669	422,670	1,029,248	588,826	221,275
West Virginia.....	1,171,878	587,373	584,505	1,103,681	68,197	462,104	488,499	698,457
North Carolina.....	2,311,071	1,130,024	1,181,047	1,761,330	549,741	869,695	742,919	332,256
South Carolina.....	1,150,867	554,085	596,782	760,843	390,024	475,268	343,343	489,588
Georgia.....	2,008,828	964,109	1,044,719	1,441,986	566,842	998,940	520,300	535,440
21 yrs. & over.....	2,181,269	1,049,599	1,131,670	1,558,566	622,703	1,073,361	572,468	128,787
Florida.....	1,823,513	887,957	935,556	1,456,716	366,797	1,258,684	436,042	528,389
E. So. Central:								
Kentucky.....	1,742,978	864,430	878,548	1,612,267	130,711	722,409	492,180	559,903
Tennessee.....	1,978,548	961,147	1,017,401	1,659,758	318,790	949,958	468,687	485,048
Alabama.....	1,747,759	843,927	903,832	1,231,514	516,245	837,453	425,258	545,100
Mississippi.....	1,208,023	587,284	620,739	710,669	497,354	383,667	279,256	423,543
W. So. Central:								
Arkansas.....	1,112,866	550,158	562,708	880,675	232,191	410,342	278,981	286,802
Louisiana.....	1,587,145	770,580	816,565	1,105,861	481,284	940,248	360,095	309,382
Oklahoma.....	1,382,108	682,993	699,115	1,269,450	112,658	747,195	325,531	751,656
Texas.....	4,737,225	2,351,820	2,385,405	4,154,281	582,944	3,056,902	928,667	80,873
Mountain:								
Montana.....	372,345	198,368	173,977	363,414	8,931	171,512	119,960	90,869
Idaho.....	349,016	181,675	167,341	344,866	4,150	157,693	100,450	33,025
Wyoming.....	178,581	96,131	82,450	175,036	3,545	93,369	52,187	110,938
Colorado.....	844,748	420,846	423,902	826,007	18,741	560,304	173,506	66,248
New Mexico.....	375,387	192,582	182,805	351,740	23,647	201,398	107,741	41,058
Arizona.....	441,889	223,303	218,586	395,744	46,145	257,412	143,419	41,004
Utah.....	389,843	196,181	193,662	382,711	7,132	265,473	83,366	8,568
Nevada.....	107,173	57,810	49,363	101,299	5,874	63,780	34,825	164,949
Pacific:								
Washington.....	1,559,266	799,604	759,662	1,519,370	39,896	1,023,528	370,789	141,729
Oregon.....	1,001,716	509,726	491,990	986,848	14,868	569,349	290,638	357,630
California.....	7,211,825	3,569,206	3,642,619	6,766,361	445,464	5,938,126	916,069	.....

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION OF VOTING AGE
AND VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

Date	Population estimate ¹	Vote cast	Pct. of population	Date	Population estimate ¹	Vote cast	Pct. of population
Nov., 1936.....	80,055,000	45,647,117	57.0	Nov., 1948.....	94,877,000	48,833,680	51.5
Nov., 1940.....	84,319,000	49,820,312	59.1	Nov., 1952.....	98,135,000	61,551,978	62.7
Nov., 1944.....	90,599,000 ²	47,976,263 ³	53.0	Nov., 1954.....	100,223,000	.....	.....

¹Population 21 years old and over plus population 18 to 20 years in Georgia for 1944 to 1954.²Inc. Armed Forces overseas. Civilian population was 81,024,000.³Vote cast by civilians was 45,285,000.

Marital Status of United States Population by States

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	Males 14 years old and over				Females 14 years old and over			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced
Ala.	1,024,915	266,786	708,188	49,941	1,093,798	213,412	724,165	156,221
Ark.	263,546	68,104	177,562	17,880	259,511	44,632	176,001	35,275
Calif.	4,034,180	982,971	2,753,111	298,097	4,073,341	646,681	2,729,233	697,427
Colo.	489,263	126,051	330,744	32,468	490,550	89,480	328,752	72,318
Conn.	756,080	206,651	505,683	43,746	797,537	185,747	508,301	103,489
Del.	117,542	29,920	80,540	7,082	122,763	25,122	80,971	16,670
Dist. of Col.	361,111	89,087	192,729	19,295	347,872	90,420	197,282	60,170
Fla.	1,018,121	231,006	718,055	69,060	1,065,169	163,691	722,872	178,606
Ga.	1,168,086	307,088	804,327	56,671	1,247,615	235,013	823,792	188,810
Idaho	213,170	53,850	145,650	13,670	198,781	31,992	144,401	22,298
Ill.	3,309,125	846,005	2,241,186	221,934	3,418,775	674,982	2,241,529	502,264
Ind.	1,448,831	334,960	1,014,612	99,259	1,486,515	260,592	1,012,389	213,534
Iowa.	968,920	247,531	660,592	60,797	985,169	192,515	659,523	133,131
Kan.	712,198	174,053	493,284	44,851	720,732	127,650	490,911	102,171
Ky.	1,039,654	282,429	695,990	61,235	1,045,459	268,319	695,284	143,856
La.	914,015	236,374	630,055	47,586	968,553	185,330	643,519	139,704
Me.	331,780	89,695	217,317	24,768	342,686	74,262	217,857	50,567
Md.	863,852	227,271	587,425	49,156	884,036	177,646	586,999	119,391
Mass.	1,733,192	512,784	1,109,859	110,549	1,905,814	514,744	1,117,604	273,466
Mich.	2,368,024	595,093	1,620,012	152,919	2,349,955	440,298	1,610,981	298,676
Minn.	1,101,812	325,692	713,846	62,274	1,099,128	249,809	712,817	136,502
Miss.	723,522	191,408	495,925	36,189	757,568	141,728	509,602	106,238
Mo.	1,466,440	348,128	1,015,421	102,891	1,556,891	290,227	1,021,911	244,753
Mont.	227,271	65,864	144,198	17,209	202,470	34,687	141,691	26,092
Nebr.	498,732	134,383	334,216	30,133	497,059	98,769	333,277	65,013
Nev.	64,807	16,316	42,415	6,076	55,791	7,216	40,531	8,044
N. H.	197,099	53,019	129,426	14,654	207,945	40,848	130,117	30,980
N. J.	1,838,965	484,286	1,251,995	102,684	1,931,114	419,255	1,230,965	259,894
N. M.	233,244	66,052	154,157	13,035	223,050	44,972	152,913	25,163
N. Y.	5,616,963	1,549,627	3,751,890	315,446	6,033,574	1,396,777	3,704,988	841,809
N. C.	1,390,072	409,107	926,216	54,749	1,435,312	323,484	938,634	173,194
N. D.	230,502	79,986	139,467	11,049	207,649	47,972	138,449	21,228
Ohio.	2,935,808	690,429	2,038,936	206,443	3,060,868	583,658	2,034,945	442,265
Okl.	808,460	193,018	561,938	53,504	822,794	132,365	562,431	127,698
Ore.	576,808	131,916	401,369	43,523	561,087	84,938	397,351	78,798
Pa.	3,904,893	1,079,197	2,584,123	241,573	4,108,599	956,851	2,604,025	547,723
R. I.	300,768	90,590	192,099	18,079	314,531	79,889	191,832	42,810
S. C.	688,217	203,243	458,853	26,121	733,249	165,525	470,145	97,579
S. D.	245,727	76,817	155,583	13,327	227,366	47,432	164,225	25,635
Tenn.	1,149,299	292,486	793,477	63,336	1,209,638	233,525	790,232	176,391
Texas	2,781,613	689,154	1,928,917	163,542	2,801,665	470,351	1,921,991	409,223
Utah.	235,325	60,719	163,130	11,476	234,486	44,850	162,497	27,139
Va.	1,210,799	360,621	789,730	9,493	1,241,356	32,358	87,968	21,080
Vt.	121,099	36,021	78,933	60,448	119,327	25,210	75,134	15,947
Wash.	919,661	238,492	612,237	68,932	862,214	133,118	603,809	125,287
W. Va.	700,823	191,284	470,057	39,482	704,919	147,899	469,136	87,884
Wis.	1,278,770	357,671	841,970	79,129	1,279,013	278,544	840,508	160,051
Wyo.	113,645	32,940	73,125	7,586	96,526	14,978	70,704	10,784
Total	55,311,617	14,518,079	37,399,617	3,393,921	57,042,417	11,454,266	37,503,836	8,084,315
Alaska	62,775	27,289	30,380	5,106	33,233	5,570	24,441	3,222
Hawaii	197,874	81,921	103,470	12,483	153,515	43,447	94,521	15,547
Puerto Rico	649,414	264,854	357,029	27,531	651,716	193,897	374,069	83,750

U. S. Population by Age, Color and Sex, July, 1954

Source: Bureau of the Census

Estimates of the total population of Continental United States including Armed Forces overseas.

Age	All classes			White		Non-white	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All ages	162,414,000	80,696,000	81,718,000	72,172,000	72,832,000	8,524,000	8,886,000
Under 5 years	17,807,000	9,072,000	8,735,000	7,884,000	7,552,000	1,188,000	1,182,000
Under 1 year	3,531,000	1,798,000	1,733,000	1,665,000	1,499,000	233,000	234,000
1 and 2 years	7,193,000	3,667,000	3,526,000	3,191,000	3,054,000	477,000	472,000
3 and 4 years	7,083,000	3,607,000	3,476,000	3,129,000	3,000,000	478,000	476,000
5 to 9 years	16,347,000	8,351,000	7,996,000	7,316,000	6,970,000	1,035,000	1,026,000
10 to 14 years	12,886,000	6,553,000	6,333,000	5,771,000	5,548,000	781,000	785,000
15 to 19 years	11,055,000	5,616,000	5,439,000	4,917,000	4,742,000	698,000	697,000
20 to 24 years	10,899,000	5,488,000	5,411,000	4,859,000	4,748,000	629,000	663,000
25 to 29 years	11,906,000	5,867,000	6,033,000	5,250,000	5,329,000	617,000	704,000
30 to 34 years	12,343,000	6,054,000	6,289,000	5,440,000	5,610,000	614,000	680,000
35 to 39 years	11,493,000	5,637,000	5,858,000	5,103,000	5,254,000	534,000	603,000
40 to 44 years	11,091,000	5,451,000	5,640,000	4,910,000	5,040,000	541,000	600,000
45 to 49 years	9,884,000	4,899,000	4,985,000	4,434,000	4,501,000	466,000	484,000
50 to 54 years	8,674,000	4,289,000	4,385,000	3,885,000	3,965,000	405,000	417,000
55 to 59 years	7,743,000	3,804,000	3,939,000	3,483,000	3,618,000	321,000	322,000
60 to 64 years	6,575,000	3,220,000	3,355,000	2,979,000	3,111,000	241,000	245,000
65 to 69 years	5,259,000	2,552,000	2,708,000	2,373,000	2,528,000	178,000	179,000
70 to 74 years	3,973,000	1,850,000	2,123,000	1,721,000	1,956,000	130,000	137,000
75 to 79 years	2,432,000	1,108,000	1,324,000	1,210,000	1,244,000	77,000	80,000
80 to 84 years	1,288,000	570,000	718,000	530,000	676,000	40,000	42,000
85 years and over	762,000	316,000	446,000	286,000	407,000	30,000	39,000
5 to 17 years	35,960,000	18,324,000	17,636,000	16,078,000	15,398,000	2,246,000	2,238,000
14 years and over	117,664,000	57,885,000	59,779,000	52,219,000	53,739,000	5,666,000	6,040,000
18 years and over	108,648,000	53,300,000	55,348,000	48,210,000	49,882,000	5,090,000	5,466,000
21 years and over	102,244,000	50,060,000	52,184,000	45,363,000	47,119,000	4,698,000	5,065,000
65 years and over	13,715,000	6,396,000	7,319,000	5,942,000	6,841,000	454,000	478,000
Median age, years	30.1	29.5	30.7	30.1	31.4	24.4	25.6
Adjusted for Net Underenumeration and Misreporting of Age in Census							
Under 5 years	18,609,000	9,509,000	9,100,000	8,211,000	7,817,000	1,298,000	1,283,000
Under 1 year	3,921,000	2,004,000	1,917,000	1,727,000	1,644,000	276,000	273,000
1 and 2 years	7,532,000	3,851,000	3,682,000	3,329,000	3,167,000	521,000	515,000
3 and 4 years	7,156,000	3,655,000	3,502,000	3,154,000	3,006,000	501,000	496,000

Marital Status of U.S. Population 14 Years and Over, 1950

Source: Bureau of Census

Census year	Male				Female			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or divorced
1950.....	55,311,617	14,518,079	37,399,617	3,393,921	57,042,417	11,454,266	37,503,836	8,084,315
White.....	49,979,010	12,987,269	33,980,608	3,011,133	51,354,115	10,272,018	33,977,480	7,104,617
Non-white.....	5,332,607	1,530,810	3,419,009	382,788	5,688,302	1,182,248	3,526,356	979,698
Urban.....	35,627,394	8,894,449	24,456,403	2,276,542	38,622,471	7,969,493	24,649,282	6,003,696
White.....	32,240,205	8,013,863	22,213,015	2,013,327	34,818,431	7,241,456	22,292,849	5,284,126
Non-white.....	3,387,189	880,586	2,243,388	263,215	3,804,040	728,037	2,556,433	719,570
Rural non-farm.....	11,284,735	3,016,788	7,563,736	704,211	10,935,078	1,944,830	7,556,446	1,431,752
White.....	10,362,168	2,713,209	7,012,619	636,340	10,043,719	1,748,530	7,017,381	1,277,808
Non-white.....	922,567	303,579	551,117	67,871	891,359	196,350	541,065	153,944
Rural farm.....	8,399,488	2,606,842	5,379,478	413,168	7,484,868	1,539,893	5,296,108	648,867
White.....	7,376,637	2,260,197	4,754,974	361,466	6,491,965	1,282,032	4,667,250	542,683
Non-white.....	1,022,851	346,645	624,504	51,702	992,903	257,861	628,858	106,184

Marital Status of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, April, 1954

Source: Bureau of the Census

The civilian population includes about 822,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

(Thousands of persons 14 years and over)

Marital status and sex	Total, 14 years & over	14 to 19 years			20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
		Tot.	14 to 17	18 and 19								
Male.....	55,297	6,354	4,513	1,841	3,902	5,570	5,944	10,963	9,163	6,987	4,515	1,899
Single.....	13,004	6,192	4,491	1,701	2,113	1,295	667	987	729	515	336	170
Married.....	39,042	160	20	140	1,751	4,184	5,125	9,638	7,951	5,756	3,911	1,086
Wife present.....	37,346	155	15	140	1,671	3,984	4,927	9,250	7,555	5,477	3,279	1,048
Wife absent.....	1,696	5	5	.....	80	200	198	388	396	279	112	38
Separated.....	784	5	5	.....	33	85	84	188	194	118	67	10
Other.....	912	.....	.....	.....	47	115	114	200	202	161	45	28
Widowed.....	2,171	.....	.....	.....	10	8	33	93	186	547	671	623
Divorced.....	1,080	2	2	.....	28	83	119	245	297	169	117	20
Female.....	59,542	6,494	4,392	2,102	5,412	6,045	6,246	11,450	9,328	7,246	4,850	2,471
Single.....	11,043	5,647	4,172	1,475	1,660	665	544	787	685	429	404	222
Married.....	39,869	31	213	618	3,648	5,215	5,445	9,819	7,339	4,869	2,200	503
Husband present.....	37,346	874	182	492	3,258	4,884	5,148	9,276	6,950	4,572	2,110	474
Husband absent.....	2,523	157	31	126	390	331	297	543	389	297	90	29
Separated.....	1,135	37	5	32	109	138	160	302	225	127	30	7
Husband in Armed Forces.....	446	90	18	72	193	73	37	38	15	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	942	30	8	22	88	120	100	203	149	170	60	22
Widowed.....	7,256	4	2	2	23	47	88	423	978	1,790	2,175	1,728
Divorced.....	1,374	12	5	7	81	118	169	421	326	158	71	18

HOUSEHOLDS AND MARRIED COUPLES, UNITED STATES

Date	Households			Married Couples		
	Number	In households	Average	Total	With own household	Without own household
April, 1954.....	46,893,000	156,443,000	3.34	37,346,000	35,875,000	1,471,000
April, 1953.....	46,828,000	153,577,000	3.28	37,106,000	35,560,000	1,546,000
March, 1950.....	43,554,000	146,876,000	3.37	36,091,000	34,075,000	2,016,000
April, 1940.....	34,948,666	128,427,069	3.67	28,517,000	26,571,000	1,946,000

Number of households April 1954. Urban 31,408,000; Rural nonfarm 9,991,000; Rural farm 5,493,000.

Average Future Lifetime in United States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Life table values for year 1952

Age interval	Number living ¹	Average remaining lifetime ²					
		All Races	White		Non-white		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Female
0-1.....	100,000	68.6	66.6	72.7	59.1	63.7	63.7
1-5.....	97,144	69.6	67.6	73.3	61.4	65.5	65.5
5-10.....	96,609	68.0	64.0	69.6	58.0	62.1	62.1
10-15.....	96,320	61.1	59.2	64.8	53.3	57.3	57.3
15-20.....	96,038	56.3	54.4	59.9	48.5	52.5	52.5
20-25.....	95,502	51.6	49.7	55.1	44.0	47.8	47.8
25-30.....	94,816	47.0	45.2	50.3	39.7	43.3	43.3
30-35.....	94,076	42.3	40.5	45.5	35.6	38.9	38.9
35-40.....	93,182	37.7	35.9	40.8	31.4	34.7	34.7
40-45.....	91,917	33.2	31.4	36.1	27.5	30.6	30.6
45-50.....	90,009	28.8	27.1	31.6	23.8	26.8	26.8
50-55.....	87,090	24.7	23.0	27.2	20.4	23.2	23.2
55-60.....	82,725	20.9	19.3	23.0	17.5	20.2	20.2
60-65.....	76,617	17.3	15.9	19.0	15.0	17.4	17.4
65-70.....	68,398	14.1	13.0	15.3	12.8	14.8	14.8
70-75.....	57,662	11.2	10.3	12.0	11.1	12.9	12.9
75-80.....	45,149	8.6	8.0	9.1	9.3	10.8	10.8
80-85.....	30,323	6.6	6.1	6.8	8.0	9.1	9.1
85 and over.....	16,639	5.1	4.8	5.1	6.8	7.3	7.3

¹Of 100,000 born alive, number living at beginning of age interval.

²Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. on Sept. 16, 1955, reported that the average life expectancy of American wage earners was 69.8 years, based on mortality tables of its insured workers. It estimated that within a few years life expectancy of this group would pass the Biblical three score years and ten. In 1879-89 life expectancy of this group was 34 years. It was also estimated that those aged 65 in 1954 had a life expectancy of 14.1 years.

U. S. Population, Urban and Rural, 1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

According to the revised definition adopted for the Census of 1950, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the old definition, the urban population had been limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

Region, division, and State	Urban	Rural	Per cent urban	Region, division, and State	Urban	Rural	Per cent urban
United States	96,467,686	54,229,675	64.0	East North Central:			
Regions:				Ohio.....	5,578,274	2,368,353	70.2
Northeast.....	31,373,200	8,104,786	79.5	Indiana.....	2,357,196	1,577,028	59.9
North Central.....	28,490,932	15,969,830	64.1	Illinois.....	6,759,271	1,952,905	77.6
South.....	22,955,762	24,241,326	48.6	Michigan.....	4,503,084	1,868,682	70.7
West.....	13,647,792	5,913,733	69.8	Wisconsin.....	1,987,888	1,446,687	57.9
Northeast:				South Atlantic:			
New England.....	7,101,511	2,212,942	76.2	Delaware.....	199,122	118,963	62.6
Middle Atlantic.....	24,271,689	5,891,844	80.5	Maryland.....	1,615,907	727,099	69.0
North Central:				Dist. of Columbia.....	802,178	1,758,565	47.0
East North Central.....	21,185,713	9,213,655	69.7	Virginia.....	1,660,115	1,311,065	55.6
West North Central.....	7,305,219	6,756,175	52.0	W. Virginia.....	694,487	1,311,065	34.6
South:				N. Carolina.....	1,368,101	2,693,828	33.7
South Atlantic.....	10,391,163	10,791,172	49.1	S. Carolina.....	777,921	1,339,106	36.7
East South Central.....	4,484,771	6,992,410	39.1	Georgia.....	1,559,447	1,885,131	45.3
West South Central.....	8,079,828	6,457,744	55.6	Florida.....	1,813,890	957,415	65.5
West:				East South Central:			
Mountain.....	2,785,888	2,289,110	54.9	Kentucky.....	1,084,070	1,860,736	36.8
Pacific.....	10,861,904	3,624,623	75.0	Tennessee.....	1,452,602	1,839,116	44.1
New England:				Alabama.....	1,340,937	1,720,806	43.8
Maine.....	472,000	441,774	51.7	Mississippi.....	607,162	1,571,752	27.9
N. Hampshire.....	306,806	266,436	52.5	West South Central:			
Vermont.....	137,612	240,135	36.4	Arkansas.....	630,591	1,278,920	33.0
Massachusetts.....	3,959,239	731,275	84.4	Louisiana.....	1,471,696	1,211,820	54.8
Rhode Island.....	667,212	124,684	84.3	Oklahoma.....	1,139,481	1,093,870	51.0
Connecticut.....	1,558,642	448,638	77.6	Texas.....	4,838,060	2,873,134	62.7
Middle Atlantic:				Mountain:			
New York.....	12,682,446	2,147,746	85.5	Montana.....	258,034	332,990	43.7
New Jersey.....	4,186,207	649,122	86.6	Idaho.....	252,549	336,088	42.9
Pennsylvania.....	7,403,036	3,094,976	70.5	Wyoming.....	144,618	145,911	49.8
West North Central:				Colorado.....	341,889	339,298	50.2
Minnesota.....	1,624,914	1,357,569	54.5	New Mexico.....	416,000	333,587	55.5
Iowa.....	1,250,938	1,370,135	47.7	Arizona.....	449,855	239,007	65.3
Missouri.....	2,432,715	1,521,938	61.5	Utah.....	91,625	68,458	57.2
N. Dakota.....	164,817	454,819	26.6	Pacific:			
S. Dakota.....	216,710	436,030	33.2	Washington.....	1,503,166	875,797	63.2
Nebraska.....	621,905	703,605	46.9	Oregon.....	819,318	702,023	53.9
Kansas.....	993,220	912,079	52.1	California.....	8,539,420	2,046,803	80.7

U. S. Population Urban, Rural, White and Non-white

Source: Bureau of the Census

Census year	All classes	White		Non-white					
		Native	Foreign born	Negro	Indian	Japa-nese	Chinese	All other	
Total									
1950.....	150,697,361	124,780,860	10,161,168	15,042,286	343,410	141,768	117,629	110,240	
Urban.....	96,467,686	78,267,570	8,488,865	9,392,068	56,108	100,735	109,434	52,366	
Rural nonfarm.....	31,181,325	27,350,570	1,119,769	2,491,377	178,678	14,260	5,844	20,827	
Rural farm.....	23,048,350	19,162,720	552,534	3,158,301	108,624	26,773	2,351	37,047	
1940.....	131,669,275	106,795,732	11,419,138	12,865,518	333,969	126,947	77,504	50,467	
Male									
1950.....	74,833,239	61,952,802	5,176,390	7,298,722	178,824	76,649	77,008	72,844	
Urban.....	46,891,782	37,994,340	4,255,554	4,449,766	30,256	53,458	71,656	36,752	
Rural nonfarm.....	15,862,847	13,887,315	601,960	1,256,115	91,993	8,139	3,874	13,451	
Rural farm.....	12,078,610	10,071,147	318,876	1,562,841	56,575	15,052	1,478	22,641	
1940.....	66,061,592	53,437,633	6,011,015	6,269,038	171,427	71,967	57,389	43,223	
Female									
1950.....	75,864,122	62,828,058	4,984,778	7,743,564	164,586	65,119	40,621	37,396	
Urban.....	49,575,904	40,273,230	4,233,311	4,942,842	25,852	47,277	37,778	15,614	
Rural nonfarm.....	15,318,473	13,463,255	517,809	1,235,262	86,685	6,121	1,970	7,376	
Rural farm.....	10,969,740	9,091,573	233,658	1,565,460	52,049	11,721	873	14,406	
1940.....	65,607,683	53,358,199	5,408,123	6,596,480	162,542	54,980	20,115	7,244	

UNITED STATES NEGRO POPULATION, APRIL 1, 1950

State	Negro population	State	Negro population	State	Negro population	State	Negro population
Alabama.....	979,617	Iowa.....	19,692	Nevada.....	4,302	S. Dakota.....	727
Arizona.....	25,974	Kansas.....	73,158	N. Hampshire.....	731	Tennessee.....	530,003
Arkansas.....	426,639	Kentucky.....	201,921	New Jersey.....	318,565	Texas.....	977,458
California.....	462,173	Louisiana.....	882,428	New Mexico.....	8,408	Utah.....	2,729
Colorado.....	20,177	Maine.....	1,221	New York.....	918,191	Vermont.....	2,443
Connecticut.....	53,472	Maryland.....	385,972	N. Carolina.....	1,047,353	Virginia.....	734,211
Delaware.....	43,598	Massachusetts.....	73,171	N. Dakota.....	257	Washington.....	30,691
Dist. of Col.....	280,803	Michigan.....	442,296	Ohio.....	513,072	W. Virginia.....	114,867
Florida.....	603,101	Minnesota.....	14,022	Oklahoma.....	145,003	Wisconsin.....	28,182
Georgia.....	1,062,762	Mississippi.....	986,494	Oregon.....	638,485	Wyoming.....	2,557
Idaho.....	1,050	Missouri.....	297,088	Pennsylvania.....	145,033		
Illinois.....	645,980	Montana.....	1,232	Rhode Island.....	13,903	Total	15,042,286
Indiana.....	174,168	Nebraska.....	19,234	S. Carolina.....	822,077		

U.S. Population, White and Non-white by States, 1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

State	All classes		White		Non-white	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	1,502,640	1,559,103	1,032,714	1,046,877	469,926	512,226
Arizona.....	379,059	370,528	330,216	324,295	48,843	46,233
Arkansas.....	951,534	957,977	743,614	737,893	207,920	220,084
California.....	5,295,629	5,290,594	4,939,566	4,975,607	356,063	314,987
Colorado.....	665,149	659,940	650,256	646,397	14,893	13,543
Connecticut.....	988,497	1,018,783	961,112	991,217	27,385	27,566
Delaware.....	157,344	160,741	135,030	138,848	22,314	21,893
Dist. of Col.....	377,918	424,260	242,377	275,128	135,541	149,132
Florida.....	1,366,917	1,404,388	1,072,495	1,093,556	294,422	310,832
Georgia.....	1,688,667	1,755,911	1,182,717	1,197,860	505,950	558,051
Idaho.....	303,237	285,400	299,323	282,072	3,914	3,328
Illinois.....	4,319,251	4,392,925	3,994,948	4,051,110	324,303	341,815
Indiana.....	1,958,516	1,975,708	1,871,599	1,886,913	86,917	88,795
Iowa.....	1,310,283	1,310,790	1,299,114	1,300,432	11,169	10,358
Kansas.....	953,534	951,765	915,369	913,592	38,165	38,173
Kentucky.....	1,474,987	1,469,819	1,375,090	1,367,000	99,897	102,819
Louisiana.....	1,319,166	1,364,350	891,914	904,769	427,252	459,581
Maine.....	454,145	459,629	452,503	458,343	1,642	1,286
Maryland.....	1,166,603	1,176,398	972,710	982,265	193,893	194,133
Massachusetts.....	2,270,367	2,420,147	2,230,216	2,381,287	40,151	38,860
Michigan.....	3,212,119	3,159,647	2,983,372	2,934,453	228,747	225,194
Minnesota.....	1,501,208	1,481,275	1,486,160	1,467,537	15,048	13,738
Mississippi.....	1,076,791	1,102,123	595,680	592,952	481,111	509,171
Missouri.....	1,940,863	2,013,790	1,796,697	1,858,896	144,166	154,894
Montana.....	309,423	281,601	299,415	272,623	10,008	8,978
Nebraska.....	667,332	658,178	655,038	646,290	12,294	11,888
Nevada.....	85,017	75,066	79,661	70,247	5,356	4,819
New Hampshire.....	262,424	270,818	261,871	270,404	553	414
New Jersey.....	2,382,744	2,452,585	2,223,557	2,287,728	158,887	164,857
New Mexico.....	347,544	333,643	321,557	308,654	25,987	24,989
New York.....	7,239,944	7,590,248	6,790,153	7,081,942	449,791	508,306
North Carolina.....	2,017,105	2,044,824	1,489,840	1,493,281	527,265	551,543
North Dakota.....	322,944	296,692	317,153	291,295	5,791	5,397
Ohio.....	3,928,534	4,018,983	3,672,387	3,755,835	256,147	262,258
Oklahoma.....	1,115,555	1,117,796	1,017,323	1,015,203	98,232	102,593
Oregon.....	772,776	745,565	759,403	737,525	13,173	11,040
Pennsylvania.....	5,170,411	5,327,601	4,857,624	4,996,224	312,787	331,377
Rhode Island.....	390,583	401,313	382,818	394,197	7,765	7,116
South Carolina.....	1,040,540	1,076,487	643,573	649,832	396,967	426,655
South Dakota.....	337,251	315,489	324,885	303,169	12,366	11,870
Tennessee.....	1,623,107	1,668,611	1,367,126	1,393,131	255,981	275,480
Texas.....	3,863,142	3,848,052	3,383,150	3,343,384	479,992	504,668
Utah.....	347,636	341,226	341,007	335,902	6,629	5,324
Vermont.....	187,754	189,993	187,457	189,731	297	262
Virginia.....	1,675,216	1,643,464	1,306,394	1,275,161	368,822	368,303
Washington.....	1,223,851	1,155,112	1,188,079	1,128,417	35,772	26,695
West Virginia.....	1,006,287	999,265	948,270	942,012	58,017	57,253
Wisconsin.....	1,726,842	1,707,733	1,704,904	1,687,786	21,938	19,947
Wyoming.....	154,853	135,676	150,895	133,114	3,958	2,562
Total	74,833,239	75,864,122	67,129,192	67,812,836	7,704,047	8,051,286

United States Foreign White Stock by States

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	State	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	State	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
Ala.....	13,813	32,565	Mass.....	713,699	1,559,220	S. C.....	7,503	16,645
Ariz.....	45,594	110,805	Mich.....	603,735	1,363,730	S. D.....	30,767	142,985
Ark.....	9,289	24,190	Minn.....	210,231	812,410	Tenn.....	15,065	36,145
Calif.....	985,333	1,997,055	Miss.....	8,314	16,955	Texas.....	276,645	655,635
Colo.....	58,987	185,910	Mo.....	92,050	311,815	Utah.....	29,844	105,315
Conn.....	297,859	666,495	Mont.....	43,119	125,065	Vt.....	28,753	67,670
Dela.....	13,844	34,460	Neb.....	57,273	241,895	Va.....	35,070	93,850
D. of C.....	39,497	80,835	Nev.....	10,530	24,265	Wash.....	191,001	442,420
Fla.....	122,731	214,260	N. H.....	58,134	133,530	W. Va.....	34,586	76,235
Ga.....	16,780	34,675	N. J.....	630,761	1,382,895	Wisac.....	218,234	841,115
Idaho.....	19,407	69,020	N. M.....	17,336	43,285	Wyo.....	13,290	40,200
Ill.....	783,277	1,901,290	N. Y.....	2,500,429	4,303,345	Total	10,161,168	23,589,485
Ind.....	100,630	300,350	N. D.....	16,134	30,200	Total foreign white stock		33,750,653
Iowa.....	84,552	198,055	Ohio.....	49,232	1,221,210			
Kan.....	38,577	379,420	Okl.....	443,158	1,135,390			
Ky.....	16,068	59,905	Ore.....	18,906	65,555			
La.....	28,884	87,240	Penn.....	83,612	22,430			
Me.....	74,342	171,135	R. I.....	776,609	2,053,680			
Md.....	84,440	228,565		113,264	274,165			

Area and Population of the World by Continents

(Midyear 1953)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations

Continent	*Land area sq. m.	Estimated population	Continent	*Land area sq. m.	Estimated population
Africa.....	11,710,000	208,000,000	Europe (ex. USSR).....	1,894,000	403,100,000
America, North.....	9,360,000	229,900,000	Oceania.....	3,287,000	13,900,000
America, South.....	6,892,000	118,100,000	USSR (Dec. 1953).....	8,597,000	213,000,000
Asia (ex. USSR).....	10,424,000	1,307,000,000	Total	52,164,000	2,493,000,000

*Including inland waters; excluding certain uninhabited polar regions and a few small islands.

GROWTH OF WORLD POPULATION

During the past 25 years, world population has grown from an estimated 1.3 billion to about 2.5 billion. The annual increase was approximately 17,000,000 in the mid-twenties. Today it is about 30,000,000—Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Foreign White Stock in United States Cities

Cities with over 100,000 Foreign-born White

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

Country	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia	San Francisco
Asia.....	3,767	5,454	1,536	7,334	7,744	31,977	2,984	4,673
Austria.....	1,506	21,002	8,473	6,503	7,512	124,256	8,512	2,884
Belgium.....	293	2,797	118	5,652	926	5,235	368	427
Canada-French.....	2,965	2,060	390	7,003	2,440	5,105	372	469
Canada—other.....	24,654	14,874	3,904	56,817	25,529	30,755	3,181	7,381
Czechoslovakia.....	229	24,465	16,350	4,150	2,498	30,130	2,001	792
Denmark.....	371	6,071	204	5,143	2,867	6,707	512	2,097
England & Wales.....	5,396	15,189	4,827	17,015	19,476	53,614	12,686	6,626
Finland.....	319	1,554	652	1,869	1,077	8,891	234	1,333
France.....	739	2,987	489	1,616	3,439	20,461	1,872	4,154
Germany.....	3,289	56,635	9,629	17,046	17,302	185,467	19,736	12,394
Greece.....	2,863	13,011	1,770	5,526	2,503	29,815	2,061	3,263
Hungary.....	281	13,638	15,978	9,303	6,113	51,968	6,531	946
Ireland (Eire).....	27,737	29,804	4,229	5,458	4,693	141,723	24,203	8,816
Italy.....	25,315	54,954	15,630	24,496	16,055	344,115	48,721	20,051
Lithuania.....	4,530	23,611	3,341	3,692	2,079	13,599	4,678	269
Mexico.....	50	9,080	238	2,139	39,742	3,234	268	5,623
Netherlands.....	310	4,642	383	1,331	1,925	5,571	288	850
Northern Ireland.....	370	751	152	322	434	3,085	693	198
Norway.....	851	10,198	310	886	3,118	25,552	736	2,401
Poland.....	5,918	94,009	18,200	44,611	12,860	179,878	20,281	2,424
Portugal.....	692	53	44	65	210	2,569	178	544
Rumania.....	389	5,105	2,115	3,723	3,313	29,409	3,679	677
Scotland.....	3,094	7,884	2,525	14,182	5,800	26,405	6,311	2,844
Spain.....	215	362	166	593	1,264	12,183	424	1,733
Sweden.....	2,533	31,104	905	2,438	6,577	20,424	1,161	3,974
Switzerland.....	179	1,772	398	610	1,859	7,151	661	2,069
U. S. S. R.....	21,686	52,879	7,618	19,159	34,109	314,603	53,906	7,830
Yugoslavia.....	39	10,481	10,446	5,431	4,286	6,736	784	1,756
Other America.....	691	2,348	369	1,001	4,493	38,295	1,473	6,855
Other Europe.....	2,036	4,444	816	3,984	1,706	13,961	1,488	1,575
All other and not reported.....	845	2,840	594	1,372	3,105	11,332	1,604	2,471
Total Foreign-born White.....	144,092	526,058	132,799	276,470	247,054	1,784,206	232,587	120,393

Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage

Foreign parentage.....	195,450	793,200	203,275	317,985	265,595	1,972,200	361,805	119,565
Mixed parentage.....	82,500	309,910	72,720	169,975	164,720	687,735	143,620	72,645
Father foreign.....	45,155	213,225	49,095	110,140	104,815	459,890	92,640	48,485
Mother foreign.....	37,345	96,685	23,625	59,835	59,905	227,845	50,980	24,210
Total.....	277,950	1,103,110	275,995	487,960	430,315	2,659,935	505,425	192,210
Total Foreign White Stock.....	422,042	1,629,168	408,794	764,430	677,369	4,444,141	738,012	312,603

Nativity and Parentage of Foreign White Stock

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

Country of origin based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States

Country of origin	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Country of origin	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
Asia.....	180,024	239,525	Northern Ireland.....	15,398	29,890
Austria.....	408,785	816,465	Norway.....	202,294	652,380
Belgium.....	52,891	85,500	Poland.....	861,184	1,925,015
Canada-French.....	238,409	519,495	Portugal.....	54,337	117,675
Canada—other.....	756,153	1,468,325	Rumania.....	84,952	130,100
Czechoslovakia.....	278,268	705,890	Scotland.....	244,200	463,325
Denmark.....	107,897	318,710	Spain.....	45,565	69,490
England and Wales.....	584,615	1,443,230	Sweden.....	324,944	864,695
Finland.....	95,506	172,370	Switzerland.....	71,515	215,660
France.....	107,924	253,665	U. S. S. R.....	894,844	1,647,420
Germany.....	984,331	3,742,615	Yugoslavia.....	143,956	239,920
Greece.....	169,083	195,235	Other America.....	120,297	101,240
Hungary.....	268,022	437,080	Other Europe.....	86,375	128,030
Ireland (Eire).....	504,961	1,891,495	All other and not reported.....	146,833	157,300
Italy.....	1,427,145	3,143,405	Total.....	10,161,168	23,589,485
Lithuania.....	147,765	249,825			
Mexico.....	450,562	891,980			
Netherlands.....	102,133	272,535			

Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage

	Total	Male	Female
Foreign parentage.....	14,824,095	7,199,565	7,624,530
Mixed parentage.....	8,765,390	4,233,405	4,531,985
Father foreign.....	5,748,235	2,778,090	2,970,145
Mother foreign.....	3,017,155	1,455,315	1,561,840
Total.....	23,589,485	11,432,970	12,156,515

Farm Population of the United States

Source: Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (estimates)

Year (April)	Population	Year (April)	Population	Year (April)	Population	Year (April)	Population
1910.....	32,077,000	1935.....	32,161,000	1946.....	26,483,000	1951.....	24,160,000
1915.....	32,440,000	1940.....	30,547,000	1947.....	27,124,000	1952.....	24,283,000
1920.....	31,974,000	1943.....	26,681,000	1948.....	25,903,000	1953.....	22,679,000
1925.....	31,190,000	1944.....	25,495,000	1949.....	25,954,000	1954.....	21,890,000
1930.....	30,529,000	1945.....	25,295,000	1950.....	25,058,000	1955.....	22,158,000

Country of Birth of Foreign-born Whites

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	Asia	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Canada		Czech- slov.	Den- mark	Engl'd and Wales	Scot- land	North Ire- land	Fin- land
				French	Other						
Alabama.....	669	281	85	71	866	283	105	1,618	599	17	47
Arizona.....	810	790	118	197	2,707	355	357	2,218	568	22	151
Arkansas.....	272	280	70	106	555	272	106	726	146	11	19
California.....	30,540	20,818	3,766	7,990	102,764	7,456	18,053	78,728	25,619	1,611	7,467
Colorado.....	790	2,643	347	311	3,551	945	1,381	4,351	1,389	48	336
Connecticut.....	4,052	8,945	439	16,900	14,166	7,333	2,144	15,776	7,638	701	2,092
Delaware.....	170	325	32	81	580	148	78	1,188	527	54	103
Dist. of Col.....	1,890	1,141	165	373	2,557	437	288	3,199	970	65	215
Florida.....	3,204	4,615	634	1,808	13,184	1,786	1,566	13,005	3,677	161	1,082
Georgia.....	854	401	86	98	1,345	109	102	1,801	475	33	79
Idaho.....	169	423	101	249	3,565	324	869	1,808	528	24	479
Illinois.....	7,952	30,270	8,034	3,196	25,837	43,185	10,425	31,473	14,690	967	3,014
Indiana.....	1,684	3,681	2,297	598	5,581	5,344	620	6,355	2,716	58	217
Iowa.....	869	1,156	678	346	3,776	3,819	7,625	4,931	1,332	57	69
Kansas.....	664	1,702	592	226	2,133	1,209	649	2,711	755	26	48
Kentucky.....	633	402	93	105	962	172	58	1,543	356	17	42
Louisiana.....	1,125	429	265	173	1,029	234	213	1,782	418	16	92
Maine.....	763	203	76	28,329	26,010	267	439	3,276	1,225	68	1,063
Maryland.....	1,567	2,609	263	359	3,770	2,265	521	6,273	1,920	37	559
Massachusetts.....	17,757	6,291	1,689	69,479	123,035	1,678	1,884	46,193	20,559	1,958	9,190
Michigan.....	12,556	15,078	10,518	15,786	126,472	12,168	4,219	42,726	24,887	576	15,501
Minnesota.....	1,234	5,907	1,197	2,482	15,168	5,361	7,374	5,544	1,824	134	14,475
Mississippi.....	620	99	35	39	426	47	86	634	104	8	32
Missouri.....	1,526	5,250	668	329	3,602	2,441	795	5,045	1,280	60	96
Montana.....	299	1,370	369	727	6,741	809	1,398	3,176	1,370	55	1,326
Nebraska.....	499	1,159	333	178	2,048	6,455	4,555	2,147	488	34	33
Nevada.....	158	206	50	179	923	45	363	784	201	16	78
N. Hampshire.....	855	381	369	24,930	9,920	89	129	2,915	1,126	139	873
New Jersey.....	7,878	28,713	2,420	2,306	13,917	17,609	4,247	35,505	24,658	1,419	2,281
New Mexico.....	311	280	38	50	749	102	80	884	247	5	54
New York.....	41,791	149,955	7,665	18,254	99,730	44,111	11,627	104,875	48,304	4,171	12,897
N. Carolina.....	1,128	295	83	136	1,321	100	86	1,891	522	24	40
N. Dakota.....	296	948	127	634	5,545	819	1,315	729	351	22	311
Ohio.....	7,071	23,553	1,586	1,713	18,738	38,208	1,434	28,955	11,615	399	3,682
Oklahoma.....	837	484	146	160	1,588	899	221	1,712	464	15	40
Oregon.....	972	2,125	522	1,171	17,614	1,098	2,521	6,482	2,635	141	3,530
Pennsylvania.....	9,362	60,738	2,353	1,114	12,875	48,634	1,724	48,752	20,231	1,541	1,232
Rhode Island.....	3,361	1,234	627	19,163	6,123	166	177	14,273	3,754	184	443
S. Carolina.....	608	142	58	58	504	43	41	907	212	19	30
S. Dakota.....	245	440	121	213	1,656	1,058	2,528	1,167	265	20	341
Tennessee.....	469	297	83	68	1,122	116	95	1,543	367	14	31
Texas.....	3,084	2,748	485	524	5,572	6,544	941	7,347	1,472	59	192
Utah.....	444	500	134	139	2,006	81	2,240	5,712	780	31	217
Vermont.....	274	144	27	12,485	6,161	127	95	1,595	714	18	300
Virginia.....	2,014	794	228	280	2,951	737	370	4,493	1,396	71	159
Washington.....	2,378	3,959	994	2,508	45,073	1,381	4,710	15,820	5,513	159	7,237
West Virginia.....	1,405	1,465	400	77	772	1,485	62	2,497	795	19	167
Wisconsin.....	1,796	12,262	1,331	1,642	8,035	9,682	6,537	6,321	1,750	79	3,282
Wyoming.....	119	854	94	69	828	232	444	1,229	768	15	262
Totals.....	180,024	408,785	52,891	238,409	756,153	278,268	107,897	584,615	244,200	15,398	95,506

State	Port- ugal	Ru- mania	Spain	Swe- den	State	Port- ugal	Ru- mania	Spain	Swe- den
Alabama.....	10	86	30	302	Nevada.....	41	35	815	287
Arizona.....	22	212	420	763	N. Hampshire.....	141	60	19	1,071
Arkansas.....	2	64	10	175	New Jersey.....	3,413	3,552	3,382	8,383
California.....	15,134	6,299	10,890	31,067	New Mexico.....	8	28	117	187
Colorado.....	20	238	168	3,893	New York.....	4,256	32,270	14,705	36,747
Connecticut.....	2,448	780	886	11,304	N. Carolina.....	17	72	41	152
Delaware.....	13	129	46	197	N. Dakota.....	3	481	4	3,415
Dist. of Col.....	59	340	310	545	Ohio.....	243	9,167	1,141	4,526
Florida.....	171	1,473	3,103	3,511	Oklahoma.....	7	79	36	356
Georgia.....	99	114	66	205	Oregon.....	74	367	299	6,904
Idaho.....	15	63	985	1,890	Rhode Island.....	833	6,820	1,700	7,724
Illinois.....	90	6,384	714	56,128	S. Carolina.....	6,407	247	100	3,428
Indiana.....	31	1,805	475	2,736	S. Dakota.....	2	30	20	78
Iowa.....	6	132	26	7,080	Tennessee.....	2	91	5	2,677
Kansas.....	4	73	50	2,527	Texas.....	3	85	22	176
Kentucky.....	6	113	41	163	Utah.....	73	480	604	2,346
Louisiana.....	47	116	388	247	Vermont.....	5	22	137	2,092
Maine.....	63	31	25	987	Virginia.....	19	21	269	554
Massachusetts.....	92	595	262	742	Washington.....	89	214	159	489
Michigan.....	20,042	1,007	659	21,333	West Virginia.....	65	413	232	20,906
Minnesota.....	136	6,423	890	12,322	Wisconsin.....	44	339	712	160
Mississippi.....	8	1,249	51	43,933	Wyoming.....	23	620	55	9,285
Missouri.....	10	34	23	109		9	27	65	949
Montana.....	19	1,273	350	1,713					
Nebraska.....	6	196	38	2,731					
	7	203	20	5,449					
Totals.....	54,337	84,952	45,565	324,944					

Country of Birth of Foreign-born Whites

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland (Eire)	Italy	Lithuania	Mexico	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
Alabama.....	355	1,594	850	264	327	1,436	80	125	87	156	422
Arizona.....	363	1,825	600	570	660	1,600	234	24,917	204	298	969
Arkansas.....	180	1,862	250	111	202	670	72	553	82	70	657
California.....	18,447	70,791	14,330	13,453	28,405	104,215	3,856	162,309	12,270	15,780	23,776
Colorado.....	802	5,821	1,043	692	1,600	6,329	217	5,275	568	737	1,773
Connecticut.....	2,591	17,036	3,431	8,685	19,865	74,270	10,081	158	654	1,782	34,530
Delaware.....	173	1,114	374	233	1,103	3,031	100	38	58	100	2,151
Dist. of Col.....	1,208	3,010	2,087	558	2,067	4,422	467	325	293	347	2,346
Florida.....	2,077	11,134	2,849	3,488	3,224	8,087	886	431	1,196	1,431	5,203
Georgia.....	373	2,396	956	185	437	638	125	132	101	76	1,113
Idaho.....	260	1,823	306	105	376	633	19	326	296	1,147	148
Illinois.....	6,529	96,517	17,410	19,020	36,075	83,556	33,049	12,463	8,973	15,684	111,376
Indiana.....	1,401	13,801	4,032	6,703	2,352	5,508	2,002	3,222	1,525	553	11,883
Iowa.....	793	22,774	1,407	319	2,066	2,908	601	1,253	6,078	5,531	1,402
Kansas.....	684	7,183	394	244	963	1,214	100	4,204	262	341	1,186
Kentucky.....	409	3,949	399	318	667	1,067	134	82	96	53	626
Louisiana.....	1,521	2,467	497	312	709	7,678	79	1,106	263	376	955
Maine.....	334	997	758	87	2,058	2,008	883	40	66	381	1,073
Maryland.....	1,118	12,563	2,467	1,518	2,811	9,942	2,998	193	520	779	8,637
Massachusetts.....	4,848	15,439	14,511	1,175	81,214	101,548	18,559	324	1,723	4,207	46,597
Michigan.....	3,632	45,323	9,273	18,818	9,958	38,937	7,776	5,235	20,215	4,071	81,595
Minnesota.....	845	26,459	1,565	1,508	2,693	4,496	992	950	3,512	33,477	8,308
Mississippi.....	170	808	283	50	173	1,023	87	259	58	55	336
Missouri.....	1,285	18,337	1,989	3,481	4,181	10,695	754	2,057	456	325	5,922
Montana.....	386	3,025	530	414	2,003	1,767	85	693	786	5,228	788
Nebraska.....	271	13,276	555	353	1,058	2,622	621	1,673	319	635	2,393
Nevada.....	605	712	400	51	270	1,985	22	786	77	148	115
N. Hampshire.....	340	1,474	2,632	83	2,414	1,416	844	34	145	302	2,817
New Jersey.....	7,405	75,823	6,384	30,731	33,113	150,680	7,910	598	10,580	5,860	69,404
New Mexico.....	252	957	408	95	202	934	30	9,666	68	107	167
New York.....	28,185	270,661	36,757	65,276	182,581	503,175	20,556	4,138	13,393	33,073	254,065
N. Carolina.....	352	1,878	1,472	149	311	553	153	96	307	98	704
N. Dakota.....	114	4,195	180	830	417	96	88	77	341	13,268	981
Ohio.....	3,551	48,528	10,271	43,410	11,146	56,693	6,238	1,824	1,530	1,289	41,820
Oklahoma.....	408	3,202	417	184	358	805	124	1,196	105	128	724
Oregon.....	838	7,930	1,230	743	2,179	3,581	299	618	1,010	5,318	1,312
Pennsylvania.....	6,550	59,532	10,474	32,134	44,844	163,359	20,432	1,374	1,219	2,024	87,947
Rhode Island.....	1,601	2,573	1,050	193	8126	24,380	603	53	120	332	5,336
S. Carolina.....	161	816	812	50	202	228	53	28	42	55	458
S. Dakota.....	109	5,248	222	151	457	202	58	112	1,547	5,524	381
Tennessee.....	286	1,932	525	213	328	1,552	113	145	75	103	998
Texas.....	1,656	15,380	1,919	932	2,384	5,059	390	196,077	699	928	3,914
Utah.....	248	3,334	1,682	99	320	1,750	24	1,396	2,336	1,236	148
Vermont.....	188	668	180	149	627	1,766	96	17	29	85	1,010
Virginia.....	808	3,916	1,717	645	948	2,087	444	145	342	381	1,737
Washington.....	1,458	12,928	2,392	770	3,903	7,566	649	1,546	3,230	23,304	2,922
West Virginia.....	413	1,872	1,724	2,316	393	8,557	521	177	61	55	3,250
Wisconsin.....	1,044	58,526	2,476	6,006	1,808	9,663	3,136	1,067	4,152	14,663	24,446
Wyoming.....	297	922	613	148	383	858	25	1,049	64	393	363
Totals.....	107,924	984,331	169,083	268,022	504,961	1,427,145	147,765	450,562	102,133	202,294	861,184

State	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	All countries*	State	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	All countries*
Alabama.....	92	684	134	13,813	Nevada.....	253	173	267	10,530
Arizona.....	260	1,756	540	45,594	N. Hampshire.....	98	1,399	34	58,134
Arkansas.....	278	330	74	9,289	New Jersey.....	5,711	50,620	2,646	680,761
California.....	15,143	66,552	13,801	985,333	New Mexico.....	87	231	293	17,336
Colorado.....	663	9,306	1,874	58,987	New York.....	12,276	353,835	10,097	2,500,429
Connecticut.....	1,456	21,180	566	297,859	N. Carolina.....	89	640	80	16,134
Delaware.....	57	1,193	42	13,844	N. Dakota.....	143	12,393	81	49,232
Dist. of Col.....	390	5,994	199	39,497	Ohio.....	3,617	23,114	26,089	443,158
Florida.....	874	12,585	432	122,731	Oklahoma.....	242	2,008	76	18,906
Georgia.....	90	1,553	50	16,730	Oregon.....	2,465	5,645	1,139	83,612
Idaho.....	587	946	277	19,407	Pennsylvania.....	3,015	80,541	21,412	776,609
Illinois.....	3,835	59,753	19,146	783,277	Rhode Island.....	160	4,678	42	113,264
Indiana.....	751	3,591	5,009	100,630	S. Carolina.....	40	479	24	7,503
Iowa.....	838	2,774	920	84,582	S. Dakota.....	253	4,423	98	30,767
Kansas.....	597	4,315	1,592	38,577	Tennessee.....	220	1,321	47	15,065
Kentucky.....	397	1,038	112	16,068	Texas.....	844	4,592	479	276,645
Louisiana.....	136	1,018	427	28,884	Utah.....	972	231	496	29,844
Maine.....	66	1,527	21	74,342	Vermont.....	139	501	17	28,753
Maryland.....	509	13,570	354	84,440	Virginia.....	257	3,056	158	35,070
Massachusetts.....	1,009	52,353	249	713,699	Washington.....	2,360	8,168	2,998	191,001
Michigan.....	1,709	30,804	11,453	603,735	West Virginia.....	188	1,372	1,616	34,586
Minnesota.....	946	8,493	5,678	210,231	Wisconsin.....	4,695	11,941	7,597	218,234
Mississippi.....	26	456	152	8,314	Wyoming.....	132	1,062	604	13,290
Missouri.....	1,505	10,208	2,123	92,500					
Montana.....	458	3,423	1,822	43,119					
Nebraska.....	587	7,019	519	57,273					
Totals.....	71,515	894,844	143,956	10,161,168					

*Totals for All Countries include foreign-born white population as follows—Other Europe, 86,375; Other America, 120,297; All Other Population 69,658 and Not Reported 77,175.

Places in the U. S. With Population Exceeding 2,500

When an incorporated town and an unincorporated town bear the same name in certain states, figures include both in the total. Thus in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, all figures for towns include their unincorporated areas. In other states unincorporated communities are designated by an asterisk (*).

Special censuses were taken after April 1, 1950, at the request and expense of the city or town; they are listed with the year indicated by the Bureau of the Census.

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
ALABAMA			ARIZONA—Continued			ARKANSAS—Continued		
Albertville...	5,397	3,651	Bisbee...	3,801	5,853	West Helena...	6,107	4,771
Alexander City, '55...	12,473	6,640	Casa Grande...	4,181	1,545	West...		
Alleeville...	3,170	1,475	Chandler...	3,799	1,239	Memphis, '53...	12,146	3,369
Andalusia...	9,162	6,886	Clifton...	3,466	2,668	Wynne...	4,142	3,633
Anniston...	31,066	25,523	Coolidge...	4,306		(a) See also Texarkana City,		
Athens...	6,399	4,342	Douglas...	9,442	8,623	Texas, pop. (1950), 24,753; (1940),		
Attmore, '54...	6,631	3,200	Eloy...	3,580		17,019.		
Attalla...	7,537	4,885	Flagstaff...	7,663	5,080	CALIFORNIA		
Auburn...	12,939	4,652	Glendale...	8,179	4,855	Alameda, '54...	70,642	36,256
Bay Minette, '54...	4,184	1,763	Globe...	6,419	6,141	Albany...	17,590	11,493
Bessemer...	28,445	22,826	*Kingman, '52...	3,966		Alhambra, '53...	53,558	39,335
Birmingham...	326,037	267,583	Mesa...	16,790	7,224	*Alisal...	16,714	
Boaz...	3,078	1,927	*Miller Valley...	4,329	4,722	Alturas...	2,819	2,091
Brewton, '54...	5,301	3,323	*Morenci...	2,953		Anaheim, '55...	30,059	11,031
Brundidge...	2,605	1,909	Nogales...	6,541		Antioch, '54...	13,712	5,106
Chickasaw...	4,920		*Pasqua Village-El Rio...	6,153	5,135	Arcadia, '54...	33,446	9,122
Childersburg...	4,023	515	Phoenix, '53...	128,841		Arcata, '53...	4,057	1,855
Clanton...	4,404	3,982	Prescott...	6,764	65,414	*Arvin...	5,007	
Cordova...	3,156	1,881	Safford, '53...	4,274	2,266	*Atascadero...	3,443	
Cullman...	7,523	5,074	*Sunnyslope...	4,420		Atherton, '55...	6,231	1,908
*Dallas Mills-East Side...	2,768		Tempe...	7,684	2,906	Atwater, '54...	4,222	1,235
Decatur...	19,974	16,604	Tolleson...	3,042	1,731	Auburn...	4,653	4,013
Demopolis...	5,844	4,137	Tucson, '53...	48,774	35,752	*Avenal...	3,982	5,209
Dothan...	2,584	17,194	*Wakefield...	8,906		Azusa, '54...	15,087	29,252
Elba...	2,936	2,363	*Warren...	2,610		Bakersfield...	34,784	29,252
Enterprise...	7,288	4,353	*West Yuma...	4,741		Banning...	7,034	3,874
Eufaula...	6,906	6,269	Winslow...	6,518	4,577	*Bayview-Rosewood-Cutten...	2,779	
Evergreen...	3,454	2,216	Yuma...	9,145	5,325	Beaumont, '54...	3,417	2,208
*Fairfax...	2,717		ARKANSAS			Bell...	15,430	11,264
Fairfield, '54...	14,186	11,703	Arkadelphia...	6,819	5,078	Belmont, '54...	9,505	1,229
Fairhope...	3,354	1,845	Ashdown...	2,738	2,332	Benicia...	7,284	2,419
Fayette...	3,707	2,668	Batesville...	6,414	5,267	Berkeley...	113,805	85,547
Florida...	2,713	2,999	Benton, '53...	8,825	3,502	Beverly Hills...	29,032	26,823
Florence, '55...	27,465	15,043	Bentonville...	2,942	2,359	Bishop...	2,891	1,490
Foley, '55...	3,215		Blytheville...	16,234	10,652	Blythe...	4,089	2,355
Fort Payne...	6,226	4,424	*Bradley Quarters...	2,880		Brawley, '54...	13,098	11,718
Gadsden...	55,725	36,975	Brinkley...	4,173	3,409	Brea, '54...	5,292	2,567
Geneva...	3,579	2,803	Camden, '55...	16,622	8,975	*Buena Park...	5,483	
Greenville...	6,781	5,075	Clarendon...	2,547	2,551	Burbank, '53...	88,043	34,337
Guntersville...	5,253	4,398	Clarksville...	4,343	3,118	Burlingame...	19,886	15,940
Haleyville...	3,331	2,427	Conway...	8,610	5,782	Calexico, '54...	7,450	5,415
Hartselle...	3,439	2,584	Crossett...	4,619	4,891	*Carlsbad, '54...	5,991	
Homewood...	12,866	7,397	*Cullendale...	3,225		Carmel-by-the-Sea...	4,351	2,837
Huntsville...	16,437	13,050	De Queen...	3,015	3,055	*Carmichael...	4,490	
Jackson, '54...	3,985	2,039	Dermott...	3,601	3,083	*Carrterita...	2,864	

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
CALIFORNIA—Continued			CALIFORNIA—Continued			COLORADO		
Fort Bragg, '54	4,108	3,235	Pittsburg, . . .	12,763	9,520	Alamosa, . . .	5,354	5,613
*Freedom, . . .	2,765		Placerville, . .	3,749	3,064	Aurora, . . .	11,821	8,437
Fresno, '54, . .	107,907	60,685	Pleasant Hills, .	5,686		Boulder, . . .	19,999	12,958
Fullerton, '54,	27,546	10,442	Pleasanton, '53	2,710	1,278	Brighton, . .	4,336	4,029
Gardena, '55, .	21,228	5,909	Pomona, '54, . .	47,928	23,339	Canon City, .	6,345	6,690
*Garden Grove	3,762		Porterville, '54	7,802	6,270	Colorado Spgs.	45,472	36,789
Gilroy,	4,651	3,115	Port,			Cortez,	2,680	1,778
Glendale, . . .	97,702	82,882	*Pueneme, '53	7,388		Craig,	3,080	2,123
Glendora, '55,	9,199	2,822	Red Bluff, . . .	4,905	3,824	Delta,	4,097	3,717
Grass Valley, .	5,283	5,701	Redding, '54, .	11,880	8,109	Denver,	415,786	322,412
Gridley, '55, . .	3,088	2,338	Redlands, '55	21,266	14,324	*Derby,	2,840	
*Grover City—			Redondo			Durango,	7,459	5,887
Fair Oaks, . . .	2,788		Beach, '53, . .	35,706	35,092	Edgewater, . .	2,580	1,648
Hanford,	10,028	8,234	Redwood			Englewood, . .	18,699	9,680
Hawthorne, '53	21,098	8,263	City, '55, . . .	38,960	12,453	*Florence, . . .	2,773	2,632
Hayward, '55, .	34,492	6,736	Reedley, '54, . .	5,167	3,170	Fort Collins, . .	14,937	12,251
Healdsburg, . .	3,258	2,507	Rialto, '54, . . .	6,316	1,770	Fort Morgan, . .	5,315	4,884
Hemet,	3,386	2,595	Richmond, . . .	99,545	23,642	Golden,	5,238	3,175
Hermosa			Riverbank, . . .	2,662	1,130	Grand Junction	14,504	12,479
Beach, '53, . .	14,004	7,197	Riverside, '55,	65,823	34,696	Greeley,	20,354	15,995
Hillsborough, '54	5,225	2,747	Roseville, '55,	10,257	6,653	Gunnison, . . .	2,770	2,177
Hollister,	4,903	3,881	*Rupert,	4,490		*Ivywild,	2,849	
Holtville, '54	3,297		Sacramento, . .	137,572	105,958	*Knob Hill, . .	3,612	7,040
Huntington			Salinas, '55, . .	21,133	11,586	La Junta,	7,712	6,299
Beach, '53, . .	5,871	3,738	San Anselmo, '55	10,446	5,790	Lamar,	6,299	4,445
Huntington			San Berna-			Las Animas, . .	3,223	3,232
Park,	29,450	28,648	dino, '52, . . .	73,827	43,646	Leadville, . . .	4,081	4,774
Indio, '52,	6,450	2,296	San Bruno, '54	15,623	6,519	Littleton, . . .	3,378	2,244
Inglewood, '53	50,346	30,114	San Buena-			Longmont, . . .	8,099	7,406
King City, '53	2,575	1,768	ventura, . . .	16,534	13,264	Loveland,	6,773	6,145
Laguna Beach	6,661	4,460	San Carlos, '53	16,881	3,520	Manitou Spgs.	2,580	1,462
La Habra, '55	9,665	2,499	San Clem-			Monte Vista	3,272	3,208
*La Loma Air-			ent, '52, . . .	4,435	479	Montrose, . . .	4,964	4,764
port,	7,866		San Diego, '52	434,924	203,341	Pueblo,	63,685	52,162
La Mesa, '53, . .	16,249	3,925	San Fernando, '53	14,299	9,094	Rocky Ford, . .	4,087	3,494
*Lamont,	3,571		San Francisco	775,357	634,536	Saldia,	4,553	4,969
*Lancaster, . . .	3,594		San Gabriel, '54	21,755	11,867	*South Boulder	3,907	
Larkspur,	2,905	1,588	Sanger, '54, . . .	7,333	4,017	Stearns,	7,534	7,411
*La Sierra, . . .	3,802		San Jose, '52	102,148	68,457	*Trinidad, . . .	12,204	13,223
La Verne, '54	5,268	3,092	San Leandro, '54	32,729	14,601	Walsenburg, . .	5,596	5,855
Lindsay,	5,060	4,397	San Luis					
Livermore, '53	7,023	2,885	Obispo, '53, . .	16,001	8,881	CONNECTICUT		
Lodi, '54,	16,623	11,079	San Marino, '54	12,924	8,175	Ansonia,	18,706	19,210
Lompoc,	5,520	3,379	San Mateo, '53	52,309	19,403	Avon,	3,171	2,258
Long Beach, . .	250,767	164,271	San Pablo, '55	17,218		Bethel,	5,104	4,105
Los Angeles, . .			San Rafael, '53	15,255	8,773	Berlin,	7,474	5,230
'53,	2,104,663	1,504,277	Santa Ana, '54	59,010	31,921	Bloomfield, . .	5,746	4,309
Los Banos, '53	4,257	2,214	Santa Barbara	44,913	34,958	Branford, . . .	10,944	8,060
Los Gatos, '55	4,915	3,597	Santa Clara, '52	14,178	6,650	Bridgeport, . .	158,706	147,121
Lynwood, '53	28,124	10,982	Santa Cruz, '55	22,794	16,896	Bristol,	35,961	30,167
Madera, '53, . .	12,706	6,457	Santa Maria, '54	13,117	8,522	Brooklyn, . . .	2,632	2,403
Manhattan			Santa			Canton,	3,613	2,769
Beach, '53, . .	26,315	6,395	Monica, '53	75,132	53,500	Cheshire,	6,295	4,352
Manteca,	3,804	1,981	Santa Paula, . .	11,049	8,986	Colchester, . . .	3,007	2,338
Martinez,	8,268	7,381	Santa Rosa, . .	17,902	12,605	Coventry,	4,043	2,102
Marysville, . . .	7,826	6,646	Sausalito, '55,	4,945	3,540	Cromwell, . . .	4,286	3,281
Maywood, '53	13,463	10,731	*Seaside,	10,226		Danbury,	30,337	27,921
Menlo Park, '53	23,811	3,258	Seal Beach, . . .	3,553	553	City,	22,067	23,359
Merced, '52, . .	17,526	10,135	Sebastopol, '54	2,731	1,856	Danielson (see Killingly)		
Millbrae, '54, .	11,207		Selma, '54, . . .	6,230	3,667	Darien,	11,767	9,222
Mill Valley, '53	7,965	4,847	Shafter, '55, . .	3,086		Deep River, . .	10,559	10,287
Millwood, '53	16,379	10,389	*Shell Point, . .	4,674		Derby,	2,554	2,217
Monrovia, '53	23,208	12,307	Sierra Madre, '52	7,769	4,581	East Haddam, . .	2,554	2,217
Monterey, '53	25,593	8,016	Signal Hill, . .	4,040	3,184	East Hampton	4,000	2,955
Monterey, '53	19,464	10,084	*South Bakers-			East Hartford	29,933	18,615
Park, '55, . . .	29,277	8,531	field,	12,120		East Haven, . .	12,212	9,094
Mountain			South Gate, '52	51,293	26,945	East Lyme, . . .	3,870	3,338
View, '55, . . .	18,756	3,946	*South Modesto-			East Windsor	4,859	3,967
*Mulberry, . . .	2,545		River Road	4,672		Ellington, . . .	3,099	2,479
Napa, '54,	15,290	7,740	So. Pasadena, '53	18,025	14,356	Enfield,	15,464	13,561
National			South San Fran-			Essex,	3,491	2,859
City, '52, . . .	26,832	10,344	cisco, '54, . . .	29,115	6,629	Fairfield,	30,489	21,135
Needles,	4,051	3,624	*South Taft, . .	2,918		Farmington, . .	7,028	5,313
Nevada City, . .	2,505	2,445	Stockton, '54	75,157	54,714	Glastonbury, . .	8,818	6,632
*Newhall,	2,527		Sunnyvale, '53	15,573	4,373	Granby,	2,693	1,544
Newport			Susville,	5,338	1,575	Greenwich, . . .	40,835	35,509
Beach, '55, . .	18,541	4,438	Taft, '52,	3,862	3,205	Grissold,	5,728	5,343
*North Modesto-			Torrance, '53	44,914	9,950	Jewett City boro.	3,702	3,682
Coll. Gardens	5,046		Tracy, '54, . . .	9,515	4,056	Groton,	21,896	10,910
North Sacra-			Tulare, '55, . .	13,253	8,259	Borough	7,036	4,719
mento, '53, . .	7,548	3,053	Turlock, '54, . .	6,745	4,839	Guilford,	5,092	3,544
*Novato,	3,496		*Twin Lakes-			Haddam,	2,636	2,069
Oakdale, '54, . .	4,336	2,592	Delmar,	6,733		Hamden,	29,715	23,373
Oakland,	384,575	302,163	Ukiah, '53, . . .	8,237	3,731	Hartford,	177,397	106,267
Oceanside, '52	18,377	4,651	Upland, '53, . .	11,104	6,616	City (see Griswold)		
*Oldale,	16,615		Vacaville, '55,	5,650	1,614	Killingly,	10,015	9,547
Ojai, '53,	3,411	1,622	Valejo, '52, . . .	34,913	20,072	Danielson boro.	4,554	4,507
*Olivehurst, . .	3,588		*Victorville, . .	3,241		Litchfield, . . .	4,964	4,029
Ontario, '54, . .	34,255	14,197	Visalia, '54, . .	13,224	8,904	Madison,	3,078	2,245
Orange, '53, . . .	12,463	7,901	Wasco, '55, . . .	6,291		Manchester, . . .	34,116	23,799
Orange Cove, '53	2,522		Watsonville, . .	11,572	8,937	Mansfield, . . .	10,008	4,559
Oroville,	5,387	4,421	*Weed,	2,739		Meriden,	44,088	39,494
Oxnard, '52, . .	26,353	8,519	W. Covina, '55	28,631	1,072	Middlebury, . .	3,318	2,172
Pacific Grove, '55	10,741	6,249	*Westminster	3,131		Middletown, . .	29,711	26,493
Palm Spgs, '53	10,381	3,434	*West Riverside	3,798		Millford,	26,870	16,439
Palo Alto, '55,	41,002	16,774	*Westwood, . . .	3,618		Monroe,	2,892	1,728
Palos Verdes			Whittier, '52	29,265	16,115	Montville, . . .	4,766	4,135
Estates, '54	4,347	987	Willits, '54, . .	3,506	1,625	Naugatuck, . . .	17,455	15,388
*Paradise, . . .	4,426		Willows, '55, . .	3,546	2,315	New Britain, . .	73,726	68,685
Pasadena,	104,577	81,864	Woodlake, . . .	2,525		New Canaan, . .	8,001	6,221
Petaluma,	10,315	8,034	Woodland, '54	11,555	6,637	New Haven, . . .	164,443	160,605
Piedmont,	10,132	9,866	Yreka City, '54	3,899	2,485	New London	30,551	30,456
			Yuba City, '55	10,294	4,968	New Milford	5,799	5,559

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
ILLINOIS—Continued			INDIANA—Continued			IOWA—Continued		
Wilmette.....	18,162	17,226	Plymouth, '55	7,304	5,713	Rock Rapids.....	2,640	2,556
Wilmington.....	3,354	1,921	Portland.....	7,064	6,362	Sac City.....	3,170	3,165
Winnetka.....	12,105	12,430	Princeton.....	7,673	7,786	Sheldon.....	4,001	3,768
Winthrop Har- bor, '55.....	2,771		Rensselaer.....	4,072	3,216	Shenandoah.....	6,938	6,846
Wood River.....	10,190	8,197	Richmond.....	39,539	35,140	Sibley.....	2,559	2,356
Woodstock.....	7,192	6,123	Rochester.....	4,673	3,834	Sioux City.....	83,991	82,364
Worth, '55.....	4,493		Rushville.....	6,761	5,964	Spencer.....	7,446	6,509
Zeligler.....	2,516	3,006	Salem.....	3,271	3,197	Storm Lake.....	6,964	5,274
Zion.....	8,950	6,555	Scottsburg.....	2,953	2,185	Tama.....	2,930	2,832
INDIANA			Seymour.....	9,629	8,620	Tipton.....	2,633	2,518
Alexandria.....	5,147	4,801	Shelbyville.....	11,734	10,791	Vinton.....	4,307	4,163
Anderson.....	46,820	41,572	South Bend.....	115,911	101,268	Washington.....	5,902	5,227
Angola.....	5,081	3,141	Speedway.....	5,498	2,325	Waterloo.....	65,198	51,743
Attica.....	3,862	3,760	Sullivan.....	5,423	5,077	Waukon.....	3,158	2,972
Auburn.....	5,879	5,415	Tell City.....	5,735	5,395	Waverly.....	5,124	4,156
Aurora.....	4,780	4,828	Terre Haute.....	64,214	62,693	Webster City.....	7,611	6,738
*Austin.....	2,906		Tipton.....	5,633	5,101	West Des Moines.....	5,615	4,252
Batesville.....	3,194	3,065	Union City.....	5,572	3,535	Winterset.....	3,570	3,631
Bedford.....	12,562	12,514	Valparaiso.....	12,023	8,736	KANSAS		
Beech Grove.....	5,685	3,907	Vincennes.....	18,831	18,228	Abilene.....	5,775	5,671
Bicknell.....	4,572	5,100	Wabash.....	10,621	8,573	Anthony.....	2,792	2,873
Bloomington.....	28,163	20,870	Warsaw.....	6,625	5,358	Arkansas City.....	12,903	12,752
Bluffton.....	6,076	5,417	Washington.....	10,987	9,312	Atchison.....	12,792	12,648
Boonville.....	5,092	4,526	West Lafayette.....	11,873	6,270	Augusta.....	4,483	3,821
Brazil.....	8,434	8,126	West Terre Haute.....	3,357	3,729	Baxter Springs.....	4,647	4,921
Bremen.....	2,664	2,179	Whiting.....	9,669	10,307	Belleville.....	2,858	2,580
Brookville.....	2,538	2,194	Winchester.....	5,467	5,303	Beloit.....	4,085	3,765
Cambridge City.....	2,559	2,207	IOWA			Caney.....	2,876	2,629
*Cedar Lake.....	3,907		Albia.....	4,838	5,157	Chanute.....	10,109	10,142
Charlestown.....	4,785	939	Algona.....	5,415	4,954	Cherryvale.....	2,952	3,185
Chesterton.....	3,175	2,470	Ames.....	22,898	12,555	Clay Center.....	4,528	4,518
Clarksville.....	5,905	2,386	Anamosa.....	3,910	4,069	Coffeyville.....	17,723	17,355
Clinton, '51.....	7,223	7,092	Atlantic.....	6,480	5,802	Colby.....	3,859	2,458
Columbia City.....	4,745	4,219	Audubon.....	2,808	2,409	Columbus.....	3,490	3,402
Columbus.....	18,370	11,738	Belle Plaine.....	3,056	3,202	Concordia.....	7,175	6,255
Connersville.....	15,550	12,988	Bettendorf.....	5,132	3,143	Council Grove.....	2,722	2,875
Crawfordsville.....	12,551	11,089	Bloomfield.....	2,688	2,732	Dodge City.....	11,262	8,487
Crown Point.....	5,839	4,643	Boone.....	12,164	12,373	El Dorado.....	11,037	10,045
Danville.....	2,802	2,093	Burlington.....	30,613	25,832	Ellinwood.....	2,569	2,059
Decatur.....	7,271	5,861	Cedar Falls.....	6,231	5,389	Ellis.....	2,649	2,042
Delphi.....	2,530	2,213	Cedar Rapids.....	14,334	9,349	Emporia.....	15,669	13,188
Dunkirk.....	3,048	2,942	Centerville.....	7,226	8,138	Eureka.....	3,958	3,803
East Chicago.....	54,263	54,337	Chariton.....	7,320	5,754	Fort Scott.....	10,335	10,557
East Gary.....	5,635	3,401	Charles City.....	10,309	8,681	Frederonia.....	3,257	3,524
Edinburg.....	3,283	2,466	Cherokee.....	7,705	7,469	Galena.....	4,029	4,375
Elkhart.....	35,646	33,343	Clarinda.....	5,086	4,905	Garden City.....	10,905	6,285
Elwood.....	11,362	10,913	Clarion.....	3,150	2,971	Garnett.....	2,693	2,807
Evansville.....	128,636	97,062	Clear Lake.....	4,977	3,764	Goodland.....	4,690	3,906
Fairmont.....	2,646	2,382	Clinton.....	30,379	26,270	Great Bend.....	12,665	9,044
Fort Wayne.....	133,607	118,410	Council Bluffs.....	45,429	41,439	Hays.....	8,625	6,385
Frankfort.....	15,028	13,706	Cresco.....	3,638	3,530	Herington.....	3,775	3,804
Franklin.....	7,316	6,264	Creston.....	8,317	8,033	Hiawatha.....	3,294	3,238
Garrett.....	4,291	4,285	Davenport.....	74,549	66,039	Holiston.....	4,012	3,719
Gas City.....	133,911	111,719	Deerora.....	6,060	5,303	Holt.....	2,705	2,885
Gary.....	3,787	3,388	Denison.....	4,554	4,361	Hugoton.....	2,781	1,849
Goshen.....	13,003	11,375	Des Moines.....	177,965	159,819	Hutchinson.....	33,575	30,013
Greencastle.....	6,888	4,872	De Witt.....	2,644	2,205	Independence.....	11,335	11,565
Greenfield.....	6,159	4,821	Dubuque.....	49,671	43,892	Iola.....	7,094	7,244
Greensburg.....	6,619	6,065	Eagle Grove.....	4,176	4,024	Junction City.....	13,462	8,507
Greenwood.....	3,066	2,499	Eldora.....	4,107	3,553	Kansas City.....	129,553	121,458
Griffith.....	4,470	2,116	Emmettsburg.....	3,760	3,774	Kingman.....	3,200	3,213
Hammond.....	87,594	70,184	Estherville.....	6,719	5,651	Larned.....	4,447	3,533
Hartford City.....	7,253	6,946	Evansdale.....	3,571		Lawrence.....	23,351	14,390
Highland, '54.....	9,017	7,273	Fairfield.....	7,299	6,773	Leavenworth.....	20,579	19,220
Hobart.....	10,244	7,166	Forest City.....	2,766	2,545	Liberal.....	7,134	4,497
*Home Corner.....	3,950		Fort Dodge.....	25,115	22,904	Lyons.....	4,545	11,659
Huntingburg.....	4,056	3,816	Fort Madison.....	14,954	14,063	Manhattan.....	19,056	4,055
Huntington.....	15,079	13,903	Glenwood.....	4,664	4,501	Marysville.....	3,866	7,194
Indianapolis.....	427,173	386,972	Grinnell.....	6,828	5,210	McPherson.....	8,689	7,194
Jacksonville.....	2,237	3,418	Hampton.....	4,432	4,006	Neodesha.....	3,729	3,376
Jasper.....	2,215	5,041	Harlan.....	3,915	3,727	Newton.....	11,590	11,048
Jeffersonville, '54.....	13,191	11,493	Hawarden.....	2,625	2,681	Norton.....	3,060	2,762
Kendallville.....	6,119	5,431	Humboldt.....	3,219	2,819	Olathe.....	5,593	3,979
Knox.....	3,034	2,165	Independence.....	4,865	4,342	Osawatimie.....	4,347	4,145
Kokomo.....	38,672	33,795	Indianola.....	5,145	4,123	Ottawa.....	10,081	10,193
Lafayette.....	35,568	28,798	Iowa City.....	27,212	4,252	Paola.....	3,972	3,511
La Porte, '51.....	20,414	16,180	Iowa Falls.....	4,900	4,123	Parsons.....	14,750	14,294
Lawrenceburg.....	4,806	4,413	Jefferson.....	4,326	4,088	Phillipsburg.....	2,589	2,109
Lebanon.....	7,631	6,259	Keokuk.....	16,144	15,076	Pittsburg.....	19,341	17,571
Linton.....	5,973	6,623	Knoxville.....	7,625	6,936	Pratt.....	7,523	6,591
Logansport.....	21,031	20,177	Le Mars.....	5,844	5,353	Russell.....	6,483	4,819
Madison, '54.....	10,405	6,923	Maquoketa.....	3,987	3,762	Salina.....	26,176	21,073
Marion.....	30,081	26,767	Marion.....	4,307	4,076	Scott City.....	3,204	1,848
Martinsville.....	5,991	5,009	Marshalltown.....	5,916	4,721	*Sunflower.....	3,834	
Michigan.....	28,395	26,476	Mason City.....	19,821	19,240	Topeka.....	78,791	67,833
Missiwaaka.....	32,913	28,298	Missouri Valley.....	3,546	3,994	Wellington.....	7,747	7,246
Mitchell.....	3,245	3,391	Monticello.....	2,888	2,546	Winfield.....	168,279	114,966
Monticello.....	3,467	3,638	Mount Pleasant.....	5,843	4,610	Wichita.....	10,264	9,506
Mount Vernon.....	6,150	49,720	Muscatinge.....	19,041	18,286	KENTUCKY		
Muncie.....	58,479	1,751	Nevada.....	3,763	3,353	Ashland.....	31,131	29,537
Munster, '55.....	6,548	3,028	New Hampton.....	3,323	2,933	Barbourville.....	2,926	2,420
Nappanee.....	3,393		Newton, '54.....	13,572	10,462	Bardstown.....	4,154	2,132
New Albany.....	29,346	25,414	Oelwein.....	7,858	7,801	Bellevue.....	9,040	8,741
New Castle.....	18,271	16,620	Onawa.....	3,498	3,438	Berea.....	3,372	2,176
Noblesville.....	6,567	5,575	Osage.....	3,436	3,196	Bowling Green.....	18,347	14,585
North Man- chester.....	3,977	3,170	Osceola.....	3,422	3,281	Campbellsville.....	3,477	2,488
North Vernon.....	3,488	3,112	Oshtemo.....	11,124	11,024	Carrollton.....	3,226	2,910
Oakland City.....	3,539	3,068	Ottumwa.....	33,631	31,570	Catlettsburg.....	4,750	4,524
Paoli.....	2,575	2,218	Pella.....	4,427	3,638	Central City.....	4,410	4,199
Peru.....	13,208	12,432	Perry.....	6,174	5,977	Corbin.....	7,744	7,893
Petersburg.....	3,035	3,075	Red Oak.....	6,526	5,763	Covington.....	64,452	62,018
Plainfield, '54.....	3,436	1,811				Cumberland.....	4,249	4,149
						Cynthiana.....	4,847	8,840

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
KENTUCKY—Continued			LOUISIANA—Continued			MAINE—Continued		
Danville....	8,686	6,734	Marksville....	3,635	1,811	Wilton.....	3,455	3,228
Dayton....	8,977	5,379	Minden....	9,787	6,677	Windham....	3,434	2,381
Earlington....	2,753	2,858	Monroe....	38,572	28,809	Winslow....	4,413	4,153
Elizabethtown	5,807	3,667	Morgan City	9,759	6,969	Winthrop....	3,026	2,508
Elsmere....	3,483	2,885	Natchitoches	9,914	6,812	Yarmouth....	2,669	2,214
Erlanger....	3,694	2,416	New Iberia....	16,467	13,747	York.....	3,256	3,283
Fort Thomas	10,870	11,034	New Orleans	570,445	494,537	MARYLAND		
Frankfort....	11,916	11,492	New Roads....	2,818	2,255	Aberdeen....	2,944	1,525
Franklin....	4,343	3,940	*Norco....			Annapolis (a)	10,047	9,542
Fulton....	3,224	3,308	Goodhope....	3,366		Baltimore....	949,708	859,100
Georgetown....	5,516	4,420	Oakdale....	5,598	3,933	Bel Air....	2,578	1,885
Glasgow....	7,025	5,815	Opelousas....	11,659	8,980	Bladensburg	2,899	1,220
Greenville....	2,661	2,547	Pillene....	6,423	2,047	Brentwood....	3,523	2,433
*Hamilton Park	2,579		Plaquemine....	5,747	2,299	Brunswick....	3,752	3,856
Harlan....	4,786	5,122	Ponchartroula	4,090	4,001	Cambridge....	10,351	10,102
Harrodsburg	2,262	4,673	Port Allen....	3,097	1,898	Capitol Heights	2,729	2,036
Hazard....	6,985	7,397	Rayne....	6,485	4,974	Chestertown	3,143	2,760
Henderson....	16,837	13,160	Rayville....	3,138	2,412	Cheverly....	3,318	996
*Henry Clay	6,104		*Reserve....	4,465		College Park	11,170	
Hopkinsville	12,526	11,724	Ruston....	10,372	7,107	Crisfield....	3,688	
Irvine....	3,259	3,631	St. Martinville	4,614	3,501	Cumberland....	37,679	39,483
Jenkins....	6,921	9,428	Shreveport....	127,206	98,167	Easton....	4,836	4,528
*Kenvir-Red-			Sildell....	3,464	2,864	*Eastport....	4,594	
bud.....	3,420		Springhill....	3,383	2,822	Elkton....	5,245	3,518
Lebanon....	4,640	3,786	Sulphur....	5,996	3,504	*Ellicott City-		
Lexington....	55,534	49,800	Tallulah....	7,758	5,512	Oella....	3,364	
London....	3,426	2,263	Talquah....	7,740	5,851	Frederick....	18,142	15,802
Louisville....	369,129	319,077	Ville Platte....	6,633	3,721	Frostburg....	6,876	7,659
Ludlow....	6,374	6,185	Vinton....	2,597	1,787	Greenbelt....	7,074	2,831
*Lynch....			West Monroe	10,302	8,560	Hagerstown....	36,260	32,491
Benham....	7,952		Westwego....	8,328	4,992	Havre de Grace	7,809	4,967
Madisonville	11,132	8,209	Winnfield....	5,629	4,512	Hyattsville....	12,308	6,575
Mayfield....	8,990	8,619	Winnsboro....	3,655	2,834	Laurie....	4,823	6,253
Maysville....	8,632	6,872	MAINE			Mount Rainier	10,989	4,830
Middlesborough	14,482	11,777	Auburn....	23,134	19,817	Pocomoke City	3,191	2,739
Monticello....	2,934	1,733	Augusta....	20,913	19,360	Riverdale....	5,530	2,330
Morehead....	3,102	1,901	Bangor....	31,558	29,822	Rockville....	6,934	2,047
Morganfield	3,257	3,079	Bar Harbor....	3,864	4,378	Salisbury....	15,141	13,313
Mount Sterling	5,294		Bath....	10,644	10,235	Takoma Park	13,341	8,938
Murray....	6,035	3,733	Belfast....	5,960	5,540	Westminster	3,431	3,565
Newport....	31,044	30,631	Biddeford....	20,836	19,790	Westminster	6,140	4,692
Nicholasville	3,406	3,192	Brewer....	6,862	6,510	(a) Excludes population of U. S.		
Owensboro....	33,651	30,245	Bridgton....	2,950	3,035	MASSACHUSETTS		
Paducah....	32,828	33,765	Brunswick....	10,996	8,658	Abington....	7,152	5,708
Paintsville....	4,309	2,324	Bucksport....	3,120	2,737	Acton....	3,510	2,701
Paris....	6,912	6,697	Camden....	4,589	2,561	Acushnet....	4,401	4,145
Park Hills....	2,577	1,615	Cape Elizabeth	3,670	3,554	Adams....	12,034	12,608
*Pleasome....	7,352		Carlboro....	3,186	3,172	Agawam....	10,166	7,842
Pikeville....	5,154	4,185	Dexter....	9,923	8,218	Amesbury....	10,851	10,862
Pikeville....	3,890	3,882	Dover-Foxcroft	4,126	5,015	Amherst....	10,856	6,410
Prestonsburg	3,585	2,328	Eastport....	3,123	3,346	Andover....	12,437	11,122
Princeton....	5,389	4,397	Ellot....	2,509	1,932	Arlington....	44,353	40,013
Providence....	3,905	4,335	Ellsworth....	3,936	3,911	Ashburnham	2,603	2,255
Richmond....	10,268	4,392	Fairfield....	5,811	5,294	Ashland....	3,500	2,479
Russellville....	4,529	3,983	Fairmouth....	4,342	2,883	Athol....	11,554	11,850
Shelbyville....	4,403	4,392	Farmington....	4,677	3,743	Attleboro....	23,809	22,071
Somerset....	7,097	6,154	Fort Fairfield	5,791	5,607	Auburn....	8,840	6,629
South Fort			Freeport....	5,343	5,363	Avon....	2,666	2,335
*Mitchell....	3,142	2,393	Gardiner....	3,280	2,764	Ayer....	5,740	3,572
*The Meadows	3,742		Gorham....	6,649	6,044	Barnstable....	10,480	8,333
Versailles....	2,760	2,548	Hallowell....	4,742	3,494	Barre....	3,406	3,528
Williamsburg	3,348	2,331	Hampden....	3,404	2,906	Bedford....	5,234	3,807
Winchester....	9,226	8,594	Houlton....	3,608	2,591	Belchertown..	4,487	3,503
LOUISIANA			Houma....	8,377	7,771	Bellingham....	4,100	2,979
Abbeville....	9,338	6,672	Jay....	3,102	2,858	Belmont....	27,381	26,867
Alexandria....	34,913	27,066	Kennebunk....	4,273	3,698	Beverly....	28,884	25,537
Amite City....	2,804	2,499	Kittery....	8,380	5,374	Billerica....	11,101	7,933
Bastrop....	12,769	6,626	Lewiston....	40,974	38,598	Blackstone....	4,968	4,566
Baton Rouge	125,629	34,719	Lincoln....	4,030	3,653	Boston....	801,444	770,816
Berwick....	2,619	1,906	Lisbon....	4,318	4,123	Bourne....	4,720	3,315
Bogalusa....	17,798	14,604	Livernore Falls	3,359	3,190	Braintree....	23,161	16,378
Bossier City....	15,470	5,786	Lubbock....	4,973	3,108	Bridgewater....	9,512	8,902
Bunkie....	4,666	3,575	Madawaska....	4,900	4,477	Brookton....	62,860	62,343
Church Point	2,897	4,123	Madison....	3,639	3,836	Brookline....	57,589	49,786
Covington....	5,113	9,523	Mexico....	4,762	4,421	Burlington....	3,250	2,275
Crowley....	12,884		Millinocket....	5,890	6,223	Cambridge....	120,740	110,879
*Dalgileville	4,809		Milo....	2,898	3,000	Canton....	7,465	6,581
De Quincy....	3,837	3,252	New Gloucester	2,628	2,334	Charlton....	3,136	2,557
De Ridder....	5,799	3,750	Norway....	3,811	3,649	Chelmsford....	9,407	8,077
Donaldsonville	4,150	3,889	Oakland....	2,679	2,730	Chicopee....	39,012	42,259
Eunice....	8,184	5,242	Old Orchard	4,707	2,557	Clinton....	49,211	41,664
Ferriday....	3,847	4,274	Beach....	4,261	7,688	Cohasset....	3,731	3,111
Franklin....	6,144		Old Town....	7,504	3,702	Concord....	8,623	7,972
*Golden Meadow	2,820		Orono....	4,358	4,094	Dalton....	4,772	4,206
*Goosport....	8,318		Paris....	3,909	3,329	Danvers....	15,720	14,179
Gretna....	13,813	10,879	Pittsford....	77,634	73,643	Dartmouth....	11,115	9,011
Hammond....	8,010	6,033	Presque Isle..	9,954	7,939	Dedham....	18,487	15,508
Harahan....	3,394	1,082	Rockland....	9,234	8,899	Deerfield....	3,086	2,684
Haynesville....	3,418	2,418	Rumford....	9,954	10,230	Dighton....	2,624	2,983
Homer....	4,749	3,497	Saco....	10,324	8,681	Douglas....	8,666	7,339
Houma....	11,505	9,052	Sanford....	15,177	14,886	Dracut....	5,261	4,616
Jackson....	6,772	5,384	Scarborough....	4,600	2,842	Duxbury....	3,167	2,359
Jeanerette....	4,692	3,362	Skowhegan....	7,422	7,546	East Bridgewater	4,412	3,832
Jennings, '53	10,673	7,343	South Berwick	2,646	15,781	Easthampton..	10,694	10,316
Jonesboro....	3,097	2,639	South Portland	2,806	2,533	East Long-		
Kaplan....	4,562	2,838	Topsham....	2,626	2,334	meadow....	4,881	3,403
Kenner....	5,535	2,375	Van Buren....	5,094	5,380	Easton....	6,244	5,135
Lafayette....	33,541	19,210	Waldoboro....	2,536	2,497	Everett....	45,982	46,748
Lake Arthur....	2,849	2,131	Waterbury....	18,287	16,688	Fairhaven....	12,765	10,938
Lake Charles	41,272	3,713	Westbrook....	12,284	11,087	Fall River....	111,963	115,428
Lake Providence	4,670	2,829						
Leesville....	4,440	4,065						
Mansfield....	2,671							
*Maplewood								

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued			MASSACHUSETTS—Continued			MICHIGAN—Continued		
Falmouth.....	8,662	6,878	Saugus.....	17,162	14,825	*Fair Plain.....	4,134	.....
Fitchburg.....	42,691	41,824	Seituate.....	5,993	4,130	Fenton.....	4,226	3,377
Foxborough.....	7,030	6,303	Seekonk.....	6,104	4,912	Ferrisdale.....	29,675	22,523
Franklinham.....	28,086	23,214	Sharon.....	4,847	3,737	Flint.....	163,143	151,543
Franklin.....	8,037	7,303	Shirley.....	4,271	2,608	Freemont.....	3,056	2,520
Gardner.....	19,581	20,206	Shrewsbury...	10,594	7,586	Garden City.....	9,012	4,096
Gloucester.....	25,167	24,046	Somerset.....	8,566	5,873	Gladstone.....	4,831	4,972
Grafton.....	8,281	7,457	Somerville.....	102,351	102,177	Grand Haven.....	9,536	8,798
Great Barrington.....	.....	.....	Southborough.....	2,760	2,231	Grand Ledge.....	4,506	3,899
Greenfield.....	6,712	5,824	Southbridge.....	17,519	16,825	Grand Rapids.....	176,515	164,202
Groton.....	2,889	2,560	South Hadley.....	10,145	6,856	Groesville.....	6,668	5,321
Hadley.....	2,639	2,576	Southwick.....	2,855	1,579	Greene Pointe.....	6,283	6,179
Hamilton.....	2,844	2,037	Spencer.....	7,027	6,641	" " Farms.....	9,410	7,217
Hanover.....	3,389	2,875	Springfield.....	162,399	149,554	" " Park.....	13,075	12,641
Hanson.....	2,264	2,570	Stoneham.....	13,229	10,765	" " Woods.....	10,381	2,801
Harvard.....	2,649	2,535	Stoughton.....	11,146	8,632	Hamtramck.....	43,355	49,839
Harvard.....	3,983	1,790	Sturbridge.....	2,805	2,227	Hancock.....	5,223	5,554
Haverhill.....	47,280	46,752	Sutton.....	2,596	1,754	Harper Woods.....	.....	.....
Hingham.....	10,665	8,003	Swampscott.....	3,102	2,749	" " ".....	9,148	.....
Holbrook.....	4,094	3,330	Swansea.....	11,580	10,761	Hastings.....	6,096	5,175
Holden.....	5,975	3,924	Taunton.....	6,121	4,684	Hazel Park.....	17,770	.....
Holliston.....	3,753	3,000	Templeton.....	40,109	37,395	Highland Park.....	46,393	50,810
Holyoke.....	54,661	53,750	Tewksbury.....	4,757	4,601	Hillsdale.....	7,297	6,381
Hopendale.....	3,479	3,113	Townsend.....	7,505	6,261	Holland.....	15,858	14,616
Hopkinton.....	3,486	2,697	Upton.....	2,817	2,065	Holly.....	2,663	2,343
Hudson.....	8,211	8,042	Uxbridge.....	2,656	2,429	Houghton.....	3,829	3,693
Hull.....	3,379	2,167	Wakefield.....	19,633	16,223	Howell.....	4,353	3,748
Ipswich.....	6,895	6,348	Walpole.....	9,109	7,443	Hudson.....	2,773	2,426
Kingston.....	3,461	2,783	Waltham.....	47,187	40,020	Huntington.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	3,601	2,963	Ware.....	7,517	7,557	" Woods.....	4,949	1,705
Lawrence.....	80,536	84,323	Wareham.....	3,406	3,581	Inkster.....	16,728	7,044
Lee.....	4,820	4,222	Watertown.....	37,329	35,427	Ionia.....	6,412	6,392
Leicester.....	6,029	4,851	Wayland.....	4,407	3,505	Iron Mountain.....	9,679	11,080
Lenox.....	3,627	2,884	Webster.....	13,194	13,186	Iron River.....	4,038	4,416
Lexington.....	24,075	22,226	Wellesley.....	20,549	15,127	Ironwood.....	11,466	13,869
Lexington.....	17,335	13,187	West Bridge- water.....	4,059	3,247	Ishpeming.....	8,962	9,491
Longmeadow.....	6,508	5,790	Westborough.....	7,378	6,463	Jackson.....	51,088	49,656
Lowell.....	8,269	8,181	West Boylston.....	2,570	1,822	Kalamazoo.....	57,704	54,097
Ludlow.....	3,906	2,195	Westfield.....	20,962	18,793	Kingsford.....	5,038	.....
Lynn.....	99,738	92,128	Westford.....	4,262	3,830	Lansing.....	92,129	78,753
Lynnfield.....	3,927	2,287	Westminster.....	2,768	2,126	Lapeer.....	6,143	5,365
Malden.....	59,804	58,010	Weston.....	5,026	3,590	Laurium.....	3,211	3,929
Manchester.....	2,868	2,472	Westport.....	4,989	4,134	Lincoln Park.....	29,310	15,236
Mansfield.....	7,184	6,530	West Springfield.....	20,438	17,135	Livonia.....	17,534	8,728
Marblehead.....	13,765	10,856	Westwood.....	5,837	3,376	Ludington.....	9,506	8,701
Marlborough.....	15,756	15,154	Weymouth.....	32,690	23,868	Manistee.....	8,642	8,694
Marshfield.....	3,267	2,419	Whitman.....	8,413	7,759	Manistique.....	5,086	5,399
Maynard.....	6,978	6,812	Wilbraham.....	4,003	3,041	Marine City.....	4,270	3,633
Medfield.....	4,549	4,384	Williamstown.....	6,194	4,294	Marquette.....	17,202	15,928
Medford.....	66,113	63,083	Wilmington.....	7,039	4,645	Marshall.....	5,777	5,253
Melrose.....	26,988	25,333	Winchendon.....	6,585	6,575	Marshallville.....	2,534	1,777
Medway.....	3,744	3,297	Winchester.....	15,508	15,081	Mason.....	3,514	2,807
Merrimac.....	2,804	2,320	Winthrop.....	19,066	17,751	Melvindale.....	9,483	4,764
Methuen.....	24,477	21,880	Woburn.....	20,492	19,751	Menominee.....	11,151	10,230
Middleborough.....	10,164	9,032	Worcester.....	203,486	193,694	*Michigan Center.....	3,012	10,325
Middleton.....	2,916	2,348	Wrentham.....	5,341	4,674	Midland.....	14,285	2,340
Milford.....	15,442	15,388	Yarmouth.....	3,297	2,286	Milan.....	2,768	2,340
Millbury.....	8,347	6,983	MICHIGAN			Monroe.....	21,467	18,478
Millis.....	2,551	2,278	Adrian.....	18,393	14,230	Mount Clemens.....	17,027	14,389
Milton.....	22,395	18,708	Albion.....	10,406	8,345	Mount Morris.....	2,890	2,237
Monson.....	6,123	5,597	Algonac.....	2,639	1,931	Mount Pleasant.....	11,393	8,413
Montague.....	7,812	7,582	Allegan.....	4,801	4,526	Munising.....	4,339	4,409
Nahant.....	2,679	1,835	Allen Park.....	12,329	3,487	Muskegon.....	48,429	47,697
Nantucket.....	3,484	3,401	Alma.....	8,341	7,202	Muskegon Heights.....	18,828	16,047
Natick.....	19,838	13,851	Alpena.....	13,135	12,808	Negaunee, '54.....	6,517	6,818
Needham.....	16,313	12,445	Ann Arbor.....	48,251	29,815	Newberry.....	2,802	2,732
New Bedford.....	109,189	110,341	Bad Axe.....	2,973	2,624	Niles.....	13,145	11,328
Newburyport.....	14,111	13,916	Battle Creek.....	48,666	43,453	Northville.....	3,240	3,032
Newton.....	81,994	69,873	Bay City.....	52,523	47,956	Norway.....	3,258	3,728
Norfolk.....	2,704	2,294	Belding.....	4,436	4,089	Oak Park.....	5,267	1,169
North Adams.....	21,567	22,213	Benton Harbor.....	18,769	16,668	Otsego.....	3,990	3,428
Northampton.....	29,063	24,794	*Benton Heights.....	6,300	.....	Owosso.....	15,948	14,424
North Andover.....	8,485	7,624	Berkley.....	17,931	6,406	Petoskey.....	6,468	6,019
North Attle- borough.....	12,146	10,359	Bessemer.....	3,509	4,080	Plainwell.....	2,767	2,424
Northborough.....	3,122	2,382	Big Rapids.....	6,736	4,987	Pleasant Ridge.....	3,594	3,391
Northbridge.....	10,476	10,242	Birmingham.....	15,467	14,966	Plymouth.....	6,637	5,360
North Brook- field.....	3,444	3,304	Boyle City.....	3,028	2,904	Pontiac.....	73,681	66,266
North Reading.....	4,402	2,886	Buchanan.....	5,224	4,056	Port Huron.....	35,725	32,759
Norton.....	4,401	3,107	Cadillac.....	10,425	9,855	Portland.....	2,807	2,247
Norwell.....	2,515	1,871	Caro.....	3,464	3,070	River Rouge.....	20,549	17,008
Norwood.....	16,636	15,383	Center Line.....	3,653	3,198	Rochester.....	4,279	3,759
Orange.....	5,894	5,611	Charlevoix.....	2,695	2,299	Rogers City.....	3,873	3,072
Oxford.....	5,851	4,623	Charlotte.....	6,606	5,544	Romeo.....	2,985	2,627
Palmer.....	9,533	9,149	Cheboygan.....	5,687	5,673	Roseville.....	15,816	9,023
Peabody.....	22,645	21,711	Chelsea.....	2,580	2,246	Royal Oak.....	46,898	25,087
Pembroke.....	2,579	1,718	Clawson.....	5,196	4,006	Saginaw.....	92,918	82,794
Pepperell.....	3,460	3,114	Coldwater.....	8,594	7,343	St. Clair.....	4,098	3,471
Pittsfield.....	53,348	49,684	Dearborn.....	94,994	63,584	St. Clair Shores.....	19,823	10,405
Plymouth.....	13,608	13,100	Detroit.....	1,849,568	1,623,452	St. Ignace.....	2,946	2,669
Provincetown.....	3,795	3,688	Dowagiac.....	6,542	5,007	St. Johns.....	4,954	4,422
Quincy.....	83,835	75,710	Durand.....	3,194	3,127	St. Joseph.....	10,223	8,963
Randolph.....	9,982	7,634	East Detroit.....	21,461	8,584	St. Louis.....	3,347	3,039
Reading.....	14,006	10,866	East Grand Rapids.....	6,403	4,899	Sault Ste. Marie.....	17,912	15,847
Rehoboth.....	3,700	2,736	East Lansing.....	20,325	5,839	South Haven.....	5,629	4,745
Revere.....	36,763	34,405	*Eastland.....	4,127	.....	*Springfield Place- Lakeview.....	13,161	.....
Rockland.....	5,960	5,087	Eaton Rapids.....	3,509	3,060	Sturgis.....	7,726	7,214
Rockport.....	4,231	3,556	Ecorse.....	17,948	13,209	Tecumseh.....	4,080	2,921
Rutland.....	3,056	2,181	*Englewood Park- Brownlee Park.....	4,171	14,830	Three Rivers.....	6,785	6,710
Salem.....	41,880	41,213	Escanaba.....	15,170	2,390	Traverse City.....	16,974	14,455
Salisbury.....	2,695	2,376	Essexville.....	3,167	.....	Trenton.....	6,222	5,284
						*Vandercook.....	3,100	.....

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
MICHIGAN—Continued			MINNESOTA—Continued			MISSOURI—Continued		
Vassar.....	2,530	2,154	Windom.....	3,165	2,807	Hillsdale.....	2,902	
*Virginia Park	2,747		Winona.....	25,031	22,490	Independence	36,963	18,066
Wakenfield.....	3,344	3,591	Worthington	7,923	5,918	Jackson.....	3,707	3,113
*Walled Lake	2,788		MISSISSIPPI			Jefferson City	25,099	24,268
Wayne.....	9,400	4,223	Aberdeen.....	5,290	4,746	Jennings.....	15,282	
*Willow Run	11,365		Amory.....	4,990	3,727	Joplin.....	38,711	37,144
*Woodlawn Orchards—			Bay St. Louis	4,621	4,138	Kansas City	456,622	399,178
Knollwood Pk. 4,035			Belzoni.....	4,071	3,785	Kennett.....	8,655	6,335
Wyandotte.....	36,846	30,618	Biloxi.....	37,425	17,475	Kimberly.....	5,957	
Ypsilanti.....	18,302	12,121	Booneville.....	3,295	8,993	Kirkville.....	11,110	10,080
Zeeland.....	3,075	3,007	Brookhaven	7,801	6,232	Kirkwood.....	18,640	12,132
MISSISSIPPI			Canton.....	7,048	6,011	Ladue.....	5,386	3,981
Albert Lea.....	13,545	12,200	Charleston...	2,629	2,100	Lamar.....	3,233	2,992
Alexandria.....	6,319	5,051	Clarksdale...	16,539	12,168	Lebanon.....	6,808	5,025
Anoka.....	7,396	6,426	Cleveland.....	6,747	4,189	Lees Summit	2,554	2,263
Austin.....	23,100	18,307	Columbia.....	6,124	6,064	Lexington...	5,074	5,341
Bayport.....	2,502	2,633	Columbus.....	17,172	13,645	Liberty.....	4,709	3,538
Bemidji.....	10,001	9,427	Corinth.....	9,785	7,818	Louisiana...	4,389	4,069
Benson.....	3,398	2,729	Crystal Springs	3,676	2,565	Macon.....	1,152	4,206
Blue Earth.....	3,843	3,702	Ellisville.....	3,579	2,697	Malden.....	3,396	2,673
Brainerd.....	12,623	12,071	Forest.....	2,374	2,735	Maplewood...	13,416	12,875
Breckenridge...	3,693	2,745	Greenville...	29,936	20,892	Marceline...	3,172	3,206
Brooklyn Center	3,284	1,870	Greenwood...	18,061	14,767	Marshall.....	8,850	8,533
Cambridge.....	2,978	1,592	Grenada.....	7,388	5,831	Marville.....	6,834	5,700
Chisholm.....	6,861	7,487	Gulfport.....	22,659	15,195	Mexico.....	11,623	9,053
Cloquet.....	7,685	7,304	Hattiesburg...	29,474	21,026	Moberly.....	13,115	12,920
Columbia.....			Hazlehurst...	3,397	3,124	Monett.....	4,771	4,395
Heights.....	8,175	6,035	Holly Springs	3,276	2,750	Mountain Grove	3,766	2,347
Crookston.....	7,352	7,161	Indianola....	4,369	3,604	Neosho.....	5,790	5,787
Crosby.....	2,777	2,954	Jackson.....	98,271	62,101	New Madrid	8,009	8,181
Crystal, 54.....	13,724	2,373	Kosciusko....	6,753	2,291	New Kansas	2,726	2,450
Detroit Lakes	5,587	5,015	Laurel.....	25,038	20,598	City.....	3,886	2,688
Duluth.....	104,511	101,065	Leland.....	4,736	3,700	Overland.....	11,566	12,934
East Grand.....			Lexington....	3,198	2,930	Pagedale....	3,866	
Forks.....	5,049	3,511	Long Beach...	2,703	1,495	Perryville...	4,591	3,907
Edina.....	9,744	5,855	Louisville....	5,282	3,451	Pine Lawn...	6,425	
Ely.....	5,474	5,970	McComb.....	10,401	9,898	Poplar Bluff	15,064	11,123
Eveleth.....	5,872	6,887	Meridian.....	41,893	35,481	Portageville	2,662	2,107
Fairmont.....	8,193	6,988	*Mississippi City—			Richmond....	4,299	4,240
Falcon Heights	3,884		Handsboro...	3,400	3,042	Richmond, Heights	15,045	12,802
Faribault.....	16,028	14,527	Moss Point...	3,782	12,296	Rock Hill...	3,847	1,821
Fergus Falls...	12,917	10,848	Natchez.....	22,749	3,602	Rolla.....	9,354	5,141
Fridley.....	3,796		New Albany...	3,680	2,912	St. Ann.....	4,557	10,803
Glenco.....	2,661	2,387	Newell.....	2,912	1,800	St. Charles...	14,314	75,711
Glenwood.....	2,566	2,564	Ocean Springs	3,058	3,433	St. Joseph...	78,588	816,048
Golden Valley	5,551	2,048	Oxford.....	3,956	3,338	St. Louis....	856,796	816,048
Grand Rapids	6,019	4,875	Pascagoula...	10,805	5,900	St. Genevieve	3,992	3,151
Granite Falls	2,511	2,388	Pass Christian	3,383	3,711	Salem.....	2,519	20,428
Hastings.....	6,560	5,662	Philadelphia...	4,472	5,129	Sedalia.....	26,554	2,182
Hibbing.....	16,276	16,385	Picayune.....	6,707	2,748	Shrewsbury...	3,382	7,944
Hopkins.....	7,595	4,100	Port Gibson...	2,920	4,900	Sikeston.....	11,640	3,070
Hutchinson...	4,690	3,887	Starkville....	7,107	8,212	Slater.....	2,836	61,238
International Falls			Tupelo.....	11,527	27,948	Sullivan....	3,019	2,517
Falls.....	6,269	5,626	Vicksburg....	27,948	3,213	Trenton.....	6,157	7,046
Jackson.....	3,513	2,840	Water Valley	3,213	3,340	Union.....	2,917	38,023
Lake City.....	3,273	3,204	Waynesboro...	3,442	1,445	University City	39,892	2,691
Le Sueur.....	2,713	2,302	West Point...	6,432	5,627	Valley Park...	2,556	2,072
Litchfield.....	4,608	3,920	Winona.....	3,441	2,532	Vandalia.....	6,857	5,868
Little Falls...	6,717	6,047	Yazoo City....	9,746	7,258	Warrensburg	6,850	6,756
Luverne.....	3,650	3,114	MISSOURI			Webb City....	6,919	7,033
Mankato.....	18,809	15,654	Aurora.....	4,153	4,056	Webster Groves	23,390	18,894
Marshall.....	5,923	4,590	Berkeley.....	5,268	2,577	Wellston....	9,396	
Minneapolis...	521,718	492,370	Bethany.....	2,714	2,652	West Plains...	4,918	4,026
Montevideo...	5,459	5,220	Bolivar.....	3,482	2,636	MONTANA		
Moorhead.....	14,870	9,491	Bonner Terre	3,533	3,730	Anaconda....	11,254	11,004
Morris.....	3,211	3,214	Boonville....	6,686	6,059	Billings.....	31,534	23,261
New Ulm.....	8,348	8,743	Breckenridge	6,686	6,059	Bozeman....	1,325	8,665
Northfield....	7,487	4,533	Hills.....	4,063	4,383	Butte.....	33,251	37,081
North Mankato	4,788	3,517	Brentwood...	7,504	6,174	Cut Bank....	3,729	2,509
North St. Paul	4,248	3,135	Brookfield...	5,810	2,968	Dillon.....	3,268	3,014
Ortonville....	2,577	2,469	Butler.....	3,333	2,525	Glasgow.....	3,821	3,799
Owatonna....	10,191	8,694	California...	2,627	2,525	Glendive....	5,254	4,524
Park Rapids...	3,027	2,643	Cameron.....	3,570	19,426	Great Falls...	39,214	29,928
Plestone.....	5,269	4,682	Cape Girardeau	21,578	4,070	Hamilton....	2,678	2,332
Proctor.....	2,693	2,468	Carrollton...	11,188	10,585	Havre.....	8,086	6,427
Red Wing.....	10,645	9,962	Carthage.....	8,614	6,612	Helena.....	15,811	15,067
Redwood Falls	3,273	3,273	Caruthersville	8,134	3,049	Kalispell....	7,737	8,245
Richfield, '54	3,756	3,778	Chaffee.....	5,501	5,182	Lauritzen...	3,663	2,754
Robbinsdale...	11,289	6,018	Charleston...	8,694	8,012	Lewistown...	6,573	5,874
Rochester.....	29,885	26,312	Chillicothe...	16,035	13,069	Livingston...	7,683	6,642
Roseville.....	6,437		Clayton.....	6,075	6,041	Miles City...	9,243	7,313
St. Cloud.....	28,410	24,173	Columbia.....	31,974	18,399	Missoula....	22,485	18,449
St. James.....	3,861	3,400	Crystal City...	3,499	3,121	Red Lodge...	2,730	2,950
St. Louis.....			De Soto.....	5,357	2,590	Roundup....	2,856	2,644
St. Paul, 54...	35,292	7,737	Dexter.....	4,033	2,469	Shelby.....	3,058	2,538
St. Peter.....	7,754	5,870	East Prairie...	2,766	2,392	Sidney.....	3,987	2,978
Sauk Centre...	3,016	2,981	Eldorado Springs	2,618	4,864	*Silver Bow Park	5,128	
Sauk Rapids...	3,410	2,418	Excelsior Springs	5,888	4,490	Florissant...	3,396	2,602
Shakopee.....	3,185	2,923	Farmington...	3,144	2,608	Flat River...	1,369	1,960
Sleepy Eye....	3,278	2,923	Fayette.....	11,573	5,724	Alliance....	7,891	6,253
South St. Paul	15,909	11,844	Fergusson....	5,199	4,621	Arnold.....	3,422	3,639
Springfield...	2,574	2,361	Festus.....	5,199	5,401	Beatrice....	11,813	10,883
Staples.....	2,782	2,952	Flint River...	5,308	3,737	Bellevue....	3,858	1,184
Stillwater....	7,674	7,013	Florissant....	3,737	3,396	Blair.....	3,815	3,259
Thief River Falls	6,926	6,019	Fredericktown	10,052	8,297	Broken Bow...	4,687	2,968
Tracy.....	3,020	3,085	Fulton.....	4,430	2,526	Chadron....	4,857	4,262
Two Harbors...	4,400	4,046	Glendale.....	20,944	20,865	Columbus...	8,884	7,632
Virginia.....	12,264	4,916	Hendricks....	2,530	2,322			
Wadena.....	3,958	2,916	Hannibal.....	3,302	2,628			
Waseca.....	4,927	4,270	Harrisonville	2,523	2,308			
West St. Paul	7,955	5,793	Hay.....	3,428	3,533			
White Bear Lake	3,646	2,858	Hermann.....					
Willmar.....	9,410	7,623	Higginsville...					

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
NEBRASKA—Continued			NEW JERSEY—Continued			NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Cozad.....	2,910	2,156	Bogota.....	7,662	7,346	Milltown....	3,786	5,515
Crete.....	3,692	3,038	Boonton.....	7,163	6,739	Millville....	16,041	14,806
Fairbury....	6,395	6,304	Bordentown..	5,497	4,223	Montclair... 43,927	39,807	
Falls City... 6,203	6,146		Bound Brook	8,374	7,616	Morris Plains	2,707	2,018
Fremont.....	14,762	11,862	Bradley Beach	3,911	3,468	Morristown..	17,124	15,270
Gerling.....	3,842	3,104	Bridgeton....	18,378	15,992	Mount Carmel	4,449	2,282
Gothenburg..	2,977	2,330	Buena.....	2,640		*Mount Holly	8,206	
Grand Island	22,682	19,130	Burlington..	12,051	10,905	Mountain Lakes	2,806	2,205
Hastings....	20,211	15,145	Butler.....	4,050	3,351	Neptune (t)	13,613	10,207
Holdrege....	4,381	3,360	Caldwell....	6,270	4,932	Neptune City	3,073	2,392
*Huskerville	2,717		Camden.....	124,555	117,536	Newark.....	438,776	429,760
Kearney....	12,115	9,643	Cape May....	3,607	2,583	New Brunswick	38,811	33,180
Lexington..	5,068	3,688	Carlstadt....	5,591	5,644	New Han-		
Lincoln....	98,884	81,984	Carteret....	13,030	11,976	over (t)....	18,168	
McCook.....	7,678	6,212	Chatham....	7,391	4,888	New Milford	6,006	3,215
Nebraska City	6,872	7,339	Clayton....	3,023	2,320	New Providence	3,380	2,374
Norfolk.....	11,335	10,490	Clementon..	3,191	2,866	Newton.....	5,781	5,533
North Platte	15,433	12,429	Clifton.....	17,116	16,892	North Arlington	15,970	9,904
Ogallala....	3,456	3,159	Cliffside Park	17,116	16,892	North		
Omaha.....	251,117	223,844	Clifton.....	64,511	48,827	Bergen (t)	41,560	39,714
O'Neill.....	3,027	2,532	Closter.....	3,376	2,603	*Northeast		
Plattsmouth.	4,874	4,268	Collingswood	15,800	12,685	Vineland... 5,646		
Schuyler....	2,883	2,508	Cranford (t)	18,602	12,860	Northfield..	3,498	2,848
Scottsbluff..	12,858	12,057	Cresskill....	3,534	2,246	North Haledon	3,550	2,761
Seward.....	3,154	2,826	Delaware (t)	10,358		North Plainfield	12,766	10,586
Sidney.....	4,912	3,388	Dover.....	11,174	10,491	North Wildwood	3,158	1,921
South Sioux			Dumont.....	13,013	7,556	*Northwest		
City.....	5,557	4,556	Dunellen....	6,291	5,360	Vineland... 3,827		
Superior....	3,227	2,650	*East Keansburg	2,596		Nutley.....	26,992	21,954
Valentine....	2,700	2,188	East Orange.	79,340	68,945	Oaklyn.....	4,889	3,869
Wahoo.....	3,128	2,648	East Paterson	15,386	4,937	Ocean City..	6,040	4,672
Wayne.....	3,595	2,719	East Rutherford	7,438	7,263	*Ocean Grove	3,806	
West Point..	2,658	2,510	Eatonstown..	3,044	1,758	Oceanport... 3,589	7,588	3,159
York.....	6,178	5,383	Edgewater....	3,952	4,028	Oradell....	3,665	2,802
NEVADA			Egg Harbor City	3,838	3,589	Orange.....	38,037	35,717
Boulder City	3,903		Elizabeth....	11,817	109,912	Pailsades Park	9,635	8,141
Carson City.	3,082	2,478	Englewood... 23,145	18,666	Palmyra....	5,802	5,178	
Elko.....	5,393	4,094	Ewing (t)....	16,840		Paramus....	6,268	3,688
Ely.....	3,558	4,140	Fair Haven..	3,560	2,491	Park Ridge..	3,189	2,519
*Henderson..	3,643		Fair Lawn... 23,885	9,017	Parsippany-Troy			
Las Vegas, '55	44,795	8,422	Fairview....	8,661	8,770	Hills (t)....	15,290	
North Las Vegas	3,875		Fanwood....	3,228	2,310	Passaic....	57,702	61,394
Reno.....	32,497	21,317	Flemington..	3,058	2,617	Paterson....	139,336	139,656
Sparks.....	8,203	5,318	*Florence....			Paulsboro... 7,842	7,011	
Winnemucca	2,847	2,485	Roebbing... 6,785		Penns Grove	6,669	6,488	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			Fort Lee....	11,648	9,468	Pennsauken (t)	22,769	17,745
Berlin.....	16,615	19,084	Franklin....	3,864	4,009	Perth Amboy	41,330	41,242
Claremont..	12,811	12,144	Freehold....	7,550	6,952	Phillipsburg	18,919	18,314
Concord....	27,988	27,171	Garfield....	27,550	28,044	Pine Hill....	2,546	1,537
Conway.....	4,109	3,651	Garwood....	4,622	3,622	Piscataway (t)	10,180	
Derry.....	5,826	5,400	*Gibbstown..	2,546		Pitman.....	6,960	5,507
Dover.....	15,874	14,990	Glassboro... 5,867	4,925	Plainfield..	42,366	37,469	
Durham....	4,770	1,533	Glen Ridge..	7,620	7,331	Pleasantville	11,938	11,050
Exeter.....	5,664	5,398	Glen Rock... 7,145	5,177	Point Pleasant	4,009	2,082	
Farmington.	3,454	3,095	Gloicester... 14,357	13,692	Beach.....	2,900	2,059	
Franklin....	6,552	6,749	Guttenberg.. 5,566	6,200	Pompton Lakes	4,654	3,189	
Goffstown..	5,638	4,247	Hackensack.. 29,219	3,289	Princeton... 12,230	7,719		
Gorham....	2,639	2,597	Hackettstown	3,894		Prospect Park	5,242	5,244
Hampton....	2,847		Haddon (t)... 12,379		Rahway.....	21,290	14,498	
Hanover....	6,259	3,425	Haddonfield.	10,495	9,742	Ramsey.....	4,670	3,566
Haverhill..	3,357	3,487	Haddon Heights	7,287	5,555	Raritan.....	5,131	4,839
Hooksett... 2,792	2,273		Haledon.....	6,204	5,303	Red Bank....	12,743	10,974
Hudson.....	4,183	3,409	Hammonton (t)	41,156		Ridgefield..	8,312	5,271
Jaffrey....	2,911	2,879	Harrison....	8,411	7,668	Ridgefield Park	11,993	11,277
Keene.....	15,638	13,832	Hasbrouck.. 13,490	14,171	Ridgewood..	17,481	14,948	
Laconia....	14,745	13,484	Heights.....	9,181	6,716	River Edge..	9,204	3,287
Lancaster..	3,113	3,095	Hawthorne... 14,816	12,610	*Riverside..	7,199		
Lebanon....	8,495	7,590	Highland Park	9,721	9,002	Rockaway... 2,761	2,354	
Littleton... 4,817	4,371		Highlands... 2,959	2,076	Roselle.....	1,681	13,597	
Manchester.	82,732	77,685	Hightstown.	3,712	3,486	Roselle Park	11,537	9,661
Milford....	4,159	3,927	Hillsdale... 4,127	3,438	Rumson....	4,044	2,926	
Nashua....	34,669	32,927	Hillside (t).	4,127	3,438	Runnemede.	4,217	2,835
Newmarket..	2,709	2,640	Hoboken....	21,007	18,556	Rutherford..	17,411	15,466
Newport....	5,131	5,304	Holoken....	50,676	50,115	Salem.....	9,050	8,618
Northumberland	2,779	2,740	Irvoning....	59,201	55,328	Saverville... 10,338	8,186	
Pembroke... 3,094	2,769		Jersey City.	299,017	301,173	Secaucus....	9,750	9,754
Peterborough	2,556	2,470	Keansburg... 5,559	39,952	39,467	Somerville..	11,571	8,720
Plymouth... 3,039	2,533		Kearny.....	39,952	2,904	South Amboy	8,422	7,802
Portsmouth.	18,830		Kenilworth.. 4,922	2,451	South Bound			
Rochester..	13,776	12,012	*Keyport....	5,888	5,147	Brook.....	2,905	1,928
Salem.....	4,805	3,267	*Lakewood... 9,970	4,447	*Southeast Vine-			
Somersworth	6,927	6,136	Lambertville	4,477		land.....	6,376	
Swansey....	2,806	2,262	Landis (t)... 21,418		South Orange	15,230	13,742	
Walpole....	2,536	2,400	Leonia.....	7,378	5,763	South Plainfield	8,008	5,379
Wolfeboro..	2,581	2,636	Lincoln Park	3,376	2,186	South River.	11,308	10,714
NEW JERSEY			Lindenwood.	30,644	24,115	*Southwest		
(t) Designates Township			Little Ferry.	4,479	2,552	Vineland... 2,834		
(Over 10,000 pop.)			Little Silver.	4,955	4,545	Summit.....	17,929	16,165
Asbury Park	17,094	14,617	Lodi.....	15,392	11,552	Tenafly.....	33,772	25,275
Atlantic City	61,657	64,094	Long Branch	23,090	17,408	*Toms River	9,651	7,413
Atlantic High-			Lyndhurst (t)	19,980	17,454	Totowa.....	6,045	5,130
lands.....	3,083	2,335	Madison....	10,417	7,944	Trenton....	128,009	124,697
Audubon....	9,531	8,906	Manasquan.. 3,173	2,340	Union (t)...	38,004	24,730	
Barrington..	2,651	2,329	Manville....	8,597	6,065	Union Beach	3,636	2,076
Bayonne....	77,203	79,198	Maplewood (t)	25,201	23,139	Union City..	55,537	56,173
Belleville..	32,019	28,167	Margate City	4,715	3,266	Ventnor City	8,158	7,905
Bellmawr... 5,213	1,250		Matawan....	3,739	2,758	Verona.....	10,921	8,957
Belmar.....	4,636	3,435	Maywood....	8,667	4,052	Vineland....	8,155	7,914
Bergenfield.	17,647	10,275	Merchantville	4,183	3,679	Waldwick....	3,963	2,475
Bernardsville	3,556	2,691	*Metuchen... 9,879	3,763	Wallington..	8,910	8,981	
Beverly....	3,084		Middlesex... 5,943		*Wanamassa	2,512		
Bloomfield..	49,307	41,623	Middletown (t)	16,203	4,525			
Bloomington	3,251	2,606	Midland Park	5,164				
			Millburn (t).	14,560	11,652			

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
NEW JERSEY—Continued			NEW YORK—Continued			NEW YORK—Continued		
Wanaque...	4,222	3,143	*East Islip...	2,834	.....	New York Mills	3,366	3,628
Washington...	4,802	4,643	*East Northport	3,842	.....	Niagara Falls	90,872	78,029
Wayne (c)...	11,822	.....	*East Patchogue	4,124	.....	North Pelham	5,046	5,062
Weehawken (t)	14,830	14,363	East Rockaway	7,022	6,601	Northport	3,859	3,093
West Caldwell	4,666	3,458	East Syracuse	7,970	5,610	North Syracuse	3,856	2,083
Westfield...	21,243	18,458	East Syracuse	4,766	4,520	North Tarrytown	8,740	8,804
West Long Branch	2,739	2,030	Ellenville...	4,225	4,000	North Tona-	.....	.....
West New York	37,733	39,439	Elmira	49,716	45,106	wanda....	24,731	20,254
West Orange	28,605	25,662	Elmira Heights	5,009	4,829	Norwich....	8,816	8,694
West Paterson	3,931	3,806	Elmsford...	3,147	3,078	Nyaack....	5,889	5,206
Westville...	4,731	3,585	Endicott...	20,050	17,702	Ogdensburg	16,166	16,346
Westwood...	6,766	5,888	Fairport...	5,267	4,644	Olean....	22,884	21,506
Wharton...	3,853	3,854	Falconer...	3,292	3,222	Oneida....	11,325	10,291
*Whitesville-West	.....	.....	Farmingdale	4,492	3,524	Oneonta....	13,564	11,731
Grove-Bradley	.....	.....	Fayetteville	2,624	2,172	Ossining....	16,098	15,996
Park....	7,480	.....	Floral Park	14,582	12,051	Oswego....	22,647	22,062
Wildwood...	5,475	5,150	Fort Edward	3,797	3,620	Owego....	5,550	5,068
*Williamstown	2,632	.....	Fort Plain	2,935	2,770	*Oyster Bay	5,215	.....
Woodbridge (t)	35,758	27,191	Frankfort...	3,844	3,859	Palmyra....	3,034	2,709
Woodbury...	10,931	9,306	Frederonia...	7,095	5,738	Patchogue...	7,361	7,181
Wood-Lynne	2,716	2,861	Freeport...	24,680	20,410	Peekskill...	17,731	17,311
Wood Ridge...	6,283	5,739	Fulton....	13,922	13,362	Pelham Manor	5,306	5,302
NEW MEXICO			Garden City	14,486	11,223	Penn Yan...	5,481	5,308
Alamogordo...	6,783	3,950	Geneseo....	2,838	2,144	Perry....	4,633	4,468
Albuquerque	96,815	35,449	Geneva....	17,144	15,555	Plattsburgh	17,738	16,351
*Almijo....	4,616	.....	Glen Cove...	15,130	12,415	Pleasantville	4,861	4,454
Artesia....	8,244	4,071	Glen Falls...	19,610	18,536	Port Jefferson	23,970	23,073
*Atrisco-Five	.....	.....	Gloversville	23,634	23,322	Port Chester	3,296	.....
Points....	7,367	.....	Goshen....	3,311	3,323	Port Jervis...	9,872	9,749
Belen....	4,495	3,038	Gouverneur	4,916	4,478	Potsdam...	4,491	4,821
Carlsbad...	17,975	7,116	Gowanda...	3,289	3,156	Poughkeepsie	10,856	10,768
Clayton....	3,515	3,188	Granville...	2,826	3,173	Rensselaer...	10,856	10,768
Clovis....	17,318	10,065	Great Neck	7,759	6,167	*Riverhead...	4,892	.....
Deming....	5,672	3,608	Great Neck Plaza	4,246	2,031	Rochester...	332,488	324,975
Farmington...	3,637	2,161	Green Island	4,016	3,988	Rockville	.....	.....
Gallup....	13,133	7,041	Greenport...	3,028	3,259	Centre....	22,362	18,613
Hobbs....	13,875	10,619	Hamburg...	6,938	5,467	Rome....	41,682	34,214
Las Cruces...	12,825	8,385	Hamilton...	3,507	1,790	Rye....	11,721	9,865
Las Vegas (city)	7,494	5,941	Hastings-on-	.....	.....	Salamanca...	8,361	9,011
Las Vegas (town)	6,269	6,421	Hudson....	7,565	7,057	Saranac Lake	6,913	9,615
Lordsburg...	3,525	3,101	Haverstraw...	5,813	5,909	Saratoga Springs	15,473	13,705
*Los Alamos	9,934	.....	Hempstead...	29,135	20,856	Saugerties...	4,251	3,916
*Los Duranes	2,873	.....	Herkimer...	9,400	9,617	*Sayville...	4,251	.....
Lovington...	3,134	1,916	*Highlands...	3,035	.....	Scarsdale...	13,156	12,966
Portales....	8,112	5,104	Highland Falls	3,930	3,711	Schenectady	91,785	87,549
Raton....	8,241	7,607	Homer....	3,244	2,928	Scotia....	7,812	7,960
Roswell....	25,738	13,482	Hoosick Falls	4,297	4,279	Sea Cliff...	4,688	4,416
Santa Fe....	27,998	20,325	Horrell....	15,049	15,649	Seneca Falls	6,634	6,452
Silver City...	7,022	5,044	Horseheads...	3,606	2,570	Sidney....	4,815	3,012
Socorro....	4,334	3,712	Hudson....	11,629	11,517	Silver Creek	3,068	3,067
Truth or Conse-	.....	.....	Hudson Falls	7,236	6,654	Sloan....	4,698	3,836
quences (a)	4,563	2,940	*Huntington	9,324	.....	Solvay....	7,668	8,201
Tucuman...	8,419	6,194	*Huntington	.....	.....	Southampton	4,042	3,818
*Zuni Pueblo	2,563	.....	Station...	9,924	9,927	South Falls	3,045	3,081
(a) Truth or Consequences	.....	.....	Ilion....	9,363	8,927	South Nyack	3,102	2,093
changed from Hot Springs in 1950.	.....	.....	Irrington...	3,657	3,272	Spring Valley	4,600	4,308
NEW YORK			*Islip....	5,254	.....	Springville...	3,322	2,849
Albany....	134,995	130,577	Ithaca....	29,257	19,730	Suffern....	4,010	3,768
Albion....	4,850	4,660	Jamestown...	43,354	42,638	Syracuse....	220,583	205,967
Amityville...	6,164	5,058	Johnson City	19,249	18,039	Tarrytown...	8,851	6,874
Amsterdam...	32,240	33,329	Johnstown...	10,923	10,666	Tioga County	3,517	3,402
*Arlington...	5,374	.....	Kenmore...	20,066	18,612	Tonawanda...	14,617	13,008
Attica....	2,676	2,379	*Kings Park	10,960	28,589	Troy....	72,311	70,304
Auburn....	36,722	35,753	Kingston...	28,817	28,589	Tuckahoe...	5,991	6,563
Babylon....	4,015	4,742	Lake Oswego...	27,658	24,068	Turner Lake	5,441	5,451
Baldwinsville	4,945	3,840	Lake Placid...	3,296	3,314	Union....	10,121	10,138
Ballston Spa	4,937	4,443	Lakeview...	3,013	3,314	Valley Stream	26,854	16,679
Batavia....	17,799	17,261	Lancaster...	8,665	7,236	Walden....	4,559	4,262
Bath....	5,416	4,696	Larchmont...	6,330	5,970	Walton....	3,947	3,697
*Bay Shore...	9,665	.....	Lawrence...	4,681	3,649	Wappingers Falls	3,490	3,427
Beacon....	14,012	12,572	Le Roy....	4,721	4,413	Warsaw....	3,713	3,554
Binghamton...	80,674	78,309	Liberty....	4,658	3,788	Warwick...	2,674	2,534
Blasdell...	3,127	2,322	Lindenhurst	8,644	4,756	Waterford...	2,968	2,903
*Brentwood...	2,803	.....	Little Falls...	9,541	10,163	Waterloo...	4,438	4,010
Brookport...	4,748	3,590	Liverpool...	2,933	2,500	Watertown...	34,350	33,885
Brownville...	6,778	6,888	Lockport...	25,133	24,379	Watervliet...	15,197	16,114
Buffalo....	580,132	575,901	Long Beach...	15,586	9,036	Watkins Glen	3,052	2,913
Canajoharie...	2,761	2,577	Lovell....	3,671	3,296	Waverly....	6,087	5,450
Canandaigua	3,332	2,671	Lynbrook...	17,314	15,677	Wellsville...	6,082	5,422
Canastota...	4,458	8,321	Lyons....	4,217	3,863	Westbury...	7,112	4,524
Canastota...	2,625	4,155	Malone....	9,501	8,743	*West Elmira	3,333	.....
Canisteo....	2,550	.....	Malverne...	8,086	5,153	Westfield...	3,663	3,434
Canterbury...	4,379	3,018	Manhasset Neck	15,016	13,034	West Haverstraw	3,099	2,533
Carthage....	4,420	4,207	Massena...	13,137	11,328	Whitehall...	4,457	4,851
Catskill....	5,392	5,429	Mechanicville	7,385	7,449	White Plains	43,466	40,327
Cedarhurst...	6,051	5,463	Medina....	6,179	5,871	Whitesboro...	3,902	3,532
*Central Islip	3,067	.....	Middletown...	22,586	21,908	Williamsville	4,649	3,614
Cobleskill...	3,208	2,617	Minerva...	14,831	10,064	Williston Park	7,505	5,750
Cohoes....	21,272	21,955	Mohawk....	3,196	2,282	Yonkers....	152,798	142,598
Cornwall...	2,727	2,599	Monticello...	4,223	3,737	Yorkville...	3,528	3,311
Corning....	3,161	3,054	Mount Kisco	5,907	5,907	NORTH CAROLINA		
Cortland...	17,684	16,212	Mount Morris	71,899	67,362	Ashoke....	3,579	2,313
Cortland...	18,152	15,881	Mount Vernon	10,295	9,646	Albemarle...	11,798	4,060
Cosack....	2,722	2,352	Newark....	31,956	31,883	*Arlington...	5,085	.....
Croton-on-	.....	.....	Newburgh...	7,349	4,691	Asheboro...	7,701	6,981
Hudson....	4,837	3,843	New Hyde Park	59,725	58,408	Asheville...	53,000	51,310
Danmora....	4,122	4,830	New Rochelle	2,754	.....	Beaufort...	3,212	3,272
Dansville...	5,253	4,976	*New Windsor	7,891,957	7,454,995	Belhaven...	2,528	2,360
Depew....	7,217	6,084	Bronx....	1,451,277	1,394,711	Belmont....	5,330	4,356
Dobbs Ferry	6,268	5,883	Brooklyn...	2,738,175	2,698,285	*Belmont-South	.....	.....
Dolgeville...	3,204	3,195	Manhattan	1,960,101	1,889,924	Rosemary...	3,173	.....
Dunkirk....	18,007	17,713	Queens...	1,550,489	1,297,634	Bessemer City	3,961	3,567
East Aurora...	5,962	5,253	Richmond...	191,555	174,441	Boone....	2,973	1,788
East Hills...	2,547	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
OHIO—Continued			OKLAHOMA—Continued			PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Toronto	7,253	7,426	Purell	3,546	3,116	Bellwood	2,559	2,772
Troy	10,661	9,697	Sallisaw	2,335	2,140	Bentleyville	3,295	3,428
Urbicville	6,614	6,435	Sand Springs	6,994	6,137	Berwick	11,324	5,966
University			Sapulpa	13,031	12,249	Bethel	66,340	58,490
Heights	4,126	1,175	Sayre	3,362	3,037	Bethlehem	3,158	3,313
Upper Arlington	9,024	5,370	Seminole	11,863	11,547	Birdsboro	5,000	5,002
Upper Sandusky	4,397	3,907	Shawnee	22,948	22,053	Blairsville	6,828	8,106
Urbana	9,335	8,335	Stillwater	20,238	10,997	Blakely	10,633	9,799
Van Wert	10,364	9,227	Sulphur	4,389	3,027	Bloomsburg	4,074	3,983
Wadsworth	7,966	6,495	Tahlequah	3,740	3,197	Boyetown	6,173	6,400
Wapakoneta	5,797	5,225	Tonkawa	3,434	3,197	Brackenridge	16,488	18,326
Warren	49,856	42,337	Tulsa	182,740	142,157	Bradbrook	17,354	17,691
Washington			*Veterans Village	3,365		Bradford	12,535	7,552
Heights	4,126	1,175	Vinita	5,518	5,685	Brittwood	5,827	5,904
Washington	10,560	9,402	Wagoner	4,395	3,535	Bridgeport	5,650	4,459
Wauseon	3,494	3,016	Walters	2,743	2,238	Bridgeville	12,710	2,709
Wellington	2,902	2,529	Watonga	3,249	2,504	Bristol	2,650	4,397
Wellston	5,691	5,537	Weatherford	3,529		Brookway	4,274	8,015
Wellsville	7,854	7,672	Wewoka	5,915	5,406	Brownsville	2,954	2,997
West Carrollton	2,876	2,176	Woodward			Burnham	23,482	24,477
West Chester	4,112	3,146				Butler	2,831	2,614
Westlake	4,912	3,200				Califord	5,934	3,630
*West Portsmouth						Camp Hill	12,072	12,599
Whitehall	2,613					Carbondale	16,296	13,984
Wickliffe	5,002	3,155				Carlisle	16,812	12,663
Willard	4,744	4,261				Carnegie	5,459	3,970
Willoughby	5,602	4,364				Castle Shannon	4,923	4,764
Willowick	3,677	915				Catsaugus	5,845	6,317
Wilmingon	7,387	5,971				Centerville	17,212	14,852
Windham	3,968	316				Chambersburg	9,872	10,784
Windsor	14,005	11,543				Charleroi	66,039	59,285
Winter	5,582	4,466				Chester	19,632	16,381
Wyoming	12,877	10,633				Clairton	2,940	2,798
Xenia	2,555	1,640				Clarks Summit	9,357	9,372
Yellow Springs	168,330	167,720				Clearfield	7,549	4,921
Youngstown	40,517	37,500				Clifton Heights	2,500	3,082
Zanesville						Clymer	5,318	6,163
OKLAHOMA						Coaldale	13,826	8,162
Ada	15,995	15,143				Coatesville	8,443	11,547
Altus	9,735	8,593				Columbia	11,993	13,608
Alva	6,505	5,055				Connellsville	10,922	10,776
Anadarko	6,184	5,579				Conshohocken	2,994	3,109
Antlers	2,506	3,254				Coplay	10,498	11,086
Ardenmore	17,890	16,886				Coraopolis	7,911	6,935
Atoka	2,653	2,548				Corry	3,210	3,197
Bartlesville	19,228	2,590				Coudersport	8,096	2,500
Bartlesburg	5,705	8,537				Cresson	2,569	3,422
Blackwell	2,955	6,050				Curlwensville	3,310	3,291
Bristow	3,262	2,074				Dale	3,304	2,917
Broken Arrow	2,724	2,738				Dallastown	6,994	7,122
Chandler	2,638	2,126				Danville	13,154	10,334
Checotah	2,635	2,553				Darby	3,752	3,003
Cherokee	15,842	4,134				Deer	3,332	11,548
Chickasha	5,494	6,736				Dickson City	8,948	13,180
Claremore	2,920	2,776				Donora	12,186	12,974
Clinton	8,414	7,703				Dormont	4,948	4,645
Cordell	2,504	2,114				Downingtown	5,262	4,976
Cushing	2,513	4,303				Doylestown	3,786	2,277
Del	5,028	10,277				Dravosburg	11,497	12,080
Dewey	15,325	10,027				Du Bois	20,305	23,086
Drumright	10,641	4,002				Dunmore	4,107	20,693
Duncan	7,982	5,021				Duquesne	6,655	8,275
Durant	10,991	10,078				Duryea	4,101	4,810
Elk	36,017	28,081				East Conemaugh	5,527	3,323
Elk City	2,540	2,355				East Landstown	5,327	3,026
Enid	5,467	5,109				East McKeesport	3,171	3,392
Eufaula	10,113	10,018				East Mauch		3,392
Frederick	4,718	2,200				East	35,632	33,589
Guthrie	2,578	2,905				East Pittsburg	5,259	6,079
Guthrie	7,987	6,907				East Stroudsburg	7,274	6,404
Healdton	5,380	5,177				Ebensburg	4,086	3,719
Henryetta	6,192	6,632				Eddystone	3,014	2,493
Hobart	3,089	2,732				Edgewood	5,292	4,957
Hoboken	2,702	3,267				*Edgewood-Ferdale		
Hollis	5,984	5,009				Fairview	8,749	7,098
Homer	4,671	3,689				Fairview	6,686	2,976
Hughes	3,345	3,352				Elizabeth	2,615	4,315
Idabel	2,707	2,205				Elizabethtown	5,083	12,329
Kanawha	34,757	18,055				Ellwood City	12,945	6,731
Kawato	3,021	1,792				Emmaus	7,780	3,775
Ladysburg	17,878	12,401				Emporium	3,446	2,765
Madison	2,791	2,594				Emsworth	3,027	6,199
Madison	4,271	4,193				Ephrata	130,803	116,955
Mangrove	3,399	2,899				Erie	6,760	7,223
Marietta	11,801	8,345				Etna	5,130	5,602
Miami	10,166	32,332				*Farrell	13,644	13,899
Miami	37,289	942				*Faxon-Ken-		
Muskogee	2,606	11,429				Mar	2,984	2,619
Nichols	2,965	3,904				Ferdale	2,619	5,353
Norman	3,454	3,811				Ford City		
Oklahoma City	243,504	204,424				Forest City		
Oklahoma	18,317	16,051				Forest Hills		
Okmulgee	6,996	5,104				Forty Fort		
Pauls	5,331	5,443				Foundry		
Pawnee	2,861	2,742				Franklin		
Pawnee	5,137	5,045						
Perry	3,951	5,848						
Picher	20,180	16,794						
Ponca	4,776	4,020						
Poncha	4,486	2,501						
Pryor Creek								

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued			PENNSYLVANIA—Continued			PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Freedom....	3,000	3,227	Mount Union	4,690	4,763	Springdale..	4,939	4,989
Freehold....	5,909	6,593	Muncy.....	2,756	2,606	State College	17,227	6,226
Freeport....	2,685	2,710	Munhall....	16,437	13,900	Steelton....	12,574	13,115
Gallitzin....	3,102	3,618	Myersstown..	3,060	2,692	Stonewortn..	2,524	.....
Gettysburg..	7,046	5,749	Nantuxton....	20,169	24,387	Strabane....	2,861	.....
Gilberton....	2,711	3,710	Nantux-Glo..	5,425	6,217	Stroudsburg	6,361	6,186
Glendon....	3,864	4,602	Narberth....	5,207	5,217	Summit Hill	4,924	5,406
Glassport....	8,707	8,748	Nazareth....	5,830	5,721	Sunbury....	15,570	15,462
*Glen Lyon..	3,921	.....	*Nesquehoning-New	.....	.....	Susquehanna	.....	.....
Glenolden..	6,450	4,825	Columbus..	4,186	.....	Depot.....	2,646	2,740
Greencastle.	2,661	2,511	New Brighton	9,535	9,630	Swarthmore.	4,825	4,061
Greensburg.	16,923	16,743	New Castle..	48,834	47,638	Swissvale..	16,488	15,919
Green Tree..	2,818	1,880	New Cumberland	6,204	4,525	Swyersville.	7,795	9,225
Greenville..	9,210	8,149	New Holland	2,602	2,153	Tamaqua....	11,568	12,868
Grove City..	7,711	6,296	New Kensington	25,615	24,439	Tarboro....	9,940	9,846
Hanover....	3,805	3,717	Norristown..	38,126	38,181	Taylor....	7,176	9,008
Hanover....	14,048	13,076	Northampton	9,332	9,622	Throop.....	5,861	7,382
Harrisburg.	89,544	83,893	North Belle	.....	.....	Titusville..	8,923	8,126
Hatboro....	4,788	2,605	Vernon.....	3,147	3,022	Towanda....	4,069	4,154
Hazleton....	35,491	38,009	North Braddock	14,724	15,679	Trafford....	3,965	4,017
Hellertown..	5,435	4,031	North Catasau-	.....	.....	*Trevorton..	2,545	.....
*Hershey....	.....	.....	qua.....	2,629	2,530	Turtle Creek	12,363	9,805
Swatara....	6,076	.....	North Charleroi	2,554	2,674	Tryone.....	8,214	8,845
Highspire..	.....	2,371	North East..	4,247	3,704	Union City..	3,911	3,843
Holtzburgh	6,883	5,910	Northumberland	5,207	5,207	Uniontown..	20,771	20,771
Homestead..	10,046	19,041	North Wales	2,998	2,450	Upland.....	4,081	.....
Honesdale..	5,662	5,687	Norwood....	5,246	3,921	Vandergrift.	9,524	10,725
Hummelstown	3,789	3,264	Oakmont....	7,264	6,260	Verona.....	4,325	4,356
Huntingdon.	7,330	7,170	Oil City....	19,581	20,379	Warren.....	14,849	14,891
Indiana....	11,743	10,050	Old Forge....	9,749	11,892	Washington	26,280	26,166
Ingram.....	4,236	3,904	Olyphant....	7,047	9,252	Waynesboro.	10,334	10,231
Irwin.....	4,228	3,441	Oxford.....	3,091	2,723	Waynesburg.	5,514	4,891
Jennette....	16,172	16,221	Palmerston..	6,646	7,475	Weatherly..	2,622	2,754
Jenkintown.	5,120	5,024	Palmyra....	5,910	5,239	Wellsboro..	4,215	3,665
Jermyn.....	5,535	3,238	*Paco.....	3,469	.....	West Chester	15,668	13,289
Jersey Shore	5,595	5,432	Parkeburg....	2,611	2,288	West Chester	.....	.....
Johnsburg..	4,567	4,955	*Parkville..	3,299	.....	West Hazleton	6,988	7,523
Johnstown..	63,232	66,668	Patton.....	3,148	3,085	West Homestead	3,257	3,526
Kane.....	5,706	6,132	Pen Argyl....	3,878	4,059	West Mifflin	17,985	8,694
Kenhorst....	2,551	2,623	Penbrook....	3,691	3,627	Westmont...	4,410	3,741
Kennett Square	3,699	3,375	Perkasie....	4,358	4,121	West Newton	3,619	2,963
*Kingston..	21,036	20,679	Philadelphia	2,071,605	1,931,334	West Pittston	7,230	7,745
Kittanning..	7,701	7,550	Phillipsburg.	3,988	3,963	West Reading	5,072	4,907
Kutztown....	3,199	2,966	Pittsboro....	12,932	12,282	West View..	7,581	7,

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued			SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued			TEXAS—Continued		
Batesburg...	3,169	2,933	Milbank...	2,982	2,745	Andrews...	3,294	611
Beaufort...	5,081	3,185	Mitchell...	12,123	10,633	Angleton...	3,399	1,763
Belton...	3,371	2,119	Mobridge...	3,753	3,008	Anson...	2,708	2,338
Bennettville...	5,140	4,895	Pierre...	5,715	4,322	Aramont Pass...	5,396	4,035
Bishopville...	3,076	2,995	Rapid City...	25,310	13,844	Arlington...	7,662	4,240
*Brandenburg...	11,008	.....	Redfield...	2,655	2,428	Athens...	5,194	4,765
Camden...	6,986	5,747	Sioux Falls...	52,696	40,832	Atlanta...	3,782	2,453
Cayce...	5,391	1,476	Sisseton...	2,871	2,513	Austin...	132,459	87,930
Charleston...	70,174	71,275	Spearfish...	2,755	2,139	Baileysburg...	5,302	4,472
Cheraw...	4,836	4,497	Sturgis...	3,471	3,008	Bastrop...	3,176	1,976
Chester...	6,893	6,392	Vermillion...	5,337	3,324	Bay City...	9,427	6,594
Clinton...	7,168	5,704	Watertown...	12,699	10,617	Baytown...	22,983	50,061
Clover...	3,276	3,067	Webster...	2,503	2,173	Beaumont...	94,014	50,061
Columbia...	86,914	62,896	Winner...	3,252	2,426	Beville...	9,348	6,789
Conway...	6,073	5,066	Yankton...	7,709	6,798	Bellaire...	10,173	1,124
Darlington...	6,619	6,236	TENNESSEE			Beltone...	6,246	3,572
Denmark...	3,542	2,056	Alcoa...	6,355	5,131	Benavides...	3,016	3,081
Dillon...	5,171	3,867	Athens...	6,818	6,930	Big Spring...	17,286	12,604
*Duncan...	3,950	.....	*Banner Hill...	2,873	.....	Bishop...	2,731	1,329
*East Gaffney...	4,289	.....	Belle Meade...	2,831	2,061	Bonham...	7,049	6,349
Eastley...	6,816	5,688	*Bemis...	3,248	.....	Borger...	18,059	10,018
Eau Claire...	9,238	3,503	Bristol...	16,771	14,004	Bowie...	4,544	3,470
Edgemoor...	2,518	2,119	Brownsville...	4,711	4,012	Breckenridge...	6,610	5,826
Equinox Mills...	5,413	.....	Chattanooga...	131,041	128,163	Brenham...	6,941	6,435
Florence...	22,513	16,054	Clarksville...	16,246	11,831	Brownfield...	6,161	4,009
Forest Acres...	3,240	323	Cleveland...	12,605	11,351	Brownsville...	36,066	22,083
Fort Mill...	3,204	2,919	Clinton...	3,712	2,761	Brownwood...	20,181	13,398
Gaffney...	8,123	7,636	Columbia...	10,911	10,579	Bryan...	18,102	11,842
Georgetown...	6,004	5,559	Cookeville...	6,924	4,364	Burk Burnett...	4,555	2,814
*Graniteville...	3,362	.....	Covington...	4,379	3,513	Calvert...	2,548	2,366
*Great Falls...	3,533	.....	Dayton...	3,391	5,052	Canby...	5,044	5,002
Greenville...	55,161	34,734	Dickson...	3,348	3,504	Candler...	2,000	2,151
Greer...	13,806	13,020	Dyersburg...	10,885	10,034	Canyon...	4,364	2,622
Hartsville...	5,050	2,940	*Eagleton Village...	3,503	.....	Carrizo Springs...	4,316	2,494
Honea Path...	5,658	5,899	Blount Hills...	9,645	2,939	Cartersville...	4,750	2,178
Jackson...	2,840	2,765	Elizabethton...	10,754	8,516	Center...	4,323	3,010
Kingstree...	3,621	3,182	Erwin...	3,387	3,350	Childress...	7,619	6,464
Lake City...	5,112	2,522	Etowah...	3,261	3,362	Cisco...	5,230	4,868
Lancaster...	7,159	4,430	Fayetteville...	5,475	4,681	Clarendon...	2,577	2,431
*Lancaster Mills...	4,313	.....	Franklin...	5,447	4,433	Clarkville...	4,453	4,095
*Langley-Bath...	3,696	.....	Gallatin...	4,829	4,829	Cleburne...	12,905	10,558
Laurens...	8,658	6,894	Greeneville...	8,721	6,784	Cleveland...	5,183	1,783
McClellan...	2,688	2,391	Harriman...	6,389	5,620	Coleman...	6,054	6,054
Manning...	2,775	2,381	Henderson...	2,532	1,771	College Station...	7,925	2,184
Marion...	6,834	5,746	*Highland Park...	4,846	.....	Colorado City...	6,774	5,213
Mullins...	4,916	4,392	Humboldt...	7,426	5,160	Columbus...	2,878	2,422
Myrtle Beach...	3,345	1,597	Jackson...	30,207	24,332	Comanche...	3,840	3,209
Newberry...	7,946	7,610	Jefferson City...	3,633	2,576	Commerce...	5,889	4,699
No. Augusta...	53,822	10,521	Johnson City...	27,864	25,332	Conroe...	7,298	4,624
Orangeburg...	2,625	.....	Knoxville...	124,769	111,580	Conroy Christl...	108,947	57,301
*Pawnee...	3,723	.....	Knoxville...	124,769	111,580	Corsicana...	19,211	15,232
*Pawnee...	2,692	.....	Lawrenceburg...	5,442	3,807	Cotulla...	4,418	3,633
*Piedmont...	2,673	.....	Lebanon...	7,913	5,950	Crockett...	5,932	4,536
*Riverside City...	8,471	.....	Lenoir City...	5,159	4,373	Croyston...	7,198	6,529
*Riverside...	24,502	15,009	Lewisburg...	5,164	3,582	Cuero...	7,498	5,474
Rock Hill...	15,009	.....	Lexington...	3,566	2,526	Dalhart...	5,918	4,682
*Spartanburg...	36,795	32,249	Loudon...	3,567	3,017	Decatur...	434,462	294,734
*Spartanburg...	3,812	2,023	*Lynn Garden...	8,627	.....	DeKalb...	2,922	2,678
Summerville...	20,185	15,877	Robinson-Morris...	8,627	.....	Del Rio...	12,411	12,433
Sumter...	9,730	8,478	McKenzie...	3,774	2,019	Denton...	21,372	11,192
*Union Mills...	2,654	.....	McMinnville...	7,577	4,649	*Dickinson...	2,704	.....
*Walhalla...	3,104	2,820	Martin...	4,082	3,587	Donna...	7,171	4,712
Walterboro...	4,616	3,373	Maryville...	7,742	5,609	Dublin...	2,761	2,546
*Ware...	3,032	.....	Memphis...	396,000	292,942	Dumas...	6,127	2,117
W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Millan...	4,938	3,036	Eagle Lake...	2,787	2,124
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Millington...	4,696	730	Eagle Pass...	7,276	6,459
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Monroeville...	13,149	8,050	Eastland...	3,626	3,847
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Mound Pleasant...	2,931	3,089	Edouch...	2,925	1,758
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Murfreesboro...	13,052	9,495	Edwardsburg...	12,383	8,718
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Nashville...	174,307	167,402	Edna...	3,855	2,724
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Newport...	3,892	3,675	El Campo...	6,237	3,906
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	*Oak Ridge...	30,229	26,000	Electra...	4,970	5,588
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Paris...	8,826	6,395	Elgin...	3,168	2,008
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Pulaski...	5,762	5,814	El Paso...	130,485	96,810
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Ripley...	3,318	2,474	Elsa...	3,179	1,006
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Rockwood...	4,272	3,981	Ennis...	7,815	7,087
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Rogersville...	2,452	2,018	*Fabens...	3,089	.....
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Shelbyville...	4,456	6,337	Falfur Creek...	4,712	.....
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	*South Harriman...	2,761	2,285	Floydada...	3,210	2,726
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	South Pittsburg...	2,573	2,285	Fort Stockton...	4,444	3,294
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Sparta...	4,299	2,506	Fort Worth...	278,778	177,662
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Springfield...	6,506	6,668	Fredericksburg...	3,854	3,544
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Sweetwater...	4,199	2,593	Freeport...	6,012	2,579
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Trenton...	3,868	3,400	Gainesville...	11,246	9,651
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Tullahoma...	7,562	4,549	Galena Park...	7,186	1,562
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Union City...	7,665	7,256	Galveston...	66,568	60,862
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Winchester...	3,974	2,760	Garland...	10,571	3,233
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	(See also Bristol, Va., pop., 1950, 15,954; 1940, 9,768.)			Georgetown...	4,951	3,682
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	TEXAS			Giddings...	2,532	2,166
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Abilene...	45,570	26,612	Glilmer...	4,096	3,138
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Alamo...	3,017	1,944	Glendewater...	5,305	4,454
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Alamo Heights...	8,000	5,700	Gonzales...	5,659	4,722
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Alice...	16,449	7,792	Graham...	6,742	5,175
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Alpine...	5,281	3,807	Grand Prairie...	14,594	1,595
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Alvin...	3,701	3,087	Greenville...	14,727	13,995
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744	Amarillo...	74,246	51,686	Haltom City...	5,760	3,716
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744				Hartland...	3,569	2,406
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744				Harlingen...	23,229	13,306
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744				Haskell...	3,836	3,051
*W. Columbia...	4,373	1,744				Hearne...	4,872	3,511

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
TEXAS—Continued			TEXAS—Continued			VERMONT—Continued		
*Hebbronville	4,302		Rosenberg	6,210	3,457	Bellows Falls (see Rockingham)		
Henderson	6,833		Rotam	3,163	2,029	Bennington	12,411	11,257
Hennietta	2,813		Rusk	2,598	5,698	Village	5,002	7,698
Hereford	5,207		San Angelo	52,093	25,802	Brandon	3,304	2,979
*Highland Park	11,405	10,288	San Antonio	408,442	253,854	Brattleboro	11,522	10,933
*Highlands	2,723		San Augustine	2,510	1,516	Burlington	33,155	27,686
*Hillcrest	2,826		San Benito	13,271	9,501	Colchester	3,897	3,031
Hillsboro	8,363	7,799	San Diego	4,397	2,674	Essex	3,931	3,059
Hondo	4,188		San Juan	3,413	2,264	Essex Junc. rd.	2,741	1,901
Houston	596,163	384,514	San Marcos	9,980	6,006	Hardwick	2,629	2,605
Huntsville	9,820	5,108	San Pedro	8,127		Hartford	5,827	4,978
Irving	2,621	1,089	San Saba	3,430	2,927	Lyndon	3,360	3,144
Jacinto City	2,951		Seguin	9,733	7,006	Middlebury	4,778	3,175
Jacksboro	8,566	2,368	Seminole	3,470	1,761	Village	3,614	2,193
Jasper	8,607	7,213	Seymour	3,779	3,328	Montpelier	8,599	8,006
Jefferson	4,403	3,497	Shamrock	3,322	3,123	Morristown	3,225	3,130
Karnes City	3,164	2,797	Sherman	20,150	17,156	Newport	5,217	4,902
Kaufman	2,588	1,571	Silsbee	3,179	2,525	Northfield	4,314	3,601
Kenedy	4,234	2,891	Sinton	4,254	3,770	Poultney	2,936	2,781
Kermitt	6,912	2,584	Slaton	5,036	3,587	Randolph	3,499	3,278
Killeen	7,691	5,572	Smileyville	3,379	3,100	Riehoff	2,643	2,646
Kilgore	9,638	6,708	Snyder	12,010	8,159	Rockingham	5,499	5,737
Killeen	7,045	1,263	Sonora	2,633	2,528	Bellows Falls		
Kingsville	16,898	7,782	South Houston	4,126	982	Village	3,891	4,286
La Feria	2,952	1,644	Stamford	5,819	4,810	Rutland	17,659	17,082
La Grange	2,738	2,531	Stephenville	7,155	4,768	St. Albans	8,552	8,037
Lake Jackson	2,897		Sulphur Springs	8,991	6,742	St. Johnsbury	9,292	9,095
Lakeview	3,091	852	Sweetwater	13,619	10,367	Village	7,370	7,487
*Lamarque	7,359		Taft	2,978	2,686	South Burlington	3,279	1,336
Lamesa	10,074	6,038	Tahoka	2,845	2,129	Springfield	9,190	7,720
Lampasas	4,869	3,426	Taylor	1,875		Village	4,940	6,182
Lancaster	2,632	1,151	Teague	2,925	3,157	Swanton	3,740	3,543
La Porte	4,429	3,072	Temple	25,467	15,344	Waterbury	4,276	4,118
Laredo	51,910	39,274	Terrell	11,544	10,481	Village	3,153	3,074
Levelland	8,264	3,091	Terrell Hills	2,708	1,236	Windsor	4,402	4,155
Liberty	4,163	3,087	Texasarkana (a)	24,753	17,019	Village	3,487	3,402
Littfield	6,540	3,817	Tulla	16,620	5,748	Winooski	6,734	6,036
Livingson	2,863	2,062	Tyler	3,222	2,055	Woodstock	2,613	
Llano	2,954	1,658	University Park	38,968	28,279			
Lockhart	5,573	5,018	Uvalde	24,275	14,458	VIRGINIA		
Longview	24,502	13,758	Vernon	8,674	9,277	Abingdon	4,709	3,158
Lubbock	71,747	31,853	Victoria	12,651	9,277	Alexandria	61,787	33,523
Lufkin	15,135	9,567	Waco	16,126	11,566	Altavista	3,332	2,919
Luling	4,297	4,437	Waxahachie	84,706	55,982	Appalachia	2,915	3,010
McAllen	20,067	11,877	Weatherford	11,204	8,655	*Arlington-Five		
McCombs	3,121	2,595	Wellington	8,093	5,924	Wood-Ken-		
McGregor	2,660	2,062	Vesilaco	3,676	3,308	wood	4,124	
McKinney	10,560	8,555	*West Orange	7,514	6,683	Ashland	2,610	1,718
Marfa	3,603	3,805	West University	2,539		*Bassett	3,421	
Marlin	7,099	6,542	Place	17,074	9,221	Bedford	4,061	3,973
Marshall	22,327	18,410	Wharton	4,450	4,386	Big Stone Gap	5,173	4,331
Mathis	4,050	1,950	White Settlement	10,827		Blacksburg	3,358	2,133
Memphis	3,810	3,869	ment	10,827		Blackstone	3,536	2,699
Menard	2,685	2,375	Wichita Falls	68,042	45,112	Bluefield (a)	4,212	3,921
Mercedes	10,891	6,410	Wimmsboro	2,512	2,092	Bristol (b)	15,954	9,768
Mexia	6,627	4,140	Winters	2,676	2,335	Buena Vista	5,435	4,355
Midland	21,713	9,352	Yoakum	5,231	4,733	Chattanooga	2,969	19,400
Mineola	3,626	3,223	Yorktown	2,596	2,081	Chase City	2,519	1,896
Mineral Wells	7,801	6,303	*Ysleta	4,782		Chincoteague	2,724	2,142
Mission	10,765	5,982	(a) Pop. of Texasarkana city in			Christiansburg	2,967	2,299
Monahans	6,311	3,944	Miller County, Ark.: (1950) 15-			Clifton Forge	5,795	6,461
Mount Pleasant	6,342	4,528	875: (1940) 577.			Colonial Heights	6,077	3,194
Nacogdoches	12,327	7,538	UTAH			*Copeland Park	7,115	
Nasasota	5,188	6,138	American Fork	5,126	3,333	Covington	5,860	6,300
Nederland	2,805	1,111	Bingham Canyon	2,569	2,834	Culpeper	5,257	2,316
New Boston	2,688		Bountiful	6,004	3,357	Danville	35,066	32,749
New Braunfels	12,210	6,976	Brigham City	6,990	5,611	*East Hampton-		
Necona	3,022	2,605	Cedar City	6,106	4,695	North Phoebus	3,437	
Oak Knoll	3,930		Clearfield	4,723	1,053	Emporia	5,664	2,735
Odessa	29,495	9,573	*Dragerton	3,453		*Etrick	3,030	
Olmos Park	2,841	1,822	Heber	2,936	2,748	Falls Church, '54	8,797	2,576
Olney	3,765	3,497	Helper	2,850	2,843	Farmville	4,375	3,475
Orange	21,174	7,472	Layton	3,456	646	*Ferguson Park	5,203	
*Ozark	2,885		Lehi	3,627	646	Franklin	4,679	3,466
Palacios	2,952	2,677	Logan	16,832	11,868	Fredericksburg	12,158	10,066
Palatine	2,799	2,288	*Magna	3,502		Front Royal	8,115	3,851
Pampa	12,503	12,144	Midvale	3,996	2,875	Galax	5,248	3,195
Pampa	16,583	12,895	Murray	9,006	5,740	Hampton	5,966	5,898
Paris	21,643	18,678	Nephil	2,990	2,835	Harrisonburg	10,810	8,768
Pasadena	22,483	3,436	Ogden	57,112	43,688	*Highland		
Pearsall	4,481	3,164	Orem	8,351	2,914	Springs	3,171	
Pecos	8,054	4,855	Payson	3,998	3,591	*Hilton	4,486	
Perryton	7,417	2,325	Pleasant Grove	3,195	1,941	Hopeville	10,219	8,679
Pharr	8,690	4,784	Price	6,010	5,214	*Jericho-Lloyd Place		
*Phillips	4,105		Provo	28,937	18,071	Pleasant Hill	4,687	
Pittsburg	3,142	2,916	Richfield	4,212	3,584	Lexington	5,976	3,914
Plainview	14,044	8,263	Roy	3,723	998	Luray	2,731	1,511
Pleasanton	2,913	2,074	Saint George	4,562	3,501	Lynchburg	47,727	44,541
Port Arthur	57,530	46,140	Salt Lake City	182,121	149,934	*Madison		
Port Lavaca	5,599	2,069	South Ogden	3,763	1,407	Heights	2,830	
Port Neches	5,448	2,046	South Salt Lake	7,704	5,701	Marion	6,982	5,177
Post	3,141	2,046	Spanish Fork	5,230	4,167	Martinsville	17,251	10,080
Postville	2,619	1,080	City	5,230	4,167	Narrows	2,520	1,489
Quahna	4,589	3,767	Springville	6,475	4,796	Newport News	42,358	37,067
*Ramona	2,768		Tooele	7,269	5,001	*Newspore Park		
Ranger	3,989	4,553	Vernal	2,845	2,119	Hilton Park	14,960	
Raymondville	9,136	4,050	*Washington			Norfolk	213,513	144,332
*Red Cut			Terrace	5,841		*North Hampton-		
Heights	2,563					South Hamp-		
Refugio	4,666	4,077	VERMONT			ton	5,924	
*Rio Grande City	3,992		Barre	10,922	10,909	Norton	4,315	4,600
River Oaks	7,097		Barton	3,298	3,371	Orange	2,571	1,980
Robstown	7,278	6,780				Petersburg	35,054	30,631

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
VIRGINIA—Continued			WEST VIRGINIA			WISCONSIN—Continued		
Phoenix	3,694	3,503	Beckley	19,397	12,852	Hudson	3,435	2,987
Portsmouth	3,809		Benbow	3,485	3,608	Hurley	3,034	3,375
Portsmouth	80,039	50,745	Bluefield (a)	21,506	20,641	Janesville	24,899	22,992
Pulaski	9,202	8,792	Buckhannon	6,016	4,450	Jefferson	3,625	3,059
Radford	9,026	6,990	Charleston	73,501	67,914	Kaukauna	8,337	7,382
Riehlands	4,648	2,203	Charles Town	3,035	2,926	Kenosha	54,368	48,765
Richmond	230,310	193,042	Chesapeake	2,566		Kewaunee	2,583	2,533
*Riverview	14,215		Chester	3,758	3,805	Kimberly	3,179	2,618
Roanoke	91,921	69,287	Chickasaw	32,244	30,679	Lake Cross	47,335	42,707
Salmon	6,823	5,737	*Cora-Mt. Gay	4,201		Ladyburg	12,394	14,771
Saltville	2,678	2,650	Dunbar	8,032	5,266	Lake Geneva	4,300	3,238
*Sandston			Elkins	9,121	8,133	Lake Mills	2,516	2,219
*Seven Pines	3,902		Fairmont	29,346	23,105	Lancaster	3,266	2,963
*Shoofield			Follansbee	4,435	4,834	Little Chute	4,152	3,360
Jaffa	4,872		*Gary-Ream	2,858		Madison	96,056	67,447
*Shawwood Park	2,523		Grafton	7,365	7,431	Manitowoc	27,598	24,404
South Boston	6,057	5,252	Hinton	5,783	5,855	Marinette	14,178	14,771
South Norfolk	10,434	8,038	Huntington	86,333	73,836	Marshfield	12,394	10,559
Staunton	19,927	13,337	Kenova	4,320	3,902	Mauston	3,171	2,621
Sumter	12,449	11,343	Keyser	6,347	6,177	Mayville	3,010	2,764
Vinton	3,629	3,455	Keystone	2,594	2,942	Medford	2,799	2,361
Virginia Beach	5,390	2,600	Logan	5,079	5,166	Menasha	12,385	10,481
Waynesboro	12,357	7,373	*McComas	2,999		Menomonee	8,245	6,582
Williamsburg	6,735	3,942	McMechen	3,518	3,726	Merrill	8,951	8,711
Winchester	13,841	12,095	McMinn	3,241	3,145	*Milwaukee	637,392	587,472
Wytheville	5,613	4,653	Marion	2,415	2,344	Monona	2,344	1,323
(a) See also Bluefield, W. Va.,			Montgomery	15,621	15,063	Monroe	7,037	6,182
pop., (1950) 21,506; (1940) 20,641.			Morgantown	3,484	3,231	Neenah	12,437	10,645
(b) See also Bristol, Tenn.,			Moundsville	25,525	16,655	Nellisville	2,663	2,569
pop., (1950) 16,771; (1940) 14,004.			Mount Hope	14,772	14,168	New London	4,922	4,822
WASHINGTON			Mt. Vernon	2,588	2,431	New Richmond	2,886	2,382
Aberdeen	19,653	18,846	Mullens	3,470	3,026	Oconomowoc	5,345	4,562
Anacortes	6,919	5,875	New Martinsville	4,084	3,491	Oconto	5,055	5,363
Auburn	6,497	4,211	Nitro	3,314	2,983	Oshkosh	2,561	1,742
Bellingham	34,112	29,314	Oak Hill	4,518	3,213	Park Falls	2,924	3,252
*Beverly			*Omar-			*Perrygo Place	3,315	
Blaine	8,353		Barnabus	3,073		Platteville	5,751	4,762
Bonita	27,678	15,134	Paden City	2,588	2,215	Plymouth	4,543	4,170
Bremert	2,705	1,170	Parkersburg	29,684	30,103	Portage	7,334	7,016
Buckley	4,725	4,433	Philippi	2,531	1,955	Port Washington	4,755	4,046
Camas	8,657	7,414	Piedmont	2,565	2,677	Prarie du Chien	5,392	4,622
Centralia	5,639	4,857	Point Pleasant	4,596	3,538	*Racine	71,193	67,195
Chehalis	2,707	1,551	Princeton	5,429	5,022	Reedsburg	4,072	3,608
Cheney	5,617	3,116	Richwood	5,051	3,558	Rhinelander	8,774	8,501
Clarkston	3,057	2,853	Saint Albans	9,870	3,558	Rice Lake	6,898	5,719
Colfax	3,174	1,272	Salem	2,578	2,571	Rieland Center	4,608	4,364
Colville	3,033	2,418	Shinnston	2,793	2,702	Ripon	5,619	4,566
Dayton	2,979	3,026	Sisterville	2,313	2,817	River Falls	3,877	2,806
Ellensburg	8,430	5,944	South Charles-		16,686	Shawano	5,894	5,665
Enumclaw	2,789	2,627	ton			Sheboygan	42,365	40,638
Ephrata	4,689	951	*South Parkers-	10,808		Sheboygan Falls	3,599	3,395
Everett	33,849	30,224	Spencer	2,587	2,497	Shorewood	16,199	15,184
*Fairview	3,309		*Sprague	2,626		South Milwau-		12,855
*Fruitvale	3,654		*Verduville-			kee		
Grand Coulee	2,741	3,659	Mudfork	2,941	2,338	*Southwest	2,677	
Grand Coulee	2,603	1,449	Vienna	6,020	2,338	Wausau	5,893	5,850
Houqua	11,123	10,835	War	3,992	1,277	Sparta	2,587	2,639
Kelso	7,345	6,749	Wellton	24,005	6,264	Spooner	16,564	15,777
Kennewick	10,106	1,918	Welch	6,603	6,255	Stevens Point	4,833	4,743
Kent	8,278	2,586	Weston	8,945	8,268	Stoughton	7,054	5,439
Kirkland	7,113	2,084	Westover	4,318	1,752	Superior	35,325	35,136
*Lake Stevens	2,586		Wheeling	58,891	61,099	Tomah	4,760	3,817
Longview	20,339	12,385	White Sulphur			Tomahawk	3,534	3,365
*Mesa	2,550		Springs	2,643	2,093	Two Rivers	10,243	10,392
*Mesa	2,606		Williamson	8,624	8,366	Viroqua	3,717	11,301
Medicine Lake	4,488	2,114	(a) See also Bluefield, Va., pop.,			Watertown	12,419	11,301
Moses Lake	2,679	3,276	(1950) 4,212; (1940) 3,921.			Wauchesa	21,233	19,242
Mount Vernon	5,230	4,278	WISCONSIN			Waupaca	3,921	3,458
*Navy	3,067		Algoma	3,384	2,652	Waupun	6,725	6,798
*North	15,819	13,254	*Allouez	4,094		Wausau	30,414	27,268
Olympia	3,791	2,913	Antigo	9,002	9,495	Wauwatosa	33,324	27,769
Onaka	10,228	3,918	Appleton	34,010	28,436	West Allis	42,959	36,364
Pasco	11,233	9,409	Ashtabula	10,640	11,101	West Bend	6,849	5,452
Port Townsend	6,388	4,683	Baraboo	7,264	6,415	West Milwaukee	5,429	5,470
Prosser	12,022	4,417	Beaver Dam	11,867	10,356	Whitewater	11,665	9,651
Pullman	10,010	7,889	Beloit	29,590	25,365	Whitewater	5,101	3,689
Puyallup	4,110	4,045	Berlin	4,693	4,247	Wisconsin		
Raymond	16,039	4,488	Black River			Rapids	13,496	11,416
Renton	21,809		Falls	2,824	2,539	WYOMING		
*Richland	467,591	368,302	Bloomer	2,556	2,204	Buffalo	2,674	2,302
*Richland	3,299	2,954	Burlington	4,780	4,414	Casper	23,673	17,964
Sedro	5,045	3,707	Cedarburg	2,810	2,245	Cheyenne	31,935	22,474
Shelton	3,094	2,794	Chippewa Falls	11,088	10,368	Cody	3,872	2,636
*Shoshone			Clintonville	4,657	4,134	Douglas	2,544	2,205
*South	3,229		Columbus	3,250	2,760	Evanston	3,863	3,605
Way	161,721	122,001	Cudahy	12,182	10,561	Green River	3,187	2,640
Spokane	2,816	2,140	Delauney	4,007	3,444	Lander	3,349	2,594
Sumner	4,194	2,368	De Pere	8,146	6,373	Laramie	15,581	10,827
Summit	143,673	109,408	Dodgeville	2,532	2,269	Love	3,395	1,962
Tacoma	6,823	5,955	Eau Claire	36,058	30,745	Newcastle	3,895	1,962
Tonawanda	2,725		Elkhorn	3,907	3,266	Powell	3,804	1,948
Tumwater	41,664	18,788	Elkhorn	2,531	2,321	Rawlins	7,415	5,531
Vancouver	24,102	18,788	Fond du Lac	29,936	27,209	Riverton	4,142	2,540
Walla Walla	3,185	1,483	Fort Atkinson	6,280	6,153	Rock Springs	10,857	9,827
Wapato	13,072	11,620	Fox Point	2,585	1,180	Sheridan	11,500	10,529
Wenatchee			Green Bay	52,735	46,235	Thermopolis	2,870	2,422
*West	38,486		Greendale	2,752	2,527	Torrington	3,247	2,344
Yakima			Hartford	4,549	3,910	Worland	4,202	2,710
			Horseshoe	2,664	2,253			

Population of Organized Territories and Other Regions

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
ALASKA			GUAM			PUERTO RICO		
Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more			Municipalities			Cities and towns of 10,000 or more		
Alaska	128,643	72,524	Guam	59,498	22,290	Puerto Rico	2,210,703	1,869,255
Anchorage	11,254	3,495	Agaña (a)	800	10,004	Aguadilla	18,276	13,468
Cordova	1,165	938	Agat	4,682	1,068	Arecibo	28,659	22,134
Eastchester	3,096		Asan	3,090	656	Bayamon	20,171	14,596
Fairbanks	5,771	3,455	Barrigada	11,534	875	Caguas	33,759	24,377
Juneau	5,956	5,729	Dededo	6,441	1,196	Cayey	18,429	5,622
Ketchikan	5,305	4,695	Inarajan	1,490	1,076	Coamo	11,592	8,691
Kodiak	1,710	864	Maehanao	684	275	Fajardo	15,336	7,108
Mount			Merizo	1,086	866	Guayama	19,408	16,913
Edgecumbe	1,147		Piti	1,902	1,175	Humacao	10,851	7,624
Mountain View	2,880		Sinajana	9,165	1,237	Manati	10,092	6,771
Nome	1,876	1,559	Sumay	6,718	1,997	Mayaguez	58,944	50,376
Petersburg	1,619	1,323	Talofao	913	456	Ponce	99,492	65,182
Seward	2,114	949	Umatac	580	430	Rio Piedras	132,438	19,935
Sitka	1,985	1,987	Yigo	9,022	324	San Juan	224,767	169,247
Spenard	2,108		Yona	1,387	656			
Wrengeil	1,263	1,162	(a) Part of Agaña annexed to Sinajana since 1940.					
AMERICAN SAMOA			HAWAII			VIRGIN ISLANDS		
Districts and islands			Counties and places of 5,000 or more			Municipalities, cities of 2,500 or more and islands		
American Samoa	18,937	12,908	Hawaii	499,794	423,330	Virgin Islands	26,665	24,899
Manna	2,819	2,597	Hawaii County	68,350	73,276	St. Croix (Municipality) (a)	12,103	12,902
Tutuila, eastern	10,624	6,733	Honolulu County			St. Thomas and St. John (Municipality)		
Tutuila, western	5,330	3,431	County	353,020	258,256	Charlotte Amalie City	14,562	11,987
Swains Island	164	147	Kauai County	29,905	35,818	Christiansted City	11,469	9,801
CANAL ZONE			Maui County	48,519	55,980	St. John Island	4,112	4,495
Towns of 2,500 or more			Hilo city	27,198	23,353	St. Thomas Island	749	722
Canal Zone	52,822	51,827	Honolulu city	248,034	179,326	(a) Coextensive with St. Croix Island.	13,813	11,265
Balboa	4,162	3,922	Kahului city	6,306	2,193			
La Boca	4,235	4,035	Kailua-Lanikai city	7,740				
North Gamboa	3,074	2,353	Wahiawa city	8,369	5,420			
Silver City	5,726	4,583	Walluku city	7,424	7,319			
			Waipahu city	7,169	6,906			

Population Changes in the Territories Since 1950

Alaska—Total population, including men in the Armed Forces, on July 1, 1953, estimated 205,000, as against 191,000 on July 1, 1952, increase of 59.2% over 1950.

Hawaii—Population, July 1, 1953, 523,000, including 475,000 civilians, as against a 1952 total of 522,000. Increase of 4.6% over 1950.

Puerto Rico—Population, July 1, 1953, 2,229,000, as against 2,240,000 in 1952, an increase of .8% over 1950.

Canal Zone—Population, July 1, 1953, 57,000, including 42,000 civilians, as against a total of 58,000 in 1952, and an increase of 7.6% over 1950.

Virgin Islands—Population, July 1, 1953, 25,000, a loss of 2,000 or 6.7% since 1950.

The Continental Divide

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Continental Divide: watershed, created by mountain ranges or table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, from which the drainage is easterly or westerly; the easterly flowing waters reaching the Atlantic Ocean chiefly through the Gulf of Mexico, and the westerly flowing waters reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River, or through the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the United States may briefly be described as follows:

Beginning at point of crossing the United States-Mexican boundary, near long. 108° 45' W., the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along the eastern edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near long. 106° 41'.

Thence by a very irregular route northerly across Colorado along the western summits of the Rio Grande and of the Arkansas, the South Platte, and the North Platte River basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near long. 106° 52'.

Thence northwesterly across Wyoming along the western rims of the North Platte, Big Horn, and Yellowstone River basins, crossing the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park.

Thence in a northerly direction, forming the common boundary of Idaho and Montana, to a point on said boundary near long. 114° 00' W.

Thence northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and the Glacier National Park, entering Canada near long. 114° 04' W.

Area, Boundaries and Dependencies of Continental United States

Area
Continental United States, land area 2,977,128 sq. m., water area 45,259 sq. m.; total, 3,022,387 sq. m.
Territories (land and water area in square miles) 592,823; Possessions, 3,888; Canal Zone 553; Corn Islands 4; Trust territory of the Pacific Islands 8,475. Total United States (aggregate) 3,628,130.

Boundaries and Dependencies

The United States is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbia. This is called for convenience in reference Continental United States. Its non-contiguous areas are the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Organized Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and scattered islands in the Pacific and the Panama Canal Zone. The United States also is trustee, by mandate of the United Nations, of the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Island chains in the western Pacific. The islands, formerly held by Japan under League of Nations mandates, comprise 96 distinct island units aggregating 2,141 individual islands or atolls with a combined land area of 687 sq. mi.

Mason and Dixon's Line

The Mason and Dixon's line was surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767 to settle dissensions between the Lords Baltimore and the Penn family, the lords proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. The line runs along the parallel in latitude 39° 42' 26.3" and was originally marked by milestones,

every fifth one bearing on one side the coat of arms of Penn and on the other those of Lord Baltimore.

Later regarded as the dividing line between slave and free states in the South Atlantic region, it now is traditionally called the line between North and South. The reference to the South as Dixie is believed to have come from this line.

Population and Area of Counties, Census of 1950

WITH NAMES OF COUNTY SEAT OF COURT HOUSE, LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES

Source: Bureau of the Census

There are 3,068 Counties in the United States exclusive of 32 independent cities, the District of Columbia and the parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
ALABAMA				ARKANSAS—Continued			
(67 counties, 51,078 sq. mi.; pop., 3,061,743)				Calhoun.....	628	Hampton.....	7,132
Autauga.....	599	Prattville.....	18,186	Carroll.....	634	Berryville.....	13,244
Baldwin.....	1,613	Bay Minette.....	40,997	Chicot.....	647	Lake Village.....	22,306
Barbour.....	899	Clayton & Eufaula.....	28,892	Clark.....	878	Arkadelphia.....	22,998
Bibb.....	625	Centerville.....	17,987	Clay.....	650	Corning & Piggott.....	26,674
Blount.....	640	Oneonta.....	28,975	Cleburne.....	595	Heber Springs.....	11,487
Bullock.....	615	Union Springs.....	16,054	Cleveland.....	601	Rison.....	8,956
Butler.....	773	Greenville.....	29,228	Columbia.....	768	Maxwell.....	28,770
Calhoun.....	610	Aniston.....	79,539	Craighead.....	56	Morrilton.....	18,187
Chambers.....	598	Lafayette.....	39,528				
Cherokee.....	600	Centre.....	17,634				
Chilton.....	699	Clanton.....	26,922				
Choctaw.....	918	Butler.....	19,152				
Clarke.....	1,241	Grove Hill.....	26,548				
Clay.....	603	Ashland.....	13,929				
Cleburne.....	574	Heflin.....	11,904				
Coffee.....	677	Elba & Enterprise.....	30,720				
Colbert.....	616	Tuscumbia.....	39,561				
Concub.....	850	Evergreen.....	21,776				
Coosa.....	648	Rockford.....	11,766				
Covington.....	1,034	Andalusia.....	40,373				
Crenshaw.....	743	Cullman.....	18,981				
Cullman.....	560	Ozark.....	49,046				
Dale.....	976	Selma.....	20,828				
Dallas.....	778	Fort Payne.....	56,270				
De Kalb.....	628	Wetumpka.....	45,048				
Elmore.....	962	Brewton.....	31,649				
Escambia.....	555	Gadsden.....	81,443				
Etowah.....	627	Fayette.....	93,892				
Fayette.....	644	Fussellville.....	19,388				
Franklin.....	578	Geneva.....	25,705				
Greene.....	645	Eutaw.....	25,899				
Hale.....	663	Greensboro.....	16,482				
Henry.....	565	Abbeville.....	20,832				
Houston.....	578	Dothan.....	18,674				
Jackson.....	1,124	Scottsboro.....	46,522				
Jefferson.....	1,118	Birmingham.....	38,998				
Lamar.....	605	Vernon.....	568,928				
Lauderdale.....	688	Florence.....	16,441				
Lawrence.....	686	Moulton.....	54,179				
Lee.....	612	Opelika.....	27,128				
Limestone.....	545	Athens.....	45,073				
Lowndes.....	716	Hayneville.....	35,766				
Macon.....	616	Tuskegee.....	18,018				
Madison.....	803	Huntsville.....	30,561				
Marion.....	978	Linden.....	72,903				
Marshall.....	743	Hamilton.....	29,494				
Mobile.....	571	Guntersville.....	27,264				
Monroe.....	1,248	Mobile.....	45,090				
Montgomery.....	1,025	Montgomery.....	231,105				
Morgan.....	734	Marion.....	25,732				
Perry.....	887	Carrollton.....	188,965				
Pickens.....	673	Troy.....	52,924				
Pike.....	581	Wedowee.....	20,439				
Randolph.....	639	Phenix City.....	24,349				
Russell.....	641	Pell City.....	30,608				
Shelby.....	800	Columbiana.....	22,513				
Sumter.....	914	Livingston.....	26,687				
Tallapoosa.....	750	Talladega.....	30,362				
Tallapoosa.....	711	Dadeville.....	23,610				
Tuscaloosa.....	1,340	Tuscaloosa.....	63,639				
Walker.....	809	Jasper.....	35,074				
Washington.....	1,069	Chatom.....	94,092				
Wilcox.....	900	Camden.....	63,769				
Winston.....	633	Douglas Springs.....	15,612				
			23,476				
			18,250				
ARIZONA							
(14 counties, 115,576 sq. mi.; pop., 749,587)							
Apache.....	11,174	Saint Johns.....	27,767				
Cochise.....	6,256	Bisbee.....	31,488				
Concho.....	18,573	Flagstaff.....	23,910				
Gila.....	4,750	Globe.....	23,910				
Graham.....	4,610	Safford.....	24,158				
Greenlee.....	1,874	Clifton.....	12,985				
Maricopa.....	9,226	Phoenix.....	12,805				
Mohave.....	13,260	Kingman.....	331,770				
Navajo.....	9,911	Holbrook.....	8,510				
Pima.....	9,241	Tucson.....	29,446				
Pinal.....	5,378	Florence.....	141,216				
Santa Cruz.....	1,246	Nogales.....	43,191				
Yavapai.....	8,091	Prescott.....	9,344				
Yuma.....	9,985	Yuma.....	24,991				
			28,006				
ARKANSAS							
(75 counties, 52,676 sq. mi.; pop., 1,909,511)							
Arkansas.....	1,035	De Witt.....	23,665				
Asheley.....	933	Hamburg.....	23,660				
Baxter.....	536	Mountain Home.....	11,683				
Benton.....	886	Bennington.....	38,076				
Bone.....	602	Harrison.....	16,260				
Bradley.....	649	Warren.....	15,987				

Population of Organized Territories and Other Regions

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
ALASKA			GUAM			PUERTO RICO		
Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more			Municipalities			Cities and towns of 10,000 or more		
Alaska.....	128,643	72,524	Guam.....	59,498	22,290	Puerto Rico.....	2,210,703	1,869,255
Anchorage.....	11,254	3,495	Agana (a).....	800	10,004	Aguadilla.....	18,276	13,468
Cordova.....	1,165	938	Agat.....	4,682	1,068	Arecibo.....	28,659	22,134
Eastchester.....	3,096	.....	Asan.....	3,090	650	Bayamon.....	20,171	14,596
Fairbanks.....	5,771	3,455	Barrigada.....	11,554	875	Caguas.....	38,759	24,377
Juneau.....	5,956	5,729	Dededo.....	6,441	1,196	Cayey.....	18,429	5,622
Ketchikan.....	5,305	4,695	Inarajan.....	1,490	1,076	Coamo.....	11,592	8,691
Kodiak.....	1,710	864	Maachanao.....	684	275	Gajardo.....	15,336	7,108
Mount Edgecumbe.....	1,147	.....	Merizo.....	1,086	866	Guayama.....	19,408	16,913
Mountain View.....	2,880	.....	Piti.....	9,169	1,236	Humacao.....	10,851	7,624
Nome.....	1,876	1,559	Sinajana.....	6,718	1,997	Manatí.....	10,092	6,771
Petersburg.....	1,619	1,323	Summay.....	913	456	Mayaguez.....	58,944	50,376
Seward.....	2,114	949	Umatac.....	580	430	Ponce.....	99,492	65,182
Spitka.....	1,985	1,987	Yigo.....	9,022	324	Rio Piedras.....	132,438	19,935
Spennard.....	2,108	.....	Yona.....	1,387	656	San Juan.....	224,767	169,247
Wrengeil.....	1,263	1,162	(a) Part of Agana annexed to Sinajana since 1940.	.....	.....	
AMERICAN SAMOA			HAWAII			VIRGIN ISLANDS		
Districts and islands			Counties and places of 5,000 or more			Municipalities, cities of 2,500 or more and islands		
American Samoa.....	18,937	12,908	Hawaii.....	499,794	423,330	Virgin Islands.....	26,665	24,889
Manua.....	2,819	2,597	Hawaii County.....	68,350	73,276	St. Croix (Municipality) (a).....	12,103	12,902
Tutuila, eastern.....	10,624	6,733	Honolulu County.....	353,020	258,256	St. Thomas and St. John (Municipality).....	14,562	11,987
Tutuila, western.....	5,330	3,431	Kauai County.....	29,905	35,818	Charlotte Amalie City.....	11,469	9,801
Swains Island.....	164	147	Maul County.....	48,519	55,980	Christiansted City.....	4,112	4,495
CANAL ZONE			Hilo city.....	248,034	179,326	St. John Island.....	749	722
Towns of 2,500 or more			Honolulu city.....	6,306	2,193	St. Thomas Island.....	13,813	11,265
Canal Zone.....	52,822	51,827	Kailua-Lanikai city.....	7,740	.....	(a) Coextensive with St. Croix Island.....	.....	.....
Balboa.....	4,162	3,922	Wahiawa city.....	8,369	5,420			
La Boca.....	4,235	4,035	Walluku city.....	7,424	7,319			
North Gamboa.....	3,074	2,353	Waipahu city.....	7,169	6,906			
Silven City.....	5,726	4,583						

Population Changes in the Territories Since 1950

Alaska—Total population, including men in the Armed Forces, on July 1, 1953, estimated 205,000, as against 191,000 on July 1, 1952, increase of 59.2% over 1950.

Hawaii—Population, July 1, 1953, 523,000, including 475,000 civilians, as against a 1952 total of 522,000. Increase of 4.6% over 1950.

Puerto Rico—Population, July 1, 1953, 2,229,000, as against 2,240,000 in 1952, an increase of .8% over 1950.

Canal Zone—Population, July 1, 1953, 57,000, including 42,000 civilians, as against a total of 58,000 in 1952, and an increase of 7.6% over 1950.

Virgin Islands—Population, July 1, 1953, 25,000, a loss of 2,000 or 6.7% since 1950.

The Continental Divide

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Continental Divide: watershed, created by mountain ranges or table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, from which the drainage is easterly or westerly; the easterly flowing waters reaching the Atlantic Ocean chiefly through the Gulf of Mexico, and the westerly flowing waters reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River, or through the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the United States may briefly be described as follows:

Beginning at point of crossing the United States-Mexican boundary, near long. 108° 45' W., the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along their eastern edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near long. 106° 41'.

Thence by a very irregular route northerly across Colorado along the western summits of the Rio Grande and of the Arkansas, the South Platte, and the North Platte River basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near long. 106° 52'.

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Thence in a northerly direction, forming the common boundary of Idaho and Montana, to a point on said boundary near long. 114° 00' W.

Thence northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and the Glacier National Park, entering Canada near long. 114° 04' W.

Area, Boundaries and Dependencies of Continental United States

Area

Continental United States, land area 3,977,128 sq. m., water area 45,259 sq. m.; total, 3,022,387 sq. m.

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Baldwin.....	1,613	Bay Minette.....		40,987	Chicot.....	647	Lake Village.....		22,306
Barbour.....	899	Clayton & Eufaula.....		28,892	Clark.....	878	Arkadelphia.....		22,998
Bibb.....	625	Centerville.....		27,975	Clay.....	650	Corning & Piggott.....		26,674
Blount.....	640	Oneonta.....		16,054	Cleburne.....	595	Heber Springs.....		11,487
Bullock.....	615	Union Springs.....		29,228	Cleveland.....	601	Rison.....		8,956
Bulmah.....	773	Greenville.....		79,539	Columbia.....	768	Magnolia.....		28,770
Calhoun.....	610	Anniston.....		39,528	Conway.....	560	Morrilton.....		18,137
Chambers.....	598	Lafayette.....		26,922	Craighead.....	717	Jonesboro and Lake City.....		50,613
Cherokee.....	600	Centre.....		19,152	Crawford.....	598	Van Buren.....		22,727
Chilton.....	699	Clanton.....		26,548	Crittenden.....	623	Marion.....		47,184
Choctaw.....	918	Butler.....		13,829	Cross.....	626	Wynnton.....		24,757
Clarke.....	1,241	Grove Hill.....		11,904	Dall.....	672	Fordyce.....		12,416
Clay.....	603	Ashland.....		39,720	Desha.....	776	Arkansas City.....		25,155
Cleburne.....	574	Heflin.....		21,776	Drew.....	836	Monticello.....		17,953
Coffee.....	677	Elba & Enterprise.....		11,766	Faulkner.....	656	Conway.....		25,289
Colbert.....	616	Tusculum.....		40,373	Franklin.....	615	Charleston and Ozark.....		12,358
Conecuh.....	850	Greenbush.....		18,981	Fulton.....	608	Salem.....		9,187
Coosa.....	648	Rockford.....		49,046	Garland.....	721	Hot Springs Nat'l Park.....		47,102
Covington.....	1,034	Andalusia.....		56,270	Grant.....	631	Sheridan.....		9,024
Crenshaw.....	611	Luverne.....		45,048	Greene.....	579	Paragould.....		29,149
Cullman.....	743	Cullman.....		31,646	Hempstead.....	735	Hope.....		25,080
Dale.....	560	Ozark.....		31,443	Hot Spring.....	621	Malvern.....		22,181
Dallas.....	976	Selma.....		93,892	Howard.....	600	Nashville.....		13,342
De Kalb.....	778	Fort Payne.....		19,388	Independence.....	755	Batesville.....		23,488
Elmore.....	628	Wetumpka.....		25,705	Izard.....	574	Melbourne.....		9,953
Escambia.....	962	Brewton.....		25,899	Jackson.....	890	Pine Bluff.....		76,075
Etowah.....	555	Gadsden.....		16,482	Jefferson.....	676	Clarksville.....		16,138
Fayette.....	627	Fayette.....		18,674	Johnson.....	537	Lewisville.....		13,203
Franklin.....	644	Russellville.....		46,522	Lafayette.....	592	Powhatan and Walnut Ridge.....		21,303
Geneva.....	675	Geneva.....		38,998	Lawrence.....	620	Marianna.....		24,322
Greene.....	645	Eutaw.....		16,441	Lee.....	565	Star City.....		17,079
Hale.....	663	Greensboro.....		58,179	Little River.....	544	Ashdown.....		11,690
Henry.....	565	Abbeville.....		45,073	Logan.....	724	Booneville.....		20,260
Houston.....	578	Dothan.....		35,766	Lonoke.....	800	Lonoke.....		27,278
Jackson.....	1,124	Scottsboro.....		18,018	Madison.....	832	Huntsville.....		11,734
Jefferson.....	1,118	Birmingham.....		72,903	Marion.....	628	Yellville.....		8,609
Lamar.....	605	Vernon.....		29,494	Miller.....	627	Texarkana.....		32,614
Lauderdale.....	688	Florence.....		27,264	Mississippi.....	901	Blytheville and Ozarka.....		82,375
Lawrence.....	686	Moulton.....		45,090	Monroe.....	617	Clarendon.....		19,540
Lee.....	612	Opelika.....		231,035	Montgomery.....	801	Mount Ida.....		6,680
Limestone.....	545	Athens.....		25,732	Nevada.....	616	Prescott.....		14,781
Lowndes.....	716	Haydenville.....		138,965	Newton.....	822	Jasper.....		8,685
Macon.....	616	Tuskegee.....		52,924	Ouachita.....	738	Camden.....		33,051
Madison.....	803	Huntsville.....		20,439	Perry.....	555	Perryville.....		5,978
Marengo.....	978	Linden.....		24,349	Phillips.....	704	Helena.....		46,254
Marion.....	743	Hamilton.....		22,513	Pike.....	615	Murfreesboro.....		10,032
Marshall.....	571	Guntersville.....		40,364	Poinsett.....	762	Harrisburg.....		39,311
Mobile.....	1,248	Mobile.....		26,687	Polk.....	860	Mena.....		14,182
Monroe.....	1,035	Monroeville.....		30,362	Pope.....	816	Russellville.....		23,201
Montgomery.....	790	Montgomery.....		23,610	Prairie.....	674	Des Arc and De Valls Bluff.....		13,768
Morgan.....	574	Decatur.....		63,639	Pulaski.....	781	Little Rock.....		196,685
Perry.....	734	Marion.....		35,074	Randolph.....	637	Pocahontas.....		15,982
Pickens.....	587	Carrollton.....		94,092	St. Francis.....	636	Forrest City.....		36,841
Pike.....	673	Troy.....		63,769	Saline.....	725	Benton.....		23,816
Randolph.....	581	Wedowee.....		15,612	Scott.....	898	Waldron.....		10,057
Russell.....	639	Phenix City.....		23,476	Searcy.....	664	Marshall.....		10,424
St. Clair.....	641	Pell City.....		18,250	Sebastian.....	529	Fort Smith and Greenwood.....		64,202
Shelby.....	800	Columbiana.....		28,006	Sevier.....	585	De Queen.....		12,293
Sumter.....	914	Livingston.....		27,767	Sharp.....	596	Evening Shade & Hardy.....		8,999
Talladega.....	750	Talladega.....		31,488	Stone.....	610	Mountain View.....		7,662
Tallapoosa.....	711	Dadeville.....		23,910	Union.....	1,052	El Dorado.....		49,686
Tuscaloosa.....	1,340	Tuscaloosa.....		24,158	Van Buren.....	714	Clinton.....		9,687
Walker.....	809	Jasper.....		12,985	Washington.....	963	Fayetteville.....		49,979
Washington.....	1,069	Chattahoochee.....		12,805	White.....	1,042	Searcy.....		38,040
Wilcox.....	900	Camden.....		331,770	Woodruff.....	592	Augusta.....		18,957
Winston.....	633	Double Springs.....		8,510	Yell.....	933	Danville and Dardanelle.....		14,057
ARIZONA					CALIFORNIA				
(14 counties, 113,575 sq. mi.; pop., 749,587)					(58 counties, 166,740 sq. mi.; pop. 10,686,223)				
Apache.....	11,174	Saint Johns.....		27,767	Alameda.....	733	Oakland.....		740,315
Cochise.....	6,256	Bisbee.....		31,488	Alpine.....	723	Markleeville.....		241
Cocino.....	18,573	Flagstaff.....		23,910	Amador.....	594	Jackson.....		9,151
Gila.....	4,750	Flagstaff.....		24,158	Butte.....	1,663	Orville.....		64,930
Graham.....	4,610	Safford.....		12,985	Calaveras.....	1,028	San Andreas.....		9,902
Greenlee.....	1,874	Clifton.....		12,805	Colusa.....	1,153	Colusa.....		11,651
Maricopa.....	9,226	Phoenix.....		331,770	Contra Costa.....	734	Martinez.....		298,984
Mohave.....	13,260	Kingman.....		8,510	Del Norte.....	1,003	Crescent City.....		8,078
Navajo.....	9,911	Holbrook.....		29,446	El Dorado.....	1,725	Placerville.....		16,207
Pima.....	9,241	Tucson.....		141,216	Fresno.....	5,985	Fresno.....		276,515
Pinal.....	5,378	Florence.....		43,191	Glenn.....	1,317	Willows.....		15,448
Santa Cruz.....	1,246	Nogales.....		9,344	Humboldt.....	3,573	Eureka.....		69,241
Yavapai.....	8,091	Prescott.....		24,994					
Yuma.....	9,985	Yuma.....		28,006					
ARKANSAS									
(75 counties, 52,676 sq. mi.; pop., 1,909,511)									
Arkansas.....	1,035	De Witt.....		23,665					
Ashley.....	933	Hamburg.....		25,660					
Baxter.....	536	Mountain Home.....		11,683					
Benton.....	886	Bentonville.....		38,076					
Boone.....	602	Harrison.....		16,260					
Bradley.....	649	Warren.....		15,987					

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
CALIFORNIA—Continued				COLORADO—Continued			
Imperial.	4,284	El Centro.	62,975	Saguache.	3,144	Saguache.	5,664
Inyo.	10,091	Independence.	11,658	San Juan.	392	Silverton.	1,471
Kern.	8,170	Bakersfield.	228,309	San Miguel.	1,283	Telluride.	2,693
Kings.	1,395	Hanford.	46,768	Sedgwick.	644	Julburg.	5,095
Lake.	1,256	Lakeport.	11,481	Summit.	554	Breckenridge.	1,135
Lassen.	4,548	Susanville.	18,474	Teller.	554	Cripple Creek.	2,754
Los Angeles.	4,071	Los Angeles.	4,151,687	Washington.	2,525	Akron.	7,520
Madera.	2,148	Madera.	36,964	Weld.	4,004	Greeley.	67,504
Marin.	521	San Rafael.	85,619	Yuma.	2,383	Wray.	10,827
Mariposa.	1,455	Mariposa.	5,145	CONNECTICUT			
Modoc.	3,510	Ukiah.	40,854	(8 counties, 4,899 sq. mi.; pop., 2,007,280)			
Monocino.	1,983	Merced.	69,780	Fairfield.	633	Bridgeport.	504,342
Merced.	4,094	Alturas.	9,678	Hartford.	740	Hartford.	539,661
Mono.	3,028	Bridgeport.	2,115	Litchfield.	938	Litchfield.	98,872
Monterey.	3,324	Salinas.	130,498	Middlesex.	374	Middletown.	67,332
Napa.	790	Napa.	46,603	New Haven.	672	New Haven.	545,784
Nevada.	979	Nevada City.	19,888	New London.	672	New London.	
Orange.	782	Santa Ana.	216,224			and Norwich.	144,821
Placer.	1,431	Auburn.	41,649	Tolland.	416	Tolland.	44,709
Plumas.	2,570	Quincy.	13,519	Windham.	516	Putnam and Willimantic.	61,759
Riverside.	7,179	Riverside.	277,140	DELAWARE			
Sacramento.	985	Sacramento.	14,370	(3 counties, 1,973 sq. mi.; pop., 318,086)			
San Benito.	1,396	Hollister.	281,642	Kent.	595	Dover.	37,870
San Bernardino.	20,123	San Bernardino.	556,808	New Castle.	437	Wilmington.	218,879
San Diego.	4,258	San Diego.	775,357	Sussex.	946	Georgetown.	61,336
San Francisco.	45	San Francisco.	200,750	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
San Joaquin.	1,410	Stockton.	51,417	(61 sq. mi.; pop., 803,178)			
San Luis Obispo.	3,326	San Luis Obispo.	235,659	FLORIDA			
San Mateo.	454	Redwood City.	98,220	(67 counties, 54,262 sq. mi.; pop., 2,771,305)			
Santa Barbara.	2,745	Santa Barbara.	290,547	Alachua.	892	Gainesville.	57,026
Santa Clara.	1,305	San Jose.	36,413	Baker.	585	Macclenny.	6,313
Santa Cruz.	439	Santa Cruz.	30,733	Bay.	753	Panama City.	42,689
Shasta.	3,800	Redding.	104,833	Bradford.	293	Starke.	11,657
Sierra.	958	Downville.	127,231	Brevard.	1,032	Titusville.	23,463
Siskiyou.	6,313	Yreka.	26,239	Broward (a).	1,218	Fort Lauderdale.	83,933
Solano.	827	Fairfield.	19,276	Calhoun.	557	Blountstown.	7,922
Sonoma.	1,579	Santa Rosa.	5,087	Charlotte.	705	Punta Gorda.	4,286
Stanislaus.	1,506	Modesto.	149,264	Citrus.	570	Inverness.	6,111
Sutter.	607	Yuba City.	12,584	Clay.	598	Green Cove Spgs.	14,323
Tehama.	2,976	Red Bluff.	114,647	Collier.	2,032	Everglades.	6,488
Trinity.	3,191	Weaverville.	40,640	Columbia.	786	Lake City.	18,216
Tulare.	4,845	Visalia.	24,420	Dade.	2,054	Miami.	495,084
Tuolumne.	2,275	Sonora.		De Soto.	648	Arcadia.	9,242
Ventura.	1,857	Ventura.		Dixie.	688	Cross City.	3,928
Yolo.	1,034	Woodland.		Duval.	777	Jacksonville.	304,029
Yuba.	638	Marysville.		Escambia.	657	Pensacola.	112,706
COLORADO				Flagler.	483	Bunnell.	3,367
(63 counties, 103,992 sq. mi.; pop., 1,325,089)				Franklin.	544	Apalachicola.	5,814
Adams.	1,246	Brighton.	40,234	Gadsden.	508	Quincy.	36,457
Alamosa.	720	Alamosa.	10,531	Gilchrist.	339	Trenton.	3,499
Arapahoe.	820	Littleton.	52,125	Glades.	736	Moore Haven.	2,199
Archuleta.	1,364	Pagosa Springs.	3,030	Gulf.	557	Wewahitchka.	7,460
Baca.	2,565	Springfield.	7,964	Hamilton.	514	Jasper.	8,981
Bent.	1,517	Case Animas.	8,775	Hardee.	630	Wauchula.	10,073
Boulder.	753	Boulder.	48,296	Hendry.	1,187	La Belle.	6,051
Chaffee.	1,039	Salida.	7,168	Hernando.	488	Brooksville.	6,693
Cheyenne.	1,772	Cheyenne Wells.	3,453	Highlands.	1,041	Sebring.	13,636
Clear Creek.	394	Georgetown.	3,289	Hillsborough.	1,040	Tampa.	249,894
Conejos.	1,271	Conejos.	10,171	Holmes.	483	Bonifay.	13,988
Costilla.	1,215	San Luis.	6,067	Jackson River.	511	Vero Beach.	11,872
Crowley.	803	Ordway.	5,222	Jackson.	942	Marianna.	34,645
Custer.	737	Westcliffe.	1,573	Lafayette.	543	Monticello.	3,413
Delta.	1,157	Delta.	17,365	Lake.	996	Tavares.	36,340
Denver.	66	Denver.	415,786	Lee.	786	Fort Meyers.	23,404
Dolores.	1,028	Dove Creek.	1,966	Leon (b).	685	Tallahassee.	51,590
Douglas.	843	Castle Rock.	3,507	Levy.	1,103	Bronson.	10,637
Eagle.	1,852	East Animas.	4,488	Liberty.	838	Bristol.	3,182
Elbert.	1,864	Kiowa.	4,477	Madison.	702	Madison.	14,197
El Paso.	2,158	Colorado Spgs.	75,232	Manatee.	701	Bradenton.	34,704
Fremont.	1,562	Canon City.	18,366	Marion.	1,617	Ocala.	38,187
Garfield.	2,994	Glenwood Spgs.	11,625	Martin.	559	Stuart.	7,807
Gilpin.	149	Central City.	850	Monroe.	994	Key West.	29,957
Grand.	1,854	Hot Sulphur Spgs.	3,963	Nassau.	650	Fernandina.	12,811
Gunnison.	3,238	Gunnison.	5,716	Okaloosa.	944	Crestview.	27,533
Hinsdale.	1,057	Lake City.	263	Okeechobee.	780	Okeechobee.	3,454
Huerfano.	1,578	Walsenburg.	10,549	Orange.	916	Kilando.	114,950
Jackson.	1,623	Walden.	1,976	Oseola.	1,325	Kissimmee.	11,406
Jefferson.	786	Golden.	55,687	Palm Beach (c).	1,978	West Palm Beach.	114,688
Kiowa.	1,792	Eads.	3,003	Pasco.	751	Dade City.	20,529
Kitt Carson.	2,177	Burlington.	8,600	Pinellas.	264	Clearwater.	150,249
Lake.	380	Lawville.	6,150	Polk.	1,861	Bartow.	123,997
La Plata.	1,685	Durango.	14,880	Putnam.	803	Palatka.	23,615
Larimer.	2,614	Fort Collins.	43,554	St. Johns.	609	Saint Augustine.	24,998
Las Animas.	4,794	Trinidad.	25,902	St. Lucie.	588	Fort Pierce.	20,180
Lincoln.	2,593	Hugo.	5,909	Santa Rosa.	1,024	Milton.	18,554
Logan.	1,827	Sterling.	17,187	Sarasota.	586	Sarasota.	28,827
Mesa.	3,313	Grand Junction.	38,974	Seminole.	321	Sanford.	26,883
Mineral.	921	Creede.	698	Sumter.	561	Bushnell.	11,330
Moffat.	4,754	Craig.	5,946	Swannee.	677	Live Oak.	16,986
Montezuma.	2,095	Cortez.	9,991	Union.	1,032	Perry.	10,416
Montrose.	2,239	Montrose.	15,220	Volusia.	240	Lake Butler.	8,906
Morgan.	1,282	Fort Morgan.	18,074	Wakulla.	1,115	De Land.	74,229
Otero.	1,267	La Junta.	25,275	Walton.	1,046	Crawfordville.	5,258
Ouray.	540	Ouray.	2,103	Washington.	597	Chipley.	11,888
Pack.	2,166	Hot Springs.	1,870	Special Censuses since April 1, 1950—(a) 159,052; (b) 59,179; (c) 157,086.			
Phillips.	680	Hot Springs.	4,924				
Pitkin.	974	Aspen.	1,646				
Prowers.	1,626	Lamar.	14,836				
Pueblo.	2,401	Pueblo.	90,188				
Rio Blanco.	3,263	Meeker.	4,719				
Rio Grande.	916	Del Norte.	12,832				
Routt.	2,330	Steamboat Spgs.	8,940				

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
GEORGIA (159 counties, 58,483 sq. mi.; pop., 3,444,678)				GEORGIA—Continued			
Appling	514	Baxley	14,003	Monroe	399	Forsyth	10,523
Atkinson	318	Pearson	7,362	Montgomery	235	Mount Vernon	7,901
Bacon	293	Alma	8,940	Morgan	356	Madison	10,899
Baker	355	Newton	5,952	Murray	342	Chattahoochee	10,676
Baldwin	265	Milledgeville	29,706	Muscookee	220	Columbia	118,028
Banks	231	Homer	6,936	Newton	273	Covington	20,185
Barrow	171	Winder	13,115	Oconee	186	Watkinsville	7,009
Barth	463	Cartersville	27,370	Oglethorpe	432	Lexington	9,958
Ben Hill	255	Fitzgerald	14,879	Paulding	318	Dallas	11,752
Berrien	466	Nashville	13,966	Peach	151	Fort Valley	11,705
Bibb	251	Macon	114,079	Pickens	225	Jasper	8,855
Bleckley	219	Cochran	9,218	Pierce	342	Blackshear	11,112
Brantley	447	Nahunta	6,387	Pike	230	Zebulon	8,459
Brooks	492	Quitman	18,169	Folk	312	Cedarcross	30,976
Bryan	439	Pembroke	5,965	Fuski	254	Hawkinsville	8,805
Bulloch	684	Statesboro	24,740	Putnam	350	Eatonville	7,731
Burke	832	Waynesboro	23,458	Quitman	170	Georgetown	3,015
Butts	185	Jackson	8,079	Rabun	369	Clayton	7,424
Calhoun	289	Morgan	8,578	Randolph	436	Cuthbert	13,804
Camden	656	Woodbine	7,322	Richmond	325	Augusta	108,876
Candler	251	Metter	8,063	Rockdale	128	Conyers	8,464
Carroll	495	Carrollton	34,112	Schley	162	Ellaville	4,036
Catoosa	167	Ringgold	15,146	Screven	651	Sylvania	18,000
Charlton	799	Folkston	4,821	Seminole	274	Donalsonville	7,904
Chatham	441	Savannah	151,481	Spalding	201	Griffin	31,645
Chattahoochee	253	Cuseta	12,149	Stephens	187	Pocahontas	16,477
Chattooga	317	Summerville	21,197	Stewart	463	Lumpkin	9,194
Cherokee	414	Canton	20,750	Sumter	491	Americus	24,208
Clarke	125	Athens	36,550	Talbot	390	Talbotton	7,687
Clay	224	Fort Gaines	8,844	Taliaferro	195	Crawfordville	4,515
Clayton	109	Jonesboro	22,872	Tattnall	493	Reidsville	15,939
Clinch	796	Homerville	6,007	Taylor	440	Butler	9,113
Cobb	346	Marietta	61,830	Telfair	400	McRae	13,221
Coffee	613	Douglas	21,830	Terrell	329	Dawson	14,314
Colquitt	563	Moultrie	33,999	Thomas	540	Thomasville	33,932
Columbia	306	Appling	9,525	Tift	266	Tifton	22,645
Cooke	226	Adel	12,201	Toombs	369	Lyons	7,352
Coweta	443	Newman	27,786	Townsend	166	Hawassaw	4,803
Crawford	313	Knoxville	6,080	Treutlen	194	Soporton	6,522
Crisp	296	Cordele	17,663	Troup	447	La Grange	49,841
Dade	165	Trenton	7,364	Turner	293	Ashburn	10,479
Dawson	213	Dawsonville	3,712	Twiggs	365	Jeffersonville	8,308
Decatur	263	Ball's Bridge	23,620	Union	319	Blairsville	7,318
De Kalb	269	Decatur	136,395	Upson	333	Thomaston	25,078
Dodge	499	Eastman	17,865	Walker	448	La Fayette	38,198
Dooly	394	Vienna	14,159	Walton	330	Monroe	20,230
Dougherty	326	Albany	43,617	Ware	912	Waycross	30,289
Douglas	201	Douglasville	12,173	Warren	284	Warrenton	8,779
Early	526	Blakely	17,413	Washington	674	Sandersville	21,012
Echols	425	Statenville	2,494	Wayne	646	Jesup	14,248
Effingham	480	Springfield	9,133	Webster	195	Preston	4,081
Elbert	362	Elberton	18,585	Wheeler	306	Alamo	6,712
Emanuel	686	Swainsboro	19,789	White	243	Cleveland	5,951
Evans	180	Statesboro	6,653	Whitefield	281	Dalton	34,432
Fannin	396	Blue Ridge	15,192	Wilcox	383	Abbeville	10,167
Fayette	199	Fayetteville	7,978	Wilkes	472	Washington	12,388
Floyd	514	Rome	62,899	Wilkinson	458	Irwinton	9,781
Forsyth	243	Cumming	11,005	Worth	580	Sylvester	19,357
Franklin	269	Carnesville	14,446				
Fulton	523	Atlanta	473,572				
Gilmer	439	Ellijay	9,963				
Glascock	142	Gibson	3,579				
Glynn	423	Brunswick	20,046				
Gordon	358	Calhoun	18,922				
Grady	467	Calro	18,922				
Greene	402	Greensboro	12,843				
Gwinnett	437	Lawrenceville	32,320				
Habersham	223	Clarksburg	16,553				
Hall	486	Gainesville	40,113				
Hancock	485	Sparta	11,052				
Haralson	285	Buchanan	14,663				
Harris	465	Hamilton	11,265				
Hart	257	Hartwell	14,495				
Heard	301	Franklin	6,975				
Henry	331	McDonough	15,857				
Houston	379	Jerry	20,964				
Irwin	372	Ocilla	11,973				
Jackson	337	Jefferson	18,997				
Jasper	373	Monticello	7,473				
Jeff Davis	331	Hazlehurst	9,299				
Jefferson	532	Louisville	18,855				
Jenkins	351	Millen	10,264				
Johnson	313	Wrightsville	9,993				
Jones	402	Gray	7,538				
Lamar	181	Barnesville	10,242				
Laurens	167	Lakeland	5,151				
Lee	811	Dublin	33,123				
Liberty	355	Greesham	6,674				
Lincoln	510	Hinesville	8,444				
Long	253	Lincolnton	6,462				
Lowndes	403	Ludowici	3,598				
Lumpkin	506	Valdosta	35,211				
McDuffie	292	Dahlgonega	6,574				
McIntosh	263	Thomson	11,443				
Macon	431	Darien	6,008				
Madison	399	Oglethorpe	14,213				
Marion	281	Danielsville	12,238				
Meriwether	365	Buena Vista	6,521				
Miller	287	Colquitt	21,055				
Mitchell	511	Camilla	9,023				
			22,528				

IDAHO

(44 counties, 82,769 sq. mi.; pop., 588,637)

Ada	1,046	Boise	70,649
Adair	1,377	Council	3,347
Bannock	1,124	Pocatello	41,745
Bear Lake	988	Paris	6,834
Benewah	791	Saint Maries	6,173
Bingham	2,072	Blackfoot	23,271
Blaine	2,649	Hailey	5,384
Boise	1,913	Idaho City	1,776
Bonner	1,736	Sandpoint	14,553
Bonneville	1,846	Idaho Falls	30,210
Boundary	1,275	Bozeman Ferry	5,908
Butte	2,240	Aro	2,722
Camas	1,057	Fairfield	1,079
Canyon	580	Caldwell	53,697
Caribou	1,747	Soda Springs	5,576
Cassia	2,544	Burley	14,629
Clark	1,751	Dubois	918
Clearwater	2,522	Ordnoff	8,217
Custer	4,933	Challis	3,318
Elmore	3,062	Mountain Home	6,687
Franklin	667	Preston	9,867
Fremont	1,819	Saint Anthony	9,351
Gem	555	Emmett	8,730
Gooding	722	Gooding	11,101
Idaho	8,515	Grangeville	11,423
Jefferson	1,089	Rigby	10,495
Jerome	593	Jerome	12,080
Kootenai	1,256	Coeur d'Alene	24,947
Latah	1,090	Moscow	20,971
Lemhi	4,585	Salmon	6,278
Lewis	478	Nepesee	4,208
Lincoln	1,203	Shoshone	4,256
Madison	473	Resburg	2,156
Minidoka	750	Rupert	9,785
Nex Perce	847	Lewiston	22,658
Oneida	1,191	Malad City	4,387
Owyhee	7,648	Murphy	6,307
Payette	403	Payette	11,921
Power	1,411	American Falls	3,988
Shoshone	2,609	Wallace	22,806
Teton	459	Driggs	3,204

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
IDAHO—Continued				ILLINOIS—Continued			
Twin Falls	1,942	Twin Falls	40,979	Wayne	715	Fairfield	20,933
Valley	3,678	Cascade	4,270	White	501	Carmi	20,935
Washington	1,475	Weiser	8,576	Whiteside	690	Morrison	49,336
Yellowstone Nat. Park (part)	58			Will	845	Joliet	134,336
ILLINOIS				Williamson	429	Marion	48,621
(102 counties, 55,935 sq. mi.; pop., 8,712,176)				Winnebago	520	Rockford	152,385
Adams	866	Quincy	64,690	Woodford	537	Eureka	21,335
Alexander	224	Calro	20,316	INDIANA			
Bond	383	Greenville	14,157	(92 counties, 36,205 sq. mi.; pop., 3,934,224)			
Boone	283	Robinson	17,070	Adams	345	Decatur	22,393
Brown	307	Mount Sterling	7,132	Allen	671	Fort Wayne	183,722
Bureau	268	Princeton	37,711	Bartholomew	402	Columbus	36,108
Calhoun	599	Hardin	6,898	Benton	409	Fowler	11,462
Carroll	468	Mount Carroll	18,976	Blackford	167	Hartford City	14,026
Cass	370	Virginia	15,097	Boone	427	Lebanon	23,993
Champaign	1,000	Urbana	106,100	Brown	324	Nashville	6,209
Christian	709	Taylorville	38,816	Carroll	374	Delphi	16,010
Clark	505	Marshall	17,362	Cass	415	Logansport	38,793
Clay	464	Louisville	17,445	Clark	334	Jeffersonville	48,330
Clinton	498	Carlyle	22,594	Clay	364	Brazil	23,918
Coles	507	Charleston	40,328	Clinton	407	Frankfort	29,734
Cook	954	Chicago	4,508,792	Crawford	312	English	9,289
Crawford	432	Robinson	10,496	Daviess	433	Washington	26,762
Cumberland	636	Toledo	40,781	Dearborn	306	Lawrenceburg	25,141
De Kalb	399	Sycamore	40,781	De Kalb	370	Greensburg	18,218
De Witt	339	Clyton	16,894	Delaware	365	Auburn	26,023
Douglas	420	Tuscola	16,706	Dubois	400	Muncie	90,252
Du Page	331	Wheaton	154,599	Dubois	433	Jasper	23,785
Edgar	628	Paris	23,407	Elkhart	468	Goshen	84,512
Edwards	225	Albion	9,056	Fayette	215	Connorsville	23,291
Effingham	483	Effingham	21,675	Floyd	149	New Albany	43,955
Fayette	718	Vandalia	24,582	Fountain	397	Covington	17,836
Ford	488	Paxton	15,901	Franklin	394	Brookville	16,034
Franklin	434	Benton	48,685	Fulton	367	Rochester	16,565
Fulton	874	Lewistown	43,716	Gibson	499	Princeton	30,720
Gallatin	328	Shiraztown	9,818	Grant	421	Marion	62,156
Greene	433	Carrollton	18,852	Greene	549	Bloomfield	27,886
Grundy	432	Morris	19,217	Hamilton	403	Noblesville	28,491
Hamilton	435	McLeansboro	12,256	Hancock	305	Greenfield	20,332
Hancock	797	Carthage	25,790	Harrison	479	Corydon	17,858
Hardin	183	Elizabethtown	7,530	Hendricks	417	Danville	24,594
Henderson	381	Oquawka	8,416	Henry	400	New Castle	45,505
Henry	826	Cambridge	46,492	Howard	293	Kokomo	54,498
Iroquois	1,122	Watseka	32,348	Huntington	390	Huntington	31,400
Jackson	603	Murphysboro	38,124	Jackson	520	Brownstown	28,237
Jasper	495	Newton	12,266	Jasper	562	Pensselaer	17,031
Jefferson	574	Mount Vernon	35,892	Jay	386	Portland	23,157
Jensen	374	Jerseyville	15,264	Jefferson	366	Madison	21,613
Jo Daviess	614	Galea	21,459	Jennings	377	Vernon	15,250
Johnson	345	Vienna	8,729	Johnson	315	Franklin	26,183
Kane	516	Geneva	150,388	Knox	517	Vincennes	43,415
Kankakee	680	Kankakee	73,524	Kosciusko	538	Warsaw	33,002
Kendall	320	Yorkville	12,115	Lagrange	514	Lagrange	15,347
Knox	728	Galesburg	54,366	Lake	514	Crown Point	368,152
Lake	457	Waukegan	179,097	La Porte	608	La Porte	76,808
La Salle	1,153	Ottawa	100,610	Lawrence	459	Bedford	34,346
Lawrence	374	Lawrenceville	20,539	Madison	453	Anderson	103,911
Lee	729	Dixon	36,451	Marion	402	Indianapolis	551,777
Livingston	1,043	Pontiac	37,809	Marshall	444	Plymouth	29,468
Logan	622	Lincoln	30,671	Martin	345	Shoals	10,678
MacDonough	582	Macomb	28,199	Miami	380	Peru	28,201
McHenry	611	Woodstock	50,656	Monroe	412	Bloomington	50,080
McLean	1,173	Bloomington	78,577	Montgomery	507	Crawfordsville	29,122
Macon	577	Decatur	98,853	Morgan	406	Martinsville	23,726
Macoupin	872	Carlinville	44,210	Newton	413	Kentland	11,006
Madison	731	Edwardsville	182,307	Noble	410	Albion	25,075
Marion	580	Salem	41,700	Ohio	87	Rising Sun	4,223
Marshall	395	Lacon	13,025	Orange	405	Paoli	16,879
Mason	541	Havana	15,326	Parke	391	Spencer	11,763
Massac	246	Metropolis	13,594	Perry	384	Cannelton	15,674
Menard	312	Petersburg	9,639	Pike	335	Petersburg	17,367
Mercer	556	Aledo	17,374	Porter	425	Valparaiso	14,995
Monroe	380	Waterloo	13,282	Posey	414	Mount Vernon	40,076
Montgomery	706	Hillsboro	32,460	Pulaski	433	Winnamac	12,493
Morgan	565	Jacksonville	35,568	Putnam	490	Greencastle	22,950
Moultrie	345	Sullivan	13,171	Randolph	457	Winchester	27,141
Ogle	757	Oregon	33,429	Ripley	442	Versailles	18,763
Peoria	624	Peoria	174,347	Rush	409	Rushville	19,799
Perry	443	Pinckneyville	21,684	St. Joseph	467	St. Bend	205,058
Platt	437	Monticello	13,970	Scott	193	Scottsburg	11,519
Pike	829	Pittsfield	22,155	Shelby	490	Shelbyville	28,026
Pope	381	Goldens	5,779	Spencer	396	Rockport	16,174
Pouk	204	Mount City	13,639	Starke	311	Knox	15,282
Putnam	166	Hennepin	4,746	Steuben	310	Angola	17,087
Randolph	594	Cheston	16,889	Sullivan	457	Sullivan	23,667
Richland	360	Olney	13,558	Switzerland	221	Vevay	7,599
Rock Island	420	Rock Island	205,995	Tippecanoe	501	La Fayette	74,473
St. Clair	670	Bellefonte	33,420	Tipton	261	Tipton	15,566
Saline	384	Harrisburg	131,484	Union	168	Liberty	6,412
Sangamon	880	Springfield	9,613	Vanderburgh	241	Evansville	160,422
Schuyler	434	Rushville	7,245	Vermillion	263	Newport	19,723
Scott	251	Winchester	24,434	Wabash	415	Terre Haute	105,160
Shelby	772	Shelbyville	8,721	Warren	421	Wabash	29,047
Stark	291	Toulon	76,165	Warrick	391	Boonville	8,535
Stephenson	568	Freeport	20,500	Washington	516	Salem	21,527
Tazewell	653	Pekin	87,079	Wayne	405	Richmond	16,520
Union	414	Jonesboro	14,651	Wells	368	Bluffton	68,566
Vermilion	898	Danville	21,981	White	497	Monticello	19,564
Wabash	221	St. Carmel	14,460	Whitley	336	Columbia City	18,828
Warren	542	Monmouth					
Washington	565	Nashville					

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
IOWA (99 counties, 56,065 sq. mi., pop., 2,631,073)				KANSAS (105 counties, 82,108 sq. mi.; pop., 1,905,299)			
Adair	569	Greenfield	12,292	Allen	505	Iola	18,187
Adams	426	Corning	8,753	Anderson	577	Garnett	10,267
Allamakee	639	Waukon	16,351	Atchison	421	Atchison	21,496
Appanoose	523	Centerville	19,683	Barber	1,146	Medicine Lodge	8,521
Audubon	448	Audubon	11,579	Barton	892	Great Bend	29,909
Benton	718	Vinton	22,656	Bourbon	639	Fort Scott	19,153
Black Hawk	567	Waterloo	100,448	Brown	578	Hiawatha	14,651
Boone	573	Boone	28,139	Butler	1,445	El Dorado	31,001
Bremer	439	Waverly	18,884	Chase	774	Cottonwood Falls	4,831
Buchanan	569	Independence	21,927	Cherokee	647	Sedan	7,376
Buena Vista	573	Storm Lake	21,113	Cherokee	687	Columbus	25,144
Butler	582	Allison	17,394	Cheyenne	1,027	Saint Francis	5,668
Calhoun	572	Rockwell City	16,925	Clark	984	Ashland	3,946
Carroll	574	Carroll	23,065	Clay	658	Clay Center	11,697
Cass	559	Atlantic	18,532	Cloud	711	Concordia	16,104
Cedar	585	Tipton	16,910	Coffey	656	Burlington	10,408
Cerro Gordo	576	Mason City	46,053	Comanche	800	Coldwater	3,888
Cherokee	573	Cherokee	19,052	Cowley	1,136	Winfield	36,905
Chickasaw	505	New Hampton	15,228	Crawford	598	Girard	40,231
Clarke	429	Osceola	9,369	Decatur	855	Abilene	6,185
Clay	571	Spencer	18,103	Dickinson	855	Abilene	21,190
Clayton	573	Kador	22,522	Doniphan	391	Troy	10,499
Clinton	695	Clinton	49,664	Douglas	468	Lawrence	34,086
Crawford	716	Denison	19,741	Edwards	614	Kinsley	5,936
Dallas	597	Adel	23,661	Elk	647	Howard	6,679
Davis	509	Bloomfield	9,959	Ellis	900	Hays	19,048
Decatur	530	Leon	12,601	Ellsworth	718	Ellsworth	8,465
Delaware	573	Manchester	17,734	Finney	1,302	Garden City	15,092
Des Moines	409	Burlington	42,056	Ford	1,083	odge City	19,670
Dickinson	382	Spirit Lake	12,756	Franklin	577	Ottawa	19,228
Dubuque	608	Dubuque	71,337	Geary	399	Junction City	21,671
Emmet	395	Estherville	28,102	Graham	1,070	Gove	4,447
Fayette	779	West Union	28,294	Grant	891	Hill City	5,020
Floyd	503	Charles City	21,505	Grant	568	Ulysses	4,638
Franklin	586	Hampton	16,268	Gray	869	Clamarron	4,894
Fremont	523	Sidney	12,323	Greeley	783	Tribune	2,010
Greene	569	Jefferson	15,544	Greenwood	1,150	Eureka	13,574
Grundy	501	Grundy Center	13,722	Hamilton	992	Syracuse	3,696
Guthrie	596	Guthrie Center	15,197	Harper	801	Anthony	10,263
Hamilton	577	Webster City	19,660	Harvey	54	Newton	21,698
Hancock	570	Garner	15,077	Haskell	879	Sublette	2,606
Hardin	574	Elдора	22,218	Hickman	860	Jetmore	3,310
Harrison	695	Logan	10,560	Hickman	656	Holtan	11,098
Henry	440	Mount Pleasant	18,708	Jefferson	549	Oskaloosa	11,084
Howard	471	Cresco	13,105	Jewell	915	Mankato	9,698
Humboldt	435	Dakota City	13,117	Johnson	476	Olathe	62,783
Ida	431	Ida Grove	10,697	Kearny	853	Lakin	3,492
Iowa	584	Marengo	15,835	Kingman	865	Kingman	10,324
Jackson	644	Maquoketa	18,622	Kiowa	654	Deshmurg	4,743
Jasper	736	Newton	32,305	Labette	720	Dighton	2,808
Jefferson	436	Fairfield	15,696	Lane	465	Leavenworth	42,361
Johnson	620	Iowa City	45,756	Leavenworth	726	Lincoln	6,643
Jones	585	Anamosa	19,401	Linn	607	Mound City	10,053
Keokuk	579	Sigourney	16,797	Logan	1,073	Russell Springs	4,206
Kossuth	979	Keosauqua	26,241	Lyon	852	Emporia	26,576
Lee	522	Fort Madison	43,102	McPherson	895	McPherson	23,670
Linn	713	Cedar Rapids	104,274	Marion	959	Marion	16,307
Louisa	403	Wapello	11,101	Marshall	911	Marvsville	17,926
Lucas	434	Chariton	12,069	Meade	878	Meade	5,710
Lyon	588	Rock Rapids	14,697	Miami	592	Palo	19,698
Madison	565	Winterset	13,131	Montgomery	716	Beloit	10,320
Mahaska	572	Oskaloosa	24,672	Morris	649	Independence	46,487
Marion	568	Knoxville	25,930	Morton	707	Council Grove	8,485
Marshall	574	Marshalltown	35,611	Nemaha	725	Richfield	2,610
Mills	446	Glenwood	14,064	Neosho	709	Seneca	14,341
Mitchell	467	Osage	13,945	Ness	587	Erie	20,348
Monona	699	Onawa	16,303	Ness	1,081	Ness City	6,322
Monroe	433	Albia	11,814	Norton	880	Norton	8,808
Montgomery	422	Red Oak	15,685	Osage	72	Lyndon	12,811
Muscatine	439	Muscatine	32,148	Osborne	898	Osborne	8,568
O'Brien	575	Pringhar	18,970	Osborne	723	Minneapolis	7,265
Osceola	398	Sibley	10,181	Ottawa	749	Larned	11,041
Page	535	Clarinda	23,921	Pawnee	906	Phillipsburg	9,273
Palo Alto	56	Emetsburg	15,891	Phillips	850	Westmoreland	12,344
Plymouth	863	Le Mars	23,252	Pottawatomie	729	Pratt	12,156
Pocahontas	580	Pocahontas	15,496	Pratt	1,078	Atwood	5,728
Polk	594	Des Moines	226,010	Rawlins	1,255	Hutchinson	54,058
Pottawattamie	964	Council Bluffs	69,682	Reno	719	Bellevue	11,478
Poweshiek	589	Montezuma	19,344	Republic	721	Lyons	15,635
Ringgold	538	Mount Ayr	9,528	Rice	624	Manhattan	33,405
Sac	578	Sac City	17,518	Riley	893	Stockton	9,043
Scott	453	Davenport	100,698	Rooks	724	La Crosse	7,231
Shelby	587	Harlan	15,942	Russell	897	Russell	13,406
Sioux	766	Orange City	26,381	Saline	720	Salina	33,409
Story	568	Adair	44,294	Scott	723	Scott City	4,921
Tama	720	Toledo	21,688	Sedgwick	999	Wichita	222,290
Taylor	528	Bedford	12,420	Seward	639	Liberal	9,972
Union	426	Creston	15,651	Shawnee	545	Topeka	105,418
Van Buren	487	Keosauqua	11,007	Sheridan	893	Hoxie	4,607
Wapello	437	Ottumwa	47,397	Sherman	1,055	Goodland	7,373
Warren	572	Indianola	17,758	Smith	794	Saint John	8,816
Washington	568	Washington	19,557	Stafford	676	Johnson	2,263
Wayne	532	Corydon	11,737	Stanton	729	Hugoton	4,516
Webster	718	Fort Dodge	44,241	Stevens	1,183	Wellington	23,646
Winnebago	402	Forest City	13,450	Sumner	1,070	Colby	7,572
Winneshek	688	Decorah	21,639	Thomas	901	Wakeney	5,868
Woodbury	871	Sioux City	103,917	Trego	791	Alma	7,212
Worth	401	Northwood	11,068	Wabaunsee	911	Sharon Springs	2,508
Wright	577	Clarion	19,652	Wallace	891	Washington	12,977
				Wichita	724	Leoti	2,640

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
KANSAS—Continued				KENTUCKY—Continued			
Wilson	574	Fredonia	14,815	Owsley	197	Booneville	7,324
Woodson	504	Yates Center	6,711	Pendleton	279	Palmouth	9,610
Wyandotte	151	Kansas City	165,318	Perry	343	Hazard	46,566
KENTUCKY				Pike	786	Pikeville	81,154
(190 counties, 89,864 sq. mi., pop., 2,944,806)				Powell	173	Stanton	6,812
Adair	393	Columbia	17,603	Pulaski	630	Somerset	3,452
Allen	364	Scottsville	13,787	Robertson	311	Mount Olivet	2,881
Anderson	206	Lawrenceburg	8,984	Rockcastle	101	Mount Vernon	13,925
Ballard	259	Wickliffe	8,545	Rowan	290	Morehead	12,708
Barren	486	Glasgow	28,461	Russell	284	Morehead	13,717
Bath	287	Owingsville	10,410	Scott	284	Georgetown	15,141
Bell	370	Pineville	47,602	Shelby	384	Shelbyville	17,912
Boone	131	Burlington	13,015	Simpson	239	Franklin	11,678
Bourbon	300	Paris	17,752	Spencer	193	Taylorsville	6,157
Boyd	159	Callettsburg	49,949	Taylor	284	Campbellsville	14,403
Boyle	182	Danville	20,532	Todd	376	Elkton	12,890
Bracken	206	Brooksville	8,424	Trigg	457	Cadiz	9,683
Breathitt	494	Jackson	19,964	Trimble	146	Bedford	5,148
Breckinridge	566	Hardinburg	15,528	Union	343	Morganfield	14,893
Bullitt	300	Shelbysville	11,349	Warren	546	Bowling Green	42,768
Butler	443	Morgantown	11,309	Washington	307	Springfield	12,777
Caldwell	357	Princeton	13,199	Wayne	440	Monticello	16,475
Calloway	131	Murray	20,147	Webster	339	Dixon	15,555
Campbell	351	Alexandria and Newport	76,196	Whitley	458	Williamstown	31,940
Carlisle	196	Bardwell	6,206	Wolfe	227	Camp	7,615
Carroll	131	Carrollton	8,517	Woodford	193	Versailles	11,212
Carter	402	Grayson	22,557	LOUISIANA*			
Casey	435	Liberty	19,446	(64 parishes, 45,162 sq. mi., pop., 2,683,516)			
Christian	726	Hopkinsville	42,359	Acadia	662	Crowley	47,050
Clark	259	Winchester	18,898	Allen	775	Oberlin	18,835
Clay	474	Manchester	23,116	Ascension	300	Daltonville	22,387
Clinton	365	Albany	10,605	Assumption	357	Napoleonville	17,278
Crittenden	307	Marion	10,818	Avoyelles	826	Marksville	35,031
Cumberland	307	Burkesville	9,309	Beauregard	1,184	De Cade	17,766
Daviess	466	Owensboro	57,241	Bienville	826	Arcahaea	19,105
Edmonson	304	Brownsville	9,376	Bossier	841	Benton	40,139
Elliott	240	Sandy Hook	7,085	Calcasieu	891	Shreveport	176,547
Estill	260	Irvine	14,877	Caldwell	1,104	Lake Charles	89,635
Fayette	280	Lexington	100,746	Cameron	550	Columbia	10,293
Fleming	350	Flemingsburg	11,962	Catahoula	1,444	Cameron	6,244
Floyd	402	Prentissburg	53,500	Claborn	732	Harrisonburg	11,834
Franklin	211	Frankfort	25,933	Claborn	766	Homer	25,063
Fulton	205	Hickman	13,668	Concordia	709	Vidalia	14,398
Gallatin	100	Warsaw	3,969	De Soto	893	Mansfield	24,398
Garrard	236	Lancaster	11,029	East Baton	462	Baton Rouge	158,236
Graves	250	Williamstown	9,809	Rouge	432	Lake Providence	16,302
Grayson	560	Mayfield	31,364	East Carroll	454	Clinton	19,133
Green	514	Leitchfield	17,063	East Feliciana	672	Ville Platte	31,629
Greenup	282	Greensburg	11,261	Evangeline	648	Winnsboro	29,376
Hancock	350	Greenup	24,887	Franklin	670	Coffax	14,263
Hardin	187	Hawesville	6,009	Iberia	588	New Iberia	40,059
Harlan	616	Elizabethtown	50,312	Iberville	628	Plaquemine	26,750
Harrison	469	Harlan	71,751	Jackson	583	Jonesboro	15,434
Hart	308	Cynthiana	13,736	Jefferson	409	Gretana	103,873
Henderson	425	Mumfordsville	15,322	Jefferson Davis	658	Jennings	26,298
Henry	448	Henderson	30,715	Lafayette	283	Lafayette	57,743
Hickman	289	New Castle	11,394	Lafourche	1,157	Thibodaux	42,209
Hopkins	248	Clinton	7,778	La Salle	638	Jena	12,717
Jackson	555	Madisonville	38,815	Lincoln	469	Ruston	25,782
Jefferson	337	McKee	13,101	Livingston	665	Livingston	20,054
Jessamine	375	Louisville	484,615	Madison	662	Tallulah	17,451
Johnson	177	Nicholasville	12,458	Morehouse	804	Basitrop	32,038
Kenton	264	Paintsville	23,846	Natchitoches	1,297	Natchitoches	38,144
Knott	165	Covington and Independence	104,254	Orleans	199	New Orleans	570,455
Knox	356	Hindman	20,320	Ouachita	642	Monroe	74,713
Larue	373	Barbourville	30,409	Plaquemines	984	Pointe a la Hache	14,239
Laurel	260	Hodgenville	9,556	Pointe Coupee	564	New Roads	21,841
Lawrence	443	London	25,797	Rapides	1,329	Alexandria	90,648
Lee	425	Louis	14,418	Red River	413	Coushatta	12,113
Leslie	210	Beattyville	8,739	Richland	576	Rayville	26,672
Leitch	412	Hyden	15,537	Sabine	1,029	Many	20,880
Letcher	339	Whitesburg	39,522	St. Bernard	510	Saint Bernard	11,087
Lewis	485	Vanceburg	13,520	St. Charles	304	Hahnville	13,363
Lincoln	340	Stanford	18,668	St. Helena	420	Greensburg	9,013
Livingston	317	Smithfield	7,184	St. James	249	Convent	15,334
Logan	563	Russellville	22,335	St. John the Baptist	225	Edgard	14,861
Lyon	254	Eddyville	6,853	St. Landry	930	Opelousas	78,476
McCracken	251	Paducah	49,137	St. Martin	721	Saint Martinville	26,353
McCreary	408	Whitley City	16,660	St. Mary	605	Franklin	35,843
McLean	257	Calhoun	10,021	St. Tammany	908	Covington	26,988
Madison	446	Richmond	31,179	Tangipahoa	803	Amite	53,218
Magoffin	303	Saltersville	13,539	Tensas	623	Saint Joseph	13,209
Marion	343	Lebanon	17,212	Terrebone	1,391	Houma	43,328
Marshall	303	Benton	13,357	Union	906	Farmerville	19,141
Martin	231	Inez	11,677	Vermilion	1,224	Abbeville	36,929
Mason	239	Maysville	18,486	Vernon	1,360	Leesville	18,974
Meade	308	Brandenburg	9,422	Washington	665	Franklinton	38,371
Menifee	210	Frenchburg	4,798	Webster	626	Minden	35,704
Mercer	256	Harrodsburg	14,643	West Baton Rouge	201	Port Allen	11,738
Metcalfe	296	Edmonton	9,851	West Carroll	356	Oak Grove	17,248
Monroe	334	Tompkinsville	13,770	West Feliciana	410	Saint Francisville	10,169
Montgomery	204	Mount Sterling	13,025	Win	950	Winfield	16,119
Morgan	369	West Liberty	13,624	* Parishes and Parish Seats			
Muhlenberg	482	Greenville	32,501	MAINE			
Nelson	437	Bardstown	19,521	(16 counties, 31,040 sq. mi., pop., 913,774)			
Nicholas	204	Carlisle	7,532	Androscoggin	478	Auburn	83,594
Ohio	596	Hartford	20,840	Arrotoostook	6,805	Houlton	96,039
Oldham	184	Grange	11,018	Cumberland	881	Portland	169,201
Owen	351	Owenton	9,755				

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
MAINE—Continued				MICHIGAN—Continued			
Franklin	1,717	Farmington	20,682	Jackson	705	Jackson	107,925
Hancock	1,542	Ellsworth	32,105	Kalamazoo	567	Kalamazoo	126,707
Kennebec	865	Augusta	83,881	Kalkaska	564	Kalkaska	4,597
Knox	362	Rockland	28,121	Kent	862	Grand Rapids	288,292
Lincoln	457	Wiscasset	18,004	Keweenaw	544	Eagle River	2,918
Oxford	2,085	South Paris	44,221	Lake	572	Baldwin	5,257
Penobscot	3,408	Bangor	108,198	Lapeer	659	Lapeer	35,794
Piscataquis	3,948	Dover-Foxcroft	18,617	Leelanau	349	Leelanau	9,647
Sadachah	257	Bath	26,911	Lenawee	754	Adrian	64,629
Somerset	3,948	Kowhegan	39,785	Livingston	571	Howell	26,725
Waldo	734	Belfast	21,687	Luce	914	Newberry	8,147
Washington	2,553	Machias	35,187	Mackinac	1,014	Saint Ignace	9,287
York	1,000	Alfred	93,541	Macomb	481	Mount Clemens	184,961

MARYLAND

(23 cos., 1 ind. city, 9,881 sq. mi., pop., 2,343,001)

Allegany	426	Cumberland	89,556
Anne Arundel	417	Annapolis	17,332
Baltimore	610	Towson	270,273
Calvert	219	Prince Frederick	12,100
Caroline	320	Denton	18,234
Carroll	456	Westminster	44,907
Cecil	352	Elkton	33,356
Charles	458	La Plata	23,415
Dorchester	580	Cambridge	27,815
Frederick	664	Frederick	62,287
Garrett	662	Oakland	21,259
Harford	448	Bel Air	51,752
Howard	251	Ellicott City	23,119
Montgomery	284	Chestertown	13,677
Prince Georges	494	Rockville	164,401
Queen Annes	485	Upper Marlboro.	194,182
St. Marys	373	Centerville	14,579
Somerset	367	Leonardtown	29,111
Talbot	332	Princess Anne	20,745
Washington	279	Easton	19,428
Wicomico	462	Hagerstown	78,886
Worcester	380	Salisbury	39,641
Independent City	483	Snow Hill	23,148
Baltimore	79		949,708

MASSACHUSETTS

(14 counties, 7,867 sq. mi., pop., 4,690,514)

Barnstable	399	Barnstable	46,805
Berkshire	942	Pittsfield	132,966
Bristol	556	Fall River & New Bedford	381,569
Dukes	106	Edgartown	5,633
Essex	500	Lawrence, Newburyport, Salem	522,384
Franklin	707	Greenfield	62,747
Hampden	621	Springfield	367,971
Hampshire	528	Northampton	87,594
Middlesex	829	Cambridge and Lowell	1,064,569
Nantucket	46	Nantucket	3,484
Norfolk	398	Dedham	392,308
Plymouth	664	Plymouth	189,468
Suffolk	55	Boston	896,615
Worcester	1,516	Fitchburg and Worcester	546,401

MINNESOTA

(83 counties, 57,022 sq. mi., pop., 6,371,766)

Alcona	677	Harrisville	5,856
Alger	913	Munising	10,007
Allegan	829	Allegan	47,493
Alpena	568	Alpena	22,189
Antrim	477	Bellaire	10,721
Arenac	368	Standish	9,644
Baraga	904	L'Anse	8,037
Barry	549	Hastings	26,183
Bay	446	Bay City	58,440
Benzie	316	Beulah	8,306
Berrien	550	Saint Joseph	115,702
Branch	506	Coldwater	30,202
Calhoun	709	Marshall	120,813
Cass	488	Cassopolis	28,185
Charlevoix	414	Charlevoix	13,475
Chippewyan	725	Chiboygan	13,731
Chippewa	1,580	Sault Sainte Marie	29,206
Clare	572	Harrison	10,253
Clinton	571	Saint Johns	31,195
Crawford	563	Grayling	4,151
Delta	1,150	Escanaba	32,913
Dickinson	757	Iron Mountain	24,844
Eaton	567	Charlotte	40,023
Emmet	461	Petoskey	16,534
Genesee	644	Flint	270,963
Gladwin	503	Gladwin	9,451
Gogebie	1,112	Bessemmer	27,053
Grand Traverse	464	Traverse City	28,598
Gratiot	566	Ithaca	33,429
Hillsdale	601	Hillsdale	31,916
Houghton	1,030	Houghton	39,771
Huron	822	Bad Axe	33,149
Ingham	559	Mason	172,941
Ionia	575	Ionia	38,158
Iscosco	547	Tawas City	10,906
Iron	1,197	Crystal Falls	17,692
Isabella	672	Mount Pleasant	28,964

(87 counties, 80,009 sq. mi., pop., 2,982,483)

Aitkin	1,824	Aitkin	14,327
Anoka	425	Anoka	35,579
Becker	1,315	Detroit Lakes	24,836
Beltrami	2,517	Bemidji	24,962
Benton	404	Foley	15,911
Big Stone	510	Ortonville	9,607
Blue Earth	740	Mankato	38,327
Brown	613	New Ulm	25,895
Carlton	860	Carlton	24,584
Carver	358	Chaska	18,155
Cass	2,053	Walker	15,468
Chippewa	582	Montevideo	16,739
Chisago	419	Center City	12,669
Clay	1,050	Moorhead	30,363
Clearwater	1,005	Bagley	10,204
Cook	1,403	Grand Marais	2,900
Cottonwood	640	Windom	15,763
Crow Wing	999	Brainerd	30,875
Dakota	571	Hastings	49,019
Dodge	435	Mantorville	12,624
Douglas	637	Alexandria	21,304
Faribault	713	Blue Earth	23,879
Fillmore	595	Preston	24,465
Frederick	702	Albert Lea	34,517
Goodhue	758	Red Wing	32,118
Grant	557	Elbow Lake	9,542
Hennepin	565	Minneapolis	676,579
Houston	565	Caledonia	14,435
Hubbard	932	Park Rapids	11,085
Isanti	462	Cambridge	12,123
Itasca	2,663	Grand Rapids	33,321
Jackson	698	Jackson	13,306
Kanabec	824	Willmar	28,644
Kandiyohi	1,124	Hallcock	9,649
Kitson	3,129	International Falls	16,910
Koochiching	773	Madison	14,545
Lac qui Parle	2,132	Two Harbors	7,781
Lake			
Lake of the Woods	1,308	Baudette	4,955
Le Sueur	441	Le Center	19,088
Lincoln	540	Marathon	10,150
Lyon	713	Marshall	22,253
McLeod	494	Glencoe	22,198
Mahnomen	578	Mahnomen	7,059
Marshall	1,800	Warren	16,125
Martin	707	Fairmont	25,655
Meeker	620	Litchfield	18,966
Millie Lacs	568	Milaca	15,165
Morrison	1,136	Little Falls	25,832
Mower	703	Austin	42,277
Murray	708	Slayton	14,801
Nicollet	459	Saint Peter	20,929

290 U.S.—Population by States and Counties; County Seats; Land Area

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
MINNESOTA—Continued				MISSISSIPPI—Continued			
Nobles	712	Worthington	22,435	Rankin	800	Brandon	28,881
Norman	885	Ada	12,909	Scott	615	Forest	21,681
Olmsted	655	Rochester	48,228	Sharkey	436	Rolling Fork	12,903
Otter Tail	2,000	Fergus Falls	51,320	Simpson	587	Mendenhall	21,819
Pennington	622	Thief River Falls	12,965	Smith	642	Raleigh	16,740
Pine	1,412	Pine City	18,223	Stone	448	Wiggins	16,264
Pipestone	464	Pipestone	14,003	Stunflower	693	Indianola	56,031
Polk	2,012	Crookston	35,900	Tallahatchie	644	Charleston and Sumner	30,486
Pope	681	Glenwood	12,862	Tate	383	Senatobia	18,011
Ramsey	432	Saint Paul	355,332	Tippah	464	Ripley	17,522
Red Lake	874	Red Lake Falls	6,806	Tishomingo	451	Iuka	15,544
Redwood	980	Olivia	23,954	Tunica	458	Tunica	21,664
Renville	495	Faribault	36,235	Union	422	New Albany	20,262
Rice	485	Luverne	11,278	Walthall	403	Tylertown	15,563
Roseau	1,676	Roseau	14,505	Warren	566	Vicksburg	39,616
St. Louis	6,281	Duluth	206,062	Washington	728	Greenville	70,504
Scott	352	Shakopee	16,486	Wayne	827	Waynesboro	17,010
Sherburne	438	Elk River	10,661	Webster	416	Walthall	11,607
Sibley	581	Gaylord	15,816	Wilkinson	675	Louisville	14,116
Stearns	1,356	Saint Cloud	70,681	Winston	606	Louisville and Coffeeville	22,231
Steele	425	Owatonna	21,155	Yalobusha	504	Water Valley	15,191
Stevens	577	Morris	13,106	Yazoo	938	Yazoo City	35,712
Swift	747	Benson	15,837	MISSOURI			
Todd	947	Long Prairie	25,420	(114 cos., 1 Ind. city, 69,226 sq. mt.; pop., 3,964,653)			
Traverse	572	Wheaton	8,053	Adair	574	Kirksville	19,689
Wabasha	521	Wabasha	16,878	Andrew	430	Savannah	11,727
Wadena	536	Wadena	12,806	Atchison	549	Rockport	11,127
Waseca	415	Waseca	14,957	Audrain	692	Mexico	23,829
Washington	390	Stillwater	34,544	Barry	800	Cassville	21,755
Watsonwan	433	Saint James	13,881	Barton	594	Lamar	12,678
Wilkin	752	Breckenridge	10,567	Bates	341	Butler	17,534
Winona	623	Winona	39,841	Benton	742	Warsaw	9,080
Wright	671	Buffalo	27,716	Bollinger	621	Marble Hill	11,019
Yellow				Boone	683	Columbia	48,432
Medicine	758	Granite Falls	16,279	Buchanan	411	Saint Joseph	96,826
MISSISSIPPI				Butler	714	Poplar Bluff	37,707
(82 counties, 47,248 sq. mt.; pop., 2,178,914)				Caldwell	430	Kinston	9,929
Adams	448	Natchez	32,256	Callaway	835	Fulton	23,316
Alcorn	405	Corinth	27,158	Camden	655	Camdenton	7,861
Amite	729	Liberty	19,261	Cape Girardeau	576	Jackson	38,397
Attala	724	Keokuk	26,652	Carroll	694	Carrollton	15,589
Benton	412	Ashtand	8,793	Carver	506	Van Buren	4,777
Bolivar	917	Cleveland and Rosedale	63,004	Cass	698	Harrisonville	19,325
Calhoun	592	Pittsboro	18,369	Cedar	496	Stockton	10,663
Carroll	635	Carrollton	15,499	Chariton	759	Keokuk	14,944
Chickasaw	506	Houston and Okolona	18,951	Christian	567	Osark	12,412
Choctaw	417	Ackerman	11,009	Clark	509	Kahoka	9,003
Clalborne	486	Port Gibson	11,944	Clay	413	Liberty	45,221
Clarke	697	Quitman	19,362	Clinton	420	Pattersonburg	11,735
Clay	414	West Point	17,757	Cole	385	Jefferson City	35,464
Coahoma	570	Hazlehurst	49,361	Cooper	563	Boonville	16,608
Copiah	781	Hazlehurst	30,493	Crawford	760	Steelville	11,615
Covington	416	Clarks	16,036	Dade	504	Greenfield	9,324
De Soto	443	Hernando	24,599	Dallas	537	Buffalo	10,392
Forrest	469	Hattiesburg	45,055	Davies	563	Gallatin	11,180
Franklin	568	Meadville	10,929	De Kalb	423	Maysville	8,047
George	481	Lucedale	10,012	Dent	756	Salem	10,936
Greene	728	Leakesville	8,215	Douglas	809	Ava	12,638
Grenada	447	Grenada	18,830	Dunklin	543	Kennett	45,329
Hancock	485	Bay Saint Louis	11,891	Franklin	932	Union	36,046
Harrison	585	Gulfport	84,073	Gasconade	520	Hermann	12,342
Hinds	877	Jackson and Raymond	142,164	Geny	488	Albany	11,036
Holmes	764	Lexington	33,301	Greene	677	Springfield	104,823
Humphreys	410	Belzoni	23,115	Grundy	435	Trenton	13,220
Issaquena	415	Mayersville	4,966	Harrison	720	Bethany	14,107
Itawamba	541	Fulton	17,216	Henry	737	Clinton	20,043
Jackson	744	Pascagoula	31,401	Hickory	410	Hermitage	5,387
Jasper	683	Bay Springs and Paulding	18,912	Holt	456	Oregon	9,833
Jefferson	520	Fayette	11,306	Howard	469	Wayette	11,857
Jefferson Davis	414	Prentiss	15,500	Howell	920	West Plains	22,725
Jones	706	Ellisville & Laurel	57,235	Iron	554	Ironton	9,458
Kemper	757	De Kalb	15,893	Jackson	603	Independence	541,035
Lafayette	606	Oxford	22,798	Jasper	642	Carthage	79,106
Lamar	500	Purvis	13,225	Jefferson	667	Hillsboro	38,007
Lauderdale	721	Meridian	64,171	Johnson	826	Warrensburg	20,716
Lawrence	433	Monticello	12,639	Knox	512	Edina	7,617
Leake	586	Carthage	21,610	Laclede	770	Lebanon	19,010
Lee	455	Tupelo	38,227	Lafayette	634	Lexington	25,272
Leflore	588	Greenwood	51,813	Lawrence	619	Mt. Vernon	23,420
Lincoln	586	Brookhaven	27,899	Lewis	505	Monticello	10,733
Lowndes	508	Columbus	37,852	Lincoln	629	Troy	13,478
Madison	751	Canton	33,860	Livingston	623	Linneus	18,865
Marion	693	Holly Springs	23,967	McDonald	534	Chillicothe	16,532
Marshall	550	Columbia	23,967	Macon	540	Pineville	14,144
Monroe	769	Aberdeen	25,106	Madison	814	Macon	18,832
Montgomery	403	Winona	14,470	Maries	496	Federicktown	10,880
Neshoba	568	Philadelphia	25,730	Marion	526	Vienna	7,423
Newton	580	Decatur	22,681	Mercer	440	Palmyra	29,765
Noxubee	695	Macon	24,022	Miller	603	Princeton	7,235
Oktibbeha	454	Starkville	24,569	Mississippi	411	Tuscumbia	13,734
Panola	685	Batesville	31,271	Moniteau	418	Charleston	22,551
Pearl River	828	Poplarville	20,641	Monroe	669	Park	10,840
Perry	653	New Augusta	9,108	Montgomery	533	Montgomery City	11,555
Pike	501	Magnolia	35,137	Morgan	596	Versailles	10,207
Pontotoc	418	Pontotoc	19,994	New Madrid	679	New Madrid	39,444
Prentiss	418	Booneville	19,810	Nodaway	629	Neosho	23,240
Quitman	412	Marks	25,885	Oregon	877	Mayville	24,033
				Osage	784	Altamont	11,978
					601	Linn	11,301

County	Land Area sq.mi	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq.mi	County Seat	Population 1950
MISSOURI—Continued				NEBRASKA			
Ozark.....	750	Galnesville.....	8,856	(93 counties, 76,663 sq. mi.; pop., 1,325,510)			
Pemiscot.....	488	Caruthersville.....	45,624	Adams.....	562	Hastings.....	28,855
Perry.....	476	Perryville.....	14,890	Antelope.....	853	Neligh.....	11,624
Pettis.....	679	Sedalla.....	31,577	Arthur.....	706	Arthur.....	803
Phelps.....	677	Rolla.....	21,504	Banner.....	738	Harrisburg.....	1,325
Pike.....	681	Bowling Green.....	16,844	Blaine.....	711	Brewster.....	1,203
Platte.....	414	Platte City.....	14,973	Boone.....	683	Albia.....	10,721
Folk.....	642	Plattivar.....	16,062	Box Butte.....	1,061	Allamore.....	12,249
Putnaski.....	518	Waynesville.....	10,392	Boyd.....	538	Butte.....	4,911
Rails.....	478	Unionville.....	9,166	Brown.....	1,218	Ainsworth.....	5,164
Randolph.....	484	New London.....	8,686	Buffalo.....	952	Kearney.....	25,134
Ray.....	574	Huntsville.....	22,918	Burt.....	484	Tekamah.....	11,536
Reynolds.....	822	Richmond.....	15,932	Butler.....	582	David City.....	11,432
Ripley.....	639	Centerville.....	6,918	Cass.....	554	Plattsmouth.....	16,361
St. Charles.....	561	Doniphan.....	11,414	Cedar.....	743	Hartington.....	13,843
St. Clair.....	699	St. Charles.....	29,834	Chase.....	894	Imperial.....	5,176
St. Francois.....	497	Osceola.....	10,482	Cherry.....	5,982	Valentine.....	8,397
St. Louis.....	457	Farmington.....	35,276	Cheyenne.....	1,186	Sidney.....	12,081
Ste. Genevieve.....	497	Clayton.....	406,349	Clay.....	570	Clay Center.....	8,700
Saline.....	500	Ste. Genevieve.....	11,237	Colfax.....	405	Schuyler.....	10,019
Schuyler.....	759	Marshall.....	26,694	Custer.....	577	Westpoint.....	12,994
Scotland.....	44	Canonsville.....	7,332	Dakota.....	2,562	Broken Bow.....	19,170
Scott.....	418	Memphis.....	7,332	Dawes.....	255	Dakota City.....	10,401
Shannon.....	999	Benton.....	32,842	Dawson.....	1,389	Chadron.....	9,708
Shelby.....	502	Emblence.....	8,377	Deuel.....	979	Lexington.....	19,393
Stoddard.....	837	Shelbyville.....	9,730	Dixon.....	435	Chappell.....	3,330
Stone.....	509	Bloomfield.....	33,463	Dodge.....	480	Ponca.....	9,129
Sullivan.....	654	Galena.....	9,748	Douglas.....	529	Fremont.....	26,265
Taney.....	656	Milan.....	11,299	Dundy.....	323	Omaha.....	281,020
Texas.....	1,183	Forsyth.....	9,863	Dwight.....	931	Benkelman.....	4,354
Vernon.....	838	Houston.....	18,992	Fillmore.....	577	Geneva.....	9,610
Warren.....	428	Nevada.....	22,685	Franklin.....	578	Franklin.....	7,096
Washington.....	760	Warrenton.....	7,666	Frontier.....	966	Stockville.....	5,212
Wayne.....	741	Potosi.....	14,689	Gage.....	722	Beatrice.....	9,885
Webster.....	590	Greenview.....	10,614	Garden.....	1,685	Oshkosh.....	4,114
Worth.....	267	Marshfield.....	15,072	Gardfield.....	570	Burwell.....	2,912
Wright.....	684	Grant City.....	15,120	Gosper.....	462	Elwood.....	2,734
Independent City		Hartsville.....	15,834	Grant.....	762	Hyannis.....	1,057
St. Louis.....	61		856,796	Greeley.....	570	Greeley.....	5,575
MONTANA				Hall.....	540	Grand Island.....	32,186
(56 counties, 145,878 sq. mi.; pop., 591,024)				Hamilton.....	541	Aurora.....	8,778
Beaverhead.....	5,556	Dillon.....	6,671	Harlan.....	575	Alma.....	7,189
Big Horn.....	5,033	Hardin.....	9,824	Hayes.....	711	Hayes Center.....	2,404
Blaine.....	4,267	Chinook.....	8,516	Hitchcock.....	702	Trenton.....	5,867
Broadwater.....	1,243	Twinsend.....	2,922	Holt.....	2,408	Wheatland.....	14,859
Carbon.....	2,070	Red Lodge.....	10,241	Howard.....	722	Mullen.....	1,061
Carter.....	3,313	Ekalaka.....	2,798	Jefferson.....	566	St. Paul.....	7,226
Cascade.....	2,659	Great Falls.....	53,027	Johnson.....	377	Tecumseh.....	13,623
Chouteau.....	3,929	Fort Benton.....	6,974	Kearney.....	512	Minden.....	6,409
Custer.....	3,765	Miles City.....	12,661	Keith.....	1,072	Ogallala.....	7,449
Daniels.....	1,443	Scobey.....	3,946	Keya Paha.....	769	Springview.....	2,160
Dawson.....	2,358	Glendive.....	9,092	Kimball.....	953	Kimball.....	4,283
Deer Lodge.....	738	Anaconda.....	16,553	Knox.....	1,124	Center.....	14,820
Fallon.....	1,633	Baker.....	3,660	Lancaster.....	845	Lincoln.....	119,742
Fergus.....	4,244	Lewistown.....	14,015	Lincoln.....	2,523	North Platte.....	27,380
Flathead.....	5,177	Kalispell.....	31,495	Logan.....	570	Napleton.....	1,357
Gallatin.....	2,517	Bozeman.....	21,962	Loup.....	574	Taylor.....	1,848
Garfield.....	4,595	Jordan.....	2,172	McPherson.....	855	Tryon.....	825
Glacier.....	2,974	Cut Bank.....	9,645	Madison.....	572	Madison.....	24,338
Golden Valley.....	1,178	Ryegate.....	2,337	Merrick.....	467	Central City.....	8,812
Granite.....	1,733	Phillipsburg.....	2,773	Morrill.....	1,403	Bridgeport.....	8,263
Hill.....	1,926	Excelsior.....	14,285	Nance.....	438	Fullerton.....	6,512
Jefferson.....	1,850	Goulden.....	4,014	Nemaha.....	399	Auburn.....	10,973
Judith Basin.....	1,880	Stanford.....	3,200	Nuckolls.....	579	Nelson.....	9,609
Lake.....	1,500	Polson.....	13,835	Otoe.....	617	Nebraska City.....	17,056
Lewis & Clark.....	3,477	Helena.....	24,540	Pawnee.....	433	Pawnee City.....	6,744
Liberty.....	1,459	Chester.....	2,180	Perkins.....	885	Grant.....	4,809
Lincoln.....	3,715	Libby.....	8,693	Phelps.....	545	Holdrege.....	9,048
McCone.....	2,594	Circle.....	3,258	Pierce.....	573	Pierce.....	9,405
Madison.....	3,530	Virginia City.....	5,998	Platte.....	672	Columbus.....	19,910
Meagher.....	2,354	White Sulphur Springs.....	2,079	Polk.....	433	Oscola.....	8,044
Mineral.....	1,223	Superior.....	2,081	Red Willow.....	716	McCook.....	12,977
Missoula.....	2,613	Missoula.....	35,493	Richardson.....	548	Falls City.....	16,886
Musselshell.....	1,886	Roundup.....	11,909	Rock.....	1,012	Bassett.....	3,026
Park.....	2,627	Wheatington.....	1,998	Saline.....	575	Wilber.....	14,046
Petroleum.....	1,651	Winnett.....	1,026	Sarpy.....	236	Papillion.....	15,693
Phillips.....	5,229	Malta.....	6,334	Saunders.....	756	Wahoo.....	16,923
Pondera.....	1,643	Conrad.....	6,392	Scotts Bluff.....	726	Gering.....	33,939
Powder River.....	3,285	Broadus.....	2,693	Seward.....	572	Seward.....	13,155
Powell.....	2,337	Deer Lodge.....	6,301	Sheridan.....	2,466	Rushville.....	9,539
Prairie.....	1,727	Terry.....	2,377	Sherman.....	570	Loup City.....	6,421
Ravalli.....	2,384	Hamilton.....	13,101	Sidney.....	2,063	Harrison.....	3,124
Richland.....	2,065	Sidney.....	10,366	Stanton.....	431	Hebron.....	10,563
Roosevelt.....	2,385	Wolf Point.....	9,580	Thayer.....	577	Thedford.....	1,206
Rosebud.....	5,032	Forsyth.....	6,570	Thomas.....	716	Thedford.....	1,206
Sanders.....	2,811	Thompson Falls.....	6,983	Thurston.....	388	Pender.....	8,590
Sheridan.....	1,700	Plentywood.....	6,674	Valley.....	570	Ord.....	7,252
Silver Bow.....	716	Butte.....	5,416	Washington.....	387	Blair.....	11,511
Stillwater.....	1,797	Columbus.....	5,416	Wayne.....	442	Wayne.....	10,129
Sweet Grass.....	1,846	Big Timber.....	3,621	Webster.....	575	Red Cloud.....	7,395
Teton.....	2,294	Choteau.....	7,232	Wheeler.....	576	Bartlett.....	1,526
Toole.....	1,965	Shelby.....	8,667	York.....	577	York.....	14,346
Treasure.....	984	Glysham.....	1,402	NEVADA			
Valley.....	4,961	Hwy. 63.....	11,353	(17 counties, 109,789 sq. mi.; pop., 160,083)			
Wheatland.....	1,422	Harlowton.....	3,187	Churchill.....	4,907	Fallon.....	6,161
Wibaux.....	889	Wibaux.....	1,907	Clark.....	7,927	Las Vegas.....	48,289
Yellowstone.....	2,635	Billings.....	55,875	Douglas.....	724	Minden.....	2,029
Yellowstone Nat. Park (part).....	269		58	Elko.....	17,127	Elko.....	11,654
				Esmeralda.....	3,570	Goldfield.....	614
				Eureka.....	4,182	Eureka.....	896

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
NEVADA—Continued				NEW YORK—Continued			
Humboldt.....	9,702	Winnemucca.....	4,838	Essex.....	1,826	Elizabethtown.....	35,086
Lander.....	8,621	Austin.....	1,850	Franklin.....	1,685	Malone.....	44,830
Lincoln.....	10,649	Pioche.....	3,837	Fulton.....	497	Johnstown.....	51,021
Lyon.....	2,012	Yerington.....	3,679	Genesee.....	501	Batavia.....	47,584
Mineral.....	3,734	Hawthorne.....	5,560	Greene.....	653	Catskill.....	28,745
Nye.....	18,064	Tonopah.....	3,101	Hamilton.....	1,747	Lake Pleasant.....	4,105
Ormsby.....	141	Carson City.....	4,172	Herkimer.....	1,442	Herkimer.....	61,407
Pershing.....	5,993	Lovelock.....	3,103	Jefferson.....	1,293	Watertown.....	85,521
Storey.....	262	Virginia City.....	671	Kings.....	1,293	Brooklyn.....	2,738,175
Washoe.....	6,281	Reno.....	50,205	Livingston.....	1,293	Lowville.....	22,521
White Pine.....	8,893	Ely.....	9,424	Madison.....	638	Genesee.....	40,257

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(10 counties, 9,017 sq. mi.; pop., 533,242)			
Belknap.....	400	Laconia.....	26,632
Carroll.....	938	Ossipee.....	15,868
Cheshire.....	717	Keene.....	38,811
Cook.....	1,822	Lancaster.....	35,932
Grafton.....	1,716	Woodsville.....	47,923
Hillsborough.....	890	Manchester and Cassashua.....	156,987
Merrimack.....	929	Concord.....	63,022
Rockingham.....	691	Exeter.....	70,059
Strafford.....	377	Dover.....	51,567
Sullivan.....	537	Newport.....	26,441

NEW JERSEY

(21 counties, 7,523 sq. mi.; pop., 4,855,329)			
Atlantic.....	575	Mays Landing.....	132,399
Bergen.....	233	Hackensack.....	539,139
Burlington.....	819	Moutat Holly.....	135,910
Camden.....	221	Camden.....	300,743
Cape May.....	267	Cape May Court House.....	37,131
Cumberland.....	503	Bridgeton.....	88,597
Essex.....	128	Newark.....	905,949
Gloucester.....	329	Woodbury.....	91,727
Hudson.....	45	Jersey City.....	647,437
Hunterdon.....	435	Union.....	42,739
Mercer.....	223	Trenton.....	229,781
Middlesex.....	312	New Brunswick.....	264,872
Monmouth.....	477	Freehold.....	225,327
Morris.....	468	Morristown.....	164,371
Ocean.....	639	Toms River.....	56,622
Passaic.....	194	Paterson.....	337,093
Salem.....	350	Salem.....	49,508
Somerset.....	307	Somerville.....	99,052
Sussex.....	528	Newton.....	34,423
Union.....	103	Elizabeth.....	398,138
Warren.....	361	Belvidere.....	54,374

NEW MEXICO			
(32 counties, 121,511 sq. mi.; pop., 681,187)			
Bernalillo.....	1,163	Albuquerque.....	145,673
Catron.....	6,898	Reserve.....	3,533
Chaves.....	6,094	Doanwell.....	40,605
Colfax.....	3,765	Raton.....	16,761
Curry.....	1,403	Clovis.....	23,351
De Baca.....	2,358	Fort Sumner.....	3,464
Dona Ana.....	3,804	Las Cruces.....	39,557
Eddy.....	4,163	Carlsbad.....	40,640
Grant.....	3,970	Silver City.....	21,649
Guadalupe.....	2,998	Santa Rosa.....	6,772
Harding.....	2,136	Mosquero.....	3,013
Hidalgo.....	3,447	Lordsburg.....	5,095
Lea.....	4,393	Lovington.....	30,717
Lincoln.....	4,555	Carizozo.....	10,476
Los Alamos (a).....	108	Los Alamos.....	8,753
Luna.....	2,957	Deming.....	10,476
McKinley.....	5,456	Gallup.....	27,451
Mora.....	1,942	Mora.....	8,720
Otero.....	6,638	Alamogordo.....	14,909
Quay.....	2,883	Tucumaneari.....	13,971
Rio Arriba.....	5,855	Tierra Amarilla.....	24,997
Roosevelt.....	2,455	Portales.....	16,409
Sandoval.....	3,718	Bernalillo.....	12,438
San Juan.....	5,515	Aztec.....	18,292
San Miguel.....	4,749	Las Vegas.....	26,512
Santa Fe.....	1,928	Santa Fe.....	38,153
Sierra.....	3,034	Hot Springs.....	7,186
Socorro.....	7,752	Socorro.....	9,670
Taos.....	2,256	Taos.....	17,146
Torrance.....	3,340	Estancia.....	8,012
Union.....	3,817	Clayton.....	7,372
Valencia.....	5,657	Los Lunas.....	22,481

(a) Los Alamos organized from parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe in 1949.

NEW YORK

(62 counties, 47,944 sq. mi.; pop., 14,830,192)			
Albany.....	531	Albany.....	239,386
Allegany.....	1,048	Belmont.....	43,784
Bronx.....	43	Bronx.....	1,451,277
Broome.....	710	Binghamton.....	184,698
Cattaraugus.....	1,335	Little Valley.....	77,901
Cayuga.....	699	Auburn.....	70,136
Chautauqua.....	1,080	Mayville.....	135,189
Chemung.....	412	Elmira.....	86,827
Chenango.....	908	Norwich.....	39,138
Clinton.....	1,059	Plattsburg.....	53,622
Columbia.....	643	Hudson.....	43,182
Cortland.....	502	Cortland.....	37,158
Delaware.....	1,470	Delhi.....	44,420
Dutchess.....	816	Poughkeepsie.....	136,781
Eric.....	1,054	Buffalo.....	899,238

NORTH CAROLINA

(100 counties, 49,097 sq. mi.; pop., 4,061,929)			
Alamance.....	434	Graham.....	71,220
Alexander.....	255	Taylorsville.....	14,554
Alleghany.....	230	Sparta.....	8,155
Anson.....	533	Wadesboro.....	26,781
Ashe.....	427	Jefferson.....	27,871
Avery.....	247	Newland.....	13,352
Beaufort.....	831	Washington.....	37,134
Bert.....	693	Windsor.....	26,439
Bladen.....	879	Elizabethtown.....	29,703
Brunswick.....	873	Southport.....	19,238
Buncombe.....	646	Asheville.....	124,403
Burke.....	506	Morganton.....	45,518
Cabarrus.....	360	Concord.....	68,783
Caldwell.....	476	Lenoir.....	43,352
Camden.....	239	Camden.....	5,223
Carteret.....	532	Beaufort.....	23,059
Caswell.....	435	Yanceyville.....	20,870
Catawba.....	406	Newton.....	61,794
Chatham.....	707	Pittsboro.....	25,392
Cherokee.....	454	Murphy.....	18,294
Chowan.....	180	Edenton.....	12,540
Clay.....	213	Haysville.....	6,006
Cleveland.....	466	Shelby.....	64,357
Columbus.....	939	Whiteville.....	50,621
Craven.....	725	New Bern.....	48,823
Cumberland.....	661	Fayetteville.....	96,006
Currituck.....	273	Currituck.....	6,244
Dare.....	388	Manteo.....	5,405
Davidson.....	548	Lexington.....	62,244
Davie.....	264	Mocksville.....	15,420
Durbin.....	282	Kenansville.....	41,074
Durham.....	299	Durham.....	101,639
Edgecombe.....	511	Tarboro.....	51,634
Forsyth.....	424	Winston-Salem.....	146,135
Franklin.....	494	Louisburg.....	31,341
Gaston.....	358	Gastonia.....	110,836
Gates.....	239	Gatesville.....	9,555
Graham.....	239	Robbinsville.....	6,886
Granville.....	543	Oxford.....	31,793
Greene.....	269	Shenandoah.....	15,024
Guilford.....	651	Greensboro.....	181,057
Halifax.....	722	Halifax.....	55,277
Harnett.....	606	Lillington.....	47,605
Haywood.....	543	Waynesville.....	37,631
Henderson.....	382	Hendersonville.....	30,921
Hertford.....	356	Winton.....	21,453
Hoke.....	414	Raeford.....	15,756
Hyde.....	634	Swanquarter.....	6,479
Iredell.....	591	Statesville.....	56,303
Jackson.....	496	Swamp.....	19,261
Johnston.....	795	Smithfield.....	65,906
Jones.....	467	Trenton.....	11,004
Lee.....	255	Sanford.....	23,522

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued				OHIO			
Lenoir	391	Kinston	45,953	(88 counties, 41,000 sq. mi.; pop., 7,346,627)			
Lincoln	308	Lincolnton	27,459	Adams	588	West Union	20,499
McDowell	442	Marion	25,720	Allen	410	Lima	88,183
Macon	517	Franklin	16,174	Ashtand	418	Ashtand	33,040
Madison	456	Marshall	20,522	Ashtabula	706	Jefferson	78,695
Martin	481	Williamston	27,938	Athens	543	Athens	45,839
Mecklenburg	542	Charlotte	197,052	Auglaize	400	Wapakoneta	30,637
Mitchell	220	Bakersville	15,143	Belmont	535	Saint Clairsville	87,740
Montgomery	488	Troy	17,260	Brown	491	Georgetown	22,221
Moore	672	Carthage	33,129	Butler	471	Hamilton	147,203
Nash	552	Nashville	59,919	Carroll	388	Carrollton	19,039
New Hanover	194	Wilmington	63,272	Champaign	402	Springfield	26,793
Northampton	540	Jackson	28,432	Clark	458	Batavia	42,182
Onslow	756	Jacksonville	42,047	Clermont	412	Wilmington	25,572
Orange	398	Hillsboro	34,435	Clinton	535	Lisbon	98,920
Pamlico	221	Bayboro	9,993	Columbia	545	Coshocton	31,141
Pasquotank	329	Elizabeth City	24,347	Coshocton	404	Bucyrus	38,738
Pender	857	Burgaw	18,423	Crawford	456	Greenville	41,799
Perquimans	261	Hertford	9,602	Cuyahoga	605	Greenville	25,925
Person	400	Roxboro	24,361	Darke	410	Defiance	30,278
Pitt	656	Greenville	63,789	Delaware	269	Delaware	52,565
Polk	234	Columbus	11,627	Erie	484	Sandusky	52,530
Randolph	801	Asheboro	50,804	Fairfield	505	Wapakoneta	53,130
Richmond	477	Rockingham	39,597	Fayette	406	Washington C. H.	22,554
Robeson	944	Lumberton	87,769	Franklin	538	Columbus	503,410
Rockingham	572	Wentworth	74,816	Fulton	407	Wauseon	25,580
Rowan	517	Salisbury	75,416	Gallia	471	Gallipolis	24,910
Rutherford	566	Rutherfordton	46,356	Geauga	407	Chardon	26,646
Sampson	963	Clinton	49,780	Greene	416	Xenia	58,892
Scotland	317	Laurinburg	26,336	Guernsey	519	Cambridge	38,452
Stanly	399	Albemarle	37,130	Hamilton	414	Cincinnati	723,952
Stokes	459	Danbury	21,520	Hancock	532	Findlay	44,280
Surry	537	Dobson	45,593	Hardin	467	Kenton	28,673
Swain	530	Bryson City	9,921	Harrison	403	Cadiz	19,054
Transylvania	379	Brevard	15,194	Henry	416	Napoleon	22,423
Tyrell	399	Columbia	5,048	Highland	554	Hillsboro	28,188
Union	643	Monroe	42,034	Hocking	421	Logan	19,520
Vance	269	Henderson	32,101	Holmes	423	Millersburg	18,760
Wake	864	Raleigh	136,450	Huron	497	Norwalk	39,353
Warren	445	Warrenton	23,539	Jackson	420	Jackson	27,767
Washington	336	Plymouth	13,180	Jefferson	411	Steubenville	96,495
Watauga	320	Boone	18,342	Knox	524	Mount Vernon	35,287
Wayne	555	Goldsboro	64,267	Lake	232	Painesville	75,979
Wilkes	765	Wikesboro	45,243	Lawrence	456	Ironton	49,115
Wilson	373	Wilson	54,506	Licking	686	Newark	70,645
Yadkin	335	Yadkinville	22,133	Logan	461	Bellefontaine	31,329
Yancey	311	Burnsville	16,306	Lorain	498	Elvira	148,162
NORTH DAKOTA				Madison	343	Toledo	395,551
(53 counties, 70,057 sq. mi.; pop., 619,630)				Lucas	464	London	22,300
Adams	990	Hettinger	4,910	Mahoning	419	Youngstown	257,629
Barnes	1,486	Valley City	16,884	Marion	405	Marion	49,959
Benson	1,412	Minnewaukan	10,675	Medina	424	Medina	40,417
Billings	1,139	Medora	1,777	Meigs	434	Pomeroy	23,227
Bottineau	1,699	Bottineau	12,140	Mercer	454	Celina	28,311
Burke	1,170	Bowman	4,001	Miami	407	Troy	61,309
Burligh	1,121	Bowbells	6,621	Monroe	455	Woodfield	15,362
Cass	749	Bismarck	28,673	Montgomery	465	Dayton	398,441
Cavalier	1,513	Fargo	58,777	Morgan	418	McConalsville	12,836
Dickey	1,144	Langdon	11,840	Morrow	400	Mount Gilead	17,168
Divide	1,303	Ellendale	9,121	Muskingum	663	Zanesville	74,535
Dunn	2,068	Crosby	5,967	Noble	399	Caldwell	11,750
Eddy	643	Manning	7,212	Ottawa	263	Port Clinton	29,469
Emmons	1,546	New Rockford	5,372	Paulding	416	Paulding	15,047
Foster	648	Lincoln	9,715	Perry	409	New Lexington	28,999
Golden Valley	1,014	Carrington	5,337	Pickaway	507	Circleville	29,352
Grand Forks	1,432	Beach	3,499	Pike	443	Waverly	14,607
Grant	1,678	Grand Forks	39,443	Portage	504	Ravenna	63,954
Griggs	1,422	Grand Forks	7,144	Preble	428	Eaton	27,074
Hettinger	1,135	Cooperstown	5,460	Putnam	486	Ottawa	25,248
Kidder	1,377	Mott	7,100	Richland	497	Chillicothe	91,305
La Moure	1,137	Steele	6,168	Ross	687	Chillicothe	54,424
Logan	1,003	La Moure	9,498	Sandusky	410	Fremont	46,114
McHenry	1,890	Napoleon	6,357	Seneca	609	Portsmouth	82,910
McIntosh	993	Towner	12,556	Shelby	551	Tiffin	52,978
McKenzie	2,810	Ashley	7,590	Stark	409	Sidney	28,488
McLean	2,287	Wartford City	6,849	Summit	573	Canton	283,194
Mercer	1,097	Washburn	18,824	Trumbull	413	Akron	410,032
Morton	1,933	Stanton	10,295	Tuscarawas	620	Warren	158,915
Mountrail	1,900	Mandan	9,418	Union	551	New Philadelphia	70,320
Nelson	997	Stanley	8,090	Van Wert	434	Marysville	20,687
Oliver	720	Nelson	8,636	Washington	409	Van Wert	26,971
Pembina	1,124	Center	3,091	Wayne	416	McArthur	10,759
Pierce	1,053	Cavalier	13,990	Wayne	408	Lebanon	38,505
Ramsey	1,214	Rugby	8,326	Washington	637	Marietta	44,407
Ransom	863	Devils Lake	14,373	Wayne	551	Wooster	58,716
Renville	901	Lisbon	8,876	Williams	421	Bryan	26,202
Richland	1,450	Mohall	5,405	Wood	618	Bowling Green	59,605
Rolette	913	Wahpeton	19,865	Wyandot	406	Upper Sandusky	19,785
Sargent	855	Rolla	11,102	OKLAHOMA			
Sheridan	995	Forman	7,616	(77 counties, 69,031 sq. mi.; pop., 2,233,351)			
Sioux	1,124	McClusky	5,253	Adair	569	Stilwell	14,918
Steele	1,226	Fort Yates	3,696	Alfalfa	867	Cherokee	10,699
Stark	1,219	Stanton	2,315	Atoka	992	Atoka	14,269
Steele	710	Dickinson	16,137	Beaver	1,793	Beaver	7,411
Stutsman	2,274	Finley	5,145	Beckham	898	Sayre	21,627
Towner	1,044	Jamestown	24,158	Blaine	911	Watonga	15,049
Trall	861	Cando	6,360	Bryan	891	Durant	28,999
Walsh	1,287	Hillsboro	11,359	Caddo	1,275	Anadarko	34,913
Ward	2,048	Grafton	18,859	Canadian	885	El Reno	25,644
Wells	1,300	Minot	34,782	Carter	829	Ardmore	36,455
Williams	2,100	Fessenden	10,417	Cherokee	782	Tahlequah	18,989
		Williston	10,442				

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
OKLAHOMA—Continued				OREGON—Continued			
Choctaw	784	Hugo	20,405	Wheeler	1,767	Fossil	3,313
Cimarron	1,832	Volse City	4,589	Yamhill	709	McMinnville	33,484
Clarendon	547	Norman	41,443	PENNSYLVANIA			
Coal	526	Colgate	8,056	(67 counties, 46,045 sq. mi., pop., 10,498,012)			
Comanche	1,088	Lawton	55,165	Adams	526	Gettysburg	44,197
Cotton	629	Walters	10,180	Allegheny	730	Pittsburgh	1,515,237
Craig	764	Vinita	18,263	Armstrong	660	Kittanning	80,842
Creek	972	Sapulpa	43,143	Beaver	441	Beaver	175,192
Custer	999	Arapaho	21,097	Bedford	1,018	Bedford	40,775
Delaware	720	Jay	14,734	Berks	864	Reading	255,740
Dewey	977	Taloga	8,789	Blair	531	Hollidaysburg	139,514
Ellis	1,222	Arnett	7,326	Bradford	1,147	Towanda	51,722
Garfield	1,054	Enid	52,820	Bucks	617	Doylstown	14,620
Garvin	814	Pauls Valley	29,500	Butler	794	Butler	97,320
Grady	1,002	Chickasha	34,872	Cambrid	695	Ebensburg	209,541
Greer	999	Medford	10,461	Cameron	401	Emporium	7,023
Harrison	532	Hollis	8,079	Carbon	405	Mauch Chunk	57,558
Harper	1,034	Buffalo	5,977	Centre	1,115	Bellefont	65,922
Haskell	614	Stigler	13,313	Chester	760	West Chester	159,141
Hughes	810	Holdenville	20,664	Clarion	599	Clarion	38,344
Jackson	780	Altus	20,082	Clearfield	1,144	Clearfield	85,957
Jefferson	755	Waurika	11,122	Clinton	902	Lock Haven	36,532
Johnston	636	Tishomingo	10,608	Columbia	484	Bloodsberg	53,460
Kay	944	Newkirk	48,892	Crawford	1,016	Meadvile	78,948
Kingsfisher	894	Kingsfisher	12,860	Cumberland	555	Carlisle	94,457
Kiowa	1,032	Libhart	18,926	Dauphin	520	Harrisburg	197,784
Latimer	1,002	Yarrington	9,690	Delaware	185	Media	414,234
Le Flore	1,504	Poteau	35,276	Elk	809	Ridgway	34,503
Lincoln	973	Chandler	22,402	Erie	812	Uniontown	219,388
Logan	747	Guthrie	22,170	Forest	400	Tionesta	189,899
Love	488	Marietta	7,721	Franklin	755	Chambersburg	75,927
McClain	559	Purcell	14,681	Fulton	434	McConnellsburg	10,387
McCurtain	1,854	Idabel	31,588	Greene	577	Waynesburg	45,394
McIntosh	715	Eufaula	17,829	Huntingdon	894	Huntingdon	40,872
Major	945	Fairview	10,279	Indiana	831	Indiana	77,106
Marshall	360	Madill	8,177	Jefferson	652	Brookville	49,147
Maves	676	Pryor	19,743	Juniata	387	Mifflintown	15,243
Murray	428	Sulphur	10,775	Lackawanna	454	Scranton	257,396
Muskogee	820	Osage	65,573	Lancaster	965	Lancaster	234,717
Noble	744	Perry	16,048	Lawrence	347	New Castle	105,120
Nowata	757	Nowata	12,156	Lebanon	363	Lebanon	81,683
Oklfuskee	638	Okemah	12,734	Lehigh	347	Allentown	198,207
Oklahoma	709	Oklahoma City	325,352	Luzerne	891	Wilkes-Barre	392,241
Okmulgee	700	Okmulgee	44,561	Lycoming	1,215	Williamsport	101,249
Ossage	2,293	Pawhuska	33,071	McKean	997	Smethport	56,607
Ottawa	461	Miami	32,218	Mercer	681	Mercer	11,954
Pawnee	591	Pawnee	13,616	Mifflin	481	Lewistown	43,691
Payne	692	Stillwater	46,430	Monroe	611	Stroudsburg	33,773
Pemburg	1,359	McAlester	41,031	Montgomery	492	Norristown	353,068
Pontotoc	719	Chula	30,875	Montour	130	Danville	16,001
Pottawatomie	797	Antlers	43,517	Northampton	374	Easton	185,243
Pushmataha	1,423	Cheyenne	12,001	Northumb'land	340	Sunbury	117,115
Roger Mills	1,124	Cheyenne	7,395	Perry	550	New Bloomfield	24,782
Rogers	713	Claremore	19,532	Philadelphia	127	Philadelphia	2,071,605
Seminole	629	Wewoka	40,672	Pike	645	Millford	8,425
Sequoyah	703	Salisaw	19,773	Potter	1,092	Coudersport	16,810
Stephens	893	Duncan	34,071	Schuykill	783	Portville	200,577
Texas	2,056	Guyton	14,235	Snyder	329	Midburg	22,912
Tulman	861	Frederick	17,598	Somerses	1,084	Somerses	81,813
Tulsa	572	Tulsa	251,686	Sullivan	478	Laporte	6,745
Wagoner	584	Wagoner	16,741	Susquehanna	836	Montrose	3,970
Washington	425	Parisville	17,657	Tloga	1,150	Wellsboro	35,474
Washita	1,009	Cordell	32,880	Union	318	Lewisburg	23,150
Woods	1,271	Alva	14,526	Wenango	675	Franklin	65,328
Woodward	1,232	Woodward	14,383	Warren	910	Warren	42,698
OREGON				Wayne	857	Washington	209,628
(36 counties, 96,315 sq. mi., pop., 1,521,341)				Westmoreland	744	Honesdale	28,478
Baker	3,084	Baker	16,175	Wyoming	1,025	Greensburg	313,179
Benton	668	Corvallis	31,570	York	396	Tunkhannock	16,766
Blackamas	1,890	Oregon City	86,716		914	York	202,737
Clatsop	820	Astoria	30,776	RHODE ISLAND			
Columbia	646	Salmon Falls	22,967	(5 counties, 1,058 sq. mi., pop., 791,896)			
Coos	1,611	Coquille	42,265	Bristol	25	Bristol	29,079
Crook	2,980	Prineville	8,991	Kent	172	East Greenwich	77,763
Curry	1,622	Gold Beach	6,048	Newport	115	Newport	61,539
Deschutes	3,027	Bend	21,812	Providence	422	Providence	574,973
Douglas	5,062	Roseburg	54,549	Washington	324	West Kingston	48,542
Gilliam	1,211	Condon	2,817	SOUTH CAROLINA			
Grant	4,532	Canyon City	8,329	(36 counties, 30,305 sq. mi., pop., 2,117,027)			
Harney	10,132	Burns	6,113	Abbeville	507	Abbeville	22,546
Hood River	529	Hood River	12,740	Alben	1,097	Alben	53,137
Jackson	2,877	Needford	58,510	Allendale	418	Allendale	11,773
Jefferson	1,794	Madras	5,536	Anderson	776	Anderson	90,664
Josephine	1,625	Grants Pass	26,542	Bamberg	395	Bamberg	17,533
Klamath	5,973	Klamath Falls	42,150	Barnwell	553	Barnwell	17,266
Lake	8,270	Lakeview	6,649	Beaufort	672	Beaufort	26,993
Lane	4,573	Eugene	125,776	Berkeley	1,100	Moncks Corner	30,251
Lincoln	985	Toledo	54,317	Calhoun	377	Saint Matthews	14,753
Linn	2,294	Albany	23,223	Charleston	945	Charleston	164,856
Malheur	9,870	Vale	101,401	Cherokee	394	Gaffney	34,992
Marion	1,173	Salem	4,783	Chester	585	Chester	23,597
Multnomah	2,059	Heppner	471,537	Chesterfield	793	Chesterfield	32,336
Polk	424	Portland	18,606	Clarendon	698	Manning	28,242
Sherman	830	Moro	41,703	Colleton	1,048	Waterboro	50,016
Tillamook	1,115	Tillamook	17,962	Darlington	545	Darlington	30,930
Umatilla	3,231	Pendleton	7,264	Dillon	407	Dillon	22,601
Union	2,032	La Grande	15,552	Dorchester	569	Saint George	16,591
Wallowa	3,178	Enterprise	61,269	Edgefield	481	Edgefield	21,780
Wasco	2,387	The Dalles		Fairfield	699	Winnaboro	16,591
Washington	716	Hillsboro		Florence	805	Florence	79,710

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued				TENNESSEE—Continued			
Georgetown	813	Georgetown	31,762	Bledsoe	404	Pikeville	8,561
Greenville	789	Greenville	168,152	Blount	579	Maryville	54,691
Greenwood	447	Greenwood	41,628	Bradley	338	Cleveland	32,338
Hampton	562	Hampton	18,027	Campbell	447	Jacksboro	34,369
Horry	1,152	Conway	59,820	Cannon	271	Woodbury	9,174
Jasper	578	Ridgeland	10,995	Carroll	596	Huntingdon	26,553
Kershaw	786	Camden	32,287	Carter	355	Elizabethton	42,432
Lancaster	504	Lancaster	37,071	Cheatham	305	Ashland City	9,167
Laurens	701	Laurens	46,974	Chester	285	Henderson	11,149
Lee	409	Bishopville	23,173	Chalborne	446	Tazewell	24,738
Lexington	470	Lexington	44,279	Clay	235	Gelina	7,701
McCormick	403	McCormick	9,577	Cooke	434	Newport	22,991
Marion	480	Marion	33,110	Coffee	435	Manchester	23,649
Marlboro	482	Bennettsville	31,766	Crockett	269	Alamo	16,624
Newberry	628	Newberry	31,771	Cumberland	679	Crossville	18,877
Oconee	1,107	Wahalla	39,050	Davidson	533	Nashville	321,758
Orangeburg	670	Orangeburg	68,726	Decatur	346	Decaturville	9,442
Pickens	501	Pickens	40,058	De Kalb	276	Smithville	11,680
Richland	748	Columbia	142,565	Dickson	486	Charlotte	18,805
Saluda	442	Saluda	15,924	Dyer	527	Dyersburg	33,473
Spartanburg	830	Spartanburg	150,349	Fayette	704	Somerville	27,535
Sumter	665	Sumter	57,634	Fentress	498	Jamesstown	14,479
Union	515	Union	31,334	Franklin	560	Winchester	25,431
Williamsburg	901	Kirkstree	43,807	Gibson	607	Trenton	48,132
York	685	York	71,596	Giles	619	Pulaski	26,961

SOUTH DAKOTA

(68 counties, 76,536 sq. mi.; pop., 652,740)

Armstrong	518	(Unorganized)	52
Aurora	711	Plankinton	5,020
Beadle	1,261	Sioux Falls	21,082
Bennett	1,187	Martin	3,396
Bon Homme	580	Tyndall	9,440
Brookings	801	Brookings	17,851
Brown	1,677	Aberdeen	32,617
Brule	829	Chamberlain	6,076
Buffalo	494	Gannville	1,615
Butte	2,251	Belle Fourche	8,161
Campbell	763	Mound City	4,046
Charles Mix	1,131	Lake Andes	15,558
Clark	976	Clark	8,369
Clay	403	Verillion	10,993
Codington	691	Watertown	18,944
Corson	2,525	McIntosh	6,168
Custer	1,552	Custer	5,517
Davidson	432	Mitchell	16,522
Day	1,060	Webster	12,294
Deuel	636	Clear Lake	7,689
Dewey	1,893	Timber Lake	4,916
Douglas	435	Armour	5,636
Edmunds	1,153	Ipswich	7,275
Fall River	1,748	Hall Springs	10,439
Faulk	997	Faulkton	4,752
Grant	684	Mibank	10,233
Gregory	1,023	Burke	8,556
Haakon	1,815	Phillip	3,167
Hamlin	520	Hayti	7,058
Hand	1,436	Miller	7,149
Hanson	431	Alexandria	4,896
Harding	2,683	Buffalo	2,289
Hughes	762	Pierre	8,111
Hutchinson	814	Olivet	11,423
Hyde	869	Highmore	2,811
Jackson	809	Kadoka	1,768
Jerauld	528	Westington Spgs.	4,476
Jones	973	Murdo	2,281
Kingsbury	816	De Smet	9,962
Lake	571	Madison	11,792
Lawrence	800	Deadwood	16,648
Lincoln	576	Canton	12,767
Lyman	1,685	Kennebec	4,572
McCook	577	Salem	8,828
McPherson	1,151	Leola	7,071
Marshall	875	Britton	7,835
Meade	3,466	Sturgis	11,516
Mellette	1,306	White River	3,046
Miner	571	Howard	6,268
Minnehaha	815	Sioux Falls	70,910
Moody	523	Flandreau	9,252
Pennington	2,776	Rapid City	34,053
Perkins	2,866	Bison	6,776
Potter	887	Gettysburg	4,688
Roberts	1,111	Sisseton	14,929
Sanborn	571	Woonsocket	5,142
Shannon	2,100	(Attached to Fall River)	5,669
Spink	1,506	Redfield	12,204
Stanley	1,495	Fort Pierre	2,055
Sully	1,061	Onida	2,713
Todd	1,383	(Attached to Tripp)	4,768
Tripp	1,620	Winnier	9,139
Turner	611	Parker	12,100
Union	454	Elk Point	10,792
Walworth	737	Selby	7,648
Washabaugh	1,061	(Attached to Jackson)	1,551
Yankton	524	Yankton	16,804
Ziebach	1,982	Dupree	2,066

TENNESSEE

(95 counties, 41,797 sq. mi.; pop., 3,291,718)

Anderson	338	Clinton	59,407
Bedford	482	Shelbyville	23,627
Benton	430	Camden	11,495

Bledsoe	404	Pikeville	8,561
Blount	579	Maryville	54,691
Bradley	338	Cleveland	32,338
Campbell	447	Jacksboro	34,369
Cannon	271	Woodbury	9,174
Carroll	596	Huntingdon	26,553
Carter	355	Elizabethton	42,432
Cheatham	305	Ashland City	9,167
Chester	285	Henderson	11,149
Chalborne	446	Tazewell	24,738
Clay	235	Gelina	7,701
Cooke	434	Newport	22,991
Coffee	435	Manchester	23,649
Crockett	269	Alamo	16,624
Cumberland	679	Crossville	18,877
Davidson	533	Nashville	321,758
Decatur	346	Decaturville	9,442
De Kalb	276	Smithville	11,680
Dickson	486	Charlotte	18,805
Dyer	527	Dyersburg	33,473
Fayette	704	Somerville	27,535
Fentress	498	Jamesstown	14,479
Franklin	560	Winchester	25,431
Gibson	607	Trenton	48,132
Giles	619	Pulaski	26,961
Grainger	310	Ridgely	13,086
Greene	617	Greenville	41,048
Grundy	358	Altamont	12,558
Hamblen	174	Morristown	23,976
Hamilton	576	Chattanooga	208,255
Hancock	230	Sneedville	9,116
Hardeman	655	Bolivar	23,311
Hardin	587	Savannah	16,908
Hawkins	449	Rogersville	30,494
Haywood	513	Brownsville	26,212
Henderson	515	Lexington	17,173
Henry	599	Paris	23,828
Hickman	613	Centerville	13,353
Houston	207	Erin	5,318
Humphreys	555	Waverly	11,030
Jackson	327	Gainesboro	12,348
Jefferson	318	Dandridge	19,667
Johnson	299	Mountain City	12,278
Knox	511	Knoxville	223,007
Lake	164	Tiptonville	1,655
Lauderdale	485	Union	25,047
Lawrence	634	Lawrenceburg	28,818
Lewis	285	Hohenwald	6,078
Lincoln	580	Fayetteville	25,624
Loudon	240	Loudon	23,182
McMinn	435	Athens	32,024
McNairy	569	Selmer	20,390
Macon	304	Lafayette	13,599
Madison	561	Jackson	60,128
Marion	507	Jasper	20,520
Marshall	377	Lewisburg	17,768
Maury	614	Columbia	40,368
Meligs	206	Decatur	6,080
Monroe	662	Madisonville	24,513
Montgomery	543	Clarksburg	44,186
Moore	124	Lynchburg	3,948
Morgan	539	Wartburg	15,727
Obion	550	Union City	29,056
Overton	439	Livingston	17,566
Perry	419	Linden	6,462
Pickett	157	Byrdstown	5,093
Polk	436	Benton	14,074
Putnam	406	Cookeville	29,869
Rhea	323	Davton	16,041
Rhone	354	Kingsport	31,665
Robertson	476	Springfield	27,024
Rutherford	630	Murfreesboro	40,696
Scott	549	Huntsville	17,362
Sequatchie	273	Dunlap	5,685
Sevier	603	Sevierville	23,375
Shelby	751	Memphis	482,393
Smith	325	Carthage	14,098
Stewart	484	Dover	9,175
Sullivan	428	Blountville	95,063
Sumner	549	Sullivan	33,533
Tipton	458	Covington	29,782
Trousdale	116	Hartsville	5,520
Union	185	Erwin	15,886
Union	212	Maynardville	8,670
Van Buren	255	Spencer	3,985
Warren	442	McMinnville	22,271
Washington	327	Jonesboro	59,971
Wayne	741	Waynesboro	13,864
Weakley	576	Dresden	27,962
White	383	Sparta	16,204
Williamson	593	Franklin	24,307
Wilson	580	Lebanon	26,318

TEXAS

(251 counties, 263,518 sq. mi.; pop., 7,711,194)

Anderson	1,068	Palestine	31,875
Andrews	1,504	Andrews	5,002
Angelina	857	Lufkin	36,032
Aransas	276	Rockport	4,252
Archer	917	Archer City	6,816
Armstrong	909	Claude	2,215
Atascosa	1,206	Jourdanton	20,448
Austin	662	Belleville	14,663

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
TEXAS—Continued				TEXAS—Continued			
Bailey	832	Muleshoe	7,592	Hopkins	793	Sulphur Springs	23,490
Bandera	765	Bandera	4,410	Houston	1,232	Crockett	22,825
Bastrop	885	Bastrop	19,622	Howard	912	Big Spring	26,732
Bee	857	Seymour	6,875	Hudspeth	4,533	Sierra Blanca	4,298
Bee	842	Beeville	18,174	Hunt	910	Greenville	42,731
Bell	1,079	Belton	73,824	Hutchinson	834	Stinnett	31,580
Bexar	1,247	San Antonio	500,460	Irion	1,073	Metzton	1,590
Blanco	719	Johnson City	3,780	Jacks	944	Jacksboro	7,755
Borden	914	Gall	1,106	Jackson	854	Edna	12,916
Bosque	1,003	Meridian	11,836	Jasper	969	Jasper	20,049
Bowie	921	Boston	61,966	Jeff Davis	2,258	Fort Davis	2,090
Brazoria	1,431	Angleton	46,549	Jefferson	945	Beaumont	195,083
Brazos	583	Bryan	38,390	Jim Hogg	1,143	Hebbronville	5,389
Brewster	6,208	Alpine	7,309	Jim Wells	846	Alice	27,991
Brooks	904	Silverton	3,528	Johnson	740	Cleburne	31,390
Brown	949	Falfurrias	9,195	Jones	956	Anson	22,147
Burleson	679	Brownwood	28,607	Karnes	758	Karnes City	17,139
Burnet	1,003	Caldwell	13,000	Kaufman	816	Kaufman	31,170
Caldwell	544	Lockhart	10,356	Kendall	670	Boerne	5,423
Calhoun	537	Port Lavaca	9,222	Kendy	1,407	Sartia	632
Callahan	557	Baird	9,087	Kerr	901	Clairmont	14,022
Cameron	883	Brownsville	125,170	Kimble	1,101	Kerrville	4,619
Camp	190	Brownsville	8,740	King	1,274	Junction	870
Carson	399	Panhandle	6,852	Kinney	944	Guthrie	2,668
Cass	965	Linden	26,732	Kleberg	1,391	Brackettville	21,991
Castro	876	Dimmitt	5,417	Knox	851	Kingsville	10,082
Chambers	618	Anahuac	7,871	Lamar	906	Benjamin	43,033
Cherokee	1,054	Rusk	38,694	Lamb	1,022	Olton	20,015
Childress	701	Childress	12,123	Lampasas	726	Lampasas	9,929
Clay	1,101	Henrietta	9,896	La Salle	1,501	Cotulla	7,485
Cochran	782	Morton	5,928	Lavaca	975	Hallettsville	22,159
Coke	915	Robert Lee	4,945	Lee	644	Giddings	10,144
Coleman	1,282	Coleman	15,502	Leon	1,099	Centerville	12,024
Collin	856	McKinney	41,692	Liberty	1,173	Liberty	26,729
Collingsworth	899	Wellington	9,139	Limestone	932	Groesbeck	25,251
Colorado	950	Columbus	17,576	Lipscomb	934	Lipscomb	3,658
Comal	567	New Braunfels	16,357	Live Oak	1,072	George West	9,054
Comanche	972	Comanche	15,516	Llano	947	Llano	5,377
Concho	1,004	Paint Rock	5,078	Loving	647	Mentone	227
Cooke	902	Gainesville	22,146	Lubbock	892	Lubbock	101,048
Coryell	1,043	Gatesville	16,284	Lynn	915	Tahoka	11,030
Cottle	901	Paducah	6,099	McCulloch	1,066	Brady	11,701
Crane	796	Crane	3,965	McLennan	1,035	Waco	130,194
Crockett	2,794	Ozona	3,981	McMullen	1,159	Tilden	1,187
Crosby	911	Crosbyton	9,582	Mason	478	Masonville	7,996
Culberson	3,348	W. Horn	1,825	Marion	400	Jefferson	10,732
Dalam	1,494	Dahart	7,640	Martin	911	Stanton	5,541
Dallas	893	Dallas	614,799	Mason	935	Mason	4,945
Dawson	899	Lamesa	19,113	Matagorda	1,141	Bay City	21,559
Deaf Smith	1,507	Hereford	9,111	Maverick	1,279	Eagle Pass	12,292
Delta	276	Cooper	8,964	Medina	1,353	Hondo	17,013
Denton	942	Denton	41,365	Menard	914	Menard	4,175
De Witt	910	Cuero	22,973	Midland	938	Midland	25,785
Dickens	930	Dickens	7,177	Milam	1,027	Cameron	23,585
Dimmit	1,341	Carrizo Springs	10,654	Mills	734	Goldthwaite	5,999
Donley	909	Clerendon	6,216	Mitchell	922	Colorado City	14,357
Duval	1,814	Clidio	1,937	Montague	932	Montague	17,070
Eastland	955	Eastland	23,942	Montgomery	1,093	Conroe	24,504
Ector	907	Odessa	42,102	Moore	912	Dumas	13,439
Edwards	2,075	Rocksprings	2,908	Morris	261	Dalgetfield	9,433
Ellis	953	Waxahatchie	45,645	Motley	1,011	Matador	9,363
El Paso	1,054	El Paso	194,968	Nacogdoches	963	Nacogdoches	30,326
Erath	1,085	Stephenville	18,434	Navarro	1,084	Corriscana	39,916
Falls	761	Marlin	26,724	Newton	941	Newton	10,832
Fannin	906	Bonham	31,253	Nolan	921	Sweetwater	19,808
Fayette	936	La Grange	24,176	Nueces	838	Corpus Christi	165,471
Fisher	906	Floyd	11,023	Ochiltree	905	Perryton	6,024
Floyd	993	Floydada	10,535	Oldham	1,466	Vega	1,672
Foard	676	Crowell	4,216	Orange	856	Orange	40,567
Fort Bend	862	Richmond	31,056	Palo Pinto	959	Palo Pinto	17,154
Franklin	293	Mount Vernon	6,257	Panola	880	Carthage	19,250
Freestone	862	Fairfield	15,696	Parker	904	Weatherford	21,523
Frio	1,116	Pearsall	10,357	Parmer	859	Farwell	5,787
Gaines	1,479	Seminole	8,909	Pecos	4,736	Fort Stockton	9,939
Galveston	430	Galveston	113,066	Polk	1,094	Livingston	16,194
Garza	914	Post	6,281	Potter	901	Amarillo	73,366
Gillespie	1,055	Fredericksburg	10,520	Presidio	3,877	Marfa	7,354
Gladcock	861	Gardner City	1,080	Reins	235	Emory	4,266
Goliad	871	Goliad	6,219	Randall	911	Canyon	13,774
Gonzales	1,068	Gonzales	21,164	Reagan	1,133	Big Lake	3,127
Gray	937	Pampa	24,728	Real	625	Leakey	2,479
Grayson	927	Sherman	70,467	Red River	1,033	Clarksville	21,851
Gregg	284	Longview	61,258	Reeves	2,600	Refugio	11,745
Grimes	801	Anderson	15,135	Refugio	771	Refugio	10,113
Guadalupe	715	Sequin	25,392	Roberts	892	Mimil	1,031
Hale	979	Plainview	28,211	Robertson	874	Franklin	19,308
Hall	896	Memphis	10,930	Rockwall	147	Rockwall	5,156
Hamilton	844	Hamilton	10,660	Runnels	1,060	Balling	16,771
Hansford	907	Spearman	4,202	Rusk	944	Henderson	42,348
Hardeman	685	Quanah	10,212	Sabine	564	Hemphill	8,568
Hardin	895	Kountze	19,535	San Augustine	612	San Augustine	8,837
Harris	1,730	Houston	806,701	Clint	1,119	Clint	7,172
Harrison	892	Marshall	47,745	San Saba	639	San Saba	35,842
Hartley	1,489	Channing	1,913	San Saba	1,331	Eldorado	8,666
Haskell	888	Haskell	13,736	Schleicher	909	Snyder	2,852
Hays	670	San Marcos	17,840	Scurry	887	Albany	22,779
Hemphill	906	Canadian	4,233	Shackelford	819	Center	5,001
Henderson	940	Athens	23,405	Shelby	914	Stratford	23,479
Hidalgo	1,541	Edinburg	160,446	Sherman	939	Tyler	74,701
Hill	1,028	Hillsboro	31,282	Smith	197	Glen Rose	2,542
Hockley	903	Levelland	20,407	Somervell	1,207	Rio Grande City	13,948
Hood	426	Granbury	5,287	Starr			

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Court House	Population 1950
TEXAS—Continued					VIRGINIA—Continued				
Stephens.....	926	Breckenridge.....		10,597	Bland.....	369	Bland.....		6,436
Sterling.....	914	Sterling City.....		1,282	Botetourt.....	549	Fincastle.....		15,736
Stonewall.....	927	Aspermont.....		1,298	Brunswick.....	573	Lawrenceville.....		26,536
Sutton.....	1,493	Somora.....		3,746	Buchanan.....	508	Grundy.....		35,748
Swisher.....	888	Tulla.....		8,249	Buckingham.....	576	Buckingham.....		12,288
Tarrant.....	877	Fort Worth.....		361,253	Campbell.....	530	Rustburg.....		28,877
Taylor.....	913	Ablene.....		63,370	Caroline.....	544	Bowling Green.....		12,471
Terrell.....	2,388	Sanderson.....		3,189	Carroll.....	496	Hillsville.....		26,695
Terry.....	898	Brownfield.....		13,107	Charles City.....	184	Charles City.....		4,676
Throckmorton.....	913	Throckmorton.....		3,618	Charlotte.....	468	Charlotte Court House.....		14,057
Titus.....	418	Mount Pleasant.....		17,302	Chesterfield.....	465	Chesterfield.....		40,400
Tom Green.....	1,543	San Angelo.....		58,929	Clarke.....	374	Berryville.....		7,074
Travis.....	1,015	Austin.....		160,980	Craig.....	236	New Castle.....		3,452
Trinity.....	704	Groton.....		10,040	Culpeper.....	389	Culpeper.....		13,242
Tyler.....	927	Woodville.....		11,292	Cumberland.....	288	Cumberland.....		7,252
Upshur.....	589	Gilmer.....		20,822	Dickenson.....	335	Clintwood.....		23,393
Upton.....	1,312	Rankin.....		5,307	Dinwiddie.....	507	Dinwiddie.....		18,839
Uvalde.....	1,588	Uvalde.....		16,015	Essex.....	250	Tappahannock.....		6,530
Val Verde.....	3,242	Del Rio.....		16,635	Fairfax.....	414	Fairfax.....		98,557
Van Zandt.....	855	Canton.....		22,593	Fauquier.....	660	Warrenton.....		21,248
Victoria.....	893	Victoria.....		31,241	Floyd.....	383	Floyd.....		11,351
Walker.....	786	Huntsville.....		20,163	Fluvanna.....	282	Palmyra.....		7,121
Waller.....	507	Hempstead.....		11,961	Franklin.....	718	Rocky Mount.....		24,540
Ward.....	827	Monahans.....		13,346	Frederick.....	432	Winchester.....		17,537
Washington.....	611	Brenham.....		20,542	Giles.....	353	Pearisburg.....		18,956
Webb.....	3,295	Laredo.....		56,141	Gloucester.....	225	Gloucester.....		10,343
Wharton.....	1,079	Wharton.....		36,077	Goocland.....	289	Goocland.....		8,934
Wheeler.....	916	Wheeler.....		10,317	Grayson.....	451	Independence.....		21,379
Wichita.....	612	Wichita Falls.....		98,493	Greene.....	153	Standardsville.....		4,745
Wilbarger.....	954	Vernon.....		20,552	Greensville.....	301	Emporia.....		16,319
Willacy.....	595	Raymondville.....		20,920	Halifax.....	808	Halifax.....		41,442
Williamson.....	1,126	Georgetown.....		38,853	Hanover.....	466	Hanover.....		21,985
Wilson.....	802	Floresville.....		14,672	Henrico.....	232	Richmond.....		57,340
Winkler.....	887	Kermitt.....		10,064	Henry.....	385	Martinsville.....		31,219
Wise.....	909	Decatur.....		16,141	HIGHLAND.....	416	Monterey.....		12,199
Wood.....	723	Quitman.....		21,308	Isle of Wight.....	323	Isle of Wight.....		14,066
Yoakum.....	830	Plains.....		4,339	James City.....	148	Williamsburg.....		6,317
Young.....	888	Graham.....		16,810	King & Queen.....	318	King & Queen C. H.....		6,299
Zapata.....	1,080	Zapata.....		4,405	King George.....	178	King George.....		6,710
Zavala.....	1,292	Crystal City.....		11,201	King William.....	278	King William.....		7,589

(29 counties, 82,346 sq. mi.; pop., 688,862)

Beaver.....	2,587	Beaver.....		4,856
Box Elder.....	5,594	Brigham.....		19,734
Cache.....	1,175	Logan.....		33,536
Carbon.....	1,474	Price.....		24,901
Daggett.....	708	Manila.....		30,867
Deuel.....	268	Farmington.....		8,134
Duchesne.....	3,260	Duchesne.....		8,134
Emery.....	4,442	Castle Dale.....		6,304
Garfield.....	5,217	Panguitch.....		4,151
Grand.....	3,692	Moab.....		1,903
Iron.....	3,300	Parrowan.....		9,642
Juab.....	3,412	Nephil.....		5,981
Kane.....	4,105	Kanab.....		2,299
Millard.....	6,648	Fillmore.....		9,887
Morgan.....	610	Moran.....		2,519
Platte.....	753	Junction.....		1,911
Rich.....	1,222	Randall.....		1,673
Salt Lake.....	764	Salt Lake City.....		274,895
San Juan.....	7,884	Monticello.....		5,315
Sanpete.....	1,597	Manti.....		13,891
Sevier.....	1,932	Richfield.....		12,072
Summit.....	1,860	Coalville.....		6,745
Tooele.....	6,911	Tooele.....		14,636
Utah.....	4,476	Vernal.....		10,300
Wasatch.....	1,998	Provo.....		81,912
Washington.....	1,194	Heber.....		5,574
Wayne.....	2,425	Saint George.....		9,836
Weber.....	2,489	Loa.....		2,205
	549	Ogden.....		83,319

VERMONT

(14 counties, 9,278 sq. mi.; pop., 377,747)

Addison.....	785	Middlebury.....		19,442
Bennington.....	672	Bennington and Manchester.....		24,115
Caledonia.....	614	Saint Johnsbury.....		24,049
Chittenden.....	532	Burlington.....		62,570
Essex.....	664	Guildhall.....		6,257
Franklin.....	659	Saint Albans.....		29,894
Grand Isle.....	77	North Hero.....		3,406
Lamoille.....	475	Hyde Park.....		11,388
Orange.....	690	Chelsea.....		17,027
Orleans.....	715	Newport.....		21,190
Rutland.....	929	Rutland.....		45,905
Washington.....	708	Montpelier.....		42,870
Windham.....	793	Newfane.....		2,749
Windsor.....	965	Woodstock.....		40,885

VIRGINIA

(98 cos., 30 ind. cities, 39,893 sq. mi.; pop., 3,318,680)				
Acomack.....	470	Acomack.....		33,832
Albemarle.....	739	Charlottesville.....		26,662
Alleghany.....	450	Covington.....		17,279
Amelia.....	366	Amelia.....		7,908
Amherst.....	467	Amherst.....		20,332
Appomattox.....	343	Appomattox.....		8,764
Arlington.....	24	Arlington.....		135,449
Augusta.....	986	Staunton.....		34,154
Bath.....	540	Warm Springs.....		6,296
Bedford.....	774	Bedford.....		29,627

King George.....	178	King George.....		6,299
King William.....	278	King William.....		6,710
Lancaster.....	142	Lancaster.....		7,589
Lee.....	434	Jonesville.....		8,640
Loudoun.....	517	Leesburg.....		36,106
Louisa.....	514	Louisa.....		21,457
Lunenburg.....	432	Lunenburg.....		12,826
Madison.....	327	Madison.....		14,113
Mathews.....	87	Mathews.....		8,273
Mecklenburg.....	665	Boydton.....		7,148
Middlesex.....	132	Saluda.....		33,497
Montgomery.....	395	Christiansburg.....		6,715
Nansemond.....	402	Suffolk.....		29,780
Nelson.....	468	Longview.....		25,238
New Kent.....	212	New Kent.....		14,042
Norfolk.....	360	Portsmouth.....		3,995
Northampton.....	226	Eastville.....		99,937
Northumberland.....				17,300
land.....	200	Heathsville.....		10,012
Nottoway.....	308	Nottoway.....		15,479
Orange.....	354	Orange.....		12,755
Page.....	316	Luray.....		15,152
Patrick.....	469	Stuart.....		15,642
Pittsylvania.....	1,022	Chatham.....		66,096
Powhatan.....	268	Powhatan.....		5,556
Prince Edward.....	357	Farmville.....		15,398
Prince George.....	284	Prince George.....		19,679
Prince William.....	347	Manassas.....		22,612
Princess Anne.....	265	Princess Anne.....		36,887
Pulaski.....	327	Pulaski.....		27,758
Rappahannock.....	267	Washington.....		6,112
Richmond.....	192	Warsaw.....		6,189
Roanoke.....	276	Salem.....		41,486
Rockbridge.....	604	Lexington.....		23,359
Rockingham.....	869	Harrisonburg.....		35,079
Russell.....	483	Lebanon.....		26,818
Scott.....	539	Gate City.....		27,640
Shenandoah.....	507	Woodstock.....		21,690
Smyth.....	435	Smyth.....		30,187
Southern.....	600	Courtland.....		26,522
Spotsylvania.....	413	Spotsylvania.....		11,920
Stafford.....	271	Stafford.....		11,902
Surry.....	280	Surry.....		6,220
Sussex.....	496	Sussex.....		12,785
Tazewell.....	522	Tazewell.....		47,512
Warren.....	219	Front Royal.....		14,801
Washington.....	579	Abingdon.....		37,536
Westmoreland.....	236	Montross.....		10,148
Wise.....	414	Wise.....		56,336
Wythe.....	460	Wytheville.....		23,327
York.....	123	Yorktown.....		11,750

Independent Cities

Alexandria.....	8			61,787
Bristol.....	3			15,954
Buena Vista.....	3			5,214
Charlottesville.....	6			25,996
Clifton Forge.....	1			5,795
Colonial Hgts.....	3			6,077
Covington.....	1			5,860
Danville.....	6			35,066
Falls Church.....	2			7,553

County	Land Area sq.mi	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq.mi	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
VIRGINIA—Independent Cities—Continued				WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Fredericksburg	2		12,158	Pendleton	695	Franklin	9,313
Hampton	57		60,994	Pleasants	130	St. Marys	6,369
Harrisonburg	2		10,810	Pocahontas	943	Marlington	12,480
Hopewell	5		10,219	Preston	645	Kingwood	31,399
Lynchburg	13		47,727	Putnam	349	Winfield	21,021
Martinsville	9		17,251	Raleigh	604	Beekley	96,273
Newport News	4		42,358	Randolph	1,036	Elkins	30,558
Norfolk	28		213,513	Ritchie	452	Harrisonville	12,535
Petersburg	7		35,054	Roane	486	Spencer	18,408
Portsmouth	10		80,039	Summers	359	Hinton	19,183
Radford	5		9,026	Taylor	170	Grafton	18,422
Richmond	37		230,310	Tucker	421	Parson	10,600
Roanoke	27		91,921	Tyler	256	Middlebourne	10,535
South Norfolk	2		10,434	Upshur	352	Buckhannon	19,242
Staunton	9		19,927	Wayne	513	Wayne	38,696
Suffolk	2		12,339	Webster	551	Webster Springs	17,888
Virginia Beach	2		5,390	Wetzel	362	New Martinsville	20,154
Warwick	71		39,375	Wirt	234	Elizabeth	5,119
Waynesboro	7		12,357	Wood	368	Parkersburg	66,540
Williamsburg	3		6,735	Wyoming	504	Pineville	37,540
Winchester	4		13,841				

(a) Population Bristol City, Sullivan County, Tenn., (1950), 16,771

WASHINGTON			
(39 counties, 66,786 sq. mi., pop., 2,378,963)			
Adams	1,895	Ritzville	6,584
Asotin	627	Asotin	10,878
Benton	1,738	Prosser	51,370
Chelan	2,931	Wenatchee	39,301
Clallam	1,753	Port Angeles	26,396
Clark	633	Nancouver	85,507
Columbia	86	Doriot	4,860
Cowlitz	1,146	Kelso	53,369
Douglas	1,841	Waterville	10,817
Ferry	2,197	Republic	4,096
Franklin	1,262	Pasco	13,563
Garfield	714	Pomeroy	3,204
Grant	2,691	Ephrata	24,346
Grays Harbor	1,906	Montesano	53,644
Island	206	Coupeville	11,079
Jefferson	1,812	Port Townsend	11,618
King	2,134	Seattle	732,992
Kitsap	402	Port Orchard	75,724
Kittitas	2,315	Ellensburg	22,235
Klickitat	1,912	Goldendale	12,049
Lewis	2,447	Chenahls	43,755
Lincoln	2,300	Davenport	10,970
Mason	967	Shelton	15,022
Okanogan	5,294	Okanogan	29,131
Pacific	925	South Bend	16,558
Pend Oreille	1,406	Newport	7,413
Pierce	1,676	Tacoma	275,876
San Juan	172	Friday Harbor	3,245
Skagit	1,735	Mount Vernon	43,273
Skamania	1,676	Stevenson	4,788
Snohomish	2,100	Everett	111,580
Spokane	1,763	Spokane	221,561
Stevens	2,486	Colville	18,580
Thurston	717	Olympia	44,884
Wahkiakum	269	Clallamet	3,835
Walla Walla	1,288	Walla Walla	40,135
Whatcom	2,151	Bellingham	66,733
Whitman	2,167	Coxfax	32,469
Yakima	4,273	Yakima	135,723

WEST VIRGINIA			
(55 counties, 24,080 sq. mi., pop., 2,005,562)			
Barbour	336	Philippi	19,745
Berkeley	316	Martinsburg	30,359
Boone	501	Madison	33,173
Braxton	517	Sutton	18,082
Brooke	89	Wellsburg	26,904
Cabell	279	Huntington	108,035
Calhoun	281	Grantsville	10,259
Clay	342	Clay	14,961
Doddridge	319	West Union	9,026
Fayette	659	Fayetteville	82,443
Gilmer	339	Glenville	9,746
Greenbrier	477	Petersburg	8,756
Hampshire	1,026	Lewisburg	39,295
Hancock	639	Romney	12,577
Hardy	82	New Cumberland	34,388
Harrison	585	Moorefield	10,032
Jackson	418	Charlesburg	85,296
Jackson	463	Ripley	15,299
Jefferson	211	Charles Town	17,184
Kanawha	908	Charleston	233,629
Lewis	392	Weston	21,074
Lincoln	438	Hamlin	22,466
Logan	456	Logan	77,391
McDowell	533	Welch	98,887
Marion	309	Fairmont	71,521
Marshall	306	Moundsville	36,893
Mason	432	Point Pleasant	23,537
Mercer	417	Princeton	75,013
Mineral	330	Keyser	22,333
Mingo	423	Williamson	47,409
Monongalia	365	Morgantown	60,797
Monroe	473	Union	13,123
Morgan	233	Berkeley Springs	8,276
Nicholas	649	Summersville	27,696
Ohio	107	Wheeling	71,672

WISCONSIN			
(71 counties, 54,705 sq. mi., pop., 3,434,575)			
Adams	677	Friendship	7,906
Ashland	1,037	Ashland	19,461
Barron	866	Barron	34,703
Bayfield	1,474	Washburn	13,760
Brown	525	Green Bay	98,314
Buffalo	712	Alma	14,719
Burnett	840	Grantsburg	10,236
Calumet	315	Chilton	18,840
Chippewa	1,025	Chippewa Falls	42,839
Clark	1,222	Nellisville	32,459
Columbia	778	Portage	34,023
Crawford	586	Prairie du Chien	17,652
Dane	1,197	Madison	169,357
Dodge	892	Juneau	57,611
Door	491	Sturgeon Bay	20,870
Douglas	1,310	Superior	46,715
Dunn	858	Menomone	27,341
Eau Claire	649	Eau Claire	54,187
Florence	489	Florence	3,756
Fond du Lac	724	Fond du Lac	67,829
Forest	1,010	Crandon	9,437
Grant	1,168	Lancaster	41,460
Green	586	Monroe	24,172
Green Lake	355	Green Lake	14,749
Iowa	761	Dodgeville	19,610
Iron	746	Hurley	8,714
Jackson	1,000	Black River Falls	18,073
Jefferson	564	Jefferson	43,069
Juneau	795	Mauston	18,930
Kenosha	273	Kenosha	75,238
Kewaunee	331	Kewaunee	17,366
La Crosse	469	La Crosse	67,587
Lafayette	643	Darlington	18,137
Langlade	858	Antigo	21,975
Lincoln	900	Merrill	22,235
Manitowoc	589	Manitowoc	67,159
Marathon	1,584	Wausau	80,337
Marquette	1,388	Marquette	35,748
Milwaukee	457	Montello	8,839
Monroe	239	Milwaukee	871,047
Oconto	915	Sparta	31,378
Ontonagon	1,106	Oconto	26,238
Outagamie	1,114	Rhineland	20,648
Ozaukee	634	Appleton	81,722
Pepin	235	Port Washington	23,361
Pierce	237	Durand	7,462
Polk	591	Ellsworth	21,448
Portage	810	Balsam Lake	24,944
Price	1,268	Stevens Point	34,558
Racine	337	Racine	16,344
Richland	584	Richland Center	109,585
Rock	721	Janesville	19,245
Rusk	910	Ladysmith	92,778
St. Croix	736	Hudson	16,790
Sauk	840	Baraboo	25,005
Sawyer	1,273	Hayward	38,120
Shawano	1,176	Shawano	10,323
Sheboygan	506	Sheboygan	35,249
Taylor	979	Medford	80,631
Trempealeau	739	Whitehall	18,456
Vernon	805	Viroqua	23,730
Vilas	867	Eagle River	27,906
Walworth	560	Elkhor	9,363
Washington	816	Shell Lake	41,584
Waukesha	428	West Bend	11,665
Waupaca	556	Waukesha	33,902
Waushara	751	Waupaca	85,901
Winnebago	628	Wautoma	35,056
Wood	454	Oshkosh	13,920
	812	Wisconsin Rapids	91,103
			50,500

WYOMING			
(23 counties, 97,506 sq. mi., pop., 290,529)			
Albany	4,400	Laramie	19,055
Big Horn	3,176	Basin	13,176
Campbell	4,755	Gillette	4,839
Carbon	7,965	Rawlins	15,742
Converse	4,167	Douglas	5,933

County	Land Area sq. mi	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi	County Seat	Population 1950
WYOMING—Continued				WYOMING—Continued			
Crook	2,897	Sundance	4,738	Platte	2,114	Wheatland	7,925
Fremont	9,244	Lander	19,580	Sheridan	2,531	Sheridan	20,185
Goshen	2,230	Torrington	12,634	Sublette	4,876	Pinedale	2,481
Hot Springs	2,022	Thermopolis	5,252	Sweetwater	5,448	Green River	27,417
Johnson	4,175	Buffalo	1,707	Teton	2,815	Jackson	2,993
Laramie	2,703	Cheyenne	47,662	Uinta	2,070	Evansston	7,331
Lincoln	4,101	Kemmerer	9,023	Washakie	2,262	Worldand	7,252
Natrona	5,342	Casper	31,437	Weston	2,408	Newcastle	6,733
Niobrara	2,613	Lusk	4,701	Yellowstone Nat. Park (part.)	2,931		353
Park	5,217	Cody	15,152				

Growth of Largest United States Cities, 1880-1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

City	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
1—New York, N. Y.	7,891,957	7,454,995	6,930,446	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	1,911,698
2—Chicago, Ill.	3,620,962	3,396,808	3,376,438	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,185
3—Philadelphia, Pa.	2,071,605	1,931,334	1,950,961	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170
4—Los Angeles, Calif.	1,970,358	1,504,277	1,238,048	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183
5—Detroit, Mich.	1,849,568	1,623,452	1,568,662	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340
6—Baltimore, Md.	949,708	859,100	804,874	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313
7—Cleveland, Ohio	914,808	878,336	900,429	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146
8—St. Louis, Mo.	856,798	816,048	821,960	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518
9—Washington, D. C.	802,176	663,091	486,569	437,571	331,069	278,118	188,932	147,293
10—Boston, Mass.	801,444	770,816	781,188	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839
11—San Francisco, Calif.	775,557	634,536	634,394	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959
12—Pittsburgh, Pa.	675,306	671,659	669,817	588,343	533,905	*451,512	*343,904	*235,071
13—Milwaukee, Wisc.	637,392	587,472	578,249	457,147	373,857	285,515	204,468	115,587
14—Houston, Texas	596,163	384,514	292,352	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513
15—Buffalo, N. Y.	580,132	575,901	573,076	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134
16—New Orleans, La.	570,445	494,537	458,762	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090
17—Minneapolis, Minn.	521,718	492,370	464,356	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887
18—Cincinnati, Ohio	503,998	455,610	451,160	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139
19—Seattle, Wash.	467,591	368,302	365,583	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533
20—Kansas City, Mo.	456,622	399,178	399,746	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785
21—Newark, N. J.	438,776	429,760	442,337	414,524	347,469	249,070	181,830	136,508
22—Dallas, Texas	434,462	294,734	260,475	158,991	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358
23—Indianapolis, Ind.	427,173	386,974	364,161	314,194	233,650	166,016	105,436	75,566
24—Denver, Colo.	415,786	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,629
25—San Antonio, Texas	408,442	253,854	231,542	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550
26—Memphis, Tenn.	396,000	292,942	253,143	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592
27—Oakland, Calif.	384,575	302,163	284,063	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555
28—Columbus, Ohio	375,901	306,087	290,564	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647
29—Portland, Ore.	373,628	305,394	301,815	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577
30—Louisville, Ky.	369,129	319,077	307,745	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758
31—San Diego, Calif.	334,387	203,341	147,995	74,361	39,578	17,700	16,159	2,637
32—Rochester, N. Y.	332,488	324,975	328,132	285,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366
33—Atlanta, Ga.	331,314	302,285	270,366	200,616	154,833	89,872	63,533	37,097
34—Birmingham, Ala.	326,037	267,823	259,678	178,806	132,685	38,415	26,178	3,086
35—St. Paul, Minn.	311,349	287,736	271,606	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,156	41,473
36—Toledo, Ohio	303,616	282,349	290,718	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,187
37—Jersey City, N. J.	299,017	301,173	316,715	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722
38—Fort Worth, Texas	278,778	177,662	163,447	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663
39—Akron, Ohio	274,605	244,791	255,004	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512
40—Omaha, Nebr.	251,117	223,844	214,006	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518
41—Long Beach, Calif.	250,767	164,271	142,032	55,593	17,809	2,252	564	
42—Miami, Fla.	249,276	172,172	110,637	29,571	5,471	1,681		
43—Providence, R. I.	248,674	253,504	252,981	237,595	224,324	175,426	132,146	104,857
44—Dayton, Ohio	243,872	230,718	200,982	156,579	116,577	83,833	61,220	38,078
45—Oklahoma City, Okla.	243,500	204,424	185,389	91,295	64,205	10,037	4,151	
46—Richmond, Va.	236,810	193,042	182,929	171,667	127,628	85,505	81,388	63,600
47—Syracuse, N. Y.	220,583	205,967	209,326	171,717	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792
48—Norfolk, Va.	213,513	144,332	129,710	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966
49—Jacksonville, Fla.	204,517	173,065	129,549	91,558	57,699	28,429	17,201	7,650
50—Worcester, Mass.	203,486	193,694	195,311	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291
51—Tulsa, Okla.	182,740	142,157	141,258	72,075	18,182	1,390		
52—Salt Lake City, Utah	182,121	149,934	140,267	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768
53—Des Moines, Iowa	177,965	159,819	142,559	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408
54—Hartford, Conn.	177,397	166,267	164,072	138,366	98,860	70,590	52,890	37,097
55—Grand Rapids, Mich.	176,515	164,287	168,592	118,342	112,571	87,665	60,278	32,016
56—Nashville, Tenn.	174,307	167,720	153,866	118,324	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350
57—Youngstown, Ohio	168,330	167,720	170,002	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435
58—Wichita, Kans.	168,279	144,966	111,110	72,217	52,450	24,671	23,853	4,911
59—New Haven, Conn.	164,443	160,605	162,655	162,537	133,605	108,027	86,045	62,882
60—Flint, Mich.	163,143	151,543	156,492	91,599	38,550	13,103	9,803	8,409
61—Springfield, Mass.	162,399	149,554	149,900	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340
62—Spokane, Wash.	161,721	122,001	115,514	104,437	104,402	66,848	19,922	
63—Bridgeport, Conn.	158,709	147,121	146,716	143,555	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643
64—Yonkers, N. Y.	152,798	142,598	134,646	100,176	79,803	47,931	32,033	18,892
65—Tacoma, Wash.	143,673	109,408	106,817	96,965	87,743	37,714	36,006	
66—Paterson, N. J.	139,336	139,656	139,750	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031
67—Sacramento, Calif.	137,572	100,938	93,750	65,908	44,696	29,282	26,386	21,420
68—Albany, N. Y.	134,995	130,577	127,412	113,344	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758
69—Charlotte, N. C.	134,042	100,899	82,675	46,388	34,014	18,091	11,557	7,094
70—Gary, Ind.	133,911	111,719	100,426	55,378	16,802			
71—Fort Wayne, Ind.	133,607	118,410	114,946	86,549	63,933	45,115	35,393	26,880
72—Austin, Texas	132,459	87,930	53,120	34,876	29,860	22,258	14,575	11,013
73—Chattanooga, Tenn.	131,041	128,163	119,798	57,895	44,604	30,154	29,100	12,892
74—Erie, Pa.	130,803	116,955	115,967	93,372	66,525	52,733	40,634	27,737
75—El Paso, Texas	130,485	96,810	102,421	77,560	39,279	15,906	10,338	736
76—Kansas City, Kans.	129,553	121,458	121,857	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200
77—Mobile, Ala.	128,636	97,062	102,249	85,264	69,647	59,007	50,756	29,130
78—Evansville, Ind.	128,009	124,697	123,356	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910
79—Trenton, N. J.	127,206	98,167	76,655	43,874	28,015	16,013	11,979	8,009
80—Shreveport, La.	125,629	34,719	30,729	21,782	14,897	11,269	10,478	7,197
81—Baton Rouge, La.	125,536	140,404	143,433	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850
82—Scranton, Pa.								

*Includes Allegheny City.

300 United States—Population; Cities with Metropolitan Areas, 1950 Census

City	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
83—Knoxville, Tenn.	124,769	111,580	105,802	77,818	36,346	32,637	22,535	9,993
84—Tampa, Fla.	124,681	108,361	101,161	51,608	37,782	15,839	5,532	1,720
85—Camden, N. J.	124,555	117,536	118,700	116,309	94,588	75,935	58,313	41,659
86—Cambridge, Mass.	120,740	110,879	113,643	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669
87—Savannah, Ga.	119,838	95,996	85,024	83,252	65,064	54,244	43,189	30,709
88—Canton, Ohio	116,912	108,401	104,906	87,091	50,217	30,667	26,189	12,258
89—South Bend, Ind.	115,911	101,268	104,193	70,983	53,684	35,999	21,319	13,280
90—Berkeley, Calif.	113,805	85,547	82,109	56,036	40,424	13,214	5,101	1,829
91—Elizabeth, N. J.	112,817	109,912	114,589	95,783	73,409	52,130	37,764	28,229
92—Fall River, Mass.	111,963	115,428	115,274	120,485	119,295	104,563	74,398	48,961
93—Peoria, Ill.	111,856	105,087	104,969	76,121	66,950	56,100	41,024	29,259
94—Wilmington, Del.	110,356	112,504	106,597	110,165	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478
95—Reading, Pa.	109,320	110,568	111,171	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278
96—New Bedford, Mass.	109,189	110,341	112,597	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845
97—Corpus Christi, Tex.	108,287	57,301	27,741	10,522	8,222	4,703	4,387	3,257
98—Phoenix, Ariz.	106,818	65,414	48,118	29,053	11,134	5,544	3,152	1,063
99—Allentown, Pa.	106,756	96,904	92,563	73,502	51,913	35,416	25,228	18,063
100—Montgomery, Ala.	106,525	78,084	66,079	43,464	38,136	30,346	21,833	16,713
101—Pasadena, Calif.	104,577	81,864	76,086	45,354	30,291	9,117	4,882	3,483
102—Duluth, Minn.	104,511	101,065	101,463	98,917	78,466	52,969	33,153	17,806
103—Waterbury, Conn.	104,477	99,314	99,902	91,715	73,141	45,859	28,646	17,806
104—Somerville, Mass.	102,351	102,177	103,908	93,091	77,236	61,643	40,152	24,933
105—Little Rock, Ark.	102,213	88,039	81,679	65,142	45,941	38,307	25,874	13,138
106—Utica, N. Y.	101,531	100,518	101,740	94,156	74,419	56,353	44,007	33,914

U. S. Cities with Metropolitan Areas, 1950 Census

Source: Bureau of the Census

A standard metropolitan area must contain at least one city having a population of 50,000 or over. The largest city is the principle central city for which the area is named, although there may be several cities in the area with a population of 50,000 or over. Metropolitan areas have been specifically defined to identify large concentrations of population in and around cities of 50,000 population or more. One exception exists to this rule. In the case of the standard metropolitan area centering on New York City, the central cities are New York City, Newark, N. J. and Jersey City, N. J.

Rank	Standard metropolitan area	Total population	In central cities	
			Number	Per cent
1	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	12,911,994	8,629,750	66.8
2	Chicago, Ill.	5,495,364	3,620,962	65.9
3	Los Angeles, Calif.	4,367,911	1,970,358	45.1
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671,048	2,071,605	56.4
5	Detroit, Mich.	3,016,197	1,849,568	61.3
6	Boston, Mass.	2,369,986	801,444	33.8
7	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,240,767	1,159,932	51.8
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213,236	676,806	30.6
9	St. Louis, Mo.	1,681,281	856,796	51.0
10	Cleveland, Ohio	1,465,511	914,808	62.4
11	Washington, D. C.	1,464,089	802,178	54.8
12	Baltimore, Md.	1,337,373	949,708	71.0
13	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,116,509	833,067	74.6
14	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089,230	580,132	53.3
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	904,402	503,998	55.7
16	Milwaukee, Wis.	871,047	637,392	73.2
17	Kansas City, Mo.	814,357	456,622	56.1
18	Houston, Texas	806,701	596,163	73.9
19	Providence, R. I.	737,203	248,674	33.7
20	Seattle, Wash.	732,992	467,591	63.8
21	Portland, Oreg.	704,829	373,628	53.0
22	New Orleans, La.	685,405	570,445	83.2
23	Atlanta, Ga.	671,797	331,314	49.3
24	Dallas, Texas	614,799	434,462	70.7
25	Louisville, Ky.	576,900	369,129	64.0
26	Denver, Colo.	563,832	415,786	73.7
27	Birmingham, Ala.	558,928	326,037	58.3
28	San Diego, Calif.	556,808	334,387	60.1
29	Indianapolis, Ind.	551,777	427,173	77.4
30	Youngstown, Ohio	528,498	168,330	31.9
31	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	514,490	299,091	58.1
32	Columbus, Ohio	503,410	375,901	74.7
33	San Antonio, Texas	500,460	408,442	81.6
34	Miami, Fla.	495,084	249,276	50.4
35	Rochester, N. Y.	487,632	332,488	68.2
36	Memphis, Tenn.	482,393	396,000	82.1
37	Dayton, Ohio	457,333	243,872	53.3
38	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	446,200	293,552	65.8
39	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	437,824	208,728	47.7
40	Akron, Ohio	410,032	274,605	67.0
41	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	409,143	221,419	54.1
42	Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	407,255	217,060	53.3
43	Toledo, Ohio	395,551	303,616	76.8
44	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	392,241	112,317	28.6
45	Omaha, Nebr.	366,395	251,117	68.5
46	Fort Worth, Texas	361,253	278,778	77.2
47	Hartford, Conn.	358,081	177,397	49.5
48	Wheeling, W. Va.—Steubenville, Ohio	354,092	94,763	26.8
49	Syracuse, N. Y.	341,719	220,583	64.6
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	337,105	124,769	37.0
51	Phoenix, Ariz.	331,770	106,818	32.2
52	Richmond, Va.	328,050	230,310	70.2
53	Oklahoma City, Okla.	325,352	243,504	74.8
54	Charleston, W. Va.	322,072	73,501	22.8
55	Nashville, Tenn.	321,758	174,307	54.2
56	Jacksonville, Fla.	304,029	204,517	67.3
57	Harrisburg, Pa.	292,241	89,544	30.6
58	Johnstown, Pa.	291,354	63,232	21.7
59	San Jose, Calif.	290,547	95,250	32.8
60	Grand Rapids, Mich.	283,292	171,515	60.2
61	Utica-Rome, N. Y.	284,262	143,213	50.4
62	Canton, Ohio	283,194	116,912	41.3
63	San Bernardino, Calif.	281,642	63,058	22.4
64	Sacramento, Calif.	277,140	137,572	49.6

Rank	Standard metropolitan area	Total population	In central cities	
			Number	Per cent
65	Fresno, Calif.	276,515	91,669	33.2
66	Worcester, Mass.	276,386	203,486	73.6
67	Tacoma, Wash.	275,876	143,673	52.1
68	Salt Lake City, Utah	274,895	182,121	66.3
69	Flint, Mich.	270,963	163,143	60.2
70	Wilmington, Del.	268,387	110,356	41.1
71	New Haven, Conn.	264,622	164,443	62.1
72	Bridgeport, Conn.	258,137	158,709	61.5
73	Scranton, Pa.	257,306	125,536	48.8
74	Reading, Pa.	255,750	109,320	42.7
75	Duluth, Minn.—Superior, Wis.	252,777	139,836	55.3
76	Tulsa, Okla.	251,686	182,740	72.6
77	Peoria, Ill.	250,512	111,856	44.7
78	Chattanooga, Tenn.	246,453	131,041	53.2
79	Huntington, W. Va.—Ashland, Ky.	245,795	117,484	47.8
80	Lancaster, Pa.	234,717	63,774	27.2
81	Davenport, Iowa—Rock Island—Moline, Ill.	234,256	160,656	68.6
82	Mobile, Ala.	231,105	129,009	55.8
83	Trenton, N. J.	229,781	128,009	55.7
84	Des Moines, Iowa	226,010	171,965	75.7
85	Wichita, Kans.	222,290	168,279	75.7
86	Spokane, Wash.	221,561	161,721	73.0
87	Erie, Pa.	219,388	130,803	59.6
88	South Bend, Ind.	205,058	115,911	56.5
89	York, Pa.	202,737	59,953	29.6
90	Stockton, Calif.	200,750	70,853	35.3
91	Charlotte, N. C.	197,052	134,042	68.0
92	Little Rock—North Little Rock, Ark.	196,685	146,310	74.4
93	Stamford—Norwalk, Conn.	196,023	123,753	63.1
94	Beaumont—Port Arthur, Texas	195,083	151,544	77.7
95	El Paso, Texas	194,968	130,485	66.9
96	Greensboro—High Point, N. C.	191,057	114,362	59.9
97	Binghamton, N. Y.	184,698	80,674	43.7
98	Fort Wayne, Ind.	183,722	133,607	72.7
99	Shreveport, La.	176,547	127,206	72.1
100	Lansing, Mich.	172,941	92,129	53.3
101	Columbus, Ga.	170,541	79,611	46.7
102	Madison, Wis.	169,357	96,056	56.7
103	Greenville, S. C.	168,152	58,161	34.6
104	Corpus Christi, Texas	165,447	108,287	65.5
105	Charleston, S. C.	164,856	70,174	42.6
106	Augusta, Ga.	162,013	71,508	44.1
107	Austin, Texas	160,980	132,459	82.3
108	Evansville, Ind.	160,422	128,636	80.2
109	Baton Rouge, La.	158,236	125,629	79.4
110	Waterbury, Conn.	154,656	104,477	67.6
111	Saginaw, Mich.	153,515	92,918	60.5
112	Rockford, Ill.	152,385	92,927	61.0
113	Savannah, Ga.	151,481	119,638	79.0
114	Lorain—Elyria, Ohio	148,162	81,509	55.0
115	Hamilton—Middletown, Ohio	147,203	97,646	66.3
116	New Britain—Bristol, Conn.	146,983	109,687	74.6
117	Winston-Salem, N. C.	146,135	87,811	60.1
118	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	145,673	96,815	66.5
119	Columbia, S. C.	142,565	86,914	61.0
120	Jackson, Miss.	142,164	98,271	69.1
121	Altoona, Pa.	139,514	77,177	55.3
122	Montgomery, Ala.	138,965	106,525	76.7
123	New Bedford, Mass.	137,469	109,189	79.4
124	Fall River, Mass.	137,298	111,963	81.5
125	Raleigh, N. C.	136,450	68,679	50.3
126	Macon, Ga.	135,043	70,252	52.0
127	Lowell, Mass.	133,928	97,249	72.6
128	Roanoke, Va.	133,407	91,921	68.9
129	Atlantic City, N. J.	132,399	61,657	46.6
130	Springfield, Ill.	131,484	81,628	62.1
131	Waco, Texas	130,194	84,706	65.1
132	Brockton, Mass.	129,428	62,860	48.6
133	Kalamazoo, Mich.	126,707	57,704	45.5
134	Lawrence, Mass.	125,935	80,536	64.0
135	Asheville, N. C.	124,408	53,000	42.6
136	Portland, Maine	119,942	77,634	64.7
137	Lincoln, Nebr.	119,742	98,884	82.6
138	Orlando, Fla.	114,950	52,367	45.6
139	Galveston, Texas	113,066	66,568	58.9
140	Springfield, Ohio	111,661	78,508	70.3
141	Racine, Wis.	109,585	71,193	65.0
142	Jackson, Mich.	107,925	51,088	47.3
143	Topeka, Kans.	105,418	78,791	74.7
144	Terre Haute, Ind.	105,160	64,214	61.1
145	Springfield, Mo.	104,823	66,731	63.7
146	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104,274	72,296	69.3
147	Sioux City, Iowa	103,917	83,991	80.8
148	Durham, N. C.	101,639	71,311	70.2
149	Lubbock, Texas	101,048	71,747	71.0
150	Lexington, Ky.	100,746	55,534	55.1
151	Waterloo, Iowa	100,448	55,198	54.9
152	Decatur, Ill.	98,853	66,269	67.0
153	Wichita Falls, Texas	98,493	68,042	69.1
154	Green Bay, Wis.	98,314	52,735	53.6
155	St. Joseph, Mo.	96,826	78,588	81.2
156	Gadsden, Ala.	93,892	55,725	59.4
157	Muncie, Ind.	90,252	58,479	64.8
158	Pueblo, Colo.	90,188	63,685	70.6
159	Bay City, Mich.	88,461	52,523	59.4
160	Manchester, N. H.	88,370	52,732	59.6
161	Lima, Ohio	88,183	50,246	57.0
162	Amarillo, Texas	87,140	74,246	85.2
163	Ogden, Utah	83,319	57,112	68.5
164	Kenosha, Wis.	75,238	54,368	72.3
165	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	70,910	52,696	74.3
166	Pittsfield, Mass.	66,567	53,348	80.1
167	San Angelo, Texas	58,929	52,093	88.4
168	Laredo, Texas	56,141	51,910	92.5

VITAL STATISTICS

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service,
Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

BIRTHS

The estimated number of registered live births in 1954 reached an all-time high of 4,021,000. This figure is 2.9% higher than in 1953 (3,909,000), making 1954 the fourth successive record breaking year. The birth rate per 1,000 pop. was 25.0 in 1954 and 24.7 in 1953. Taking into account unregistered events, there were 4,076,000 births in 1954 and 3,971,000 in 1953 (est.) During the 5-year period 1950-54, 19,415,000 children were born alive. This is over one-third again as many as in the corresponding 5 years of the last decade.

Much of the increase in births in 1954 and 1953 can probably be attributed to a continuing rise in the number of third, fourth, and fifth children.

In 1954, birth rates were somewhat higher in most of the geographic divisions, with the largest increase, 2.4%, in East North Central. As in earlier years, the largest rates were found in the Mountain Division and in the three southern divisions, and the lowest in the New England and Middle Atlantic. These data are based on registered events. Since underregistration is greater in the Southern and Mountain States, the range in rates would be even larger.

MARRIAGES

The total number of marriages in 1954 was 1,476,000 (est.) with a rate of 9.2 marriages per 1,000 population. This is the first year since 1944 that marriages have not reached the 1,500,000 mark. The estimated annual rate of 9.2 per 1,000 for 1954 was the lowest since 1933. The decline in marriages in recent years has generally been attributed to a decline in the number of single young people as a result of: (1) low birth rates in the 1930's, (2) record marriage rates in 1946 and 1947, and (3) continued "borrowing" from future marriages through reduction in age at first marriage.

June remained the peak month of 1954 in spite of a decrease of 6.9%. The June rate was 13.4 per 1,000. September was second highest with a rate of 10.4. January and March were the low months, each with a rate of 7.0.

On a geographic basis, decrease in marriage rates in 1954 compared with 1953 ranged from 2.3% in the West North Central Division to 10.2% in the West South Central Division. The decline in the latter division was affected by a sharp decrease in marriage licenses in Arkansas, where a premarital medical examination law went into effect on July 1, 1953. Excluding Arkansas, the largest decreases in marriage rates occurred in Delaware, Vermont, and New Mexico.

Marriage licenses in major city areas.—Fewer marriage licenses were issued in 1954 than in 1953 in the major city areas of over 100,000 popu-

lation. Nearly two-fifths of the population of the United States was concentrated in these major city areas. A total of 494,799 marriage licenses issued in these areas in 1954 was 4.4%, or 22,929, smaller than the total for 1953.

Changes in marriage licenses ranged from a decrease of 14.4% in Norfolk, to an increase of 7.6% in Flint. Pittsburgh, with 14.0% fewer marriage licenses in 1954, had the second largest decrease, and Savannah, with 12.8%, the third largest. Other increases reported were Spokane (6.6%), Yonkers (6.5%) and Little Rock (4.5%).

DIVORCES

Provisional data on divorces in 1953 and 1954, available for 24 states and the District of Columbia and covering 44% of the total population in 1954, indicate a decline of 3.5% in divorces in 1954—from 166,036 in 1953 to 160,276 in 1954. Changes in the individual areas ranged from a decrease of 16% in the District of Columbia to an increase of 12% in Maine.

Final figures on divorces in 1953 in the entire country, based on data from 42 States and the District of Columbia, with an estimate for the nonreporting States, are 390,000 divorces and annulments with a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS

The death rate for the U.S. fell to a record low of 9.2 per 1,000 population in 1954 after having remained nearly stationary at 9.6 or 9.7 for the 5 previous years. This substantial drop in the death rate was associated with the absence of any reported outbreak of influenza in 1954, in contrast with outbreaks in the early part of each of the 4 years before. The rates were relatively low for the chronic cardiovascular diseases, which account for over half the deaths.

For 9 of the 12 months of 1954, the death rates were lower than for the corresponding month of any previous year. The exceptions were January, July, and December. The record low for January is 10.0, and for July is 8.8, both set in 1950. For December it is 9.8, set in 1953.

During July, 1954, very hot weather occurred in the West Central States, and associated with this was a rise in the numbers of deaths reported by most of these states. Kansas and Oklahoma reported the largest percent increases in deaths, about 50% compared with July 1953.

There was a relatively low number of infant deaths, 2,000 less than in 1953, although the number of live births increased by 112,000 in 1954 over 1953. The infant mortality rate for each month was lower than the rate for that month in any year before 1954. The rate for the entire year was 26.8 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

Births and Deaths in the United States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Births include only registered live births. Deaths exclude fetal deaths and deaths among Armed Forces overseas. Rates per 1,000 population.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females	Totals	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate
1935.....	1,105,489	1,049,616	2,155,105	16.9	771,320	621,432	1,392,752	10.9
1940.....	1,211,684	1,148,715	2,360,399	17.9	791,003	626,266	1,417,269	10.8
1941.....	1,289,734	1,223,693	2,513,427	18.8	785,033	612,609	1,397,642	10.5
1942.....	1,444,365	1,364,631	2,808,996	20.8	780,454	604,733	1,385,187	10.3
1943.....	1,506,959	1,427,901	2,934,860	21.5	817,485	642,059	1,459,544	10.9
1944.....	1,435,301	1,359,499	2,794,800	20.2	789,861	621,477	1,411,338	10.6
1945.....	1,404,587	1,330,869	2,735,456	19.5	788,063	613,556	1,401,719	10.6
1946.....	1,691,220	1,597,452	3,288,672	23.3	785,689	609,928	1,395,617	10.0
1947.....	1,899,876	1,800,064	3,699,940	25.8	818,234	627,136	1,445,370	10.1
1948.....	1,813,852	1,721,216	3,535,068	24.2	820,931	623,406	1,444,337	9.9
1949.....	1,826,352	1,733,177	3,559,529	23.9	821,291	622,316	1,443,607	9.7
1950.....	1,823,555	1,730,594	3,554,149	23.6	827,749	624,705	1,452,454	9.6
1951.....	1,923,020	1,827,830	3,750,850	24.5	845,233	636,866	1,482,099	9.7
1952.....	1,971,262	1,875,724	3,846,986	24.7	853,927	642,911	1,496,838	9.6
1953*.....	.....	.....	3,909,000	24.7	.....	.....	1,519,000	9.6
1954*.....	.....	.....	4,021,000	25.0	.....	.....	1,481,000	9.2

*Based on a 50 percent sample.

*Data for 1953-54 are estimated.

Birth rates are based on population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940 and 1950 and for other years estimated as of July 1. Estimates for 1941-46 includes Armed Forces overseas.

Death rates are based on population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940 and 1950; for other years estimated as of July 1; excluding members of the Armed Forces overseas.

Births and Deaths by States, 1953-54

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

By place of occurrence. Births and Deaths are based on monthly reports from State registration offices. Births include only registered live births. Deaths exclude fetal deaths and deaths among Armed Forces overseas. Massachusetts not reported.

State	Births		Deaths		State	Births		Deaths	
	1954	1953	1954	1953		1954	1953	1954	1953
Ala.	82,463	82,751	26,096	27,033	Nev.	5,738	5,040	2,022	2,076
Ariz.	27,418	26,223	7,627	8,104	N. H.	12,106	11,736	6,268	6,282
Ark.	43,285	44,086	15,094	15,933	N. J.	113,427	107,999	50,375	51,546
Calif.	300,958	296,707	107,655	109,410	N. M.	25,286	25,011	5,534	5,696
Colo.	39,834	38,647	13,373	13,365	N. Y.	338,515	327,236	159,541	164,183
Conn.	49,361	47,156	20,274	20,454	N. C.	115,776	114,729	32,108	32,278
Del.	9,961	9,223	3,661	3,736	N. D.	17,130	17,005	5,014	5,130
Dist. of Col.	31,263	31,637	8,735	9,211	Ohio	221,105	210,918	82,265	85,765
Fla.	84,822	80,015	33,130	32,154	Okl.	52,125	51,885	19,703	19,307
Ga.	103,744	99,785	31,270	30,908	Ore.	38,114	39,601	14,767	14,667
Idaho	16,753	16,511	4,773	4,904	Pa.	243,971	239,375	107,943	112,414
Ill.	213,055	202,689	91,044	95,216	R. I.	19,300	18,871	8,229	8,170
Ind.	108,292	104,583	39,726	40,866	S. C.	65,426	61,667	17,604	17,316
Iowa	63,748	63,455	25,709	26,811	S. D.	17,852	18,073	5,748	5,852
Kan.	51,515	49,640	19,344	19,315	Tenn.	86,861	84,573	29,674	30,757
Ky.	76,161	73,528	26,469	27,551	Texas	241,996	234,778	66,231	66,433
La.	84,942	83,195	24,595	25,298	Utah	24,906	24,138	5,292	5,395
Me.	21,844	21,317	9,907	9,979	Vt.	9,047	9,078	3,952	4,106
Md.	62,427	59,545	23,247	23,797	Wash.	90,973	87,689	29,655	29,970
Mass.	190,669	181,998	60,303	61,806	W. Va.	47,445	47,426	16,325	16,790
Mich.	79,919	77,996	28,328	29,726	Wis.	90,975	88,389	33,697	34,939
Minn.	68,239	66,367	19,408	20,343	Wyo.	8,780	8,709	2,430	2,372
Miss.	96,701	97,645	43,942	45,862	Total	4,021,000	3,909,000	1,481,000	1,519,000
Mo.	17,060	16,901	6,039	6,114					
Mont.	33,554	32,252	12,838	13,403					
Nebr.									

Deaths and Crude Death Rates for Selected Causes, 1954

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Exclusive of fetal deaths and of deaths among Armed Forces overseas. Rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population excluding Armed Forces overseas.

Cause of death	Number	Rate	Cause of death	Number	Rate
All causes	1,481,000	918.8	General arteriosclerosis	30,670	19.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	16,920	10.5	Other diseases of circulatory system	10,170	6.3
Syphilis and its sequelae	4,970	3.1	Chronic and unspecified nephritis and other renal sclerosis	17,660	11.0
Typhoid fever	60	0.0	Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn	40,650	25.2
Dysentery, all forms	560	0.3	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9,610	6.0
Diphtheria	200	0.1	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhea of newborn	8,500	5.3
Whooping cough	330	0.2	Cirrhosis of liver	16,760	10.4
Meningococcal infections	1,090	0.7	Acute nephritis and nephritis with edema, including nephrosis	2,520	1.6
Acute poliomyelitis	1,620	1.0	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2,140	1.3
Measles	440	0.3	Congenital malformations	20,750	12.9
All other infective and parasitic diseases	4,710	2.9	Certain diseases of early infancy	63,580	39.4
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	236,900	147.0	Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions	20,340	12.6
Diabetes mellitus	24,830	15.4	Motor vehicle accidents	37,190	23.1
Major cardiovascular-renal diseases	791,640	491.1	All other accidents	54,490	33.8
Disease of cardiovascular system	773,980	480.2	Suicide	15,980	9.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	166,950	103.6	Homicide	7,710	4.8
Rheumatic fever	1,230	0.8	All other causes	96,510	59.9
Diseases of heart	553,530	343.4			
Hypertension without mention of heart	11,430	7.1			

Estimates are based on a 10% sample of death certificates. The sampling error varies with the number of deaths. For example, the estimate for diseases of heart is subject to an error of 0.3% and for syphilis 4%. Typhoid fever with only 60 deaths is subject to an error of 39%.

Single and Plural Births in the United States

REGISTERED CASES IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Year	Total cases	Cases of single births	Cases of plural births				Plural cases per 1,000 total cases
			Total	Twins	Trip-lets	Quad-ruplets	
1940	2,336,604	2,311,378	25,226	24,976	247	3	10.8
1941	2,488,022	2,461,311	26,711	26,443	256	12	10.7
1942	2,780,989	2,751,568	29,421	29,139	277	5	10.6
1943	2,906,456	2,876,669	29,787	29,470	316	1	10.2
1944	2,767,323	2,738,438	28,885	28,591	286	8	10.4
1945	2,707,574	2,678,712	28,862	28,604	257	1	10.7
1946	3,253,114	3,216,000	37,114	36,782	327	5	11.4
1947	3,662,811	3,624,181	38,630	38,286	340	4	10.5
1948	3,499,906	3,463,320	36,586	36,246	337	3	10.5
1949	3,524,367	3,487,543	36,819	36,479	337	3	10.4
1950	3,517,755	3,479,639	38,116	37,759	352	5	10.8
1951	3,713,180	3,674,604	38,576	38,256	313	7	10.4
1952 ^a	3,807,979	3,767,450	40,529	40,154	371	4	10.6

^aIncludes 1 case of quintuplets (4 females born alive, 1 female fetal death) in the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes 1 case of quintuplets (2 males born alive, 3 female fetal deaths) in Kentucky.

^cAll single births and cases of twin births in which only one child was born alive are based on a 50-percent sample, all other cases of plural births are based on a total count.

Motor-Vehicle Deaths by States

Source: Motor-Vehicle Traffic Deaths figures from state traffic authorities; Total Motor-Vehicle Deaths figures from National Office of Vital Statistics

State	Motor-Vehicle Traffic Deaths (Place of Accident)				Total Motor-Vehicle Deaths* (Place of Residence)			
	Number		Mil. death rate**		Number		Pop. death rate**	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1952	1951	1952	1951
Alabama	774	835	8.6	9.7	829	872	26.8	28.1
Arizona	402	397	10.2	10.1	379	332	43.4	41.3
Arkansas	412	454	7.3	8.5	484	454	26.2	24.0
California	3,104	3,371	6.1	6.8	3,674	3,639	31.8	32.9
Colorado	388	338	6.4	5.9	388	363	26.4	26.3
Connecticut	241	279	3.1	3.7	252	271	12.0	13.3
Delaware	94	111	6.3	7.6	71	83	20.5	25.2
Dist. of Col.	56	66	2.2	2.6	119	143	14.4	17.7
Florida	970	954	7.2	7.6	906	831	29.1	28.4
Georgia	970	937	8.0	8.1	967	1,024	27.5	29.4
Idaho	242	198	8.8	7.7	193	211	32.6	35.8
Illinois	2,059	2,179	7.0	7.5	2,200	1,994	24.5	22.6
Indiana	1,077	1,276	6.3	7.6	1,245	1,239	30.0	30.4
Iowa	612	601	5.9	5.8	536	620	20.6	23.7
Kansas	611	579	7.4	7.3	555	642	28.2	30.9
Kentucky	758	864	8.8	10.6	829	768	28.1	26.4
Louisiana	632†	700†	7.5	8.9	649	634	23.5	23.1
Maine	148	172	4.4	5.4	149	175	16.7	19.6
Maryland	522	524	6.3	6.6	513	476	20.2	19.5
Massachusetts	516	636	3.8	4.1	549	606	11.5	12.8
Michigan	1,785	1,905	6.9	7.5	1,865	1,831	27.9	28.0
Minnesota	640	638	5.7	6.0	605	647	20.1	21.5
Mississippi	445	469	6.9	7.6	564	529	28.1	24.1
Missouri	974	1,020	6.0	6.5	1,119	1,010	28.2	25.2
Montana	220	250	7.9	8.6	241	187	40.4	31.8
Nebraska	328	343	5.4	6.0	313	358	23.2	26.7
Nevada	146	143	10.2	10.6	84	94	45.7	55.3
New Hampshire	88	93	4.4	4.9	84	76	15.8	14.2
New Jersey	806	784	4.0	4.2	855	740	16.8	15.0
New Mexico	371	416	10.3	11.7	296	322	40.1	45.4
New York	2,046	2,236	5.4	6.1	2,239	2,244	14.8	15.0
North Carolina	991	1,118	7.3	8.3	1,190	1,159	28.5	28.0
North Dakota	150	160	6.8	8.0	155	161	25.7	26.7
Ohio	1,883	2,047	5.9	6.6	2,167	1,915	26.2	23.8
Oklahoma	579	549	6.5	6.4	588	551	26.4	24.4
Oregon	421	390	6.2	5.8	475	467	29.6	30.1
Pennsylvania	1,552	1,643	4.8	5.2	1,834	1,794	17.4	17.0
Rhode Island	63	70	2.4	2.9	79	87	9.7	11.0
South Carolina	564	763	8.2	11.2	713	660	32.7	30.6
South Dakota	189	187	7.0	7.0	174	168	26.5	26.0
Tennessee	739	849	6.9	8.5	789	807	24.2	24.4
Texas	2,431	2,368	6.6	6.7	2,592	2,659	31.7	32.9
Utah	209	209	7.4	7.7	241	205	32.7	29.0
Vermont	62	80	4.5	5.9	78	87	21.0	23.3
Virginia	810	904	6.6	7.6	852	920	24.1	26.8
Washington	412	483	4.4	5.2	625	595	25.4	24.6
West Virginia	350	446	6.7	8.8	457	454	23.2	22.8
Wisconsin	842	881	6.7	7.3	922	803	26.3	23.1
Wyoming	148	173	7.7	9.1	111	129	36.3	43.8
Total U. S.					37,794	36,996	24.3	24.1

*Include both traffic and nontraffic motor-vehicle deaths.

**The mileage death rate is the number of deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles; the population death rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 population. †From state health authorities.
Of the 38,300 motor-vehicle deaths in 1953—deaths from collisions with pedestrians, 8,600; other motor vehicles, 12,900; railroad train, 1,419; street car, 40; bicycle, 450; animal, animal-drawn vehicle, 100; fixed object, 1,500; non-collision accidents, 13,300. Approximate non-fatal injuries, 1,350,000.

Hospitals in the United States and Their Use

Source: American Hospital Association (Data are for 1954)

State	Hos- pitals	Beds	Average Census*	Admis- sions	Bas- sinets	State	Hos- pitals	Beds	Average Census*	Admis- sions	Bas- sinets
Ala.	121	21,436	17,852	329,454	1,492	Nev.	17	1,543	1,154	30,759	159
Ariz.	71	7,256	5,722	132,733	665	N. H.	41	6,611	5,275	81,380	493
Ark.	87	14,943	12,494	193,391	994	N. J.	157	55,160	46,787	560,315	3,102
Calif.	422	117,655	100,772	1,503,107	5,935	N. M.	52	5,445	4,122	92,850	530
Colo.	105	18,493	15,485	249,169	1,144	N. Y.	503	225,957	203,177	1,980,890	8,847
Conn.	72	23,648	21,238	286,795	1,354	N. C.	183	31,903	25,219	537,447	2,671
Del.	17	4,731	4,030	46,113	249	N. D.	52	6,884	5,448	102,012	609
D. of C.	28	14,970	12,702	173,818	808	Ohio	262	76,265	65,541	1,038,848	4,764
Fla.	151	23,941	18,387	406,165	1,995	Okla.	128	18,784	15,510	250,645	1,396
Ga.	151	27,832	23,313	404,294	1,884	Ore.	79	12,654	10,262	210,028	1,029
Idaho	52	3,933	2,699	85,098	575	Pa.	348	113,324	98,063	1,333,686	7,108
Ill.	353	103,829	90,382	1,185,076	5,528	R. I.	24	9,951	8,397	93,736	513
Ind.	140	30,723	27,159	468,424	2,285	S. C.	77	16,873	13,919	260,739	1,263
Iowa	128	22,719	18,730	332,385	1,725	S. D.	68	7,199	5,866	108,823	681
Kan.	153	18,724	15,036	287,364	1,640	Tenn.	154	27,001	22,258	401,128	1,791
Ky.	127	23,605	19,510	349,634	1,685	Texas	564	60,422	48,093	1,152,066	5,436
La.	135	23,148	18,709	417,989	1,686	Utah	39	5,442	4,252	91,641	605
Me.	58	8,937	7,673	102,309	630	Vt.	28	4,181	3,816	53,417	321
Md.	85	30,468	25,616	287,961	1,275	Va.	124	32,004	27,867	422,197	1,977
Mass.	214	67,087	57,139	653,367	3,369	Wash.	139	24,398	20,501	384,819	1,869
Mich.	266	68,772	60,065	887,341	4,055	W. Va.	89	15,372	12,760	276,419	1,075
Minn.	211	32,198	27,304	496,879	2,384	Wis.	218	36,862	30,980	531,494	2,510
Miss.	105	13,513	10,712	219,710	1,111	Wyo.	36	3,802	2,858	56,129	334
Mo.	157	37,165	31,683	481,609	2,363	Total.	6,970	1,577,961	1,342,508	20,345,431	97,773
Mont.	64	6,152	4,522	115,568	694						
Nebr.	115	14,046	11,446	198,207	1,165						

*Average Daily Census—Data estimated for non-reporting hospitals. Excludes newborn.
Summary of hospitals and (Beds) Federal, 430 (189,233); State, 552 (717,558); County, 708 (113,918); City, 385 (68,981); City-County, 87 (14,340); Hospital District, 68 (4,073); Church, 1,196 (169,685); Other nonprofit, 2,225 (247,658); Proprietary, 1,319 (51,515).

Uniform Crime Reports

FIRST HALF OF 1955

Major crimes committed in the United States during the first half of 1955, January through June, reached an estimated total of 1,128,350, a decline of 7,790 from the figures for the same period in 1954, less than 0.7%. This was reported by J. Edgar Hoover, director Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), in the semi-annual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports, issued Sept. 26, 1955. The annual report for 1955 will be issued in 1956.

Five of the 8 major crime classes showed decreases. Robbery, taking property by force or threat of weapons, had 30,260 cases, a drop of 5,390, or 15.1%. Burglary, including breaking and entering, had 254,330, a drop of 8,790 (3.3%), and auto theft, 109,830 cases, was down by 230. Auto theft decreased in cities, rose in rural areas.

Murder and manslaughter, in the first 6 mos., 1955, wiped out 3,290 lives, 130 fewer than the period a year before, but only 1,743 were in

cities. Manslaughter by negligence accounted for 2,950, 10 fewer, but 214 fewer in cities. But rape by force or statutory, reached 9,300 reported cases, an increase of 550, up 6.3%, with 5,141 of this number in cities, a 10.4% increase.

Murders in Large Cities

During January-June, 1955, murders were reported as follows from major cities: New York, 151; Chicago, 143; Philadelphia, 61; Los Angeles, 48; Boston, 13; Baltimore, 32; Atlanta, 38; Birmingham, 31; Dallas, 30; Detroit, 52; Houston, 45; Kansas City, Mo., 17; New Orleans, 28; St. Louis, 46; San Antonio, 22; Washington, D. C., 23.

For the same period, autos were stolen as follows: New York, 6,044; Chicago, 2,200; Philadelphia, 2,042; Los Angeles, 3,356; Baltimore, 2,237; Boston, 1,279; Detroit, 3,424; Houston, 1,057; New Orleans, 1,235; St. Louis, 2,292; San Francisco, 2,362; Atlanta, 680; Albuquerque, 237.

CRIME SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1954

Crimes were still increasing according to reports in 1954. Major crimes were up 5%, a new high of 2,267,250 major crimes (est.). This rise in the 7th year of increases came from robberies, burglaries and larcenies. Rapes and aggravated assaults were up slightly, whereas criminal homicide and auto thefts decreased.

Crime, up 26.7% since 1950, has increased almost 4 times as fast as population. The crime rate per 100,000 pop. is up 18.4%. City crimes were up 4% in 1954 and are now 44.2% above the prewar average. Rural crime increased 8.3%. Persons under 18 represented 57.6% of all arrested for auto theft, 49% of all arrested for burglary and 43.6% of all those arrested for larceny in 1954, according to reports from 1,389 cities, pop. 38,642,183.

Murders and non-negligent manslaughter were 6,850, 270 below 1953. In 20 years 146,869 lives have been taken in the U. S. Manslaughter by negligence reached 5,410, 280 below 1953. Only about 15% of the deaths by motor car are counted by the police as crimes.

Big Increase in Burglaries

Crimes against property—robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, reached 2,143,420, or 107,650 more than in 1953. There were 40,000 more burglaries than in 1953, a total of 519,190, and an estimated loss of \$91,000,000. Of the auto thefts, 215,940, 94% were recovered. The unrecovered 12,956 represent a loss of \$12,000,000.

Rape found 18,000 victims, about one-half of the cases forcible. Brutal assaults, except rapes, numbered 93,540, an increase of 940.

Automobiles Stolen in Large Cities, 1954:

New York	12,896	Seattle	1,667
Detroit	7,140	Newark	1,531
Los Angeles	6,890	Atlanta	1,507
Chicago	5,053	Cleveland	1,370
Baltimore	4,826	Oakland	1,333
Philadelphia	4,549	Indianapolis	1,346
St. Louis	4,022	Washington	1,272
San Francisco	3,962	Denver	1,236
New Orleans	2,370	Minneapolis	1,264
Boston	3,306	Buffalo	1,231
Dallas	2,106	San Antonio	1,168
Houston	2,063	Fort Worth	1,035
Pittsburgh	1,765	Long Beach	946
Louisville	1,697		

Murders in large cities in 1954 were recorded as follows: New York, 315; Chicago, 277; Philadelphia, 134; Detroit, 108; Houston, 102; Atlanta, 85; Baltimore, 82; New Orleans, 67; Fort Worth, 45; Kansas City, Mo., 45; Newark, 43.

Increase in Shoplifting

Shoplifting and auto accessory thefts led the increases in the larceny classification. While the over-all rise in larcenies was 4.5% in 409 cities over 25,000, shoplifting jumped 11.4% and auto accessory thefts 9.4%. Pocket pickings declined.

Persons Found Guilty

For every 7 major offenses reported to police, there is an average of 1 conviction in court. For murder, the ratio is about 2 offenses for each conviction, negligent manslaughter and rape 3 to 1. Robberies and aggravated assaults occur at the rate of about 4 for every conviction. Burglaries and auto thefts occur 7 times more frequently than convictions. Other thefts, larceny, occur almost 9 times more frequently.

The highest conviction rate in the individual crime classes continues in cases of driving while intoxicated (87.5%). The lowest is in manslaughter by negligence category, 42.5% found guilty. Manslaughter by negligence offenses are principally traffic killings. An offense is scored only when the police investigation reflects that the victim was killed as the result of the gross negligence of someone else.

Crimes by Regions. Increases in total crime occurred in all areas with the exception of the South Atlantic states where a 1.2% decrease was reported. Increases in other geographic divisions range from 1.1% in the Pacific states to a high of 9.5% in the West North Central states.

Notable variations from the over-all trend include a 10.3% increase in murders in the Mountain states, a 20.8% increase in negligent manslaughters in the East South Central states, an 8.1% decrease in rape in the East North Central states, a 3.2% decrease in the Pacific states in the robbery classification, a 5.3% decrease in the East North Central states for aggravated assault and a 7.5% increase in auto thefts in the New England states.

Police Organizations in the United States

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation

The total number of police employees in cities, officers and civilians, on Apr. 30, 1955, was estimated at 171,000, an increase of 4% over 1954. Civil police (employees without the power of arrest) increased from 15,000 in 1954 to 16,000 in 1955, or 7%. All police in state and local governments were estimated at 259,000 in October, 1954. Of police employees, 9.6% were civilians in 1955.

Reports from 3,704 cities show that 61 city police were killed in line of duty in 1954. Police cleared by arrest better than 1 out of 4 crimes in 1954. They cleared up over 3 out of 4 homicides and felonious assaults and 1 out of 4 property crimes. Five out of 7 persons charged by the police in 1954 were found guilty.

Police employees, officers and civilians, in major cities reported to the FBI as of Apr. 30, 1955:

New York	22,675	Milwaukee	1,786
civilians	1,330	Pittsburgh	1,570
Chicago	8,390	Buffalo	1,497
civilians	670	Newark	1,310
Los Angeles	5,393	Jersey City	1,013
civilians	1,047	New Orleans	1,118
Detroit	4,880	Cincinnati	891
Philadelphia	5,575	Seattle	889
Boston	3,045	Houston	880
Baltimore	2,827	Indianapolis	855
Washington	2,460	Dallas	894
St. Louis	2,317	Kansas City	781
Cleveland	2,109	Atlanta	622
San Francisco	1,812		

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was created in 1908 by order of the then Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Special Agents of this Bureau are charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon them by law.

Special Agents of the FBI are college trained. An applicant must be a graduate of an accredited law school, or he must be a graduate of an accredited accounting school. Agents get sixteen weeks of preliminary training in the FBI Training Academy, with classes in Quantico, Va., and Washington, D.C. During this time they must learn to shoot all of the various firearms used by the F.B.I. and become adept in handling them. They must learn the various Federal violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction. They must study the techniques and mechanics of arrest and the search of crime scenes for evidence. To become a Special Agent in the FBI a man must be at least 25 years old but must not have reached 41.

When J. Edgar Hoover took office in 1924 there was no centralized fingerprint collection in the United States. One of his first moves was to bring together the collection housed at Fort Leavenworth

by the Federal Government and the fingerprints being maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D. C. Starting with a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprints this file had grown in ten years to more than 5,000,000 prints. During the next five-year period (by 1939) the file had grown to 10,000,000 prints. As of April 1, 1954, 130,460,252 fingerprint cards were on file in the F.B.I. Identification Division.

On June 11, 1930, Congress passed an Act authorizing the FBI to collect criminal statistics from police agencies throughout the country and to compile and publish such statistics in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

The Laboratory of the FBI was established in 1932 and for a time only one man was designated to carry out the scientific studies of evidence in criminal cases. The scientists and technicians of the FBI Laboratory examine evidence involved in all types of criminal cases handled by the FBI and other Federal law enforcement agencies. A great deal of work also is done for local agencies.

In July, 1935, there was established in the Federal Bureau of Investigation the FBI National Academy. Since that time selected police officers from every state in the Union and many foreign countries have attended this school.

U. S. Government Crime Reports

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

Offense	No. of offenses			Offense	No. of offenses		
	1952	1953	1954		1952	1953	1954
Murder & nonnegl. manslaughter.....	7,210	7,120	6,850	Aggravated assault...	87,930	92,600	93,540
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,650	5,690	5,410	Burglary.....	442,760	479,120	519,190
Rape.....	17,240	17,900	18,030	Larceny.....	1,202,270	1,267,020	1,340,870
Robbery.....	58,140	63,100	67,420	Auto theft.....	215,310	226,530	215,940
				Total.....	2,036,510	2,159,080	2,267,250

The total for 1940 was 1,517,026; (1941) 1,531,272; (1942) 1,436,748; (1943) 1,381,681; (1944) 1,393,655; (1945) 1,565,541; (1946) 1,685,203; (1947) 1,665,110; (1948) 1,686,690; (1949) 1,763,290; (1950) 1,790,030.

Penitentiaries: Alcatraz, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Lewisburg, Pa.; McNeil Island, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind. **Reformatories:** Chillicothe, Ohio; El Reno, Okla.; Petersburg, Va.; Englewood, Colo.; women, Alderson, W. Va. **Medical center:** Springfield, Mo.; **Hospital:** Maintenance unit. **Prison camps:** Allenwood, Pa.; Florence, Ariz.; McNeil Island, Wash.; Mill Point, W. Va.; Montgomery, Ala.; Tucson, Ariz. **Correctional institutions:** Ashland, Ky.; Danbury, Conn.; La Tuna, Tex.; Texarkana, Tex.; Milan, Mich.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Seagoville, Tex.; Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif. **Detention headquarters:** New York City. **Institutions for juveniles:** National Training School for Boys, Washington, D.C.; Natural Bridge, Va.

Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories (U.S. Bureau of Prisons)—(1940) 172,980; (1941) 164,759; (1942) 149,788; (1943) 136,637; (1944) 131,884; (1945) 133,104; (1946) 139,430; (1947) 150,443; (1948) 155,086; (1949) 163,042; (1950) 165,496; (1951) 164,896; (1952) 167,374; (1953) 172,729; (1954) 182,051.

ARRESTS IN 1954 BY SEX

In 1,389 cities over 2,500 population. Total population 38,642,183, based on 1950 decennial census.

Offense charged	Male	Female	Offense charged	Male	Female
Criminal homicide:			Other sex offenses.....	12,526	3,572
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,382	324	Narcotic drug laws.....	5,473	1,161
Manslaughter by negligence.....	985	69	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,625	913
Robbery.....	11,705	515	Offenses vs. family and children.....	20,007	2,119
Aggravated assault.....	16,518	3,117	Liquor laws.....	27,981	6,295
Other assaults.....	61,438	7,147	Driving while intoxicated.....	81,055	3,545
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	39,036	830	Disorderly conduct.....	140,082	27,489
Larceny— Theft.....	64,078	9,572	Drunkenness.....	658,855	54,982
Auto theft.....	19,787	499	Vagrancy.....	57,449	7,236
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,517	1,940	Gambling.....	33,061	3,184
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,833	281	Suspicion.....	51,512	5,523
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	7,065	1,097	All other offenses.....	155,554	27,914
Rape.....	3,815		Total male and female.....	1,503,172	185,383
Prostitution, commercialized vice.....	6,833	16,000	Total arrests.....	1,688,555	

How the FBI Performs Its Duties

From an Address by Louis B. Nichols, Asst. to the Director, FBI, Apr. 29, 1955.

J. Edgar Hoover (Director, FBI) has never looked with favor upon extending the jurisdiction of the FBI because an organization such as ours functions best when it is tightly knit and highly mobile. We are constantly concerned over how extended we are. This becomes obvious when you realize that there is approximately one special agent to each 27,000 inhabitants in the United States, or only about two special agents for each county in the United States.

While the FBI has been expanded since World War II, its work has increased 13 times while its personnel has increased only 8 times. We have made up the difference by increased efficiency and burning the midnight oil. In 1954 alone the voluntary overtime for which bureau agents were not compensated was valued at more than \$9,900,000. In the past 18 years it has cost the taxpayers \$748,180,514 to maintain the FBI while fines, savings, recoveries and claims adjusted in favor

of the government have totaled \$1,052,808,902 in FBI cases. In other words, the monetary value of our work exceeded our cost of operations by \$304,628,388.

We have always taken special pride in the FBI contributions to protection of civil rights. Mr. Hoover early established the basic principle that we fulfill our responsibility only when we secure all the facts, fairly, impartially and in a manner consistent with the judicial process. Thus, the fundamental objective in any investigation is to get the facts.

Once the facts are secured, the innocence of the innocent and the guilt of the guilty inevitably follow. Last year convictions resulted in 95.8% of the cases investigated by the FBI which were taken to court. Of these, 91.3% resulted from pleas of guilty. This hardly could be possible unless there was a conscientious effort to protect the rights of those involved.

Lynchings in the United States

Source: Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (W. White; N. Negro)

Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total
1900..	9	106	115	1915..	13	56	69	1930..	1	20	21	1945..	0	1	1
1901..	25	105	130	1916..	4	50	54	1931..	1	12	13	1946..	0	6	6
1902..	7	85	92	1917..	2	36	38	1932..	2	6	8	1947..	0	1	1
1903..	15	84	99	1918..	4	60	64	1933..	4	24	28	1948..	1	1	2
1904..	7	76	83	1919..	7	76	83	1934..	0	15	15	1949..	0	3	3
1905..	5	57	62	1920..	8	53	61	1935..	2	18	20	1950..	1	1	2
1906..	3	62	65	1921..	5	59	64	1936..	0	8	8	1951..	0	1	1
1907..	2	58	60	1922..	6	51	57	1937..	0	8	8	1952..	0	0	0
1908..	8	89	97	1923..	4	29	33	1938..	0	6	6	1953..	0	0	0
1909..	13	69	82	1924..	0	18	18	1939..	1	2	3	1954..	0	0	0
1910..	9	67	76	1925..	0	17	17	1940..	1	4	5				
1911..	7	60	67	1926..	7	23	30	1941..	0	4	4				
1912..	2	61	63	1927..	0	16	16	1942..	0	6	6				
1913..	1	51	52	1928..	1	10	11	1943..	0	3	3				
1914..	4	51	55	1929..	3	7	10	1944..	0	2	2				

LYNCHINGS BY STATES, 1882-1954

State	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.
Ala....	48	299	347	Iowa....	17	2	19	Nev....	6	0	6	S. D....	27	0	27
Ariz....	31	0	31	Kans....	35	19	54	N. J....	0	1	1	Tenn....	47	204	251
Ark....	58	226	284	Ky....	63	142	205	N. M....	33	3	36	Texas...	141	352	493
Calif....	41	2	43	La....	56	335	391	N. Y....	1	1	2	Utah....	6	2	8
Colo....	66	2	68	Md....	2	27	29	N. C....	15	84	99	Va....	17	83	100
Del....	0	1	1	Mieh....	7	1	8	N. D....	13	3	16	Wash....	25	1	26
Fla....	25	257	282	Minn....	5	4	9	Ohio....	10	16	26	W. Va....	20	28	48
Ga....	39	491	530	Miss....	40	534	574	Okl....	82	40	122	Wis....	6	0	6
Idaho....	20	0	20	Mo....	53	69	122	Oreg....	20	1	21	Wyo....	30	5	35
Ill....	15	19	34	Mont....	82	2	84	Penn....	2	6	8				
Ind....	33	14	47	Nebr....	52	5	57	S. C....	4	156	160	Total..	1,293	3,437	4,730

Penalties for Murder in the United States

Often penalties can apply to convictions for rape, kidnapping for ransom, arson, treason, etc. and/or the law permits a jury to recommend a sentence other than death.

State	Penalty	State	Penalty	State	Penalty
Alabama....	Electrocution	Mass....	Electrocution	So. Carolina..	Electrocution
Arizona....	Lethal Gas	Michigan....	Life Imprisonment	So. Dakota....	Electrocution
Arkansas....	Electrocution	Minnesota...	Life Imprisonment	Tennessee....	Electrocution
California....	Lethal Gas	Mississippi..	Electrocution	Texas....	Electrocution
Colorado....	Lethal Gas	Missouri....	Lethal Gas	Utah....	Hanging or Shooting
Connecticut..	Electrocution	Montana....	Hanging	Vermont....	Electrocution
Delaware....	Hanging	Nebraska....	Electrocution	Virginia....	Electrocution
Dist. of Col..	Electrocution	Nevada....	Lethal Gas	Washington...	Hanging (1)
Florida....	Electrocution	New Hamp....	Hanging	W. Virginia..	Electrocution
Georgia....	Electrocution	New Jersey..	Electrocution	Wisconsin....	Life Imprisonment
Idaho....	Hanging (1)	New Mexico..	Electrocution	Wyoming....	Lethal Gas
Illinois....	Electrocution	New York....	Electrocution	U. S. gov't..	Death or Life
Indiana....	Electrocution	No. Carolina..	Lethal Gas	Alaska....	Hanging
Iowa....	Hanging	No. Dakota..	Life Imprisonment	Canal Zone...	Hanging
Kansas....	Hanging	Ohio....	Electrocution	Hawaii....	Hanging
Kentucky....	Electrocution (1)	Oklahoma....	Electrocution	Puerto Rico..	Life Imprisonment
Louisiana....	Electrocution	Oregon....	Lethal Gas	Virgin Islands	Hanging
Maine....	Life Imprisonment	Pennsylvania	Electrocution		
Maryland....	Hanging	Rhode Island	Life Imprisonment		

(1) Or life imprisonment; jury decides penalty.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths

Source: National Safety Council estimates

Year	All types	Motor vehicle	Falls	Burns ¹	Drown-ing ²	Rail-road	Fire-arms	Poison gases	Other Poisons
1949.....	90,106	31,701	22,308	5,982	6,684	3,571	2,326	1,617	1,634
1950.....	91,249	34,763	20,783	6,405	6,131	3,667	2,174	1,769	1,584
1951.....	95,871	36,996	21,376	6,788	6,489	3,631	2,247	1,627	1,497
1952.....	96,000	38,300	20,945	6,922	6,601	3,200	2,210	1,397	1,440
1953.....	95,000	38,300	20,600	6,600	6,600	3,200	2,250	1,300	1,450
1954.....		36,000	19,900	6,300	6,200	2,700	2,200	1,300	1,400

DEATH RATES, Per 100,000 population

Year	All types	Motor vehicle	Falls	Burns ¹	Drown-ing ²	Rail-road	Fire-arms	Poison gases	Other Poisons
1949.....	60.6	21.3	15.0	4.0	4.5	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1
1950.....	60.3	23.0	13.7	4.2	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
1951.....	62.5	24.1	13.9	4.4	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.0
1952.....	61.6	24.3	13.5	4.4	4.2	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9
1953.....	60.0	24.2	13.0	4.2	4.2	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.9
1954.....		22.3	12.4	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9

¹Includes burns by fire and deaths resulting from conflagration, regardless of nature of injury.²Includes drownings in water transport accidents.

Accidental Injuries by Severity of Injury, 1954

Source: National Safety Council estimates based on data from the National Office of Vital Statistics, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, state industrial commissions, state traffic authorities, state departments of health, insurance companies, industries establishments and other sources.

Severity of injury	Total	Motor vehicle	Public non-motor vehicle	Home	Work
All injuries.....	9,150,000	1,300,000	1,950,000	4,150,000	1,850,000
Deaths.....	90,000	36,000	15,500	27,500	14,000
Nonfatal injuries.....	9,050,000	1,250,000	1,950,000	4,100,000	1,850,000
Permanent impairments.....	320,000	110,000	45,000	100,000	75,000
Temporary total disabilities.....	8,700,000	1,150,000	1,900,000	4,000,000	1,750,000

CERTAIN COSTS OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES, 1954

	\$5,800,000,000	\$2,800,000,000	\$650,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Wage loss.....	3,200,000,000	1,250,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	950,000,000
Medical expense.....	700,000,000	100,000,000	110,000,000	210,000,000	300,000,000
Overhead cost of insurance.....	1,900,000,000	1,450,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	430,000,000

Blue Cross Hospitalization Plans

Source: Richard M. Jones, Director, Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association enrollment as of Dec. 31, 1954

State	Plans	Enroll-ment	State	Plans	Enroll-ment	State	Plans	Enroll-ment
Alabama	1	585,501	Missouri	2	1,122,250	Wisconsin	1	889,451
Arizona	1	150,752	Montana	1	8,337	Wyoming	1	68,412
Arkansas	1	165,917	Nebraska	1	214,388	Puerto Rico	1	105,255
California	2	1,227,842	N. H. and Vt.	1	321,026	Alaska	1	6,452
Colorado	1	484,490	New Jersey	1	1,800,000	Canadian Provinces:		
Delaware	1	224,503	New Mexico	1	39,512			
Dist. of Col.	1	595,125	New York	8	7,869,187			
Florida	1	479,474	North Carolina	2	737,557			
Georgia	3	273,832	North Dakota	1	96,581	Alberta	1	117,534
Idaho	1	41,949	Ohio	8	4,225,331	Manitoba	1	341,472
Illinois	2	2,157,322	Oklahoma	1	425,486	N. B., Newfound-land, N. S.		
Indiana	1	1,201,536	Oregon	1	148,039	Prince Ed. Isl.	1	293,991
Iowa	2	667,667	Pennsylvania	5	5,222,271	Ontario	1	1,921,607
Kansas	2	498,597	Rhode Island	1	608,246	Quebec	1	580,048
Kentucky	2	518,191	South Carolina	1	221,392	46 States, Dist. of Col., Puerto Rico, Alaska and eight Canadian Provinces:		
Louisiana	2	305,425	South Dakota	1	23,858			
Maine	1	324,766	Tennessee	2	703,493			
Maryland	1	878,900	Texas	1	879,855			
Massachusetts	1	2,180,075	Utah	1	108,976			
Michigan	1	3,271,132	Virginia	3	535,265			
Minnesota	1	1,000,051	Washington	2	147,348			
Mississippi	1	280,330	West Virginia	6	275,833			

ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AS OF DEC. 31 OF EACH YEAR (*January 1)

Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number
1939*	56	2,871,055	1943*	77	10,458,899	1947*	88	25,876,424	1951..	87	41,439,549
1940*	59	4,431,772	1944*	80	13,005,493	1948..	90	32,921,212	1952..	87	43,612,653
1941*	67	6,049,222	1945*	85	16,511,198	1949..	90	35,918,705	1953..	85	46,140,816
1942*	71	8,456,267	1946*	87	19,989,205	1950..	90	40,232,697	1954..	84	47,571,830

Blue Cross Plans are local non-profit organizations that provide hospital service to members. Enrollment as of December 31, 1954, constituted 28.8% of the population of the United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico served by Blue Cross and 27.8% of the population of the eight Provinces served by the five Canadian Blue Cross Plans. During 1954, Blue Cross Plans paid \$763,676,588 to hospitals for care of 7,245,359 members for 43,980,304 days of care. This amount represented 98.10% of earned subscription income, the remainder being devoted to total operating expenses, 6.83% of earned subscription income and reserves, 4.07%.

Blue Cross Plans provide service in 6,000 hospitals, for a period ranging from 21 to 120 days at full benefits per year or per disability, usually plus a period of partial benefits, ranging from 30 to 245 days. All Plans provide board and room, general nursing care, use of operating and delivery rooms, routine laboratory service, routine

drugs and medications, routine dressings and casts. Most of the Plans cover the following services in varying degrees: special diets, emergency room care, anesthesia, X-Ray, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism tests, physical therapy, oxygen therapy, pathology, special drugs and medications, and other hospital services.

Members of one Plan moving into the area of another Plan usually must transfer their membership. A reciprocal program, the Inter-Plan Bank, supplemented by schedules of benefits in non-member hospitals, assures receipt of care in any recognized general hospital in the world. Health Service, Incorporated, a Blue Cross-owned stock company, provides a means for enrollment of employees of national firms. Medical and surgical care are available through non-profit prepayment Plans affiliated with 82 of the 84 Blue Cross Plans; most of these medical/surgical Plans are known as Blue Shield Plans.

Patients in State Hospitals for Mental Illness, 1953

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. Figures show average daily number of resident patients.

State	No.	State	No.	State	No.	State	No.
Alabama	6,949	Iowa	5,606	Nevada	406	South Dakota	1,751
Arizona	1,638	Kansas	4,705	New Hampshire	2,660	Tennessee	7,033
Arkansas	4,796	Kentucky	7,384	New Jersey	14,919	Texas	16,204
California	33,956	Louisiana	7,470	New Mexico	1,124	Utah	1,327
Colorado	5,335	Maine	2,885	New York	90,562	Vermont	1,281
Connecticut	8,945	Maryland	8,439	North Carolina	9,644	Virginia	10,280
Delaware	1,377	Massachusetts	23,712	North Dakota	2,085	Washington	7,353
Dist. of Col	7,079	Michigan	20,682	Ohio	26,500	West Virginia	5,272
Florida	7,280	Minnesota	11,568	Oklahoma	8,026	Wisconsin	2,257
Georgia	10,858	Mississippi	5,136	Oregon	4,596	Wyoming	651
Idaho	1,227	Missouri	12,179	Pennsylvania	38,348		
Illinois	37,834	Montana	1,918	Rhode Island	3,398		
Indiana	10,138	Nebraska	4,571	South Carolina	5,545	Total, U. S.	514,889

There were 124,646 persons employed by the above institutions. Patient maintenance expenditures in 1953 were \$505,283,406 or a per capita cost per year of \$985.54 or \$2.70 per day.

Selected Statistics on State Hospitals for Mental Diseases

Source: National Institute of Mental Health

Year	Total ¹	Admissions		Separations			Resident Patients at end of year	Per Capita Maint. Expense
		First	Read-mission	Total ²	Dis-charges	Deaths in Hospitals		
1943..	107,988	83,723	24,265	106,039	63,836	42,203	434,209	\$366.35
1945..	110,914	85,426	25,488	100,928	61,092	39,026	438,864	385.90
1946..	116,807	89,299	27,508	107,786	66,098	41,688	445,561	436.72
1947..	123,392	93,749	29,643	112,866	77,704	41,162	452,464	547.84
1948..	133,514	101,218	32,296	116,513	76,892	39,621	469,500	659.13
1949..	139,103	104,365	34,738	122,367	83,220	39,147	478,003	720.39
1950..	141,493	105,588	35,905	124,718	85,615	39,103	489,930	772.67
1951..	141,583	104,808	36,775	127,503	87,778	39,725	497,013	828.24
1952..	152,479	110,316	42,163	138,515	96,684	41,831	507,765	936.14
1953..	158,626	114,763	43,863	144,285	102,006	42,279	519,550	985.54

¹Excludes transfers in. ²Excludes transfers out and deaths in extramural care.

Blue Shield Medical-Surgical Plans

Source: John W. Castellucci, Director, Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, as of Dec. 31, 1954.

State	Plans	Enrollment	State	Plans	Enrollment	State	Plans	Enrollment
Alabama.....	1	538,527	Missouri.....	2	661,822	Hawaii.....	1	86,535
Arizona.....	1	115,717	Montana.....	1	46,408	Puerto Rico.....	1	195,255
Arkansas.....	1	150,096	Nebraska.....	1	190,027			
California.....	1	676,241	N. H. and Vt.....	1	292,441	Canadian Provinces:		
Colorado.....	1	407,519	New Jersey.....	1	1,204,000			
Connecticut.....	1	865,941	New York.....	7	4,865,169			
Delaware.....	1	213,037	North Carolina.....	1	453,911	Br. Columbia.....	1	257,694
Dis. of Col.....	1	461,095	North Dakota.....	1	74,183	Manitoba.....	1	193,457
Florida.....	1	406,932	Ohio.....	1	1,832,368	N. B., N. S.,		
Georgia.....	3	1,097,394	Oklahoma.....	1	167,158	N'tland, Pr. Ed.		
Illinois.....	4	1,197,851	Oregon.....	2	153,710	Island.....	1	166,068
Indiana.....	1	1,059,837	Pennsylvania.....	1	3,169,667	Ontario.....	1	473,373
Iowa.....	1	484,222	South Carolina.....	1	122,277	Saskatchewan.....	2	140,090
Kansas.....	2	419,856	Tennessee.....	1	392,832			
Kentucky.....	2	314,839	Texas.....	2	785,249			
Maine.....	1	122,377	Utah.....	1	97,212	42 states, Dis.		
Maryland.....	1	260,457	Virginia.....	2	487,454	of C., Hawaii,		
Massachusetts.....	1	1,700,919	Washington.....	3	176,794	Puerto Rico and		
Michigan.....	1	3,221,968	West Virginia.....	8	274,800	8 Canadian		
Minnesota.....	1	670,757	Wisconsin.....	2	697,208	Provinces.....		
Mississippi.....	1	276,114	Wyoming.....	1	58,185			31,494,023

ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AS OF DEC. 31 OF EACH YEAR

Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number
1946.....	18	1,826,719	1949.....	68	12,260,045	1952.....	78	24,670,701
1947.....	47	5,791,175	1950.....	72	16,629,596	1953.....	76	28,149,781
1948.....	55	8,911,225	1951.....	78	21,125,812	1954.....	77	31,449,023

Blue Shield Plans are non-profit organizations sponsored by State or local medical associations. They provide medical and surgical service to members. Enrollment as of Dec. 31, 1954 constituted 20.02% of the population of the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii served by Blue Shield Plans and 14.18% of the eight Provinces served by the six Canadian Blue Shield Plans. During 1954, Blue Shield Plans paid \$301,125,564 to physicians for care of Blue Shield members. This amount represented 81.92% of earned subscription income, the remainder being devoted to total operating expense, 1.21% of earned subscription income, and reserves, 6.87%.

Blue Shield Plans provide benefits in the form of service or cash indemnities, depending upon the income of the subscriber. Generally speaking a single person with an income of \$2500, and a family with an income of \$4000, receive benefits

in the form of services described in the membership contract and the Blue Shield Plan pays the physician's fee for all such services performed. When the subscriber's income exceeds these average income limits, the subscriber receives cash or credit in specified amounts described in his membership contract which he may apply toward the physician's bill.

Blue Shield Plans offer medical care, surgical and maternity care during delivery, diagnostic X-ray and anesthesia. In addition, many Plans also cover the following services in varying degrees: X-ray, laboratory examinations, medical examinations, medical treatment, radium treatment and consultant's services.

Members of one Plan moving into the area of another Plan usually must transfer their memberships. The majority of the Blue Shield medical care Plans are coordinated with Blue Cross hospital service Plans.

Average Height and Weight of Men and Women

Source: Equitable Life Assurance Society during 1940. Heights are in shoes and weights (lbs.) in ordinary indoor clothing, excluding coats and vests in the case of men.

MALES

Age	5' 3"	5' 4"	5' 5"	5' 6"	5' 7"	5' 8"	5' 9"	5' 10"	5' 11"	6' 0"	6' 1"	6' 2"	6' 3"	6' 4"
15.....	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	172	177
16.....	117	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181
17.....	120	124	129	134	139	144	149	153	158	163	168	173	178	183
18.....	124	127	131	136	141	146	150	154	158	163	167	171	175	180
19.....	127	130	134	138	143	147	151	155	159	164	168	172	176	181
20.....	130	133	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	165	169	173	177	181
22.....	131	134	137	141	145	149	153	157	162	167	172	176	180	184
24.....	133	136	139	143	147	151	155	159	164	169	174	179	183	187
26.....	135	138	141	145	149	153	157	161	166	171	176	180	184	188
28.....	137	140	143	147	151	155	159	163	168	173	178	182	186	190
30.....	138	141	145	149	153	157	161	165	170	175	180	184	188	192
32.....	139	142	146	150	154	158	162	167	172	177	182	186	190	194
34.....	140	143	147	151	155	159	163	168	173	178	183	187	191	195
36.....	141	144	148	152	156	160	164	169	174	179	184	189	193	197
38.....	141	145	149	153	157	161	165	170	175	180	185	190	194	198
40.....	142	146	150	154	158	162	166	171	176	181	186	191	195	199
42.....	143	147	151	155	159	163	167	172	177	182	187	191	195	199
44.....	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	173	178	183	188	192	196	200
over.....	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	173	178	183	188	192	196	200

FEMALES

Age	5' 0"	5' 1"	5' 2"	5' 3"	5' 4"	5' 5"	5' 6"	5' 7"	5' 8"	5' 9"	5' 10"
15.....	103	106	110	114	118	121	125	129	133	137	142
16.....	106	109	112	116	119	122	126	130	134	138	143
17.....	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	130	134	139	144
18.....	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	140	145
19.....	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	140	145
20.....	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	140	145
22.....	110	113	116	119	122	125	128	132	136	140	146
24.....	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	133	137	142	147
26.....	112	115	118	121	124	127	130	134	138	142	147
28.....	113	116	119	122	125	128	131	135	139	143	148
30.....	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	136	140	144	149
32.....	115	118	121	124	127	130	133	137	141	145	150
34.....	116	119	122	125	128	131	134	138	142	146	151
36.....	118	121	124	127	130	133	136	140	144	149	154
38.....	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	142	146	151	156
40.....	122	125	128	131	134	137	140	144	148	153	158
42.....	124	127	130	133	136	139	142	146	150	155	160
44.....	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	149	153	158	163
45 and over.....	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	151	155	160	165

Marriage Information

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano; Council on Marriage Relations, Inc.,
110 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Marriageable age, by States, for both males and females with and without consent of parents or guardians. But in most States the court has authority, in an emergency, to marry young couples below the ordinary age of consent, where due regard for their morals and welfare so requires.

State	With consent		Without consent		Blood test	Wait for license	Wait after license	License fee etc.
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Alabama.....	17	14	21	18	Required	None	None	\$2.00
Arizona.....	16	16	21	18	None	None	None	2.00
Arkansas.....	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	3.00
California.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Colorado.....	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Connecticut.....	16	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Delaware.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	(a)	3.00
District of Columbia.....	18	16	21	18	None	3 days	None	(b)
Florida.....	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Georgia.....	17	14	21	21	Required	5 days	None	5.00
Idaho.....	15	15	18	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	(c)
Indiana.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Iowa.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Kansas.....	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	(d)
Kentucky.....	16	14	21	21	Required	3 days	3 days	6.00
Louisiana.....	18	16	21	21	(e)	None	72 hours	2.00
Maine.....	16	16	21	19	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Maryland.....	18	16	21	18	None	48 hours	None	(f)
Massachusetts.....	14	12	21	18	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Michigan.....	18	16	18	18	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Minnesota.....	16	15	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Mississippi.....	14	12	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Missouri.....	15	15	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.55
Montana.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.25
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5.00
New Hampshire.....	14	13	20	18	Required	5 days	None	3.00
New Jersey.....	18	16	21	18	Required	72 hours	None	3.00
New Mexico.....	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5.00
New York.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	24 hours	2.00
North Carolina.....	16	16	18	18	Required	None	None	5.00
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	1.00
Ohio.....	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.15
Oklahoma.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Rhode Island.....	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.00
South Carolina.....	16	16	18	18	None	24 hours	None	2.00
South Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	2.50
Tennessee.....	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Texas.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Utah.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	2.50
Vermont.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	5 days	3.00
Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	4.00
Washington.....	14	15	21	18	None	3 days	None	5.00
West Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Wisconsin.....	18	15	21	18	Required	5 days	None	1.00
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Alaska.....	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Canal Zone.....	17	14	21	18	None	None	None	2.00
Guam.....	18	16	20	20	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Hawaii.....	18	16	21	21	(g)	None	None	None
Puerto Rico.....	18	16	21	18	None	8 days	None	40c
Virgin Islands.....	16	14	21	18	None	8 days	None	40c

(a) 24 hours if one or both parties resident of state; 96 hours if both parties are non-residents.

(b) 50c to file; \$2.00 when license is issued.

(c) Cook County \$5.00; balance of state, \$1.00.

(d) \$2.50 for license, plus \$1.00 registration fee.

(e) For males only, examination for venereal disease.

(f) \$3 to \$6 depending upon county.

(g) None, but a medical certificate is required.

Wedding Anniversaries

Source: Jewelry Industry Council

The Jewelry Industry Council, in cooperation with the American National Retail Jewelers Association, the National Association of Credit Jewelers and the National Wholesale Jewelers Association, issued a new and revised wedding anniversary list, effective Jan. 1, 1948. By agreement with the American National Retail Jewelers Association the new list replaced the one authorized by the Association in 1937.

1st—Clocks	10th—Diamond jewelry	19th—Bronze
2nd—China	11th—Fashion jewelry, accessories	20th—Platinum
3rd—Crystal, glass	12th—Pearls or colored gems	25th—Sterling silver jubilee
4th—Electrical appliances	13th—Textiles, furs	30th—Diamond
5th—Silverware	14th—Gold jewelry	35th—Jade
6th—Wood	15th—Watches	40th—Ruby
7th—Desk, pen and pencil sets	16th—Silver hollowware	45th—Sapphire
8th—Linen, laces	17th—Furniture	50th—Golden jubilee
9th—Leather	18th—Porcelain	55th—Emerald
		60th—Diamond jubilee

TRADITIONAL LIST RECOMMENDED BY SOCIAL AUTHORITIES

1st—Paper. 2nd—Cotton. 3rd—Leather. 4th—Fruit and Flowers. Silk. 5th—Wooden. 6th—Sugar and Candy. Iron. 7th—Woolen or Copper. 8th—Bronze or Pottery. 9th—Willow or Pottery. 10th—Tin or Aluminum. 11th—Steel. 12th—Silk or Linen. 13th—Lace. 14th—Ivory. 15th—Crystal. 20th—China. 25th—Silver. 30th—Pearl. 35th—Coral. 40th—Ruby. 45th—Sapphire. 50th—Golden. 55th—Emerald. 60th and 75th—Diamond.

Grounds for Divorce

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano: Council on Marriage Relations, Inc., 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Persons contemplating divorce should study latest decisions or secure legal advice before initiating proceedings since different interpretations or exceptions in each case can change the conclusion reached. Some States apply statutes strictly, others are more lenient.

State	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Non-support	Alcoholism	Felony	Impotency	Pregnancy at marriage	Drug addiction	Fraudulent contract	Other causes	Residence time	Time between interlocutory and final decrees
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		A-Q-K	1 year*	None-R
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B-X	1 year	None-S
Arkansas	x	x	x		x	x	x				B-Y-K	3 months	None
California	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	1 year
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		K	1 year	6 months
Connecticut	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	K	3 years	None
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	2 years*	1 year
Dist. of Columbia	x		x			x					X-Z	2 years*	6 months
Florida	x	x	x		x		x				A	90 days*	None
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	K	1 year	**U
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x					X-K	6 weeks	None
Illinois	x	x	x		x	x	x				A-C	1 year	None
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Iowa	x	x	x		x	x		x				1 year	None-S
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	K	1 year	None-T
Kentucky	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	C-D-E-X-K	1 year	None
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x					F-P-B-A-Z	1 year*	None
Maine	x	x	x	x	x			x			A	1 year	None
Maryland	x					x	x		x		G-Y	1 year*	None
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			6 mos.*	6 mos.-L
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1 year	None
Minnesota	x	x	x		x	x	x				X-K	1 year	None-T
Mississippi	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			1 year	None-U
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-J	1 year	None
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	2 years*	6 months
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Y-K	6 weeks	None
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x					D-Y	1 year*	None
New Jersey	x	x	x									2 years	3 months
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	1 year*	None
New York	x											1 year*	3 mo.-M*
North Carolina	x						x	x			Q-K	6 months	None
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	**U
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		1 year	None
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	K	1 year	6 months
Oregon	x	x	x		x	x	x				B-K	1 year	None-T
Pennsylvania	x	x	x			x	x			x	B	1 year	None
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		H-K-X	2 years	6 months
South Carolina	x	x	x		x							1 year	None
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year*	None
Tennessee	x	x	x		x	x	x				A-B	2 years	None
Texas	x	x	x			x					K-X	1 year	None-N
Utah	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				W-K	3 months	6 months
Vermont	x	x	x	x		x					Y-K	1 year*	6 mos.-O
Virginia	x		x				x	x			I-B	1 year	None-V*
Washington	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	B-X-K	1 year	None
West Virginia ²	x	x	x		x	x			x			2 years*	None-R-U
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				X	2 years*	1 year
Wyoming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-J-K	60 days	None

*Exceptions are to be noted. **Determined by court order. Georgia, period of 30 days to elapse before right to remarry. ¹Requires 60 days' notice of intention to sue. ²No minimum residence required in adultery cases. A—Violence. B—Indignities. C—Loathsome disease. D—Joining religious order disbelieving in marriage. E—Unchaste behavior after marriage. F—No reconciliation for one year after judgment of separation. E—Unchastity of wife prior to marriage. H—Any gross misbehavior or wickedness. I—Wife being a prostitute. J—Husband being a vagrant. K—5 years insanity; exceptions: 3 years Arkansas, Georgia and Idaho; 2 years Nevada, Washington and Wyoming; 10 years North Carolina. L—Defendant must wait two years to remarry. M—Plaintiff, three months; defendant may not remarry before three years without consent of court. So-called Enoch Arden law provides for annulment of marriage for absence of either party for five successive years if unknown to be alive; void marriages, like bigamy require no waiting time. N—Except in cruelty cases, one year to remarry. O—Plaintiff, six months; defendant, two years to remarry. P—If guilty spouse is sentenced to infamous punishment. Q—Crime against nature. R—Sixty days to remarry. S—One year to remarry. T—Six months to remarry. U—Adultery cases, remarriage in discretion of Court. V—Four months to remarry. W—Separation for three years after decree for same. X—Separation no cohabitation—five years. Exceptions: Rhode Island and Texas, 10 years. Y—Separation no cohabitation—three years. Z—Separation for two years after decree for same.

The plaintiff can invariably remarry in the same State where he or she procured a decree of divorce or annulment. Not so the defendant, who is barred, except in certain States. After a period of time has elapsed even the offender can apply for special permission.

The U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 opinion, ruled April 18, 1949, that one-sided quick divorces could be challenged as illegal if notice of the action was not served on the divorced partner within the divorcing State, excepting where the partner was represented at the proceedings.

Marriage Information

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano; Council on Marriage Relations, Inc.,
110 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Marriageable age, by States, for both males and females with and without consent of parents or guardians. But in most States the court has authority, in an emergency, to marry young couples below the ordinary age of consent, where due regard for their morals and welfare so requires.

State	With consent		Without consent		Blood test	Wait for license	Wait after license	License fee etc.
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Alabama	17	14	21	18	Required	None	None	\$2.00
Arizona	16	None	21	18	None	None	None	2.00
Arkansas	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	3.00
California	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Colorado	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Connecticut	16	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Delaware	18	16	21	18	Required	None	(a)	3.00
District of Columbia	18	16	21	18	None	3 days	None	(b)
Florida	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Georgia	17	14	21	21	Required	5 days	None	5.00
Idaho	15	15	18	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Illinois	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	(c)
Indiana	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Iowa	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Kansas	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	(d)
Kentucky	16	14	21	21	Required	3 days	3 days	6.00
Louisiana	18	16	21	21	(e)	None	72 hours	2.00
Maine	16	16	21	19	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Maryland	18	16	21	18	None	48 hours	None	(f)
Massachusetts	14	12	21	18	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Michigan	18	16	18	18	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Minnesota	16	15	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Mississippi	14	12	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Missouri	15	15	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.55
Montana	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.25
Nebraska	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Nevada	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5.00
New Hampshire	14	13	20	18	Required	5 days	None	3.00
New Jersey	18	16	21	18	Required	72 hours	None	3.00
New Mexico	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5.00
New York	16	14	21	18	Required	None	24 hours	2.00
North Carolina	16	16	18	18	Required	None	None	5.00
North Dakota	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	1.00
Ohio	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.15
Oklahoma	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Oregon	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Pennsylvania	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Rhode Island	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.00
South Carolina	16	16	18	18	Required	24 hours	None	2.00
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Tennessee	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Texas	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Utah	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	2.50
Vermont	18	16	21	18	Required	None	5 days	3.00
Virginia	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	4.00
Washington	14	15	21	21	Required	3 days	None	5.00
West Virginia	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	1.00
Wisconsin	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Wyoming	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Alaska	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Canal Zone	17	14	21	18	None	None	None	2.00
Guam	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	2.50
Hawaii	18	16	20	20	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Puerto Rico	18	16	21	21	(g)	None	None	None
Virgin Islands	16	14	21	18	None	8 days	None	40c

(a) 24 hours if one or both parties resident of state; 96 hours if both parties are non-residents.

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State	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Non-support	Alcoholism	Felony	Impotency	Pregnancy at marriage	Drug addiction	Fraudulent contract	Other causes	Residence time	Time between decree and final decrees
Alabama.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		A-Q-K	1 year*	None-R
Arizona.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B-X	1 year	None-S
Arkansas.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-Y-K	3 months	None
California.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	1 year
Colorado.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		K	1 year	6 months
Connecticut.....	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	K	3 years	None
Delaware.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	2 years*	1 year
Dist. of Columbia.....	x		x			x					X-Z	2 years*	6 months
Florida.....	x	x	x		x		x				A	90 days*	None
Georgia.....	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	K	1 year	**U
Idaho.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					X-K	6 weeks	None
Illinois ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x				A-C	1 year	None
Indiana.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	1 year	None
Iowa.....	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				1 year	None-S
Kansas.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	K	1 year	None-T
Kentucky.....	x	x	x		x	x	x				C-D-E-X-K	1 year	None
Louisiana.....	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	F-P-B-A-Z	1 year*	None
Maine.....	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		A	1 year	None
Maryland.....	x		x			x					G-Y	1 year*	None
Massachusetts.....	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			5 years*	6 mos.-L
Michigan.....	x	x	x	x	x	x						1 year	None
Minnesota.....	x	x	x		x	x					X-K	1 year	None-T
Mississippi.....	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x			1 year	None-U
Missouri.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B-J	1 year	None
Montana.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Nebraska.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	2 years*	6 months
Nevada.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Y-K	6 weeks	None
New Hampshire.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					D-Y	1 year*	None
New Jersey.....	x	x	x									2 years	3 months
New Mexico.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	1 year*	None
New York.....	x											1 year*	3 mo.-M*
North Carolina.....	x						x	x			Q-K	6 months	None
North Dakota.....	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	K	1 year	**U
Ohio.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1 year	None
Oklahoma.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			K	1 year	6 months
Oregon.....	x	x	x		x	x	x				B-K	1 year	None-T
Pennsylvania.....	x	x	x			x				x	B	1 year	None
Rhode Island.....	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		H-K-X	2 years	6 months
South Carolina.....	x	x	x		x							1 year	None
South Dakota.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year*	None
Tennessee.....	x	x	x		x	x	x	x			A-B	2 years	None
Texas.....	x	x	x			x					K-X	1 year	None-N
Utah.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				W-K	3 months	6 months
Vermont.....	x	x	x	x		x					Y-K	1 year*	6 mos.-O
Virginia.....	x		x			x	x				I-B	1 year	None-V*
Washington.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	B-X-K	1 year	None
West Virginia ²	x	x	x		x	x			x			2 years*	None-R-U
Wisconsin.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					X	2 years*	1 year
Wyoming.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-J-K	60 days	None

*Exceptions are to be noted. **Determined by court order. Georgia, period of 30 days to elapse before right to remarry. ¹Requires 60 days' notice of intention to sue. ²No minimum residence required in adultery cases. A—Violence. B—Indignities. C—Loathsome disease. D—Joining religious order disbelieving in marriage. E—Unchaste behavior after marriage. F—No reconciliation for one year after judgment of separation. G—Unchastity of wife prior to marriage. H—Any gross misbehavior or wickedness. I—Wife being a prostitute. J—Husband being a vagrant. K—5 years insanity; exceptions: 3 years Arkansas, Georgia and Idaho; 2 years Nevada, Washington and Wyoming; 10 years North Carolina. L—Defendant must wait two years to remarry. M—Plaintiff, three months; defendant may not remarry before three years without consent of court. So-called Enoch Arden law provides for annulment of marriage for absence of either party for five successive years if unknown to be alive; void marriages, like bigamy require no waiting time. N—Except in cruelty cases, one year to remarry. O—Plaintiff, six months; defendant, two years to remarry. P—If guilty spouse is sentenced to infamous punishment. Q—Crime against nature. R—Sixty days to remarry. S—One year to remarry. T—Six months to remarry. U—Adultery cases, remarriage in discretion of Court. V—Four months to remarry. W—Separation for three years after decree for same. X—Separation no cohabitation—five years. Exceptions: Rhode Island and Texas, 10 years. Y—Separation no cohabitation—three years. Z—Separation for two years after decree for same.

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Marriages, Divorces and Rates in the United States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Year	Marriages ¹		Divorces ²		Year	Marriages ¹		Divorces ²	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate ³		No.	Rate	No.	Rate ³
1890.....	570,000	9.0	33,461	0.5	1923.....	1,229,784	11.0	165,096	1.5
1891.....	592,000	9.2	35,540	0.6	1924.....	1,184,574	10.4	170,952	1.5
1892.....	601,000	9.2	36,579	0.6	1925.....	1,188,334	10.3	175,449	1.5
1893.....	601,000	9.0	37,468	0.6	1926.....	1,202,574	10.2	184,678	1.6
1894.....	588,000	8.6	37,568	0.6	1927.....	1,201,053	10.1	196,292	1.6
1895.....	620,000	8.9	40,387	0.6	1928.....	1,182,497	9.8	200,176	1.7
1896.....	635,000	9.0	42,937	0.6	1929.....	1,232,559	10.1	205,876	1.7
1897.....	643,000	8.9	44,699	0.6	1930.....	1,126,856	9.2	195,961	1.6
1898.....	647,000	8.8	47,849	0.7	1931.....	1,060,914	8.6	188,003	1.5
1899.....	673,000	9.0	51,437	0.7	1932.....	981,903	7.9	164,241	1.3
1900.....	709,000	9.3	55,751	0.7	1933.....	1,098,000	8.7	165,000	1.3
1901.....	742,000	9.6	60,984	0.8	1934.....	1,302,000	10.3	204,000	1.6
1902.....	776,000	9.8	61,480	0.8	1935.....	1,327,000	10.4	218,000	1.7
1903.....	818,000	10.1	64,925	0.8	1936.....	1,369,000	10.7	236,000	1.8
1904.....	815,000	9.9	66,199	0.8	1937.....	1,451,296	11.3	249,000	1.9
1905.....	842,000	10.0	67,976	0.8	1938.....	1,330,780	10.3	244,000	1.9
1906.....	895,000	10.5	72,062	0.8	1939.....	1,403,633	10.7	251,000	1.9
1907.....	936,936	10.8	76,571	0.9	1940.....	1,595,879	12.1	264,000	2.0
1908.....	957,461	9.7	76,852	0.9	1941.....	1,695,999	12.7	293,000	2.2
1909.....	897,354	9.9	79,671	0.9	1942.....	1,772,132	13.2	321,000	2.4
1910.....	948,166	10.3	83,045	0.9	1943.....	1,577,050	11.7	353,000	2.6
1911.....	955,287	9.2	89,219	1.0	1944.....	1,452,394	10.9	400,000	2.9
1912.....	1,004,602	10.5	94,318	1.0	1945.....	1,612,942	12.2	485,000	3.5
1913.....	1,021,398	10.5	91,307	0.9	1946.....	2,291,045	16.4	610,000	4.3
1914.....	1,025,092	10.3	100,584	1.0	1947.....	1,991,878	13.9	483,000	3.4
1915.....	1,007,595	10.0	104,298	1.0	1948.....	1,811,155	12.4	408,000	2.8
1916.....	1,075,775	10.6	114,000	1.1	1949.....	1,679,798	10.6	397,000	2.7
1917.....	1,144,200	11.1	121,564	1.2	1950.....	1,667,231	11.1	385,144	2.6
1918.....	1,000,109	9.7	116,254	1.1	1951.....	1,594,694	10.4	381,000	2.5
1919.....	1,150,186	11.0	141,527	1.3	1952.....	1,539,318	9.9	392,000	2.5
1920.....	1,274,476	12.0	170,505	1.6	1953.....	1,646,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1921.....	1,163,863	10.7	159,580	1.5	1954 ⁴	1,476,000	9.2	.....	.....
1922.....	1,134,151	10.3	148,815	1.4					

Marriage licenses issued in major city areas cover 34 cities with population of 100,000 or more according to the 1950 census, and 69 counties containing the remaining 72 cities in that population-size group—(1950) 575,414; (1951) 543,295; (1952) 515,780; (1953) 517,728; (1954) 494,799.

¹Estimated for 1920, 1921, 1933-36 and 1953. Includes estimates and marriage licenses for some states for all years. ²Estimated for 1920, 1921 and 1933-53. Includes reported annulments.

³Divorce rates for 1941-46, based on population including armed forces overseas. ⁴Provisional.

Marriage Prospects of Single Men and Women

Source: Bureau of the Census (Based on data for period 1920-39)

Chances of marriage for single persons, as computed by life table methods

Age	Pct. who marry within year ¹		Per cent who ever marry ²		Age	Pct. who marry within year ¹		Per cent who ever marry ²	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
15 years....	0.1	1.0	92.2	93.5	31 years....	13.1	8.5	67.5	50.8
16 years....	0.3	2.4	92.4	93.5	32 years....	11.7	7.7	63.0	46.4
17 years....	0.9	4.5	92.5	93.5	33 years....	10.5	6.8	58.5	42.1
18 years....	1.9	8.5	92.6	93.3	34 years....	9.3	5.9	54.1	38.0
19 years....	4.2	12.0	92.7	92.9	35 years....	8.2	4.9	49.7	34.3
20 years....	6.7	15.5	92.6	92.1	36 years....	7.2	4.4	45.6	31.0
21 years....	9.4	18.2	92.3	90.8	37 years....	6.3	3.9	41.6	27.9
22 years....	12.5	20.8	91.8	89.0	38 years....	5.5	3.5	38.1	25.2
23 years....	15.3	21.3	90.9	86.3	39 years....	4.9	3.0	34.8	22.6
24 years....	15.9	20.9	89.6	82.8	40 years....	4.5	2.7	31.7	20.2
25 years....	17.0	18.9	88.0	78.5	45 years....	2.5	1.5	19.1	11.3
26 years....	17.3	16.0	85.9	73.7	50 years....	1.5	0.8	11.1	6.1
27 years....	17.3	13.3	85.4	68.9	55 years....	0.9	0.4	6.2	3.2
28 years....	17.1	11.7	80.3	64.4	60 years....	0.5	0.2	3.3	1.6
29 years....	16.8	10.7	76.6	59.9	65 and over....	.....	.....	1.9	0.8
30 years....	15.9	9.6	72.3	55.3					

¹Per cent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry during the year. This figure indicates the chance of marriage within one year from attaining the specified age.

²Per cent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry in that year and all later years. This figure indicates the total chance of marriage for persons who have attained the specified age.

The Dionne and Diligenti Quintuplets

The Dionne quintuplets, the most famous sisters in the world, lost one of their number Aug. 6, 1954, when Emilie died at a Roman Catholic hostel near Ste. Agathe, Que., Canada. She was 20 years old. Emilie had intended to enter the order of the Oblate Sisters of Mary Immaculate that conducted the hostel for the aged. She had suffered from epilepsy. She was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Corbelle, Ont., near her home.

The quintuplets were born to Mr. and Mrs. Olivia Dionne May 28, 1934, in Callender, Ont., Canada, and named Annette, Cecile, Emilie, Marie and Yvonne. Dr. Allan R. Dafoe delivered all within half an hour. Their aggregate weight was 13 lbs., 6 ounces. The state interested itself in their welfare and their education was carefully supervised. Photographs and articles about them yielded the basis for financial independence, but they were not exploited on the stage. They came to New York in October, 1950, with classmates of the Villa Notre Dame high school, and sang at a benefit for the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Hospital at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In September, 1953, the sisters separated for the first time. Marie entered the Roman Catholic order

of the Sisters of the Holy Sacrament at Quebec as a postulant and on May 24, 1954, took the vows of a novice. She returned home in July and resumed her vocation in September, 1955. During the winter of 1953-54 Emilie, Annette and Cecile studied domestic science at the Institut Familiale in Nicolet, Que., and Yvonne studied art at the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal. In the fall, 1954, Marie and Annette enrolled in the College Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Montreal, Marie taking the regular course and Annette studying the piano for teaching.

DILIGENTI QUINTUPLETS

Quintuplets, two boys and three girls, were born to G. Franco Diligenti and his wife Vallota July 15, 1943, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The father is president of textile corporations and visited the United States in 1954. He reported that the quintuplets attend different private schools in order to develop as individuals. They speak Spanish, Italian, French, German and English. The Diligentis also have a son, married and in Montreal, and two teen-age daughters at home.

Marriages and Divorces by States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare
(By place of occurrence)

State	Mar- riages	Divorces ¹	State	Mar- riages	Divorces ¹	State	Mar- riages	Divorces ¹
	1954	1953		1954	1953		1954	1953
Alabama	19,551	9,281	Maine	8,072	2,177	Oklahoma	23,818	13,038
Arizona	20,529	5,125	Maryland	41,897	5,207	Oregon	9,611	6,372
Arkansas	16,114	8,234	Mass.	47,781	6,473	Pa.	74,117	12,187
California	78,057	40,196	Michigan	50,445	16,537	Rhode Isl.	6,005	797
Colorado	12,328	24,300	Minnesota	24,305	4,118	S. Carolina	44,837	32,334
Connecticut	17,758	2,825	Mississippi	60,978	5,204	S. Dakota	6,112	928
Delaware	2,251	603	Missouri	36,687	12,342	Tennessee	22,854	7,699
Dist. of Col.	8,235	1,568	Montana	6,583	1,986	Texas	88,569	239,000
Florida	28,752	20,139	Nebraska	11,294	2,367	Utah	6,252	2,422
Georgia	51,504	30,843	Nevada	49,431	10,127	Vermont	2,859	479
Idaho	8,905	2,584	New Hamp.	6,963	1,112	Virginia	36,480	8,009
Illinois	82,437	21,801	New Jersey	41,034	4,791	Washington	28,622	8,819
Indiana	62,654	12,388	New Mex.	19,500	N.A.	W. Virginia	14,601	N.A.
Iowa	23,144	5,253	New York	126,225	N.A.	Wisconsin	24,801	5,011
Kansas	17,342	5,394	N. Carolina	25,679	N.A.	Wyoming	3,186	1,204
Kentucky	22,680	N.A.	N. Dakota	4,301	580			
Louisiana	23,219	N.A.	Ohio	56,750	23,278	U. S.	1,476,000	239,000

¹Includes reported annulments. ²Estimated. ³Incomplete. (N.A.) Not available.

Periods of Gestation and Incubation

Human period of gestation 280 days.

Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months
Ass	380d	Elephant	21-22m	Mare	11m	Wolf	62d
Bear	6m	Ewe	5m	Monkey	7m	Chicken	21d
Beaver	4m	Fox	62d	Opussum	26d	Duck	30d
Cat	55-63d	Giraffe	14m	Rabbit	30-40d	Pigeon	30d
Cow	9m	Goat	156d	Rat	28d	Turkey	18d
Deer	8m	Guinea pig	63d	Sow	4m		26d
Dromedary	12m	Kangaroo	39d	Squirrel	28d		
Dog	62d	Lion	108d	Whale	10m		

Balance of Nature—All plant and animal life is interrelated in a delicately balanced scheme, reports the National Geographic Society. Plants provide food for insects, birds and animals. Each in turn whets the appetite of another creature, usually larger and stronger. Thus every creature attains its special diet until it meets its fate and returns to the soil. To insure survival, each species has the power to reproduce much faster than its death rate. So nature provides police—parasites, disease and predators—to keep a balance between life and the food supply. Disaster sometimes follows the removal of plants and animals from nature's discipline.

Average Weight of Organs of the Human Body

Fully Developed Medium-sized Individuals

Source: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology; data based on Autopsy Diagnosis and Technic by Otto Saphir.

Organ	Grams	Ounces	Organ	Grams	Ounces
Brain			Lungs		
Male	1,400	49.3	Right	460	16.2
Female	1,275	44.9	Left	400	14.1
Heart			Liver	1,650	58.1
Male	300	10.6	Spleen	175	6.2
Female	250	8.8	Kidneys	300	10.6

Birth Stones

Source: American National Retail Jewelers' Association

Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	Modern
January	Garnet	Garnet	May	Agate	Emerald	September	Chrysolite	Sapphire
February	Amethyst	Amethyst	June	Emerald	Pearl, Moonstone or Alexandrite	October	Aquamarine	Opal or Tourmaline
March	Jasper	Bloodstone or Aquamarine	July	Onyx	Ruby	November	Topaz	Topaz
April	Sapphire	Diamond	August	Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot	December	Ruby	Turquoise or Zircon

The term precious stones actually applies only to diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds. All others are semiprecious. Precious gems are minerals dug from the earth and brought to perfection by the lapidary's art. The pearl, often a gem of great value, is not a precious stone.

President Eisenhower and Veterans Commemorate Crossing of Remagen Bridge

To commemorate a great feat of arms President Dwight D. Eisenhower on Mar. 7, 1955, sponsored a veterans' group called the Society of the Remagen Bridge. At the White House offices he gave certificates of membership to 12 men who had received the Distinguished Service Cross for their part in the capture of the Ludendorff railway bridge across the Rhine at Remagen, which the Germans had failed to destroy and therefore enabled American divisions to establish a bridgehead on the opposite side. The crossing took place Mar. 7, 1945, by the 9th Armored Division, 3rd Corps, First Army. The President said:

"Gentlemen, I have asked you to come here this morning because you know old soldiers' minds

are bound to turn back once in a while to dramatic events of war—particularly of the kind that took place at the Remagen bridgehead. Now, of course, that was not the biggest battle that ever was, but for me it always typified the dash, the ingenuity, the readiness at the first opportunity that characterizes the American soldier."

Among the 12 veterans were Alex A. Drabik, Toledo, O., first man across the bridge, and William J. Goodson, Pendleton, Ind., driver of the first truck to cross. Certificates also were given Col. Leonard Engeman, commander of the unit and Lt. Gen. John W. Leonard, who commanded the 9th Armored Division.

Construction and Housing in the United States

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor

NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED¹, BY METROPOLITAN OR NONMETROPOLITAN LOCATION², AND BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, 1950-54

Number of new permanent units

Year	Total			Private			Public		
	All non-farm	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Total	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan
1950.....	1,396,000	1,021,600	374,400	1,352,200	987,000	365,200	43,800	34,600	9,200
1951.....	1,091,300	776,800	314,500	1,020,100	723,100	297,000	71,200	53,700	17,500
1952.....	1,127,000	794,900	332,100	1,068,500	750,600	317,900	58,500	44,300	14,200
1953.....	1,103,800	803,500	300,300	1,068,300	776,900	291,400	35,500	26,600	8,900
1954.....	1,220,400	896,900	323,500	1,201,700	879,400	322,300	18,700	17,500	1,200

¹These estimates are based on building permit records which have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. All temporary units are excluded. ²Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classifications based on 1950 Census.

AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST OF NEW PRIVATELY OWNED NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED¹

This table does not show change in the construction cost of a single dwelling of a given type, but does show change in the average cost of all dwelling units started. Does not include land costs.

Year	Average construction cost per new dwelling unit in—		Index numbers (1947-49=100) of construction cost per new dwelling unit in—	
	All types of structures	1-family structures	All types of structures	1-family structures
1945.....	\$4,625	\$4,650	63.6	62.8
1946.....	5,600	5,525	77.1	74.6
1947.....	6,650	6,750	91.5	91.1
1948.....	7,700	7,850	106.0	106.0
1949.....	7,450	7,625	102.5	102.9
1950.....	8,450	8,675	116.3	117.1
1951.....	9,000	9,300	123.9	125.5
1952.....	9,075	9,475	124.9	127.9
1953.....	9,525	9,950	131.1	134.3
1954.....	10,250	10,625	141.1	143.4

¹Based on building permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of cost, and, since 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. Construction costs cover only the cost of labor, materials, sub-contracted work, and that part of the builder's overhead and profit chargeable directly to the construction project. Thus construction costs should not be confused with selling price.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED¹

Year	Number of dwelling units in—				Percentage of dwelling units in—		
	All types of structures	1-family structures	2-family structures	Multi-family structures	1-family structures	2-family structures	Multi-family structures
1945.....	209,300	184,600	8,800	15,800	88.2	4.2	7.6
1946.....	670,500	590,000	24,300	56,200	88.0	3.6	8.4
1947.....	849,000	740,000	33,900	74,900	87.2	4.0	8.8
1948.....	931,600	766,600	46,900	118,100	82.3	5.0	12.7
1949.....	1,025,100	794,300	36,500	194,300	77.4	3.6	19.0
1950.....	1,396,000	1,154,100	44,800	197,100	82.7	3.2	14.1
1951.....	1,091,300	900,100	40,400	150,800	82.5	3.7	13.8
1952.....	1,127,000	942,500	45,900	138,600	83.6	4.1	12.3
1953.....	1,103,800	937,800	41,500	124,500	85.0	3.7	11.3
1954.....	1,220,400	1,077,900	34,200	108,300	88.3	2.8	8.9

¹These estimates are based on building permit records which have been adjusted for lapsed permits and lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. All temporary units are excluded.

INDEXES OF BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY¹

Year	Indexes (monthly average 1947-49 = 100)			
	All building construction	New residential building ²	New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations and repairs
1945.....	29.6	18.8	38.3	50.4
1946.....	71.4	71.1	67.4	81.6
1947.....	83.7	83.6	79.2	94.4
1948.....	104.9	101.8	109.5	106.3
1949.....	111.3	114.6	111.3	99.2
1950.....	157.7	176.2	145.9	115.6
1951.....	134.2	141.6	130.1	116.1
1952.....	134.2	145.9	121.5	119.7
1953.....	144.5	142.1	153.9	132.3
1954.....	159.9	164.8	162.0	128.4

¹Indexes for 1945-53 are based on estimates of building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places. The indexes for 1954 are based on a new expanded series which covers building activity in all localities having building-permit systems (over 7,000 places). A six-month overlap period, January-June 1954, provided the basis for linking the old and new estimates. Despite the differences of coverage in the two series, the linked index numbers appear to be satisfactory in measuring trends.

²Includes value of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential building. Revised estimated expenditures for new construction in Continental United States (in millions of dollars)—(1930) 8,741, (1935) 4,232, (1940) 8,682, (1945) 5,633, (1950) 27,902, (1951) 29,363.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY: VALUATION AND NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS, BY LOCATION, 1954¹

Location	Valuation (in millions)				Number of dwelling units		
	All building construction	New residential building	New nonresidential building	Additions alterations and repairs	Total	1-family houses	Units in 2 or more family structures
United States total.....	\$16,464.9	\$9,990.7	\$5,005.8	\$1,468.4	1,074,483	928,457	146,026
Metropolitan areas ²	13,161.1	8,187.5	3,819.3	1,154.3	860,743	727,537	133,206
In central cities.....	5,091.0	2,463.6	1,033.1	704.7	280,034	194,170	85,864
Outside central cities.....	8,070.1	5,723.9	1,886.2	450.0	580,709	533,367	47,342
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	3,303.8	1,803.2	1,186.5	314.1	213,740	200,920	12,820
Geographic division:							
Northeast.....	3,657.1	2,175.7	1,145.5	335.9	221,886	179,548	42,338
North Central.....	4,834.3	2,941.1	1,489.2	404.0	272,344	250,025	22,319
South.....	4,133.0	2,378.8	1,363.1	391.2	297,835	262,859	34,976
West.....	3,840.4	2,495.1	1,007.9	337.3	282,418	236,025	46,393

¹These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover publicly and privately owned construction. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract award dates and start of construction. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

²Comprised of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census.

Households by Type, Urban and Rural, April, 1955

Source: Bureau of the Census

Type of household	Total number	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Primary families.....	41,713,000	27,323,000	9,172,000	5,218,000
Husband-wife.....	36,266,000	23,436,000	8,167,000	4,663,000
Other male head.....	1,303,000	835,000	229,000	239,000
Female head.....	4,144,000	3,052,000	776,000	316,000
Primary individuals.....	6,075,000	4,748,000	1,000,000	327,000
Male.....	2,019,000	1,418,000	390,000	211,000
Female.....	4,056,000	3,330,000	610,000	116,000
All households.....	47,788,000	32,071,000	10,172,000	5,545,000

National Forest Areas

Source: Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. (In Acres) Data as of June 30, 1954

States	Area ¹	States	Area ¹	States	Area ¹	States	Area ¹
Alabama.....	632,311	Maine.....	50,023	N. Dakota.....	1,101,713	Wisconsin.....	1,463,953
Arizona.....	11,480,874	Maryland.....	1,110	Ohio.....	105,563	Wyoming.....	9,134,840
Arkansas.....	2,443,847	Mass.....	1,651	Oklahoma.....	262,666		
California.....	20,015,218	Michigan.....	2,567,471	Oregon.....	14,925,416	Total States	167,362,544
Colorado.....	14,363,151	Minnesota.....	2,721,993	Pennsylvania.....	472,022		
Florida.....	1,193,091	Mississippi.....	1,135,937	S. Carolina.....	587,480	Territories	
Georgia.....	774,089	Missouri.....	1,372,268	S. Dakota.....	1,988,688	Alaska.....	20,742,380
Idaho.....	20,328,579	Montana.....	18,563,923	Tennessee.....	592,599	Puerto Rico.....	33,113
Illinois.....	221,616	Nebraska.....	339,715	Texas.....	783,523		
Indiana.....	119,936	Nevada.....	5,062,198	Utah.....	7,920,984	Total	
Iowa.....	4,749	N. Hamp.....	677,399	Vermont.....	228,621	Territories.	20,775,493
Kansas.....	107,187	N. Mexico.....	9,376,735	Virginia.....	1,447,278		
Kentucky.....	457,503	New York.....	13,747	Washington.....	9,638,560	Grand Total	188,138,037
Louisiana.....	591,789	N. Carolina.....	1,136,893	W. Virginia.....	903,635		

¹Includes land utilization projects and other special areas administered by the Forest Service, and 179,386 acres in the process of acquisition for national forest purposes.

STATE FORESTS AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

(Data as of January 1, 1954)

State Forests—Units 361, Acreage 18,979,000. Source—Conservation Yearbook, 1954.

Community Forests (Including municipal, county, school, and public organization forests)—Units 3,226, acreage 4,382,037. Source—American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.

Production of Lumber in the United States

Source: Bureau of the Census; U. S. Forest Service; figures show millions of board feet

1869.....	12,756	1929.....	36,886	1937.....	25,997	1943.....	34,289	1949.....	32,176
1879.....	18,125	1932.....	10,151	1938.....	21,646	1944.....	32,938	1950.....	38,007
1889.....	27,038	1933.....	13,961	1939.....	25,148	1945.....	28,122	1951.....	37,204
1899.....	35,078	1934.....	15,494	1940.....	28,934	1946.....	34,112	1952.....	37,462
1909.....	44,510	1935.....	19,539	1941.....	33,613	1947.....	35,404	1953.....	36,742
1919.....	34,552	1936.....	24,355	1942.....	36,332	1948.....	N. A.		

N.A.—Data not available.

Exports (In thousands board feet)—Average pre-war year, 1,197,003; (1942) 345,260; (1943) 268,253; (1944) 325,424; (1945) 402,213; (1946) 648,287; (1947) 1,356,678; (1948) 647,356; (1949) 661,972; (1950) 513,648; (1951) 986,245; (1952) 639,318.

Imports (In thousands board feet)—Average pre-war year, 604,640; (1942) 1,510,206; (1943) 839,270; (1944) 978,043; (1945) 1,046,345; (1946) 1,225,564; (1947) 1,304,990; (1948) 1,869,018; (1949) 1,562,665; (1950) 3,428,915; (1951) 2,511,623; (1952) 2,481,846.

National Parks and New Industries in Canada

Development of the great system of national parks of Canada has proved most alluring to thousands of visitors from the United States, who cross the border to fish, hunt, canoe, swim, ski or motor over roads that lead for miles through virgin forests and over high mountain passes. Opportunities for angling are provided by the administrations of the provinces, which furnish information to all interested in rod and reel. Details also may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Can.

Playgrounds of Eastern Canada have become increasingly popular among Canadians and Americans, and in 1955 many visited the Cape Breton Highlands, Fundy, Prince Edward Island, Point Pelee National parks, Georgian Bay Islands, and the historic forts of the East where colonial Americans from New England fought side by side with the British against the French.

Most famous is the fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, captured in 1745, again the scene of fighting in 1755-58. Others now treated as national parks are Fort Anne, N. S., Fort Beauséjour, N. B., Fort Lennox, Que., Fort Chambly, Que., Fort Wellington, Ont., and Fort Malden, Ont. Several of these forts were attacked by Americans during the Revolution and the War of 1812 and Fort Chambly was captured by Gen. Montgomery in 1775.

Newest of the eastern parks is Fundy, in New Brunswick, 80 sq. mi. above the Bay of Fundy, where the world's swiftest tides have cut the shoreline into coves and promontories.

A unique natural phenomenon may be observed at Reversing Falls, on the outskirts of St. John, N. B. At low tide the river waters flow over a normal waterfall. As the tide rises the sea begins to meet the river higher up and when the tide is at medium the falls disappear and the river presents a smooth surface. At high tide water flows up the river channel for a considerable distance.

Jubilee Year for Provinces

During 1955 Saskatchewan and Alberta observed the 50th anniversary of their organization as provinces. In 1900 farming and lumbering were the principal occupations of Alberta; today there is a great empire of oil and natural gas. Early in the century Edmonton was a group of shacks on the Klondike trail; now it is a city that counted 159,000 residents in the latest census and estimates the actual number as 200,000. Calgary's meat packing plants draw on the livestock of the region. Saskatchewan raises the most wheat.

Banff (2,564 sq. mi.) and Jasper (4,200 sq. mi.) are the two national parks situated on the great Rocky Mountain barrier at the western boundary of Alberta. The mountains, forests and lakes of these parks are made accessible by extensive highways. The Banff-Jasper highway affords unparalleled scenic grandeur as it follows great rivers and mountain lakes within sight of glaciers and ice fields, at times 7,000 ft. above sea level. The parks preserve many varieties of wild life rarely seen in the rest of the continent, including bears, elk, moose, caribou, deer, mountain lions and cougars, while eagles wheel overhead.

Waterton Lakes National Park, at the southwest corner of Alberta adjoins Glacier National Park in Montana, and the two since 1932 have been termed Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, by U. S. and Canadian legislation. Canada's Glacier National Park is in British Columbia (521 sq. mi.) in the Selkirk mountains. This province also has the mountain parks of Yoho, which contains sections of the Columbia and Kicking Horse rivers; Kootenay (543 sq. mi.) adjoining Banff and Yoho, and Mt. Revelstoke, noted for winter sports.

Directions for Tourists

Citizens of the United States by birth do not need passports when entering Canada as tourists; but should carry papers of identification for convenience. Naturalized Americans should carry certificates of naturalization. Americans entering with motor cars for their own use may obtain a permit good for 60 days from the Canadian Customs at port of entry. This may be extended up to 6 mos. This applies also to motorcycles and bicycles. Pleasure boats may remain until Oct. 1 following entry, and until Dec. 31 on the Pacific Coast. No fees are collected.

Sportsmen may bring equipment free of duty. Shotguns and rifles may be imported for a temporary period free of duty under permit issued at the border, but all sporting equipment must be reported and identified upon return, within

6 mos. of time of entry. Revolvers, pistols and automatic weapons are not admitted. Licenses to hunt are obtainable from local authorities. Regulations covering migratory birds should be consulted by sportsmen.

American citizens returning to the United States after a stay of not less than 48 hours in Canada may bring in \$200 worth of articles duty free not more than once in a 30-day period. These do not include liquor and cigars. Those who have been in Canada not less than 12 days may bring in \$300 worth additional, including liquors and cigars, but not more than once in 6 mos. The U. S. limits cigars to 100 and alcoholic beverages to one wine gallon.

Building the Seaway

Start of work on the St. Lawrence Seaway was welcomed by Canada as promising vast economic expansion. The electric power produced is expected to be even more valuable than the opening of the channel to ocean-going vessels. The Great Lakes—St. Lawrence basin has a potential of 10,000,000 hp, 70% of it in Canada, of which one-third has been developed.

The largest task is the development of 2,200,000 hp potential in the International Rapids section, which calls for an upper control dam at Iroquois and a main dam and powerhouse at Cornwall. The main dam will extend from the U. S. mainland to Barnhart Isl. The powerhouse from the foot of Barnhart to the Canadian mainland will act as a dam over 3,000 ft. long and 162 ft. above foundation. Canada has built two tunnels under Cornwall canal for use during construction of these works. Long Sault dam and powerhouse, from the head of Barnhart Isl. to the U. S. mainland will be 2,250 ft. long, 145 ft. high.

First generating units will deliver electricity in 1958 and the power project is to be completed by 1959. The power project will average 12.6 billion kt hrs. when completed. The St. Lawrence River has the steepest flow, with maximum only 2.2 times minimum, whereas Bonneville on the Columbia River is 33 times and the Tennessee at Florence, Ala., 115 times minimum.

Canada is proceeding with canal and lock construction and deepening the channel for the Seaway. It is preparing to raise bridges to provide minimum clearance of 120 ft. for vessels. Bridges to be elevated are the Jacques Cartier, Victoria, Mercier and several Canadian National Ry. bridges.

Engineers believe ocean-going vessels will not penetrate the heart of the continent to any great extent but that a special fleet of smaller vessels of 20,000 tons will transship their cargoes at ocean ports. Iron ore, grain and coal will be the principal products moved. A saving of transportation charges of 5 to 6c a bushel of wheat is expected. If ore from Sept. Isles, Que. reaches 20,000,000 tons annually steel producers expect to save about \$250,000.

Rise in Industrial Activity

Canada experienced marked improvement in economic activity in 1955. Recovery from the slowing up of industry in the early 1950's has followed by some months that of the United States, Canada's largest customer. Industrial production early in 1955 rose by 8%, exports were 10% higher than in 1954 and by mid-April employment was 117,000 higher. Complete reports for 1955, estimated by the Minister of Finance, were expected to show an increase in national production of 5 to 6%.

New Copper Mine Opened

One of the newest industrial developments is the copper mine of Needle Mountain in the Gaspe, operated since April, 1955, by Gaspe Copper Mines, Ltd., subsidiary of Noranda Mines, Ltd., at Murdochville, Que. The mountain is said to contain over 60,000,000 tons of low-grade ore, and the annual yield is expected to reach 42,000 tons of copper.

Fight on Ragweed Pollen

The value to Canada of tourist travel has led to a systematic study of pollen, in the interest of sufferers from hay fever. The provinces and the Dept. of Agriculture of Canada prepare a pollen index and indicate where tourists will escape the irritants. Canada has many areas comparatively free from ragweed pollen, the most satisfactory being the Gaspe peninsula. Controls are instituted and eradication of the offending weeds is unabated.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Area and Population

Source: Areas are government figures; population data are latest census figures or latest official estimates

	Area, Sq. Mi.	Population		Area, Sq. Mi.	Population
UNITED KINGDOM	94,279	50,368,455	AUSTRALASIA	3,262,696	12,849,793
England.....	50,874	41,147,938	Australia (Commonw.).....	2,974,581	9,090,738
Wales.....	7,466	2,596,986	New South Wales.....	309,433	3,462,502
Scotland.....	30,405	5,095,969	Victoria.....	87,884	2,480,873
Northern Ireland.....	5,238	1,389,579	Queensland.....	670,500	1,322,886
Isle of Man.....	221	55,213	South Australia.....	380,070	808,308
Channel Islands.....	75	102,770	West Australia.....	975,920	649,360
EUROPE (other)	123	341,355	Tasmania.....	26,215	319,542
Gibraltar (Colony).....	2	24,736	Northern Territory.....	523,620	16,123
Malta (Self-gov. Colony).....	95	26	Capital Territory.....	939	31,144
Gozo.....	26	316,619	Norfolk Island (Col.).....	14	1,160
ASIA	1,865,453	472,884,071	Papua (Terr.).....	90,540	397,400
India (Republic).....	1,221,880	377,000,000	New Guinea (Trust).....	93,000	1,143,564
Pakistan (Dominion).....	364,737	75,842,165	Nauru (Trust).....	8	3,404
Aden (Col. & Prot.).....	115,080	800,000	New Zealand (Self-gov.).....	103,416	2,118,485
Socotra (Prot.).....	1,400	120,000	Tokelau (Union) Island (Colony).....	4	1,795
Bahrain Islands (Prot.).....	250	509,000	Western Samoa (Trust).....	1,133	93,247
Cyprus (Colony).....	3,572	8,384,000	OCEANIA	25,821	564,677
Ceylon (Dominion).....	115	93,000	Fiji Islands (Colony).....	7,036	320,800
Maldives Islands.....	50,690	5,750,000	Tonga Island (Prot.).....	250	52,577
Federation of Malaya (Prot.).....	280	1,147,364	Gilbert & Ellice Isl. (Colony).....	375	39,000
Singapore (Colony), Incl. Christmas (Keenland) Island.....	29,500	333,752	Brit. Solomon Isl. (Prot.).....	12,400	100,000
North Borneo (Col.).....	2,226	46,000	New Hebrides (Cond.).....	5,700	52,000
Brunei (Prot.).....	50,000	596,790	Other Pacific Islands.....	60	300
Sarawak (Colony).....	391	2,250,000	ATLANTIC OCEAN	93	5,350
Hong Kong, Incl. Kowloon (Colony).....	3,786,572	89,647,025	St. Helena Island (Col.).....	47	4,900
AFRICA			Ascension Isl. (Dept.).....	34	170
South Central Africa:			Tristan da Cunha (Dept.).....	12	280
Northern Rhodesia (Prot.).....	290,323	2,015,000	NORTH AMERICA	3,845,774	15,482,000
Southern Rhodesia (Self-gov. Colony).....	150,333	2,259,900	Canada (Dominion).....		
Nyassaland (Prot.).....	47,404	2,511,575	Alberta.....	255,285	939,501
Eastern Africa:			British Columbia.....	366,255	1,165,210
Sudan (in transition to independence).....	967,500	8,764,000	Manitoba.....	246,512	776,541
Kenya (Col. & Prot.).....	224,060	5,947,000	New Brunswick.....	27,985	515,697
Uganda (Prot.).....	93,981	5,187,000	Nova Scotia.....	21,068	642,584
Tanganyika (Trust).....	362,688	8,196,000	Ontario.....	412,582	4,597,542
Zanzibar & Pemba (Prot.).....	665	274,000	Prince Edward Isl.	2,184	98,429
Somaliland (Prot.).....	68,000	640,000	Quebec.....	594,860	4,055,681
Southern Africa:			Saskatchewan.....	251,700	831,728
Union of South Africa (Dominion).....	472,550	13,393,000	Yukon.....	207,076	9,096
Basutoland (Colony).....	11,716	555,390	Northwest Terr.	1,304,903	16,004
Bechuanaland (Prot.).....	275,000	294,000	Newfoundland.....	154,734	361,416
Swaziland (Prot.).....	6,704	184,000	CENTRAL AMERICA	8,867	73,171
Western Africa:			British Honduras (Colony).....	8,867	73,171
Nigeria (Col. & Prot.).....	339,169	31,200,000	WEST INDIES	12,480	2,943,449
Gambia (Col. & Prot.).....	4,005	250,160	Bermuda (Colony).....	21	39,983
Gold Coast (Col. & Prot.).....	78,802	4,125,000	Bahamas (Colony).....	4,404	86,659
Sierra Leone (Col. & Prot.).....	27,925	2,000,000	Barbados (Colony).....	166	219,015
Cameroons (Trust).....	34,081	1,441,000	Jamaica (Colony).....	4,411	1,503,047
Togoland, Br. (Trust).....	13,041	410,000	Turks & Caicos Isl. (Col.).....	166	6,600
INDIAN OCEAN	876	577,717	Cayman Islands (Col.).....	100	7,000
Mauritius Island (Col.).....	720	540,617	Leeward Islands (Col.).....	422	120,145
Seychelles Island and Depend. (Colony).....	156	37,100	Windward Isl. (Col.).....	810	283,000
			Trinidad (Colony).....	1,864	678,000
			Tobago (Colony).....	116	.....
			SOUTH AMERICA	89,068	454,830
			British Guiana (Col.).....	83,000	452,600
			Falkland Islands and South Georgia (Col.).....	6,068	2,230
			GRAND TOTAL	12,992,102	646,191,893

The Sudan, former Anglo-Egyptian condominium, is in transition to independence.

British Prime Ministers Since 1835

Viscount Melbourne.....	1835	Earl of Beaconsfield (Disraeli).....	1874	David Lloyd George.....	1916
Sir Robert Peel.....	1841	Mr. Gladstone.....	1889	Andrew Bonar Law.....	1922
Lord John Russell.....	1846	Marquess of Salisbury.....	1885	Stanley Baldwin.....	1923
Earl of Derby.....	1852	Mr. Gladstone.....	1886	J. Ramsay MacDonald.....	1924
Earl of Aberdeen.....	1852	Marquess of Salisbury.....	1886	Stanley Baldwin.....	1924
Viscount Palmerston.....	1855	Mr. Gladstone.....	1892	J. Ramsay MacDonald.....	1926
Earl of Derby.....	1858	Earl of Rosebery.....	1894	Stanley Baldwin.....	1935
Viscount Palmerston.....	1859	Marquess of Salisbury.....	1895	Neville Chamberlain.....	1937
Earl Russell.....	1865	Arthur James Balfour.....	1902	Winston Churchill.....	1940
Earl of Derby.....	1866	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.....	1905	Clement R. Atlee.....	1945
Benjamin Disraeli.....	1868	Herbert Henry Asquith.....	1908	Sir Winston Churchill.....	1951
William Ewart Gladstone.....	1868	Herbert Henry Asquith.....	1915	Sir Anthony Eden.....	1955

Structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations

The British Commonwealth covers 12,992,102 square miles (one-fourth of the world's land surface). Its population according to the latest census and official estimates is 646,191,893, more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world.

The term British Commonwealth of Nations includes British Colonies and their subdivisions, and associated independent countries, officially termed Dominions, a term now little used.

The term Colony is an abbreviation of the official designation "Colony not possessing responsible Government" and includes all such colonies whether or not they possess elective legislatures. The British Colonial Empire includes in addition to the Colonies proper a number of Protectorates, Protected States and Trust Territories.

The Statute of Westminster, effective Dec. 11, 1931, ratified the declarations of the Imperial Conferences (1926 and 1930), which were participated in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and the Dominion of Newfoundland.

The 1926 Conference defined the Dominions as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

Newfoundland became a province of Canada Mar. 31, 1949. Ireland (Eire) left the Commonwealth Apr. 18, 1949, when the Republic of Ireland Act became effective. India, a Dominion since Aug. 15, 1947, became a republic Jan. 26, 1950, but remained as an independent member of the Commonwealth. Pakistan became a self-governing Dominion Aug. 15, 1947. Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion with a British governor general Feb. 4, 1948.

Capital of this vast area is London, England.

Population of Greater London, comprising the City and Metropolitan Districts, in 1951 was 8,346,137, of which 3,348,336 was in the Outer Ring.

Greater London has an area of 443,455 acres. The parliamentary and registration City is a small area of 675 acres in the heart of the capital; the registration County, approx. coinciding with the area of the parliamentary boroughs, has 74,850 acres; the remainder constitutes the Outer Ring. For population comparisons Greater London is in the same category as New York, N. Y.

The ruling sovereign is Elizabeth II, the former Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, eldest daughter of the late King George VI. She succeeded to the throne Feb. 6, 1952, and was crowned June 2, 1953. Her title is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God, Queen of this realm and all her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth, De-

fender of the Faith." She was born April 21, 1926.

The Queen, as Princess Elizabeth, was married Nov. 20, 1947 to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, born June 10, 1921, former Prince of Greece. He was created Duke of Edinburgh Nov. 19, 1947, H.R.H. Prince Philip Nov. 20, 1947.

They have two children: (1) Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, born Nov. 14, 1948, and (2) Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, born Aug. 15, 1950.

The Queen has one sister, Princess Margaret Rose, born Aug. 21, 1930.

The late King George VI was born Dec. 14, 1895 (died Feb. 6, 1952), son of King George V (died Jan. 20, 1936), and Queen Mary (died March 24, 1953). He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, Edward VIII, Dec. 11, 1936. As Prince Albert, Duke of York, he married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born Aug. 4, 1900). Besides Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, two brothers and a sister survive King George VI. They are H.R.H. Prince Edward Albert (born June 23, 1894) formerly King Edward VIII (Jan. 20, 1936 to Dec. 10, 1936), created Duke of Windsor (Dec. 12, 1936), married (June 3, 1937) Mrs. Wallis Warfield; H.R.H. Prince Henry William (born March 31, 1900), created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester (March 31, 1928), married (Nov. 6, 1935) Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott (born Dec. 25, 1901), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensbury—issue: William Henry Andrew Frederick (born Dec. 18, 1941), Richard Alexander Walter George (born Aug. 26, 1944); Princess (Victoria Alexandra Alice) Mary, Princess Royal (born April 25, 1897), married (Feb. 28, 1922) Viscount Lascelles, later Earl of Harewood—issue: George Henry Hubert, Earl of Harewood (born Feb. 7, 1923), Gerald David (born Aug. 21, 1924).

A third brother, the Duke of Kent, was killed in an airplane accident in Scotland (Aug. 25, 1942). He was H.R.H. Prince George (born Dec. 20, 1902), married (Nov. 29, 1934) Princess Marina of Greece (born Nov. 30, 1906)—issue: Edward George Nicholas Patrick, Duke of Kent (born Oct. 9, 1935), Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel (born Dec. 25, 1936), Michael George Charles Franklin (born July 4, 1942).

Prince Charles is the Heir Apparent. Under an amendment (passed Nov. 19, 1953) to the Regency Act of 1937 which makes provision for performance of the functions of the Crown in the absence of incapacity of the monarch, the Duke of Edinburgh would replace Princess Margaret as Regent for Prince Charles.

The Queen receives from Parliament an annuity of £475,000 (\$1,330,000), comprising her privy purse of £60,000 (\$168,000) and the rest for her household salaries and expenses. The Civil List grants the Duke of Edinburgh £40,000 (\$121,000); Queen Mother Elizabeth £70,000 (\$196,000); the Duke of Gloucester £35,000 (\$98,000); the Princess Royal £6,000 (\$16,800); the Princess Margaret £6,000 (\$16,800) plus an additional £9,000 (\$24,300) in the event of her marriage.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Capital: London. Area: 94,279 square miles. Population (1951 census), 50,368,455. Flag: Union Jack (blue ground with superimposed crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick in red and white). Monetary unit: Pound (U. S. \$2.80).

Description. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprising England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, lies off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the North and West, the North Sea on the East and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the South. The Straits of Dover, 21 miles wide, divide it from France.

England has an area of 50,874 square miles and a population (1951 census) of 41,147,938. Wales has an area of 7,466 square miles and a population 2,596,986 (1951) including Mommouthshire.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature, which is mean at 48°. Rainfall averages 41 inches annually, and covers longer periods, and fogs often prevail.

The coastline is tortuous, providing many har-

bors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go.

The soil is of varied natural fertility. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scots have attained a relatively high acre production by intensive cultivation. However, centuries of tillage have made necessary elaborate and large use of artificial fertilizers.

Birmingham, succeeding Glasgow as the second largest city has a population of 1,112,340. Glasgow has 1,089,555, and Coventry 258,211 (1951 census).

Parliament is the legislative governing body for the United Kingdom, with certain powers over the dependent Empire but none over the Dominions. It consists of two Houses. The House of Lords is made up of the peers of the United Kingdom: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, 24 Bishops, the Barons; a group of Irish peers elected for life; and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords comprises 801 members, exclusive of minors, but most of the work of the House is done by about 85 members.

The House of Commons was raised from 625

seats to 630 in a 1955 redistribution. Members are elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 511; Wales and Monmouth, 36; Scotland, 17; Northern Ireland, 12.

Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church in Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, also certain government officers, sheriffs and government contractors. Women have had the right to vote since 1918 and are eligible to sit in Parliament.

Conservatives Remain in Power

In general elections, May 26, 1955, following the resignation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill April 6, and dissolution of Parliament, the Conservative party retained power. Sir Anthony Eden was appointed Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. Distribution of Commons seats has been:

	1950	1951	1955
Conservatives	297	321	345*
Labor	315	295	277
Liberal	9	6	6
Others	4	3	2

* Includes Associates.

Popular vote in 1955: Conservatives and associates, 13,336,182 (49.84% of total); Labor, 12,405,130 (46.36%); Liberal, 722,400 (2.7%); others, 295,772 (1%). Percentage of electorate voting was 76.78, compared with 82.6% in 1951.

Upon their return to power in 1951, the Conservatives began to denationalize some industries which the preceding Labor government, 1945-1951, had socialized. Electricity, coal and others remain nationalized. Food rationing ended completely July 3, 1954, for the first time in more than 14 years.

National Insurance was begun July 5, 1948. It provides for practically universal compulsory insurance against sickness, maternity, unemployment, and industrial accidents; and pensions for widows, orphans and the aged. The National Health Service, in operation since July 5, 1948, which had provided free medical, dental and nursing care, makes minimum charges (effective June 1, 1952) for medical prescriptions and certain appliances. Under the Family Allowance Act of 1945, amended in 1952, the government pays 8 shillings a week for each child of compulsory school age, after the first. A National Assistance Scheme provides for those not fully protected by National Insurance. Contributions are made by purchase of National Insurance stamps, the amounts varying according to sex and classification (employed, self-employed, non-employed). In the case of employed persons, the employer pays an amount equal to nearly half of the payment.

Individual income tax rate, announced April 19, 1955, is lowered to 42½% from 45%, after allowances. Allowances: single persons, £140; married, £240, plus £100 for each child. Surtax rate reaches over 90% on largest incomes.

Emigration to non-European countries has been:

	1952	1953	1954
United States	23,200	16,212	23,600
Canada	44,400	21,268	40,600
Australia	52,500	30,244	34,800
New Zealand	15,300	14,534	10,400
South Africa	8,700	9,846	6,000

Resources and Industries. Great Britain's major occupations are manufacturing and trade. Its economy is one of the most highly industrialized in the world, with 9 out of 10 engaged in mining, manufacturing and building. Metals and metal-using industries contributed more than 50% of the exports. Agriculture provides wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, rye and garden truck. England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands have a total area of 56,342,000 acres devoted to agriculture. England has 18,104,000 acres of arable land, and 13,059,000 acres devoted to pasture; Scotland devotes nearly 11,000,000 acres to grazing.

The country is rich in mineral resources. There are huge deposits of coal, the annual output approximates \$2 billion in value. Limestone, igneous rock and iron ore are valuable products. Other important minerals, in the order of their value, are gravel and sand, clay and shale, slate, sandstone, salt, China clay, fireclay, chalk, gypsum, oil shale, lead ore, tin ore, ganister and silica rock. Potters' clay, moulding and Pig-bed sand, barytes and witherite, and dolomite.

Since nationalization the railway system is divided into six regions, five in England and Wales and one in Scotland with a total single-track

Cabinet

(As of Oct. 1, 1955)

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P.
Lord President of the Council—Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmauir, G.C.V.O.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Rt. Hon. Viscount Woolton, C.H.

Lord Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Harry Crookshank, C.H., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs—Major Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd-George, M.P.

Secretary of State for Scotland—Rt. Hon. James Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations—Rt. Hon. Earl of Home.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

Minister of Labor and National Service—Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Defense—Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Housing and Local Government—Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P.

President of the Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food—Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, M.P.

Minister of Pensions and National Insurance—Rt. Hon. Osbert Peake, M.P.

Minister of Education—Rt. Hon. Sir David Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND NON-CABINET MEMBERS

Admiral, First Lord—Rt. Hon. J. P. L. Thomas, M.P.

War, Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Antony Head, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Air, Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, V.C.

Fuel and Power, Minister—Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.

Health, Minister—Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P.

Transport and Civil Aviation, Minister—Rt. Hon. John Boyd-Carpenter, M.P.

Supply, Minister—Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P.

Works, Minister—Rt. Hon. Nigel Birch, O.B.E., M.P.

Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.P.

Minister Without Portfolio—Rt. Hon. Earl of Munster.

Paymaster-General—Earl of Selkirk, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Foreign Affairs, Minister of State—Most Hon. Marquess of Reading, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Colonial Affairs, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P.

Board of Trade, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.

Foreign Affairs, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Anthony Nutting, M.P.

Scottish Office, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.

Attorney-General—Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.

Lord Advocate—Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.

mileage of 53,000. Public highways extended 183,821 miles in Great Britain, divided into 157,197 for England and Wales and 26,624 miles for Scotland. Telephone service is a part of the postal system. The number of telephones in Great Britain was 6,500,000 in 1954.

Broadcast receiving licenses totaled 14,017,447 on Apr. 30, 1955, including 4,580,725 for television.

Tourist industry set a new high in 1954, with receipts from 850,000 visitors totaling £130,000,000 (\$364,000,000).

The key industries are food products, beverages, motor cars, shipbuilding, textiles, chemicals, paper and printing, clothing, non-ferrous metals, clay

and building materials, building and contracting, timber, leather.

In June, 1954, total employment was 23,531,000, against 23,474,000 in 1953. Workers in civilian employment comprise 95% of working force.

Index of industrial production (1948=100) rose 6% in 1954 over 1953 to a record est. 128 and touched 132 in Jan. 1955. The manufacturing index in 1954 reached 133; metal and engineering trades were main contributors, increasing 8% over 1953. Motor vehicles reached an all-time peak over more than 1,000,000 units.

Industrial production has been:

	1938	1953	1954
Coal (million tons)	227	224	223.8
Steel (million tons)	10.4	17.6	18.5
Automobiles (thousands)	341	595	769
Trucks (thousands)	104	240	260

The merchant marine totaled 19,520,000 tons in 1954, and comprised about 50% of active world shipping. British shipyards build 35% of the world's new shipping; of this about 27% is for export. Shipyards reached a postwar peak of 1,500,000 tons in 1954.

In 1955 Britain planned a 10-year \$840,000,000 program to build 12 nuclear powered electric stations to meet part of future needs.

The British pound was devalued Sept. 18, 1949, from an official rate of \$4.03 to \$2.82. The London gold market was reopened in 1954, but certain restrictions on exchange were retained. To curb inflation and strengthen the pound, the government raised the bank rate from 3 to 3½%, Jan. 27, 1955, and to 4½%, Feb. 24. A wave of railway, dock and coal-mining strikes during the first half of 1955 cost the economy about 2,000,000 working days. A new series of restrictions on credit purchases was announced July 25 to reduce consumption and increase exports. Down payment on a wide range of goods was increased from 15 to 33½%.

Great Britain's principal imports are food, non-ferrous metals and manufactures: wool, timber, gasoline, raw cotton and cotton waste; oils, fats and resins; hides and skins; machinery; iron ore; iron and steel manufactures; tobacco, paper, chemicals, rubber, drugs, dyes and colors. It depends on imports for all its copper, gasoline, cotton, sulphur and rubber; for four-fifths of its wool, and for half of its food and iron ore. It reworks for export wool, rubber, cotton, tea, fur, tin, lead.

Bulk of the exports is supplied by textiles, woolen and worsted goods, iron and steel, machinery and vehicles, including locomotives and shipping. Domestic exports also include cotton yarns, aircraft, coal, food and beverages, drugs, dyes and colors; electrical goods and apparatus, earthenware, glass, cutlery, hardware and implements and wool. Of growing importance are jet aircraft, radio, TV, radar and navigation equipment, harvester-threshers, diesel locomotives, drugs and synthetic detergents, nylon knitted goods.

Imports and exports (in pounds):

	Imports	Exports
1945	1,103,700,000	450,000,000
1946	1,301,000,000	965,000,000
1947	1,794,000,000	1,196,250,000
1948	2,079,500,000	1,647,900,000
1949	2,272,481,000	1,842,996,000
1950	2,602,945,000	2,255,048,000
1951	3,904,000,000	2,707,000,000
1952	3,481,000,000	2,693,000,000
1953	2,872,000,000	2,675,000,000
1954	3,379,000,000	2,774,000,000

RECENT BUDGETS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Year	Revenues	Expendit's	Year	Revenues	Expendit's	Year	Revenues	Expendit's
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.
1920..	1,339,571,380	1,665,772,928	1943..	2,819,850,783	5,637,367,739	1950..	3,924,031,000	3,356,569,000
1925..	799,435,595	795,776,711	1944..	2,097,500,000	5,798,687,188	1951..	3,977,825,000	3,327,310,000
1930..	814,070,280	829,493,543	1945..	3,098,000,000	6,062,904,900	1952..	4,440,000,000	4,074,000,000
1935..	804,629,060	797,067,170	1946..	3,265,000,000	5,484,333,000	1953..	4,439,000,000	4,351,000,000
1940..	1,025,192,000	1,032,217,000	1947..	3,341,223,358	3,910,345,955	1954..	4,368,000,000	4,274,000,000
1941..	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	1948..	3,845,000,000	3,187,000,000	1955..	4,738,000,000	4,306,000,000
1942..	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	1949..	4,006,591,000	3,152,782,000	1956*	4,710,000,000	4,562,000,000

*Estimates. Fiscal year ends Mar. 31.

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN

March 31	£.	March 31	£.	March 31	£.	March 31	£.
1920.....	7,875,641,961	1941.....	11,398,000,000	1946.....	23,774,000,000	1951.....	25,921,565,000
1925.....	7,665,880,405	1942.....	14,070,000,000	1947.....	25,770,000,000	1952.....	25,890,451,000
1930.....	7,469,060,000	1943.....	16,860,597,000	1948.....	25,620,762,000	1953.....	26,051,213,000
1935.....	7,800,565,000	1944.....	19,592,000,000	1949.....	25,167,611,000	1954.....	26,582,600,000
1940.....	8,931,459,000	1945.....	22,398,000,000	1950.....	25,802,287,000		

Trade with the United States in 1954 was: Imports, \$792,000,000; exports, \$447,000,000.

Education and Religion. The Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. The Queen is the supreme governor, possessing the right to appoint to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. There are two archbishops (of Canterbury and York), 43 bishops and 40 suffragan bishops.

The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian.

There are about 450,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with approximately 200 synagogues (Jewish Year Book 1953). Active membership of various churches in 1950 follows:

Episcopalians	Total 3,744,093
Church of England	2,989,704
Church in Wales	196,389
Church in Ireland	500,000
Episcopal Church in Scotland	58,000

Methodists	775,294
Congregationalists	410,174
Baptists	343,798
Welsh Presbyterians	171,185
English Presbyterians	67,236
Church of Scotland	1,256,167
Northern Ireland Presbyterians	119,582
Roman Catholics	Total 3,955,549

England and Wales	2,754,249
Scotland	721,300
Northern Ireland	480,000

Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory from five to 15 years of age.

The most celebrated of British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each with colleges founded in the 13th century. Other major institutions are in London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham and Reading; in Scotland: St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and one in Wales.

Defense. This is supervised by the Defense Committee, presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of a number of Ministers of the Government, including the Minister of Defense, who coordinates the policies of the three services; the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretaries of State for War and Air. Each of the three service ministers is responsible to Parliament.

The National Service Act provides for two years' service in the regular forces and for eight years' service in one of the three Reserve forces. The Territorial Army corresponds to the National Guard in the United States and serves only at home in peacetime. The women's services were integrated into the three regular branches of the armed forces on a volunteer basis February 1949.

Active strength of the armed forces April 1, 1955, was: Army, 440,800; Navy, 129,500; Air, 259,500.

The fleet (1955) includes one battleship, 13 aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, 89 destroyers, 167 frigates, 3 minelayers, 57 submarines, 220 minesweepers, and 138 others. About 139 ships are under construction.

The air force is equipped with three types of long range bombers: Vickers Valiant, Avro Vulcan, Handley Page Victor.

The government announced Feb. 17, 1955, its intention and ability to produce hydrogen weapons. It also planned introduction of surface-to-surface guided missiles and vessels to operate them.

SCOTLAND

Scotland, a kingdom now united with England in Great Britain, occupies the north half of the main

British island, also Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland and smaller islands. The Atlantic lies North and West; the North Sea East. Length, 275 mi., breadth approx. 150 mi., area, 30,405 sq. mi., population (Census, 1951), 5,095,969.

The Lowlands, a belt of land approximately 60 miles wide from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth divide the farming region of the Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the north. Only one-tenth of the land area, the Lowlands contain three-quarters of the population and most of the industry. The Highlands, famous for hunting and fishing, is being economically restored by hydro-electric power development.

Glasgow (pop. 1,089,555) is the largest city in Scotland and third largest in Britain.

Scotland was settled by Scots, Picts and Norse. The Romans called the land Caledonia. The term Scotland derives from Scotia, land of a tribe of Scots. Colomba introduced Christianity 563 A. D. The kingdom was established in the 11th century. William Wallace, patriot leader, died 1305. Robert Bruce, crowned 1305, defeated the English at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. John Knox led church reform after 1560. In 1603 James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, succeeded Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England as James I, and effected the Union of the Crowns. In 1707 Scotland received representation in the British parliament. Its executive in the British cabinet is the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church (Presbyterian) was effected 1929. Universities are at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews. Education gains some support from the Carnegie Trust, founded by Andrew Carnegie. St. Andrews is the birthplace of golf.

Land reform, with drainage, crop support, loans and wage laws, has been progressing since 1919. Mechanization has increased agricultural output 50% since 1939. Scotland produces fine woolsens, worsteds, tweeds; silk textiles at Paisley and Glasgow; fine linens, and latterly jute. It is known for its Ayrshire, Angus Aberdeen and Galloway shorthorn cattle. It raises Shetland, Highland and Cheviot sheep. Shetland ponies and Clydesdale draft horses. Fisheries have biggest hauls in herring, cod and whiting. Whisky, from barley, is highly profitable.

Large industrial expansion is in progress. Coal is the chief fuel and new fields have been opened in the Fife, Clackmann and Lothian areas. Steel castings, pipes and tubes are a major output. It contributes about 40% of all British shipbuilding, much industrial machinery, locomotive building (largest in Europe), boiler, pump and valve manufacture. Clyde shipbuilders launched 550,000 tons in 1954.

Historic sites and literary associations, where memorials of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, Mary, Queen of Scots, are preserved, draw many tourists, as do the beauties of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond and abbey ruins that are now state property.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Descriptive. Six of the nine counties of Ulster, the northeast corner of Ireland, constitute Northern Ireland, with the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; they are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The country has a population (1951 census) of 1,369,579 and an area of 5,238 square miles. Belfast is the capital and chief industrial center.

The finest scenery in Northern Ireland is to be found on or close to the coast line. From Belfast northward the Antrim road takes the visitor to the famous Giant's Causeway, which consists of a perfect honeycomb of stone columns, 40,000 in all,

each having the shape of a polygon or hexagon. Along the north coast, at the head of a long inlet of the sea, Lough Foyle, is the city of Londonderry. Lough Erne, studded with islands, is one of the most famous of lakes, and Lough Neagh the largest in the British Isles.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the main industry; 90,000 small farms produce fat cattle, sheep, eggs, poultry, potatoes and milk. Milk production reaches 83,000,000 gals., often 75,000 gals. per day going to Great Britain. Condensed and dried milk, butter and cheese are produced, as well as many canned foods. Four-fifths of Northern Ireland's whiskey is exported.

Linen manufacture and shipbuilding are the chief manufacturing industries. Belfast shipyards launch more than 100,000 tons annually and city is Ireland's largest port, with 10 mi. of wharves, Ropes and twines, rayon, clothing, aircraft, engineering products, tobacco, aerated waters, hosiery and underwear are also made.

Government. An act of the British parliament, 1920, divided Northern and Southern Ireland, each with a parliament and government. When Ireland became a dominion, 1921, and later a republic, Northern Ireland elected to remain a part of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister is Viscount Basil Brooke (appointed 1943). The Governor is Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G. (app. 1952).

Parliament consists of a Senate of 26, and House of Commons of 52, both elected with power to legislate in local matters except such as are reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland returns 12 members to the Commons at London.

The bulk of the taxation is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom, which makes deductions and remits the remainder to the local exchequer.

Education and Religion. Northern Ireland is preponderantly Protestant. Elementary education is compulsory. Queens University of Belfast is the largest institution of higher education.

Northern Ireland closely followed Britain in systems of social insurance, industrial accident and disability benefits, family allowances and pensions. Large grants have been made for mental and physical health services, including direct aid to the Tuberculosis Authority.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands, off the northwest coast of France, are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England, to which they have been attached since the conquest. The islands consist of Jersey, Guernsey and these dependencies of Guernsey, Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou. The islands have an area of 75 square miles and a population of 102,770 (1951 census). They have their own laws and own customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence and a Lieutenant-Governor named by the Crown. The islands are not bound by acts of Parliament unless named in the legislation. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, has an area of 221 square miles and a population of 55,213 (1951 census). The island is equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland and rich in lead and iron. The island has its own laws and a Governor appointed by the Crown. The island is not bound by acts of Parliament unless named in the legislation. The main industry is catering to vacationists, approximately 600,000 a year.

British European Possessions

Gibraltar, a Crown Colony southeast of Spain, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The width of the strait dividing Europe from Africa varies from 7.75 miles at the narrowest part to 23.75 at the widest. The Rock has been in British possession since 1713. It has been elaborated, tunneled and armed until it is considered impregnable. A large and secure harbor has been constructed at its foot. As a naval base its position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is 2 1/2 miles long, 3/4 of a mile wide and 1,396 ft. in height; a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland; civil population (est. 1953), 24,736.

Malta, an island 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 miles from Africa, was annexed to the British Empire (1814) following the Napoleonic wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The area is 95 square miles and its width is about nine miles. The neighboring island of Gozo has an area of 26 square miles which with Comino, one square mile, brings the total for the group to approximately 122 square miles. The civil population (1953) is 316,619, mostly engaged in farming.

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa. Area, 3,845,774 square miles. Population, 1951 census: 14,009,429; estimated, 1955: 15,482,000. (Figures include Newfoundland and Labrador.) Flag (unofficial): Red field, with shield of coat of arms of Canada in fly; Union Jack in first quarter next to staff. Monetary unit: Dollar.

Descriptive. The boundaries of Canada are: On the East, Baffin Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic; on the South, the Atlantic, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and the Juan de Fuca Strait; and on the West Alaska and the Pacific Ocean. Canada includes all the Arctic islands in an area beginning half-way between Greenland and Baffin and extending westward to 141° longitude, which coincides approximately with the Alaskan border. The sea coast of Canada, one of the longest of any country in the world, comprises 17,863 miles of mainland and 41,809 miles of islands. The 3,986-mile boundary between Canada and the United States has been unfortified for more than one hundred years.

The country has an extremely varied topography—mountains in the West, then foothills and prairies, the barrens north of Lake Superior, the open lands of Ontario, the rocky Laurentian district in Quebec, with the fertile Eastern Townships to the south of it, and then plains sloping down to sea level in the East; the coastline of Newfoundland is rugged, particularly in the southwest; the mountains of New England extend north into Canada.

Newfoundland and its dependency Labrador were independently administered until Mar. 31, 1949 when it became the 10th province by referendum vote of July 22, 1949.

Population. Canada's population was estimated at 15,482,000 as of Mar. 1, 1955, compared with 14,009,429 in the 1951 census.

The population of the chief Canadian cities, '95' census) follows:

Montreal	1,021,520	London	95,343
Toronto	675,754	Halifax	85,589
Vancouver	344,833	Verdun	77,391
Winnipeg	235,710	Regina	71,319
Hamilton	208,321	Saskatoon	53,268
Ottawa	202,045	St. John's	52,873
Quebec	164,016	Victoria	51,331
Edmonton	159,631	Saint John	50,799
Calgary	129,060	Three Rivers	46,074
Windsor	120,049	Sherbrooke	50,543

According to the 1951 census the population of Greater Montreal was 1,395,400; Greater Toronto, 1,117,470; Greater Vancouver, 530,728; Greater Winnipeg, 354,069.

The total urban population of Canada was 8,628,253 compared with 6,502,779 (excluding Newfoundland), based on the 1941 census. Of the population, 1951, there were 7,083,873 males and 6,920,556 females. Population per square mile was 3.92. Of the males, 3,747,409 were single, 3,141,754 were married, 186,595 were widowed, and 13,115 were divorced. Of the females, 3,325,096 were single, 3,119,824 were married, 456,753 were widowed, and 18,883 were divorced.

The largest origins in Canada (1951) are as follows: British Isles, 6,709,685; French, 4,319,167; German 619,995; Ukrainian, 395,043; Scandinavian 283,024; Netherlands 264,267; Polish 219,845; Jewish 181,670; Native Indian and Eskimo 165,607; Italian 152,245; Russian 91,279.

Immigration to Canada in recent calendar years has been: (1950), 73,912; (1951), 194,391; (1952), 164,498; (1953), 168,868; (1954), 154,227.

Vital Statistics. In 1953 there were 416,825 live births with a rate of 28.2 per 1,000 population; 130,337 marriages (8.9 per 1,000); 127,381 deaths (8.6 per 1,000).

Ontario led in births with 129,771 (26.5 per 1,000); marriages (9.4 per 1,000); and deaths, 45,242 (9.2 per 1,000).

In 1954 Canada had 5,800 divorces (38.2 per 100,000).

Resources and Industries. Canada is largely agricultural, although manufacturing industries now dominate the economic life of the nation. Increases in value of trade have made Canada the third leading trading nation of the world. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, roots, tobacco, and corn. Dairy and fruit products are enormous. The wool yield is large.

Fisheries are subject to new methods of processing and are protected by conservation and government research. The annual catch of 2 billion lbs. has a raw value of \$80,000,000 and a marketed value of \$150,000,000. The northwest Atlantic

region provides two thirds of the take. Lobster, cod, haddock, herring, smelts and sardines are the chief salt-water fish; whitefish, pickerel, trout, pike, saugers, tullibee and, above all, salmon, come from fresh-water. About 450 whales are caught annually. Meat and vitamin oils are important adjuncts. Frozen fillets account for increased values.

Furs are a prolific source of income and the fox, mink, muskrat, beaver, raccoon, marten, fisher and nutria are raised commercially on large farms.

The country is rich in minerals, particularly petroleum, gold, and uranium; also copper, lead, nickel, platinum, silver, cobalt, zinc, coal, natural gas. Total value of mineral production increased from \$474,602,059 in 1939 to an estimated \$1,454,196,460 in 1954. Petroleum recently has displaced gold as the leader in mineral value, its 1954 provisional value being \$245,995,500.

Gold produced from primary sources in 1954 totaled 4,279,852 fine oz., valued at \$145,814,558, compared with 4,055,723 oz., valued at \$139,597,985 in 1953. Virtually all Canada's newly mined bullion is sold to the Federal Government through the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa or the Assay Office in Vancouver.

In 1954 Canada produced 560,000 tons of aluminum, 19% of the world's total. The Kitimat (B.C.) plant of Aluminum Co. of Canada, with a present capacity rate of 91,500 tons, is being expanded manifold, with a projected goal of 331,500 tons by 1959, eventually to reach 550,000 tons. Canada leads the world in production of newsprint, asbestos, nickel and platinum and has North America's largest uranium deposits at Beaver Lodge Lake, Saskatchewan.

Eighteen major groups of manufactures and their gross value in 1953 were:

Food and beverages	\$ 3,479,479,000
Tobacco and products	214,145,000
Rubber products	290,729,000
Leather products	221,745,000
Textiles	699,414,000
Clothing	699,704,000
Knitting mills	162,900,000
Wood products	1,279,573,000
Paper products	1,552,797,000
Printing, publishing, etc.	543,143,000
Iron and steel products	2,090,093,000
Transportation equipment	2,094,175,000
Non-ferrous metal products	1,242,349,000
Electrical apparatus, supplies	845,843,000
Non-metallic mineral products	407,526,000
Petroleum and coal products	812,832,000
Chemical and allied products	872,850,000
Miscellaneous	262,461,000

Total value, 1953 \$17,771,758,000

The St. Lawrence River is navigable to ocean going vessels for 600 miles, as far as Montreal, which is by virtue of its Great Lakes connections and its proximity to London and Liverpool, one of the greatest grain exporting harbors on the continent. The Port of Montreal has nine miles of deep-draft wharf, capable of accommodating 100 large ocean steamers.

The U. S. Congress voted in May, 1954, to join Canada in developing the long debated St. Lawrence Seaway project which will exploit the river's resources of power and navigation facilities. Work was begun on a \$600,000,000 hydroelectric project between a point near Massena, N. Y., and Cornwall, Ont. in 1954.

Canada's first subway, costing more than \$50,000,000, covering 4.6 miles along Yonge Street, Toronto, was opened March 30, 1954.

Telephones numbered 3,606,407 on Jan. 1, 1954, a rate of 24 to every 100 persons. Radio receivers numbered more than 2,300,000. There were 26 television stations compared with 11 in 1953.

In civil aviation, passenger traffic increased to 2,724,432 in 1953 from 2,298,174 in 1952 (18.5%). Revenue miles flown were 64,076,912. Revenue freight amounted to 177,451,345 lbs. One of the world's most important airports is Gander, Newfoundland, operated by the government for trans-Atlantic airplanes flying the North Atlantic route.

Of the 43,163 miles of single track operated by the steam railroads of Canada in 1953, 16,589 mi. were part of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The other principal railways are now, in pursuance

of the government policy of nationalization, included in the Canadian National Railway System, which has a trackage (1953) of 22,460 miles. In 1953 the railways had \$4,328,569,388 capital, gross earnings of \$1,205,935,414, and operating expenses of \$1,100,393,836. They carried 28,736,159 passengers and 156,249,259 short tons of freight.

Life insurance in force at year's end has been: (1949) \$14,408,763,850; (1954), \$23,133,695,025.

Fire insurance at risk: (1949), \$25,970,407,358; (1954), \$45,588,409,653.

Currency and Banking. The monetary unit of Canada is the dollar. After consultation with the International Monetary Fund, the government cancelled the official exchange rates (\$1.10 and \$1.10½ for United States funds), effective Oct. 1, 1950. No new rates were prescribed.

The Bank of Canada was incorporated as a central bank by Act of Parliament 1934. On Aug. 15, 1938 it became wholly government owned, capital \$5,000,000. It does not compete with chartered banks in commercial banking fields. Its statement of March 31, 1955, showed assets and liabilities of \$2,299,385,524.

Commercial bank statements as of Mar. 31, 1955, compared with 1954 showed assets of \$11,527,591,000 against \$10,610,510,839; liabilities of \$11,527,591,000 against \$10,604,035,541; deposits, \$10,779,539,000 against \$9,722,268,697. Post Office and Government Savings Bank Deposits were \$36,780,667 against \$37,792,914. Savings on deposit in Canada's chartered banks, Mar. 31, 1955, were \$5,971,553,000 (of which \$5,425,499,000 were personal savings), against \$5,311,521,078 on Mar. 31, 1954. Call and short loans in Canada amounted to \$197,133,000 on Mar. 31, 1955 against \$166,941,940 on Mar. 31, 1954.

History and Government. Canada is an independent and sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Like the United States it is a federation with provincial governments similar to the state governments and with Ottawa corresponding to Washington, D.C., as the federal capital. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by summons of the Governor-General. The House of Commons is elected directly by the people for terms of five years, but the House may be dissolved before a term has expired.

The Senate now has 102 members. Representation by provinces is as follows: Newfoundland 6, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 24, Ontario 24, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 6, Columbia 6.

A general election was held Aug. 10, 1953, with 8,401,261 eligible to vote and 5,701,825 voting. The result was the 5th successive victory for the Liberal party of the Prime Minister, Louis S. St. Laurent, which won 171 seats in the House of Commons out of 265. The Progressive Conservatives won 50, a gain of 9; the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation won 23, a gain of 10; the Social Credit party won 15, a gain of 5. Six independents were elected. The Liberal party polled 49% of all votes.

Canada conducts its own foreign relations through the Dept. of External Affairs. Seven high commissioners represent it in major units of the Commonwealth. It maintains 23 embassies, 10 legations and 11 consulates, 9 of the latter in the United States. It is a member of United Nations, NATO, OEEC and Berlin military mission. In July, 1950, Canada supported U.N. action in Korea with destroyers, air transports and an army brigade and stood with the U. S. in limiting fighting and negotiating peace along the final battle line. It has supported UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Trade improvement is an important part of Canada's foreign relations. Canada renders technical aid under the Colombo Plan of \$25,000,000 a year in India and Pakistan.

The Communist party and the National Unity (Fascist) party were outlawed June 5, 1940, under the Defense of Canada regulations.

Family Allowances Act and Old Age Social Security.—The Family Allowance Act (1944) was introduced as a basic social security measure designed to assist in providing equal opportunity for all Canadian children. Allowances are payable for every child in Canada below the age of 16 years, who was born in Canada, or has been a resident for one year. The allowances, ranging from \$5 to \$8 monthly, are paid to mothers who must use them exclusively for the care, education and advancement of the child. On March 31, 1955, 2,208,235 families were receiving family allowances and the amount paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955, was \$366,824,926.

FEDERAL CABINET

(By precedence; as of Sept. 1, 1955)

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council—Louis Stephen St. Laurent.

Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defense Production—Clarence Decatur Howe.

Minister of Agriculture—James Garfield Gardiner.

Minister of National Health and Welfare—Paul Joseph James Martin.

Minister of National Revenue—James J. McCann.

Minister of Labour—Milton Fowler Gregg.

Secretary of State for External Affairs—Lester Bowles Pearson.

Minister of Justice and Attorney General—Stuart Sinclair Garson.

Minister of Public Works—Robert Henry Wint.

Minister of Veterans' Affairs—Hughes Lapointe.

Minister of Finance and Receiver-General—Walter Edward Harris.

Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys—George Prudham.

Postmaster General—Alcide Côté.

Minister of Fisheries—James Sinclair.

Minister of National Defense—Ralph Osborne Campney.

Solicitor General and Leader of the Government in the Senate—William Ross MacDonald.

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration—John Whitney Pickersgill.

Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources—Jean Lesage.

Minister of Transport—George Carlyle Marler.

Secretary of State—Roch Pinard.

Governor-General—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C. H. (born Feb. 20, 1887), sworn in Feb. 28, 1952.

British High Commissioner—Sir Archibald Nye.

Three important measures are: Old Age Security Act, Old Age Assistance Act, Blind Persons Act, providing basic payments or allowances of \$40 per month.

A national system of unemployment insurance was established in 1940. Both employers and employees contribute to the fund. The federal government contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined employer-employee contributions, and also assumes the cost of administration. Employers' and employees' contributions to Dec. 31, 1954 amounted to \$1,361,528,422, to which the government added \$272,311,592. From 1942 to Dec. 31, 1954 benefit payments amounted to \$903,118,571.

Individual income tax rate graduates upward from 15% to a surtax maximum of 80%. Exemptions: Single, \$1,000; married, \$2,000, plus \$400 for each child not eligible for family allowance, or \$150 for each child eligible for family allowance.

Education and Religion. Canada is officially bilingual, employing English and French. Enrollment in all educational institutions in Canada (which include four types—provincially controlled schools, private schools, universities and colleges, and Dominion Indian schools) was 3,047,605 in the 1951-52 school year. The census (1951) gave the religious population as follows:

Roman Catholic	6,069,496
United Church of Canada	2,867,271
Church of England (in Canada)	2,060,720
Presbyterian	781,747
Baptist	519,585
Lutheran	444,923
Jewish	204,836
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	190,831
Greek Orthodox	172,271
Mennonite	125,938
Others, and not stated	571,811

Total 14,009,429

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Department of National Defense is administered under a single Minister and the work of the Navy, Army and Air Force is coordinated.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy was established 1910 and comprises the Navy and RCN (Reserve). Strength of the permanent naval force was 17,494 officers and men on Mar. 31, 1954.

As of Apr. 30, 1955, there were 53 ships in commission, including one light fleet carrier, two cruisers, 10 destroyer escorts, 10 modernized frigates, seven coastal escorts, nine coastal minesweepers, a repair ship and 12 small craft. In addition, there were 114 auxiliary vessels manned by civilian personnel, and 62 ships in reserve.

Since 1949, 77 ships have been laid down, of which 49 have been launched and 28 completed.

Recruits, on enlistment, sign a five-year agreement with succeeding periods of the same length where a man wishes to continue to the point where he is pensionable (25 years' service).

Army—The Canadian Army includes all the ground forces of Canada, comprising 7 parts.

(a) The Canadian Army (Regular) consists of officers and men enrolled for continuing full time service.

(b) The Canadian Army (Militia) perform, when not on active service, duty and training as may be required.

(c) The Regular Reserve consists of men who have served in the active force and who may be called for active service and annual training.

(d) The Supplementary Reserve consists of former officers and men of any of Her Majesty's Forces, specialists, technicians and other civilians not required to perform active duty or training.

(e) The Canadian Officers Training Corps consists of officers under training and those required for the command, administration and instruction of officers under training.

(f) The Cadet Services consists of commissioned officers liable for annual training and whose duty is the administration and training of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

(g) The Reserve Militia consists of officers and

men who volunteer for service in an emergency but are not required to undergo annual training. The strength of the Canadian Army in World War II at wartime peak on Mar. 22, 1944, was 495,804. On April 30, 1955, the strength of the Regular Army was 49,187.

Royal Canadian Air Force—The Royal Canadian Air Force was officially brought into being Apr. 1, 1924. During World War II it operated 48 squadrons overseas and many more at home. Peak personnel strength rose to 215,000. The RCAF operated the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan which turned out more than 131,000 crew men for the Commonwealth nations, more than half of them Canadian. RCAF fatal casualties during World War II numbered 17,047.

Personnel strength of the RCAF as of Apr. 30, 1955, was 49,520, and entering the final stages of its planned buildup to 41 squadrons. This includes a 12-squadron Air Division which forms part of the NATO forces in Europe. The RCAF is also training airmen of other NATO nations.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (org. 1873) was formed to patrol the vast North West. Its work has been extended to all of Canada. In 1950 it took over the Newfoundland Constabulary. Its hq. are at Ottawa, Ont. It has a uniformed personnel of 4,700, a Marine Division and an Air Division.

Canadian Statistics

Source: H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician

LAND AND FRESH WATER AREA, AND POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Provinces, territories	Capitals	Area in square miles			Population		
		Land	Water	Total	1931	1941	1951
Newfoundland	St. John's	147,994	7,370	155,364	a289,588	b321,819	361,416
Newfoundland Is.		40,560	2,174	42,734	d272,000	d313,000	.....
Labrador		107,434	5,196	112,630	d4,200	d5,400	.....
Prince Edward	Charlottetown	2,184	.....	2,184	88,038	95,047	98,429
Nova Scotia	Halifax	20,743	325	21,068	512,846	577,962	642,584
New Brunswick	Fredericton	27,473	512	27,985	408,219	457,401	515,697
Quebec	Quebec	523,860	71,000	594,860	2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681
Ontario	Toronto	348,141	64,441	412,582	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542
Manitoba	Winnipeg	219,723	26,789	246,512	700,139	729,744	776,541
Saskatchewan	Regina	228,182	31,618	259,799	921,785	895,992	831,728
Alberta	Edmonton	240,860	6,485	247,345	731,605	796,169	939,501
British Columbia	Victoria	359,279	6,976	366,255	694,263	817,861	1,165,210
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse	205,346	1,730	207,076	4,230	4,914	9,096
Northwest Territories		1,253,438	51,465	1,304,903	9,316	12,028	16,004
Total		3,577,163	268,611	3,845,774	c10,376,786	c11,506,655	14,009,429

(a) Year 1935; (b) Year 1945; (c) Excluding population of Newfoundland; (d) Estimated.

CHIEF SOURCES OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND ONLY

Year Ending Mar. 31	Income Tax	Sales, etc.	Other Taxes	Customs	Excise	Post Office	Excess profits tax	Succession duties	Int. from Invest.	Total Rec'pts
1949...	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1950...	1,297,999	636,138	4,036	222,975	204,652	80,604	44,792	25,550	107,889	2,649,090
1951...	1,272,650	571,457	4,436	225,878	220,065	84,512	—1,788	29,920	91,529	2,528,716
1952...	1,513,136	686,768	4,938	295,722	241,046	99,443	10,141	33,599	89,529	3,018,698
1953...	2,161,373	885,928	5,596	346,365	217,940	104,610	2,365	38,208	117,622	3,939,747
1954...	2,473,790	841,890	13,040	389,442	241,360	111,904	.....	38,071	116,906	4,277,728
1955...	2,432,604	883,357	14,442	407,312	226,732	110,953	.....	39,138	151,868	4,321,771
1955 ¹	2,245,000	830,300	15,500	393,000	227,000	130,140	.....	42,000	133,700	4,073,408

The total includes other unenumerated items. ¹Estimates.

CHIEF CONSOLIDATED AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Fiscal year	Interest on public debt	Old age pensions ¹	Family allowance	Unemp. insurance	National defense	Military pensions	Public works	Post office	Paid to provinces	Grand total expenditure
1949...	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1950...	465,138	66,764	270,910	39,068	268,805	102,951	51,067	77,643	17,095	2,175,892
1951...	439,816	93,189	297,514	45,118	384,379	96,049	67,058	82,640	19,170	2,448,616
1952...	425,218	103,169	309,465	52,938	782,457	95,577	73,646	91,781	18,735	2,901,242
1953...	432,423	83,205	320,458	53,845	1,415,474	103,703	77,544	97,973	20,108	3,337,875
1954...	451,340	345,241	334,198	56,168	1,882,418	127,053	81,847	105,553	20,108	4,337,276
1955...	476,062	362,173	350,114	57,919	1,805,915	127,580	114,957	113,582	20,108	4,350,522
1955 ²	478,188	377,690	366,501	60,178	1,677,340	128,930	138,000	124,540	20,353	4,255,387

National Defense expenditures include Militia, Naval Service, Air Force (covering also Civil Government air operations). Railway and Canals include Collection and Income. The total includes other unenumerated items.

¹Includes old age security, old age assistance, pensions to blind persons, and disabled persons allowances.

²Estimates.

ASSETS, NET DEBT, AND PER CAPITA TAXATION

Year ending March 31	Assets	Net debt	Per capita taxation	Year ending March 31	Assets	Net debt	Per capita taxation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1948.....	4,825,712,089	12,371,636,893	195.37	1952.....	6,072,387,129	11,185,281,546	261.10
1949.....	5,174,269,643	11,776,134,152	189.98	1953.....	6,756,756,543	11,161,734,269	277.03
1950.....	5,106,147,047	11,644,609,199	172.26	1954.....	6,807,252,431	11,593,976,044	276.86
1951.....	5,489,992,080	11,433,314,948	203.13	1955 ¹	6,679,900,000	11,264,200,000	246.98

¹Estimates.

U. S.-CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE IN DOLLARS

Calendar year	Exports to U. S.			Imports from U. S.
	Canadian	Foreign	Total	
1949.....	1,503,458,711	20,565,586	1,524,024,297	1,951,860,065
1950.....	2,020,987,630	29,472,453	2,050,460,083	2,130,475,929
1951.....	2,297,674,594	36,237,367	2,333,911,961	2,812,927,298
1952.....	2,306,954,938	42,089,466	2,349,044,404	2,976,962,332
1953.....	2,418,914,783	44,136,687	2,463,051,470	3,221,214,416
1954.....	2,317,152,877	50,285,670	2,367,438,547	2,961,379,507

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA, MERCHANDISE ONLY, IN DOLLARS

Calendar Year	Imports			Exports		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Canadian Produce	Foreign Produce	Total
1949.....	1,444,123,667	1,317,083,574	2,761,207,241	2,992,960,978	29,491,856	3,022,452,834
1950.....	1,621,533,539	1,552,719,599	3,174,253,138	3,118,386,551	38,686,122	3,157,072,673
1951.....	2,174,304,400	1,910,552,078	4,084,856,478	3,914,460,376	48,923,939	3,963,384,315
1952.....	2,162,882,381	1,867,555,272	4,030,437,653	4,301,080,679	54,878,955	4,355,959,634
1953.....	2,417,960,243	1,964,870,187	4,382,830,430	4,117,405,882	55,195,233	4,172,601,115
1954.....	2,311,344,114	1,781,852,224	4,093,196,338	3,881,271,854	65,644,868	3,946,916,722

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom

1949.....	307,449,800	1952.....	359,757,123
1950.....	404,213,449	1953.....	453,391,388
1951.....	420,984,515	1954.....	392,471,571

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom (Canadian produce only)

1949.....	704,955,726	1952.....	745,845,39
1950.....	469,910,011	1953.....	665,232,00
1951.....	631,460,954	1954.....	653,407,90

India

The Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was partitioned into two nations in 1947.

The Dominion of India, raised to dominion status along with Pakistan, Aug. 15, 1947, became a sovereign democratic republic under a constitution adopted Nov. 26, 1949, effective Jan. 26, 1950. It elected to remain a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the word "British" being omitted. Consult the Republic of India, page 355.

Pakistan

Capital: Karachi. Area: 364,737 square miles. Population (1951 Census): 75,842,165. Flag: dark green rectangle with white vertical bar at mast; white crescent and white heraldic five-pointed star in center. Monetary unit: Pakistani rupee (U.S. 20.8c).

Describe. The Dominion of Pakistan, one of the largest countries in the world, comprises two zones in the northeast and northwest corners of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, separated by a thousand miles of Republic of India territory. Pakistan was formed by the partition of the sub-continent of India, Aug. 15, 1947, on the basis of Islamic faith of the majority of the population. West Pakistan, area 310,236 sq. mi., includes the former provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, the Northwest Frontier States, and states of Khairpur and Bahawalpur. It adjoins Iran and Afghanistan on the West and Northwest, India on the East, Arabian Sea on the South. East Pakistan, area of 54,501 sq. mi., comprises East Bengal which includes the Sylhet District of Assam and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is bordered by India to the West and North, Assam to the Northeast, Burma to the East, and Bay of Bengal to the South.

Discord among peoples of the provinces and states of West Pakistan led the government to vote to merge its semi-autonomous units into a single province, Dec. 17, 1954. The new province will have 50 districts grouped into 11 divisions, with its capital at Lahore and proposed a summer capital at Abbottabad.

Karachi, the capital, is a major seaport and has the largest airport in Asia. Fifteen international airlines land there, including Pan American, Air France, BOAC-British, KLM, Philippine and SAS.

The rivers in Western Pakistan flow parallel to each other and join the Indus, which empties into the Arabian Sea. They supply the oldest and second largest irrigation canal system in the world.

Lying between 20° and 38° N. Lat., the two zones have three well divided periods of winter, summer and rainy seasons. The climate is generally tropical. Eastern Pakistan is warm and humid, and has a heavier rainfall, averaging more than 100 inches during the monsoon season, July-September.

The two zones are linked by sea, air and radio-telephone.

There are 7,000 miles of railroad, 58,000 miles of highways, and radio and telephonic communications. In Eastern Pakistan the vast system of internal waterways provides valuable transport.

Although 80 per cent of Pakistan's population lives on farms, a dozen cities have over 100,000.

Resources and Industries. Pakistan essentially is an agricultural country and one of the largest granaries in the Far East. Rice and wheat, staple foods of the country, are the two main food crops and cover 36,000,000 acres. Pakistan has the world's largest raw jute production: over 6,000,000 bales annually. Next in importance is cotton, which comprises 3,000,000 acres and produces an annual output of 1,500,000 bales. Wool, hides and skins, tea, and oil seeds also are exported.

The most important industries of the eastern zone are cotton spinning and weaving, flour milling and other food processing. The western zone contains more than a score of iron and steel foundries and a like number of railway shops. Pakistan is embarked on a vast program of industrial expansion, with government support lent to basic industries: jute, paper, heavy engineering, shipbuilding, fertilizers, sugar, cement, textiles. Private industry is encouraged by concessions on taxation, import and export duties. Irrigation is converting many millions of unused acres. An agrarian program, launched in July, 1953, with U.S. technical aid, will reclaim 400,000 acres and increase yield on 57,000,000 acres.

A geological survey has revealed rich deposits of sulphur, chromite, petroleum, gas, and coal. New iron ore deposits discovered at Dandkhel will provide a potential of 250,000 tons annually. Also found are salt, asbestos, antimony, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, celestite, and silica sand. Reserves of the Sui gas dome 350 mi. north of Karachi are estimated at more than 2½ trillion cu. ft. A 16-in. natural gas pipeline costing \$25,000,000 was scheduled for completion in 1955, as were plans for a \$180,000,000 iron and steel works with a capacity of 100,000 tons per year, financed by IBRD and private capital.

Index of industrial production reached 185 in 1955 (1949=100).

Pakistan devaluated the rupee one-third, July 31, 1955, bringing it in line with the pound sterling.

History and Government. The area has been inhabited for thousands of years. Relics from the gravel beds of the Sohan River date from Paleolithic times. The banks of the Indus River were the site of a civilization that flourished 5,000 years ago. Darius of Persia arrived in 512 B.C., Alexander the Great in 326 B.C., and in 711 A.D. the Arabs under Mohammed bin Qasim conquered Sind and introduced the Islamic faith. The empire reached its zenith under Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan during the 17th century.

Following more than 40 years' struggle for independence, Pakistan became a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations Aug. 15, 1947, with dominion status.

Pakistan is a democracy, with a governor-general, a prime minister and a cabinet. The first constituent assembly, elected in 1947, acted as an interim legislative body until its dissolution by the governor-general in 1954. He assumed overall administrative authority, Mar. 27, 1955, pending formation of a new 80-member constituent assembly

which will draft a constitution affirming the Islamic character of Pakistan and providing secular laws for a democratic parliamentary form of government. The Moslem League party, founding group, won 25 of the new assembly seats, June 21, 1955, and the first coalition government emerged. It voted in 1955 to drop dominion status but remain as a republic within the Commonwealth.

The governor-general is Ghulam Mohammed; the prime minister, Chaudry Mohammed Ali, appointed Aug. 11, 1955.

Pakistan was accepted as the 57th member of the United Nations, Sept. 30, 1947. It is a member of the Colombo Plan and has signed treaties of friendship and established diplomatic missions in 33 countries. The Communist party was banned in July, 1954.

Education and Religion. About 86% of the population are Moslems. Minorities include 10,000,000 Hindus, 500,000 Christians, and smaller groups of Parsees and Buddhists. Education is free and compulsory. Adult education is promoted. Of the many languages spoken, Urdu and Bengali are official. English also is spoken in Parliament.

Defense. Pakistan has an army, navy and air force, women's auxiliaries, and civil defense.

Under an agreement signed May 19, 1954, Pakistan receives material and technical military assistance from the United States. It also signed a regional defense agreement with Turkey in 1954.

Ceylon
DOMINION OF CEYLON

Capital: Colombo. **Area:** 25,332 square miles. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 8,384,000. **Flag:** dark red with yellow border and finials in corners, yellow lion symbol in center; two vertical stripes of green and saffron at pole. **Monetary unit:** Ceylon rupee (U.S. 21c).

Descriptive. Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean 31 miles off the southern tip of India at its closest point. Its greatest length is from North to South, 270 miles, and its greatest width, 140 miles. The coastal area of the island is flat, but the central part is mountainous with several peaks rising to more than 7,000 feet; the highest, Pidurutalagala, reaches 8,281 feet. The climate is hot but dry, and healthy except in the low-lying jungle regions. There are many mountain streams, which are navigable only by small river craft. Colombo is served by air by TWA.

Resources and Industries. Minerals and metals found on the island include graphite, limestone, iron, precious and semi-precious stones, ilmenite, monazite, zircon, quartz. Industrial production took rapid strides after the end of World War II and factories were established for the manufacture of plywood, paper, glassware, ceramics, cement and acetic acid. Projects contemplated or under way include factories for textiles, coconut oil, sugar, steel, caustic soda, fertilizers, insecticides, ilmenite, rubber goods, and flour milling.

Several hydroelectric plants are projected. The multi-purpose plant at Gal Oya has a capacity of 10,000 kws. and will irrigate 120,000 acres.

Principal agricultural products are tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, cacao, cinnamon, citronella, tobacco.

History and Government. Ceylon was known to the ancient Romans as Taprobane (copper-colored). It was first settled by colonists from the valley of the Ganges in India who immigrated about 543 B.C. and whose descendants, the Sinhalese, still form three-fourths of the population. Descendants of Tamil immigrants from Southern India account for one-tenth of the population. Parts of the maritime area were occupied in turn by the Portuguese in 1505 and by the Dutch in 1658. The British annexed the island to the presidency of Madras, India in 1796 and it became a Crown colony under the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Principal stages of political reform were the Donoughmore Constitution, 1931, granting universal suffrage, and a new constitution on the British model promulgated in 1946. Ceylon was granted full Dominion status effective Feb. 4, 1948. The first native Governor General—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke—was sworn in July 17, 1954.

The constitution provides for a parliament composed of a Senate, with 30 members, and a House of Representatives, with 101 members. The administration of the island is in the hands of the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, who are collectively responsible to the legislature. The United National party won 66 seats in Parliament in general elections, May, 1952. Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, Oct., 1953.

Education and Religion. All education is free in government schools from kindergarten to university, under a postwar plan (Oct. 1, 1945) which was also adopted by 203 assisted schools. All types of schools, including English, bi-lingual, Sinhalese and Tamil, are included in the plan. The majority of the population belongs to the Buddhist faith.

Maldiv Islands

The Maldiv Islands, a British Protected State formerly a dependency of Ceylon 400 miles to the Southwest, is a group of coral atolls with an area of 115 square miles and a population est. at more than 93,000. It became a republic in 1953 but returned to the status of a Sultanate by decision of the Assembly, Feb. 22, 1954. The Assembly elected Al Amir Mohammed Farid Didi as Sultan. The islands produce coconuts, fruit and nuts, and millet. The chief occupation is fishing and chief industry is the production of cured processed fish marketed in Ceylon. **Capital:** Male.

British Malaya
FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya which became effective Feb. 1, 1948, consists of the four former Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the five former Unfederated States and the two British settlements of Malacca and Penang with Province Wellesley. Singapore became a separate Crown colony and Labuan was transferred to North Borneo, April 1, 1946, when the former colony of the Straits Settlements was dissolved and the Interim Malayan Union formed.

Each state in the Federation is governed by its native ruler subject to the advice of the British High Commissioner, except in religious matters. The central government comprises an executive council headed by the High Commissioner and a federal legislative council.

Following an amendment to the constitution in 1954, providing for increased popular rule, voters chose 52 of the legislature's 98 members, July 27, 1955. **Chief Minister:** Tengku Abdul Rahman, Alliance party.

Area of the Federation is approximately 50,690 square miles; **population** (estimated 1953), 5,750,000. **Kuala Lumpur** is the capital.

State	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (Est. 1952)
Perak	7,980	1,097,106
Selangor	3,160	829,287
Negri Sembilan	2,580	314,836
Pahang	13,820	277,450
Johore	7,330	860,523
Kedah	3,660	634,207
Perlis	310	81,000
Kelantan	5,750	487,635
Trengganu	5,050	246,199

The area of Penang is 400 square miles, population (1952), 503,789. Malacca's area is 640 square miles, population (1952), 278,340.

Its mixed population is approximately divided: 50% Malays, 40% Chinese, 14% Indians, Pakistani and others.

Rubber and tin are the chief products, others being coconuts, rice, tapioca, sugar, pepper, copra, camphor and nepah and oil palm. Rubber trees were introduced from Brazil.

The Malay states are the world's richest source of tin, centering in the Kinta valley in the state of Perak, supplying about one-third of the total world's supply. Refined in smelters in Penang and Singapore, Straits tin is at least 99.87% pure.

Communist-inspired harassment has hampered progress since World War II.

SINGAPORE

Singapore, an island 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, with an area of 217 square miles, off the Malay peninsula, was the capital and chief port of the former Straits Settlements. It now is a separate Crown Colony, with a colonial governor and a Legislative Assembly which has broad powers under a new constitution effective Feb. 8, 1955. It seeks complete self-government.

Singapore just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel. The Johore Causeway joins it with the mainland and affords through train service between Bangkok and Singapore. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca, which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, the great water highway between India and China.

Singapore has a polyglot population of which 80 per cent is Chinese. The population (1953) was 1,147,364.

Other Asiatic Possessions

British North Borneo, a Crown Colony formerly administered by a chartered company, has an area of 29,500 sq. mi. and a population (1951 census) of 333,752, including 241,831 natives, 949 Europeans, 74,315 Chinese. Included is the island of Labuan, area 35 sq. mi., population (1951), 8,784, which was united with North Borneo, July 15, 1946, after the Straits Settlements were dissolved. Exports are mainly rubber, copra, timber, tobacco, firewood, cutch, fish and hemp.

Brunei has been since 1888 a protected sultanate on the north side of the island of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is about 2,226 square miles, and population (estimated 1951), 46,000. The Seria oil field, largest in the Commonwealth, turns out 5,000,000 metric tons per year.

Sarawak, a Crown Colony, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, between the mountains and the China Sea. Its coast line is 450 miles long and its area 50,000 square miles. Its population (est. 1953) is 596,790. The capital is Kuching. The chief exports are sago, pepper, gold, plantation rubber, petroleum.

Aden, a Crown Colony, occupies a peninsula on the Arabian coast at the southern end of the Red Sea with 75 square miles of area in Aden proper and 115,080 square miles including protectorate areas. The population of the Colony proper (est., 1952) was 150,000; for the entire Protectorate, 800,000. It is the principal commercial center for the Arabian peninsula, producing cigarettes and salt. It is a free port, an important coaling station, and has an excellent harbor. A \$126,000,000 refinery near the port, completed in 1954, is one of the world's largest, daily capacity of 120,000 bbls.

Socotra is an island off the African coast under British protection, attached to Aden. Area in all is 1,400 square miles, and population 12,000, mostly engaged in livestock husbandry.

Bahrain Islands constitute an independent Arab state under British protection and are described under Saudi Arabia.

Hong Kong is a Crown Colony, acquired in 1841, lying at the mouth of the Canton River 90 miles south of Canton, China. The island is 11 miles long, with an area of 32 square miles. Total area of the colony, including the New Territories and the peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, is 391 square miles. The population (estimated, 1953) is 2,250,000, including many refugees from Communist China, and less than 10,000 British.

Hong Kong is an important British naval station in addition to its commercial value. It is the gateway between the East and West and one of the greatest trans-shipment ports in the world. U.S. efforts to cut shipments of materials essential to war uses to Communist China via Hong Kong have been only partially successful.

Cyprus, a Crown Colony, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles south of Turkey, 60 miles west of Syria, and 240 miles north of Egypt. Its area 3,572 sq. mi., and population (est., 1953), 509,000. It has been administered by England since 1878; first under an agreement with Turkey, then annexed in 1914.

The legislative council was suspended in 1931 because of agitation for union with Greece and legislative powers conferred on the Governor-in-Council. The U.N. decided against further action, Dec. 15, 1954, after voting to consider a Greek proposal which in effect claimed ownership. The Turkish minority resists Greek claims.

Four-fifths of the inhabitants are Greek Christians, and nearly all the remainder are Turkish Mohammedans, Turkish customs and laws prevail.

The island is mainly agricultural, with wheat, barley, vetches, fruits, olives, and cotton as chief products. Thirty per cent of the land is cultivated. Mineral production includes copper concentrates, iron pyrites and asbestos.

Nicosia is the capital. The chief ports are Limasol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

Union of South Africa

UNIE VAN SUID AFRIKA

Capitals: Pretoria and Cape Town. **Area:** 472,733 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 13,393,000. **Flag:** three horizontal stripes, orange, white and blue; in the center of the white stripe the former Orange Free State flag flanked by the Union Jack and the Transvaal Vierkleur. **Monetary unit:** South African pound (U.S. \$2.80).

Descriptive. The Union of South Africa, a Do-

minion within the British Commonwealth of Nations, occupying the southern portion of Africa, includes the former Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Province	Area Sq. Mi.	Pop. 1951	Capital
Transvaal	110,450	4,802,405	Pretoria
C. of Good Hope	277,169	4,417,330	Cape Town
Orange Fr. State	49,647	1,018,207	Bloemfontein
Natal	35,284	2,408,433	Pietermaritzburg

In 1954 the white, European origin population was 2,803,000; the non-European was over 10,000,000, including about 399,000 East Indians and over 8,981,000 of native Bantu stock.

The capital of the Union is Pretoria, although the Union's legislature meets in Cape Town. The largest cities are Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Resources and Industries. The Transvaal and Natal have land suitable for growing cotton. Corn is the largest farm crop. Wheat, tobacco, tea, sugar cane, citrus fruits, butter and cheese are major products and merino wool has a larger export value than diamonds.

South Africa is the richest gold and diamond country in the world, and one of the richest in uranium. A number of uranium plants are in operation and more than 26 gold mines are approved for uranium production. Approximately 35% of the world's supply of gold originates there. Gold production in 1954 was a record 13,250,000 fine oz. worth \$461,000,000.

Coal, copper and tin are also important. Other minerals are iron, lead, lime, manganese, platinum, salt, talc, chrome, mica, graphite, beryl.

Ten international airlines maintain regular services.

History and Government. The Union was formed by act of the British parliament, effective May 31, 1910, 8 years after the British defeated the independent republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in the Boer War (1899-1902). The nations were settled by emigrants from Cape Colony, mostly of Dutch extraction, in the Great Trek of 1831 and later. After gold was discovered in 1886 the Boers faced repeated difficulties from the Uitlander (Outlanders) and the wildcat Jameson raid against the gold-bearing ridge, the Witwatersrand, at Johannesburg in 1896 increased the tension. The Boer War made a hero of Paul Kruger ("Oom Paul") pres. of the Transvaal, who died in exile, 1904. After brief existence as a Crown Colony the Transvaal was incorporated in the Union.

The Governor General is appointed. Dr. E. G. Jansen is the incumbent. The parliament has a Senate and a House of Assembly. An elective Provincial Council meets in each of the 4 provinces. The predominance of the older Dutch strain (Afrikaners) has resulted in attempts to curtail voting privileges of the larger colored population and immigration of East Indians. In the national elections of 1953 the National party won 94 seats, a majority of 29, but failed to pass proposed discriminatory legislation. The policy of separation, Apartheid, includes forcing the colored voters to take white representatives. Nonviolent resistance, practiced by the colored and the East Indians, has been made punishable by law as obstructing the government. Opposition to Apartheid is frequently expressed by intellectuals as in Alan Paton's novel, *Cry the Beloved Country*. South Africa withdrew from UNESCO membership, April 5, 1955, alleging interference in its racial problems.

Prime Minister: Johannes G. Strijdom, Nationalist, elected Nov. 30, 1954, succeeding Dr. Daniel F. Malan.

Education and Religion. There are nine universities—Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Natal, Bloemfontein, Grahamstown, Potchefstroom, Univ. of South Africa (Pretoria), average enrollment exceeding 20,000 students. Primary education is free to all citizens and compulsory for European children over seven years of age.

Dutch Protestant churches predominate, with Anglicans and Methodists next among Europeans. English and Afrikaans are official languages.

Defense. The defense system makes every white citizen between 17 and 60 years of age eligible for military duty in time of war. Those between 17 and 25 are obligated to undergo training in the Coast Garrison Force, the Active Citizen Force, the Royal Naval Volunteer Force, or a Rifle Association, over a period of four years. The Rifle Association provides for training in the handling of a rifle for those between 21 and 25 years.

The Naval Service comprises two destroyers, three frigates, two fleet mine sweepers, one mine

layer and a number of smaller vessels, and is undergoing expansion. The air force likewise is expanding.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

South-West Africa occupies the Atlantic coast from the Orange River to Angola and from the Atlantic to Bechuanaland and Northern Rhodesia. It was seized by Germany in 1884 and surrendered to the Union of South Africa in 1915. The League of Nations gave it as a mandate to the Union, which since has refused to accept a U.N. trusteeship. It has 317,725 sq. mi., and population (est., 1954), of 447,000, including fewer than 50,000 Europeans. The registered voters choose 18 members of their Legislative Assembly and 6 members to sit in the House of the U. of S-A, while 4 Senators are appointed to the Union Senate. Windhoek is the capital. Among the native races are the Hottentots, Hereros, Bushman and Bantu tribes.

The Zambesi river, 4th largest in Africa, is a boundary between the country and Rhodesia. Cattle and other livestock, butter, cheese are produced, diamonds, lead, zinc and vanadium concentrates are exported.

SUDAN

For information on the Sudan, a former Anglo-Egyptian condominium in transition to self-rule, see Sudan.

Central African Federation

The Central African Federation was established by Act of Parliament, March 24, 1953, and became effective Aug. 1, 1953. It affects Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia have a governor, an executive council and a legislature; Nyasaland is a protectorate.

The Federation has an estimated area of 488,060 sq. mi., and a population (est., 1953) of 6,707,500, including 6,470,000 Africans, 213,500 Europeans, and 24,000 Asiatics and others. The topography is generally elevated, without outlet to the sea, but containing watersheds of large rivers and lakes.

Under the constitution, approved by the Queen Aug. 1, 1953, the Federation will have virtual self-governing status and each of the three territories will retain status on local matters. The federal parliament consists of 35 elected members, including two native representatives from each state. The Prime Minister is Sir Godfrey Huggins, founder of the federation movement.

Railway systems of the states are connected and also linked with that of the Union of South Africa in the South, the Belgian Congo and Angola line in the North, and in the East with the Beira Railway which runs 200 mi. through Mozambique. The states have common radio, airways and statistical services. The Federation produces copper, asbestos, gold, and tobacco. The monetary unit is the Southern Rhodesian pound.

A three-year program of economic development to cost \$210,000,000 was announced in 1954, encompassing hydroelectric projects, railways, aviation and social welfare. Rhodesia University College, open to all races, was authorized to be built in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with a British grant of £1,250,000.

Southern Rhodesia lies in the central part of Southern Africa, extending from the Transvaal Province northward to the Zambesi River, with Portuguese East Africa on the East and Portuguese West Africa and Bechuanaland on the West. It has an area of 150,333 square miles. Population (estimated 1953) is 2,259,900 and includes 158,500 Europeans. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, but has proved to be an ideal agricultural country. Salisbury is the capital.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambesi River are the greatest natural spectacle in Southern Africa. The chasm itself has the form of a long, narrow box, one mile long and 354 feet high by 200 to 300 feet wide—the distance between the two parallel walls. The falls are broken into four parts. In the rainy season as much as 100,000,000 gals. per minute are their estimated capacity. David Livingstone found the falls in 1855. The Cape to Cairo Ry. crosses below the falls on a bridge 650 ft. long, (500 ft. span) 450 ft. high.

Southern Rhodesia was under the administration of the British South Africa Company from 1889 to 1923 when the country was annexed. A new form of government was established, Oct. 1, 1923, with a governor, assisted by a legislature which has full control over internal affairs. The legislative Assembly consists of 30 members.

Corn, cotton, tobacco are grown. The output of gold, coal, chrome and asbestos is considerable. Cattle lead livestock, and dairying is important. Citrus fruit cultivation is increasing.

Northern Rhodesia was under the administration of the South Africa Company, 1889-1924, when the office of governor was established with an executive council and subsequently a legislative council.

Its area is 290,323 square miles extending north from the Zambesi River to the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory. The country is mostly high plateau covered with thin forest and suitable for farming and grazing. The population is estimated (1953) at 2,015,000, including 50,000 Europeans. The country is rich in minerals, including copper, zinc, cobalt, gold, vanadium, manganese.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until 1907 British Central Africa, is situated on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa and extends nearly as far as the Zambesi River. Its area is 47,404 square miles including 10,575 of water, with a population (estimated 1953) of 2,511,575. Tea, wheat, cotton, rubber and tobacco are cultivated.

British South Africa

Outside the Union of South Africa, under a High Commissioner appointed by the Queen and responsible to the Secy. of State for Commonwealth Relations. Under him three Resident Commissioners administer the following territories:

Basutoland, colony, with 11,716 square miles, and a population (est. 1951), 555,390, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape Province on an elevated plateau. Stock raising is most important. Products are wool, wheat, cereals.

It is a reservation set apart for the natives of the country. White people may not own land.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, area 294,020 square miles, population of 294,000 including 2,320 Europeans and 1,804 Asiatics and colored persons; is in the middle of Southern Africa, between South-west Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. Cattle raising and dairying are the chief industries.

Swaziland Protectorate, with 6,704 square miles, and a population (est. 1951) of 184,000, lies at the Southeast side of the Transvaal in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, asbestos, tin, butter and livestock. Some gold is exported.

British West Africa

GOLD COAST STATE

In elections held in June, 1954, a new virtually self-governing state was formed composed of the former Gold Coast colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland. Its total area is 91,843 square miles, population (est. 1954), 4,125,000. It adopted a constitution and named an all-native legislative assembly. Pending reaching dominion status, tentatively scheduled for 1956, it has complete home rule. Accra is the capital. Prime Minister is Kwame Nkrumah, whose Convention People's party won 71 of the assembly's 104 seats in 1954.

The Gold Coast, a former Colony and Protectorate, lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 miles. Its area is 78,802 square miles (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories). The population (est. 1952) is 3,089,000.

Manganese output averages 70,000 tons per month, second only to the USSR. Aluminum ore reserves are great.

Ashanti and the Northern Territories lie to the north of the Gold Coast proper. These territories have enormous wealth in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fostered. The chief exports are cacao, gold and diamonds. The area of Ashanti is 24,379 square miles and population (census 1948), 823,672. The area of Northern Territories is 30,486 square miles. Population (census 1948), 1,077,138.

Togoland, east of the Gold Coast Protectorate, is a former German Colony, divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France, and now held under trusteeship by the United Nations. British portion has 13,041 square miles and 410,000 population (est., 1952).

Nigeria, largest British colonial territory, lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin and lead industries are old and valuable. Railroad development has been rapid be-

cause of the mines. The chief exports are, besides tin, palm oil, palm kernels, cotton lint, cocoa, hides and skins, rubber and peanuts.

Nigeria is a Colony and Protectorate with a Governor, Central Legislature, and Legislature Council. It has an area of approx. 373,250 square miles and a population (1953) of 31,200,000. It received a new constitution giving a larger role in government to the natives, July 1, 1951.

British Cameroons, 34,081 square miles, population (est. 1953), 1,441,000, lies between British Nigeria and the French Cameroons in Western Africa. Once part of the former German colony Kamerun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France after World War I, the Cameroons now is a Trust Territory, administered with Nigeria. It is a region of fertile soils. Chief exports are cocoa, bananas, rubber and palm kernels.

Gambia is a British Colony and Protectorate in western Africa consisting of the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the Gambia River which flows through the French colony, Senegal and a 10-mile wide strip of territory on each side of the river. Colony and protectorate have a total area of 4,005 sq. mi. and a population (census 1952), 250,160. Bathurst, on St. Mary's Island, is the capital.

Sierra Leone, Colony and Protectorate, lies on the west coast of Africa for 210 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capital, Freetown, it has one of the finest seaports in West Africa, with an excellent harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1788. The hinterland forms the British protectorate of Sierra Leone, which extends inland about 180 miles. The area of the colony and protectorate is 27,925 square miles; the population is est. at 2,000,000.

The principal products are iron ore, hides, rice, piaslava and kola-nuts, palm kernels, chrome ore, gold and diamonds.

British East Africa

Kenya, Crown Colony and Protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean Northeast to Somaliland, North to Ethiopia, West to Uganda, and South to Tanganyika. Its area is 224,960 square miles, and population (est. 1954), 5,947,000, largely native. The capital is Nairobi.

The northern three-fifths is arid. Most economic production is centered in the South, a low coastal area and a plateau varying from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. Five million acres in the Highlands are reserved to Europeans. The main products are coffee, tea, cereals, sisal dairy products, timber, and minerals. Since 1953 Kenya has been the scene of terroristic activities of the Mau Mau, an oath-bound unit of the Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu tribes, which killed natives who opposed its attempts to oust white rule. In 1954-55 United Kingdom troops tracked down the Mau Mau and those of the Kikuyu who supplied them. Death was prescribed for those associating with terrorists, possessing unlawful weapons or attending oath-taking ceremonies. More than 60,000 terrorists and sympathizers were jailed or detained.

The **Uganda Protectorate** lies to the West of Kenya with the Sudan on the North, Belgian Congo on the West, and Tanganyika on the South. Its territory includes part of the Victoria Nyanza, Lake Kioga and Lake George and part of Lake Albert, also the Nile from Victoria Nyanza to the Sudan.

Uganda has 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water. The population (1951) is 5,187,000, largely native. Victoria is the second largest fresh-water lake, exceeded only by Lake Superior. Cotton, coffee, oil seeds, tin ore, hides, ivory, sugar and tobacco are produced.

Tanganyika, a Trust Territory administered by a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, formerly was German East Africa, and was taken by the British in 1918, the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Belgium and the Kioga Triangle to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa to Victoria Nyanza. A constitutional advancement in 1955 gives parity representation in the Legislative Council to British, Africans and Asians.

The area is 362,688 square miles, and population (est. 1954), 8,196,000.

The principal products are sisal, cotton, coffee, hides and skin, beeswax and ivory. Diamonds, lead, gold and Red Ruby mica are found.

British Somaliland, a Protectorate, with 68,000 square miles, and 640,000 population, mostly Mohammedans, is in Northeast Africa on the Gulf of Aden, with Ethiopia to the South and West and Somaliland on the East. The chief town is Berbera and the products skins, resin, gum, goats and sheep.

Islands East of Africa

Zanzibar, a Protectorate, is an island of 640 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa. The British protectorate was established in 1890 by agreement with Germany and France. Heligoland was ceded to Germany and Britain waived claims to Madagascar in favor of France.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa Ibn Harub, but is administered by a British resident. The island of **Pemba**, 25 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government. The population of the Protectorate, including Pemba, (est. 1953) is 274,000. The people are mostly Mohammedans.

The chief industry is the production of cloves, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply from 4,750,000 trees devoted to that product. Coconuts and copra are important exports. Pottery, coir fiber, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats are the principal manufactures.

Indian Ocean Possessions

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and a population (est. 1953) of 540,617, including dependencies. Port Louis is the capital.

The one industry is sugar. Aloe fiber and rum are also exported. Rodrigues (42 sq. mi.) and Diego Garcia (Oil Islands) are chief dependencies.

Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 92 islands of 156 square miles, and a population (estimated 1953) of 37,100, lying in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. The capital is Victoria, a port with a coaling station. Coconuts are the chief product, followed by cinnamon, patchouli, mangrove bark, vanilla and tortoise shell.

Atlantic Ocean Possessions

St. Helena, an island 1,200 miles off the West coast of Africa, has 47 square miles and population (est. 1953) of 4,900. Flax, lace making and the export of lily bulbs to England are the chief industries. After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo the British exiled him to St. Helena, where he lived from Oct. 16, 1815, to his death, May 5, 1821. He was buried there until 1840, when his remains were transferred to Paris.

Ascension, an island of volcanic origin, 34 square miles in area, 700 miles northwest of St. Helena, is noted for its sea turtles. Population (1953), 168.

Tristan da Cunha, the principal of a group of islands of volcanic origin, 12 square miles in area, half way between the Cape and South America, forms one of the loneliest places on the globe. About 280 persons, descendants of shipwrecked sailors, and soldiers from St. Helena, get a rude livelihood there. The island is an important meteorological and radio station.

Australia

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra. **Area:** 2,974,581 square miles. **Population** (govt. estimate 1954), 9,090,738. **Flag:** Red or blue ground, with Union Jack in top corner of hoist above large seven-pointed star; Southern Cross constellation on fly. **Monetary unit:** Australian pound (U.S. \$2.24).

Descriptive. The continent of Australia is situated between 10° 41' and 39° 8' (or including Tasmania 43° 39') south latitude and 113° 9' to 153° 39' east longitude in the Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean on the West, and the South Pacific Ocean on the East and South.

Geologically one of the oldest continents, Australia is the most level and regular in outline, with a great plateau extending over half the continent, a central basin and coastal plains. The Great Dividing Range runs down the east coast from Northern Queensland to Tasmania. Peaks vary from 4,000 ft. to Mt. Kosciusko (7,305 ft.) in New South Wales. The northern third lies within the tropics, the other two-thirds within the temperate zone, but because of its position and island form, Australia has a more temperate climate than other regions in the same latitudes.

The states and territories of the Commonwealth with their areas and populations (Dec. 1954):

	Area sq. mi.	Population
New South Wales	309,433	3,462,502
Victoria	87,844	2,480,873
Queensland	670,500	1,322,886
South Australia	380,070	808,308
Western Australia	975,920	649,360
Tasmania	26,215	319,542
Northern Territory	523,620	16,123
Australian Capital Territory	939	31,144
	2,974,581	9,090,738

The state capitals are: New South Wales, Sydney; Victoria, Melbourne; Queensland, Brisbane; South Australia, Adelaide; Western Australia, Perth; Tasmania, Hobart; Northern Terr., Darwin; Australian Capital Terr., Canberra.

Home of the kangaroo, Australia also is the habitat of other strange flora and fauna: the koala, or living Teddy Bear, which obtains its only moisture from eucalyptus leaves; the platypus, one of the only two creatures which lays eggs and nourish their young with milk; the wombat; Tasmanian devil; dingo; a mole that is blind, deaf and dumb; barking and frilled lizards; fish that breathe, and others.

In the North are to be seen the best specimens of the aboriginal tribes. They are the most primitive of all peoples, entirely nomadic, making fire with sticks, throwing boomerangs, and killing game with spears.

Resources and Industries. Almost from earliest days of settlement a primary producing country, Australia has become also one of the world's most highly industrialized nations.

Wool is Australia's greatest primary industry. With an annual clip of more than 1 billion lbs. Australia produces 27% of the world's wool, 57% of its merino wool. The continent also is one of the world's largest wheat producers (167,000,000 bu. in 1954); about one-third is exported. Other important primary industries are sugar, wine, fruit, vegetables, grains, minerals, including uranium, gold, coal, copper, iron, silver, tin, and zinc.

Principal manufactures include iron and steel, textiles, electrical and radio equipment, drugs, chemicals, paints, machinery, metal work, clothing, motor cars and engines, aircraft and ships.

Australia's main exports are food and wool. Main imports: Metals, textiles, machinery, paper and drugs (United Kingdom); metals, machinery, paper and timber (Canada); machinery, tobacco, oil, drugs, optical and surgical instruments, paper (United States); oil, tea, rubber, silk, cotton, linen, sacks and hessian (Asia).

Pan American Airways is one of the 8 international airlines serving Australia.

Foreign trade:

	Imports	Exports
1952	1,050,200,000	668,000,000
1953	510,500,000	850,700,000
1954	755,000,000	752,392,000

History and Government. Australia has been settled since 1788. The Commonwealth, proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901, is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations and is governed on the federal plan with a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

In the general elections, May 29, 1954, the Liberal-Country party coalition retained power, holding 64 of the 123 Representatives seats, and 32 of the 60 Senate posts. Government policy is designed to encourage private enterprise and strengthen Australia's relations with the British Commonwealth and the United States and arms to build up with the latter the same relationship as exists within the Commonwealth of Nations. Australia has been active in the Colombo Asia Treaty Organization formed in 1954.

The Governor-General is Sir William Slim, appointed Sept. 2, 1952. The British High Commissioner is Sir Stephen Holmes. The Prime Minister is Robert G. Menzies.

Pension acts provide for payments of old age and invalid pensions; also cover the blind, the unemployed, victims of tuberculosis and in some cases to dependents of former soldiers.

A maternity act provides for the payment of a bonus for every child born in Australia. Social security for children include child endowment payments for children under 16.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory. There are 9 universities and one university college. The Church of England claims 44.4% of the population, the remainder being distributed as follows—Roman Catholic 22.3%;

Presbyterian, 12.3%; and Methodist, 11.8%; other, 9.2%.

Defense. A supplementary defense program was begun in 1950, involving all three services, envisaging overall strength of over 190,000 men. Under the National Service Act, 1951, compulsory military training for 18-year-old men was inaugurated. The armed forces, including permanent and citizen forces in 1954-55, comprised: Army, 110,983; navy 21,833; air, 28,654.

The fleet consists of 2 light carriers, 2 cruisers, 9 destroyers, 15 frigates, 28 minesweepers and other craft. Additional ships in all categories are under construction.

AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES

The jointly administered Territory of Papua and New Guinea, originally two separate territories, is governed by a 1949 Act placing New Guinea under the U.N. Trusteeship system, but retaining the status of Papua as a Crown territory. It has a Legislative Council of 29 members and an Executive Council of about 9 appointed by the Governor-General. Principal products are copra, cacao, and rubber.

Papua is the southeastern part of the Island of New Guinea, north from Australia. Area, 90,540 sq. mi.; population (est. 1953), 397,400, including 4,691 non-indigenous.

Territory of New Guinea, once German New Guinea, later a League of Nations mandate to Australia, occupies the northeast quarter of the island and includes important nearby island groups: New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands of the Bismark Archipelago; Bougainville, 3,880 square miles; Buka, 220 square miles, and smaller islands of the Solomons. Total area of the territory is about 93,000 square miles, with a native population (est. 1953) of 1,143,564 and non-indigenous population of 11,064.

Norfolk Island was taken over by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1914. It has an area of 13.5 square miles and a population (1953), 1,160. The soil is very fertile and is suitable for the cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas and coffee.

Nauru Island, 166° 55' E. Long., 32 mi. south of the Equator, formerly German, mandated by the League of Nations to the British Empire, was placed under U.N. jurisdiction as a trust territory Oct. 22, 1947, administered by Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. Its area is about eight square miles; its population (1953) is 3,404. It has valuable phosphate deposits.

Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands in the Indian Ocean came under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia May, 1934.

Cocos Islands, 27 small coral islands in the Indian Ocean 1,300 miles northwest of Australia, formerly administered from Singapore, are important for aviation use.

Australian Antarctic Territory came under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1933. It claims 2,472,000 sq. mi. of territory south of 60th parallel S. Lat. and 160th-45th meridians E. Long. except the French-claimed Adelle Land. It has research stations on Heard and Macquarie islands, and at Mawson base, estab. 1954.

New Zealand

Capital: Wellington. Area: 103,736 square miles. Population (govt. estimate 1954): 2,118,485. Flag: blue ground with Union Jack, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly. Monetary unit: New Zealand pound (U. S. \$2.80).

Descriptive. The main islands of New Zealand, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, lie between the parallels of 34° and 48° and the meridians of 166° and 179° east longitude, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles to the eastward of Australia. Including the remote islands in the North and the Ross Dependency in the far South, the reach of New Zealand is from the tropics to Antarctica.

New Zealand comprises North Island, 44,281 square miles; South Island, 58,093 square miles; Stewart Island, 670 square miles; Chatham Islands, 372 square miles. Both the North and South Islands slightly exceed 500 miles in length. Cook Strait, separating the two islands, is only 16 miles in width at its narrowest part.

Additional islands within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand are Campbell Island, Solander Island, the Three Kings, Auckland, Antipodes, Bounty, and Snares Islands, a total area of 307 square miles. Islands annexed to New Zealand are the Cook Islands, Kermadec Islands,

Niue Island, and certain other small islands in the Pacific totaling 212 square miles.

New Zealand has a remarkable diversity of landscape—plains, downs and broad valleys, extensive tracts of hills and mountains, numerous rivers and many lakes. The Sutherland Waterfalls, with a total drop of 1,904 ft., is one of the tallest and most beautiful in the world. The climate ranges from the sub-tropical in the north to the mildly temperate in the south. The country has one of the lowest death rates, and the lowest infant mortality rate, in the world.

On the South Island the Southern Alps (highest point, Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft.) stretches from end to end of the island. On the eastern side rich river-formed plains stretch toward the sea, while on the western side towering mountain slopes crowd in upon the coastline.

Resources and Industries. New Zealand is primarily a farming country. For decades the sheep held supremacy in value of exports (wool, meat, tallow, pelts, etc.) by a large margin, but during recent years, butter and cheese and condensed milk have increased greatly in value. Two-thirds of the surface of the country is suitable for farming. Wheat, oats, barley are principal crops.

Mineral production includes coal, petroleum, gold and silver.

Auckland and Wellington are chief ports.

History and Government. New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutch navigator, and its coasts were explored by Capt. James Cook, 1769-1770. British sovereignty was proclaimed in 1840, with organized settlement commencing in the same year. Representative institutions were granted in 1853 and the Colony became a Dominion in 1907.

The Maoris, the native race, are Polynesians of high intelligence, their forebears having migrated from the Eastern Pacific several centuries ago. Their number (estimated 1954) is 130,806.

The government of New Zealand consists of a Governor-General, representing the ruler of Great Britain and the British Dominions, and a General Assembly whose members are elected by universal franchise for a three-year term. The Governor-General is Lieut. Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie.

In national elections Nov. 13, 1954, the 80 seats in the House of Representatives were distributed: National party, 45; Labor, 35. The Prime Minister is Sidney G. Holland.

Education and Religion. Education is free, and compulsory between the age of seven and 15. The University of New Zealand consists of university colleges in Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland, and agricultural colleges at Palmerston North and Lincoln. Church of England is the dominant faith.

Defense. There are regular forces representing the Reserve, Territorial Army and Air Force. A system of compulsory military training was introduced in 1950 for those attaining 18 years of age. War pensions and veterans' allowances are provided from tax revenue.

Western Samoa was German Samoa, which included Savaii and Upolu, the two largest of the Samoan Islands in the western Pacific, and was occupied by the New Zealand forces Aug. 29, 1914. This territory was assigned as a mandate from the League of Nations to New Zealand in 1920, but now is administered by New Zealand under United Nations Trusteeship.

Their areas aggregate 1,133 sq. mi., population (Sept. 1954): 93,247. Chief exports are copra, bananas and cocoa.

The Union or Tokelau Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, were transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand in 1926 and became a part of New Zealand Jan. 1, 1949. The area of the three clusters of islets is four square miles, and population (1954) 1,795.

Ross Dependency, comprises Antarctic territory between the 160th meridian E. Long. and 150th W. Long. south of the 60th parallel of S. Lat., including Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. Whaling is carried on extensively.

British Oceania

Fiji Islands, a Colony, number about 320 (106 inhabited), with an area of 7,036 square miles, and a population (est. 1953) of 320,800, including more than 7,000 Europeans. They are situated in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Northern Australia. The larger islands are mountainous, reaching altitudes of 4,000 ft. The highest peak, Mt. Victoria, is 4,341 ft. The southern islands contain

dense forests with many valuable woods. The islands are very fertile and well watered. The climate is for the tropics comparatively cool; the temperature seldom rising about 90°.

The capital is Suva, on Viti Levu, largest of the islands (area 4,010 sq. mi.). Coconuts, sugar, gold and tobacco are the principal products.

Tonga Islands, or Friendly Islands, independent Polynesian kingdom, form a Protected State, with an area of 269 square miles, and a population (1953) of 52,577. The native Queen is Salote Tupou.

Principal island groups administered by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Islands, now seated at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands:

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The British Solomon Islands, a Protectorate, number 10 large islands and four groups of small islands with a total area of 12,400 square miles and a population (est. 1953) of 100,000. The chief islands in the group are Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Ysabel, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono or Treasury, Vella Lavella, Gannonga, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida and Rennell. Among the groups of islands are the Lord Howe, Santa Cruz, Tucopia and Mitre and the Duff or Wilson and Reef.

Exports: copra, ivory, nuts, and trochus shell.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The group of Islands in the Crown Colony was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1892 and, at the request of the native Governments, was annexed Nov. 10, 1915 as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The Colony includes the Ellice Islands, Fanning, Washington and Ocean Islands, Christmas Islands, largest atoll in the Pacific, the Phoenix Group and the Gilbert Islands. The total area is 375 square miles and the population (1951) 39,000. Exports: chiefly copra and phosphates.

NEW HEBRIDES

New Hebrides, a Condominium jointly administered by Great Britain and France, is a group of 11 main islands lying 250 miles northeast of New Caledonia and 500 miles west of Fiji, with an aggregate area of approximately 5,700 square miles. Population: 52,000 (1951 est.). Chief products are copra, cotton, cacao and coffee.

Banks (309 square miles) and **Torres** (40 square miles) Islands are attached to the New Hebrides.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

Pitcairn Island is situated in the Pacific, equidistant from America and Australia. The island was discovered in 1767 by Carteret but was not inhabited until 23 years later when the mutineers of the Bounty landed there. Their existence became known in 1808. The area is two square miles and population (1952) 140. It is a British Colony by settlement and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific in 1898. The islands of **Henderson**, **Ducie** and **Oeno**, annexed in 1902, are in the Pitcairn group.

British West Indies and Other American Possessions

BERMUDA

Bermuda, oldest self-governing British colony, with a royal governor and a representative legislature, is a group of 360 small islands of coral formation, 20 inhabited, comprising 21 sq. mi. in the Atlantic Ocean, 677 mi. Southeast of New York, 580 mi. East of North Carolina. Population (est. 1953) 39,983. It was named for Juan de Bermudez, Spanish explorer, and settled by Virginia-bound colonists under Sir Geo. Somers who were wrecked here, 1609.

Its parliament dates from 1620. The assembly has 36 elective members; the crown appoints an executive council of 7 and a legislative council of 9. Women have had the right to vote and hold office since 1944. The governor is Lieut. Gen. Sir Alexander Hood.

The United States Government maintains air and naval bases on Bermuda islands, under long-term lease.

Bermuda levies no taxes on real estate, incomes or inheritance, but raises revenue by excise, postal, transportation, stamp taxes and duties.

The capital is Hamilton. Hotels, beaches, golf, British goods, yachting, and fishing make Bermuda a popular winter resort for Americans. A bus service has been substituted for the railway. Motor cars have been permitted since 1946, speed limited to 15 mi. an hour in urban and 20 mi. in country areas.

Bermuda exports lily bulbs, potatoes, bananas, onions and green vegetables. Airlines: Avianca, BOAC, Colonial, Cubana, Pan American, Trans-Canada.

A British Caribbean Federation, eventually to become a self-governing unit in the Commonwealth, agreed upon Apr. 30, 1953, will comprise Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent.

JAMAICA

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, and is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies. It has an area of 4,411 sq. mi. and population (est. 1953), 1,503,047. Attached to Jamaica for administrative purposes are the Turks and Caicos Islands (pop. 6,600; area, 166 sq. mi.) and Cayman Islands (pop. 7,000; area, 100 sq. mi.). The capital is Kingston.

The climate, ranging from 80° to 86° on the coast to 40° in the mountains has attractions for winter tourists. It is estimated 65 to 75% of tourists are American. The island figures largely in the history of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan, once its governor. Port Royal, old haunt of the pirate, at the entrance to the harbor, frequently has been the victim of earthquakes.

The principal products are sugar-cane, coffee, bananas, rum, coconuts, ginger, cocoa, pimento, citrus fruits and cigars.

Barbados is the most eastern of the West Indies, lying out in the Atlantic at 13° north latitude. Its area is 166 square miles; the population (estimated 1952), 219,015. Bridgetown is the capital.

The chief products are sugar and cotton. Molasses and rum are manufactured. Imports are heaviest from United States and exports heaviest to Canada.

Trinidad, with an area of 1,864 square miles is the most southerly of the West Indies. It lies off the north coast of South America. Attached to it for administrative purposes is the island of Tobago (116 sq. mi.). Population of the two (est. 1953) is 678,000. The capital is Port of Spain. Import trade is heaviest with Canada, export trade with Britain. Products are mostly petroleum and asphalt products, sugar, rum and cocoa. The great asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, on the island is immensely valuable and seems inexhaustible.

The Bahamas Islands comprise nearly 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks (about 20 inhabited) in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of America, Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attractive winter resort for Americans. The land area of the group is 4,404 square miles; the population (est. 1953) is 86,659. Nassau is the capital.

Tomatoes, crawfish, salt, strawwork, hardwoods and lumber are the chief sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being developed. Trade is heaviest with the United States.

The Windward Islands lie at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, between Trinidad and Martinique. They are Grenada and the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Each has its own local government. The total area is 810 square miles (Grenada, 133; St. Vincent, 150; St. Lucia, 233; Dominica, 305). The population (est. 1952) is 283,000. Capital: St. George's, Grenada.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, peanuts, cassava, limes, fruits, vegetables and spices. St. Vincent is famous for its arrowroot and Sea Island cotton.

Dominica was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Islands, Jan. 1, 1940, and since has been governed as a separate colony.

The Leeward Islands, of the West Indies, situated southeast of Puerto Rico, are part of the Lesser Antilles. They comprise the islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, Sombbrero, and the British Virgin Islands. The area is 422 square miles, population (est. 1952) is 120,145.

The principal products are sugar and molasses (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands), limes and fruits, tomatoes and onions (Montserrat), coconuts (Nevis), livestock and charcoal (Virgin Islands), and salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts).

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, a Crown Colony, is situated in Central America, on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly mahogany, logwood,

tropical fruits, chicle, and cedar, much of which comes to the United States.

Its area is 8,867 square miles, and population (est. 1952), 73,171. Belize is the capital.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana is on the north shore of South America, with Venezuela on the West, Dutch Guiana on the East and Brazil on the South. It is a Crown Colony administered by a governor. An Executive Council assists the Governor. The area is 83,000 square miles; the population (estimated 1952), 452,600. Georgetown is the capital.

There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana, including King George VI, with a drop of 1,600 ft.

Much of British Guiana is jungle land, but there are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, mica and bauxite. Sugar is an important export, as are timber products, rice, rum, molasses, balata, charcoal and copra.

Falkland Islands and Dependencies, a Crown Colony, comprise the Falkland Islands, 300 mi. east of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of South America and a sector of Antarctica between long. W. 20 and W. 80.

The Falklands include more than 100 islands of strategic and economic value with an area of 4,618 square miles and population (est. 1952) of 2,230. There are whaling interests and large sheep farms; wool is exported.

Antarctic dependencies include South Georgia, area 1,450 square miles, population (1952) 360; South Orkney, Sandwich, South Shetland Islands; and Graham Land and Coats Land.

Although Great Britain has held possession of the Islands since 1834, Argentina and Chile refuse to renounce claims of ownership. Great Britain laid its dispute before the World Court, May 6, 1955.

Afghanistan

DOULAT I PADSHAHI YE AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul. Area: 250,000 square miles. Population (govt. estimate, 1949): 12,000,000. Flag: three vertical bars, black, red and green; design in center (red) bar composed of a mosque enclosed by a crescent formed of two ears of wheat joined at the bottom. Monetary unit: Afghani (silver).

Descriptive. Afghanistan occupies a mountainous country in Asia between 61° and 75° east longitude and 29° and 38° 20' north latitude. Its extreme length from east to west (Yoli Pass in the Wakhan to Sulfikar Pass, northwest of Herat) is 770 miles. It is bounded on the North by the U.S.S.R., on the East and South by the western zone of Pakistan, and on the West by Iran. The elevation is generally over 4,000 ft. There are three great river basins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the Northeast, and the Helmand, which runs Southwest through the middle of the country.

Towering above Kabul are the Hindu-Kush Mountains, 15,000 and 16,000 ft. high and reaching 25,425 ft. 100 or 200 miles to the east. Trade to India flows through the famous Khyber Pass from Kabul to Peshawar.

Resources and Industries. It is almost exclusively an agricultural country, producing with the aid of irrigation sizable quantities of fruits, cereals and vegetables. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the country, furnishing the Afghans their chief meat diet while the fat of its immense tail is a substitute for butter. The castor oil, madder, and asafoetida plants abound. Wool and skins are the main articles of export, together with fruits and nuts. The imports are cotton, textiles, metals and hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Copper, lead, iron, silver, oil and asbestos are found.

There are no railroads in the country. Merchandise is transported on trucks or camel or pony back along the seven important trade routes. A program of construction of modern roads and irrigation systems is under way.

History and Government. Afghanistan was so named in about the middle of the 18th century. In ancient times it was known as Aryana, in the Middle Ages as Khorasan. Pukhtuns (Pashtuns) comprise 53.5% of the population; Tajik 36.7%; Uzbeks 6%; Hazaras 3%; others 1.1%.

The government is a constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of the King; a Senate of 50 members appointed for life by the King; and a National Council of elected members. The reigning King is Mohammed Zahir Shah, born 1914, who ascended the throne Nov. 8, 1933, on the assassination of his father, Mohammed Nadir Shah. All Afghan men over 20 may vote.

Education and Religion. Instruction is free in all educational and technical institutions. Adult education is compulsory for all men during army service. The University of Kabul was established in 1932. Principal languages are Pushtu and Persian. Islam is the predominant religion, but there is complete religious freedom.

Albania

SHQIPERIA

REPUBLIKA POPULORE E SHQIPERISE

Capital: Tirana. **Area:** 10,629 square miles. **Population** (U.N. estimate 1948): 1,175,000. **Flag:** red, with black double-headed eagle and yellow-bordered red star. **Monetary unit:** Lek (100 quin-tars).

Descriptive. Albania is a mountainous country bounded by Yugoslavia on the North and East, Greece on the East and South, and the Adriatic Sea on the West.

Racially the Albanians are mainly Ghegs in the north and Tosks in the south.

Resources and Industries. There are important forest resources and some mineral wealth, the latter not fully developed. Chief products of the country are tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese, and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen. The state has attempted to develop farming, light industry, build new roads and power stations and to modernize mines.

There are four seaports, Durazzo being fully equipped. Ten regular air routes serve the country.

History and Government. Albania was the scene of conflict with Turkey, the Balkan states and Italy for many years. Its autonomy was established 1912 by a European conference, which placed William of Wied on the throne. He fled with outbreak of war in 1914. Italy proclaimed Albania's independence, 1915. It became a republic, 1925, a monarchy, 1928, when its president became King Zog. He fled, 1939, and Albania was overrun by German and Italian armies until 1944. A provisional government under Gen. Enver Hoxha was recognized by Britain, U. S. and the Soviet Union, Nov. 10, 1945. Communists won the elections of Dec. 1945, and proclaimed a republic, Jan. 12, 1946. Deputies to the Assembly, unicameral legislature, serve four years, one to every 10,000 population. **Premier:** Maj. Gen. Mehmet Shehu, appointed July 20, 1954, succeeding Enver Hoxha.

Albania's association with the Cominform led the U. S. and Britain to break off relations. They voted against its admission to the U. N. In June, 1948, Yugoslavia denounced its economic treaty with Albania because of the latter's hostility to the Tito government.

Education and Religion. There is no state religion. The largest segment of the population are Moslems, followed by Orthodox Christians (Church of Albania), and Roman Catholics. Primary education nominally is compulsory and free under the constitution, but schools are few.

Defense. The army numbers about 52,000.

Andorra

Capital: Andorra. **Area:** 191 square miles. **Population,** 5,231, scattered in six villages. **Flag:** blue, yellow, red (vertical.)

Andorra is a republic in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It has enjoyed undisturbed sovereignty since 1278 and was granted a constitution as a republic by Napoleon in 1806. It pays an annual tribute of 960 francs to France, and 460 pesetas to the Bishop. It is governed by a Council-General of 24 elected members. The judiciary is appointed in equal numbers by the Bishop and the French government.

The inhabitants speak Catalan and are chiefly Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the principal industry.

Universal suffrage was abolished in 1941 and election through the heads of families restored.

Arabian States

Area (estimated): 1,350,000 square miles. **Population** (estimated): 10,000,000.

Arabia, largest peninsula in the world, lies in the southwest corner of Asia, bounded on the North by Iraq and Jordan and enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the West, the Arabian Sea on the South and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman on the East. The peninsula includes Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the independent sultanate of Muscat and Oman, the Sheikdoms of Bahrain, Kuwait, the Trucial

Sheikdoms and Qatar. The peninsula is largely desert and rainfall is negligible except in Yemen and Oman, but there are numerous oases.

For information about the independent kingdom of Yemen see page 381, and the British colony and protectorate of Aden, page 327.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

The Arab States formed a union by a pact signed in Cairo March 22, 1945, for the purpose of maintaining Arab solidarity. The League consists of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon, Yemen and Libya. Provision was made for admission of the Arab portion of Palestine, upon achievement of independence. The League's Council approved customs and payments agreements, Sept. 7, 1953.

Saudi Arabia

Al-Mamlaka Al-'Arabiya As-Sa'udiya

Capitals: Mecca and Riyadh. **Area:** 876,000 square miles. **Population** (govt. estimate, 1948): 6,500,000. **Flag:** green with white sword below an excerpt from Koran in white Arabic characters. **Monetary unit:** Riyal.

Descriptive. Saudi Arabia comprises nearly four-fifths of the Arabian Peninsula. The country consists mainly of desert and steppe land distinguished for its aridity and barrenness. Considered one of the driest and hottest of countries, it cannot boast a single lake or river. Altitude of the plateau ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, with a vast desert in the center called Rub el Khali (Abode of Emptiness).

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia comprises the former Sultanate of Nejd and the kingdom of Hejaz and its dependencies. The dependencies include El Hasa, Katif, Jabal, Shammar, El Jauif and the greater part of Asir.

Resources and Industries. Increasingly large petroleum resources of the country are being developed by the Arabian American Oil Co., composed of American oil companies. Production is estimated at more than 979,021 barrels per day in 1955. An extensive modernization program is under way involving health, agriculture, ports, roads, railroads, airports and electrification of cities, largely paid for out of fees for all concessions. Medical care and medicine are free.

One of the most modern airports in the Middle East at Dhahran along the eastern coast, built by the United States in 1946, links Saudi Arabia with the main airways of the world.

A modern harbor was completed in 1950 in Jeddah, main Red Sea seaport, followed by another in Dammam on the Persian Gulf. The first railway in the Arabian desert since Col. T. E. Lawrence destroyed the Hejaz railway, 1917, was opened Oct. 1951; it runs 350 mi. from Dammam inland to Riyadh.

An agricultural country except for oil, and recently discovered gold, silver and rich iron ore, Saudi Arabia's products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Some hides, wool and gum are exported. It receives UN technical assistance.

History and Government. The form of government is a hereditary monarchy. The king is Sa'ud, who succeeded his father Nov. 9, 1953. The late king, Abdul-Aziz Ibn Abdul-Rahman, Al-Faisal Al-Sa'ud (born in 1880) proclaimed King of the Hejaz and Sultan of Nejd Jan. 11, 1926, following a series of victories over rival leaders. The Crown Prince is the Emir Faisal, named Prime Minister, Aug. 16, 1954. An Advisory Council assists the King, while legislation is entrusted to the Consultative Assembly. The country is divided into districts, each administered by a Governor.

The modern history of Saudi Arabia began with the Wahhab movement begun in the 18th century by Mohammed Ibn Abdul Wahhab and which flourished under the auspices of Mohammed Ibn Saud, founder of the Saudi dynasty.

The Hejaz contains the holy cities of Islam—Medina where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mohammed, who died in the city June 7, 632, and Mecca, his birthplace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. Approximately 500,000 of the faithful make the pilgrimage annually. Medina is 820 miles from Damascus. Mecca the capital, is 200 miles farther south and is 55 miles from Jeddah, the chief port of the Red Sea.

Education and Religion. Elementary, secondary and higher education are free, but not compulsory. The population is almost entirely Moslem.

Defense. Saudi Arabia's defense force consists

of a regular army maintained by levels, now in process of expansion and modernization, with a military academy to train officers. Its defense is pooled with that of Egypt since 1954.

KUWAIT

The State of Kuwait with an area of 3,650 square miles, and population (est. 1953), 205,000, extends along the northern end of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd. Its capital, Kuwait, is an important port on the Persian Gulf. The principality has one of the world's richest proven oil reserves—15 billion bbls. Production is handled by the Kuwait Oil Co., jointly owned by British and American oil companies. Under a royalty agreement 50% of the profits go to the Sheikh. An extensive program of economic and cultural improvement is financed by oil profits.

The ruler is Sheikh Adullah Al-Salem Al Sabah.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman occupies the southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with a coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from El Katat on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir of the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area of 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 550,000, chiefly Arabs except for the towns of Muscat and Matruh. Capital: Muscat.

The Sultan of Muscat and Oman is Saiyid Said bin Taimur (born Aug. 13, 1910).

BAHRAIN ISLANDS

The Bahrain Islands lie off the Arabian Coast in the Persian Gulf and have an area of 250 square miles and a Mohammedan population of 120,000. Except for the northern fertile tip, it is a barren rocky plateau. Petroleum and pearl fishing are the chief industries. The petroleum resources are being developed with American companies participating.

Bahrain is an independent Arab State under British protection. The capital and commercial center is Manamah. The ruler is H. H. Shaikh Sulman bin Hamad al Khalifah (born 1895).

TRUCIAL SHEIKHDOMS AND QATAR

The Trucial Sheikhdoms, semi-independent, occupy a 400-mile strip from Sha'am to Khor el Odeid at the S.E. end of Qatar on the Persian Gulf. Total population is about 95,000.

Argentina

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires. Area: 1,078,769 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 18,742,000. Flag: blue, white and blue horizontal bars with a rising sun on the white bar. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 20c).

Descriptive. Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,300 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the Andes to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater part of southern South America. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded by Bolivia on the North, Paraguay on the Northeast, Brazil, Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean on the East and Chile on the West.

There are five great river systems in Argentina: the River Plata, Central Cordillera, Pampa and Patagonia systems. The Plata system is second only to the Amazon system, largest in the world.

The mountains of the Republic are grouped into four isolated and perfectly defined systems: the Andean, Central, Misiones and Southern. Aconcagua is the highest peak in South America (altitude 23,081 feet). The southern part of the Andes is a beautiful lake district. There are glaciers, trout and salmon streams and skiing.

East of the Andes are great plains, heavily wooded and called the Gran Chaco in the North, and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat and cattle raising, stretching south down to the plains of Patagonia.

The climate in the center and most thickly settled part is temperate, with slight variations. The northern tip of the republic is within the tropics and therefore hot, and the southern extremity is very cold. Rainfall is heaviest in the northeast and slightest in central west and south.

Buenos Aires, the capital, is the largest city of Latin America and the second largest Latin city in the world. It lies on the banks of the Rio de la Plata, which is here 28 miles wide, 170 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is a city of broad, straight streets. There are about 200 parks and plazas.

Ushuaia, capital of the Argentine Territory of Tierra del Fuego, is the southernmost location of organized government in the world.

Resources and Industries. The mountains of Argentina contain deposits of silver, copper and gold. Petroleum is exploited by the government and by private companies; the wells in the Comodoro Rivadavia region ranking highest.

Wheat, corn, barley, rye, linseed, and oats are the principal crops. The sugar, wine, cotton and fruit industries are large. Alfalfa is cultivated in huge quantities. Sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs form the chief wealth on the ranches. Packing houses have been established on a large scale and meat refrigeration has become the country's chief industry. Flour milling ranks second.

Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural implements and machinery, glassware and crockery, are the principal imports.

Argentina's merchant fleet, 950,000 gross tons in 1950, grew to 2,073 ships totaling 1,411,000 tons in 1952. Civil aviation has developed rapidly.

The country in effect has been gradually informally socialized by a series of government decrees since 1945 until less than 50% of the nation's economy remained in private hands by 1955.

Present Argentine policy aims at restricted consumer goods in favor of home production—textiles, liquor, tobacco, etc.

Foreign trade (in pesos):

	Imports	Exports
1952	8,361,000,000	4,392,000,000
1953	5,667,000,000	7,190,000,000
1954	7,112,000,000	6,721,000,000

History and Government. Discovered 1515-16 by Spanish explorers headed by Juan Diaz de Solis, Argentina remained under Spanish domination until the provinces, in a successful revolt May 25, 1810, established an independent republic. In 1853 a liberal constitution was adopted.

There are 16 provinces, with a high measure of home rule electing their own Governors and Legislatures, and eight territories administered by Governors appointed by the President, also a Federal District, Buenos Aires (area 72 square miles), whose Mayor is appointed by the President and who is assisted by a deliberate council elected by the tax-paying inhabitants. Argentina's 16th and newest province became the Eva Peron Province Jan. 25, 1952. Previously another former territory became the Presidente Peron Province.

Argentina's present constitution, effective March 16, 1949, gives the government great economic powers. The President and Vice President must be Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth. They are elected for six-year terms by direct popular vote. Congress consists of a Senate of 34, elected for six years, one-third retiring every three years; and a House of Deputies who serve a similar term, one-half retiring every three years.

Voting is compulsory and women may vote in presidential and congressional elections.

The President is Juan Domingo Peron, elected Feb. 24, 1946, reelected Nov. 11, 1951. Peron controls a majority of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

A virtual state of martial law has prevailed since an uprising against the regime in Sept. 1951. A government decree, Dec. 30, 1954, reversed a 1937 ban on prostitution. Greatly increased tension between the government and the Roman Catholic Church, the formal state religion, culminated in a vote of Congress, May, 1955, for a referendum to disestablish the Church. Rioting during June, 1955, ended in armed attack against the capital by rebellious elements, June 16, 1955, assertedly led by elements of the Navy. An est. 156 were killed and many wounded. President Peron and his top aides were excommunicated. He blamed Communists for excesses against churches and religious objects. Peron promised a less martial regime, but ordered a state of siege Sept. 1, 1955, as unrest continued.

Education and Religion. The population is about 90% Roman Catholic, the constitutional religion from 1810 until 1955, when measures were begun to disestablish it. Primary education is free, secular, and compulsory. There are national universities in Cordoba (founded in 1613), Buenos Aires, Eva Peron (La Plata), Tucuman, Litoral and Cuyo. The language is Spanish.

The population is largely European in origin, chiefly from Spain and Italy.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory from 20 years to 45. In addition to the army of about 105,000, there is a trained reserve of 300,000, of whom 215,000 are members of the National Guard and 70,000 the Territorial Guard.

Argentina has a Navy of two battleships, five cruisers, four coast defense ships, 11 destroy-

ers, three submarines, 14 patrol ships and minor craft. The personnel is approximately 11,500 men.

Austria

REPUBLIK OESTERREICH

Capital: Vienna. **Area:** 32,369 square miles. **Population (U.N. estimate 1953):** 6,954,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, red-white-red. **Monetary unit:** Schilling (100 groschen) (U.S. \$3.846c).

Descriptive. Austria is a republic of Central Europe bounded on the North by Czechoslovakia, on the East by Hungary, on the South by Italy and Yugoslavia and on the West by Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

Resources and Industries. There are rich deposits of iron ore, magnesite, oil, salt, graphite, talc and gypsum. Forests are plentiful and timber forms an important asset, as does a vast hydroelectric potential. The principal agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar, corn, wine, livestock, dairy products, and fruit.

Austria's economy is predominantly industrial. The chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, paper and pulp, building materials, aluminum, machine tools and chemicals. The country achieved a balanced budget, firm currency and increased productivity and trade during 1952-53. Index of industrial production (1937-100) rose from 165.5 in 1951 to 193.7 in 1954. In 1954, lignite production was 6,284,832 tons; pig iron, 1,353,542 tons; crude steel, 1,652,988 tons. Farm production in the same year reached 85% of requirements.

History and Government. Austria was the dominant power in the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary before World War I, when Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg house was emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. The country had an area of 261,259 sq. mi., population c. 51,000,000. It contained Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, Polish Galicia, Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Banat. It was dismembered after World War I; became a republic in 1918; was occupied by Germany during World War II, and re-established as a republic in 1945. When its territory of 1937 was restored it consisted of 32,369 sq. mi., and the following provinces: Burgenland, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the city of Vienna.

Between the two world wars Austria had a turbulent political history, with socialists introducing socio-economic changes. These were checked by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, along corporative lines, 1934. Dollfuss was murdered in his office by Nazi conspirators July 25, 1934. Kurt Schuschnigg, his successor, was forced into a subservient position by Adolf Hitler, German Fuehrer, and resigned in protest, Mar. 11, 1938. He was succeeded by the Austrian Nazi, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, and on March 13, 1938, Hitler occupied Austria and proclaimed its union with Germany (Anschluss).

A provisional government headed by Dr. Karl Renner was established after Austria's liberation by the Allies. After the elections of 1945, Dr. Renner was elected president by Parliament (died 1950). Theodore Koerner, socialist, was chosen president in Austria's first popular presidential election May 6, 1951, made final May 27, 1951.

Following Parliamentary elections Feb. 22, 1953, seats were distributed as follows, compared with 1949:

	1953	1949
People's party	74	77
Socialists	73	67
Independents	14	16
Communists	4	5

Chancellor: Dr. Julius Raab, conservative, sworn in April 2, 1953, succeeding Dr. Leopold Figl.

After Austria's liberation at the close of World War II, the Inter-Allied Command of Britain, France, Soviet Union and the United States established four zones of occupation. Efforts to negotiate an Austrian state treaty of independence, drafted in 1949, were long hampered by Soviet delaying tactics, but in a reversal of attitude, the U.S.S.R., Feb. 25, 1955, proposed a conference to hasten negotiations and adopted a conciliatory policy toward Austria.

The state treaty was signed by the Big Four and Austria in Vienna, May 15, 1955, ending a total of 17 years of occupation. It recognized Austria's independence within the frontiers existing Jan. 1, 1938, provided for parliamentary resolutions of military neutrality, prohibited economic or political union with Germany, required it to uphold democratic institutions, dissolve Nazi-type organizations and prevent a Hapsburg restoration.

The treaty provided that the four occupation

armies be withdrawn within 90 days after ratification, at the latest by Dec. 31, 1955, and that no formal reparations be exacted. A separate agreement between Austria and the Soviet modified Article 35 of the treaty under which the U.S.S.R. received ownership of seized former German assets in Eastern Austria, 60% of Austria's oilfields and refinery output, and the Danubian Steamship Co. This agreement provided that, in lieu of the terms of Article 35, the Soviet would surrender the oil assets in return for 10,000,000 tons of oil, return the steamship company for \$2,000,000, and return the confiscated former Germany industries for \$150,000 worth of goods to be delivered during the next six years. With final ratification July 27, 1955, Austria formally regained sovereignty.

Austria is a member of the European Payments Union and in June, 1951, joined the Geneva Tariffs and Trade Agreement with the West European nations. Already a member of all U.N. specialized agencies, Austria is expected to join the organization proper.

Education and Religion. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 14. There are universities in Graz, Vienna and Innsbruck. The language is principally German.

Defense. Under the terms of the state treaty ending occupation of the country, Austria was not to possess atomic weapons or other offensive weapons of destruction. The country has no armed forces of its own since its occupation.

Belgium

ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—KONINKRIJK BELGIE

Capital: Brussels. **Area:** 11,775 square miles. **Population (U.N. estimate 1954):** 8,819,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, black-yellow-red. **Monetary unit:** Franc (U.S. 2c).

Descriptive. Belgium is bounded on the North by the Netherlands and the North Sea, on the East by Germany and Luxemburg, on the South by France, and on the West by France and the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. The Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse) are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Scheldt flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and the Belgian Government has dredged the channel as far as Flushing and improved the port of Antwerp. The western part is low, level and fertile; the eastern, the tabieland of the Ardennes, has a poor soil. The cities of Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Liège, and Antwerp are noted for art and architecture.

Belgium is the second most densely populated country in Europe, with 720 per square mile.

Resources and Industries. Coal is abundant; iron, zinc, lead and copper also are found. Although Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, agriculture and forestry are important industries. The principal crops are oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar beets.

Important industries are mining, steel manufacture, glassware, diamond cutting, food and beverages, fishing, textiles and chemicals.

Belgium lives by its foreign trade; about 35% of its entire production is sold abroad (75% of steel and glass).

Trade in thousands of francs:

	Imports	Exports
1952	123,022,796	125,550,071
1953	121,128,000	112,966,000
1954	126,737,000	114,976,000

History and Government. Belgium, land of the Belgae conquered by Julius Caesar, has a 2,000-year history during which it was ruled by the Romans, Merovingian Franks, Burgundy, Spain, Austria and France. After the fall of Napoleon, 1815, Belgium was made a part of the Netherlands. Its citizens demanded separation from the Dutch in 1830. Belgium became an independent constitutional monarchy Oct. 16, 1830, ratified Feb. 17, 1831, and in June chose Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as King, as Leopold I.

By the treaty of London, Apr. 19, 1839, Austria, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Prussia and Russia guaranteed the inviolability of Belgium; this was the "scrap of paper" repudiated by Germany when its troops entered Belgium, Aug. 2, 1914. After World War I the Treaty of Versailles gave Belgium the cantons Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet, 382 sq. mi., 64,250 population, added to the province of Liège in 1925.

Leopold II, son of Leopold I, was King 1865-1909, succeeded by his nephew, Albert I. Albert

was killed while mountain climbing, Feb. 17, 1934; Leopold III, his son, succeeded. Leopold surrendered to Germany, May 28, 1940, to avoid further bloodshed. His cabinet formed a government-in-exile in London. Parliament in Sept., 1944, declared Prince Charles Regent. A plebiscite in 1950 gave Leopold III 57% of all votes, but following a second and less favorable vote, Leopold transferred his powers to his son, Aug. 11, 1950, who became King Baudouin I upon Leopold's abdication, July 16, 1951.

King Baudouin I (born Sept. 7, 1930) is the son of Leopold's first wife, Princess Astrid (died Aug. 29, 1935), daughter of Prince Carl Bernadotte of Sweden.

Universal suffrage is in force and those who fail to vote are fined. Women vote since 1950.

Parliament consists of a Senate with members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly; the number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the House of Deputies. The Deputies are directly elected, for four years, by proportional representation (one for every 40,000 population). Premier: Achille van Acker, Socialist, appointed Apr. 23, 1954.

Education and Religion. The population is divided into two well defined groups, the Flemings and the Walloons. Roman Catholic is the religion of the great majority, but religious toleration prevails. Part of the income of the ministers of the Catholic, Jewish, Church of England and Protestant Evangelical religions is paid from the national treasury. Belgium has four universities in Ghent, Liege, Brussels and Louvain. French and Flemish are official languages, as is German in some districts.

Defense. Universal military training has been in force since World War I. Voluntary service begins at 17 years of age with five years of service, under 18 four years and over 18 three years. Conscription service term is 18 months since May, 1954. The Military Law of 1937 establishes the period of military obligation at 25 years, 15 to be served in the Regular Reserves and 10 in the Territorial Army. The Navy has been reorganized since World War II and comprises small warcraft. Belgium is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Org. It approved membership in the proposed E.D.C. organization, Nov., 1953 and Mar., 1954.

BELGIAN CONGO

CONGO BELGE—BELGISCH CONGO

Capital: Leopoldville. Area (estimated): 904,757 square miles. Population (1953): 11,788,711. Monetary unit: Congo franc.

The Congo Free State had its origin in the vision of King Leopold II of Belgium. Aroused by the discoveries of Henry M. Stanley, he founded the International Association of the Congo, which sent Stanley back in 1879. Stanley founded the first station, Vivi, in 1880, and 23 others. The territory, founded as a free state, was formally ceded to Belgium by treaty in 1908. It is administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, and a Colonial Council of 14 members. The governor-general at Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, where is situated the port of Banana on a fine natural harbor. French Equatorial Africa lies to the north and west and Angola (Portuguese) to the south; to the east Tanganyika and Uganda (British); to the north it also touches the Sudan. Vast tropical forests fill the upper reaches of the river, covering about 25,000 square miles.

The Congo has vast water power potential, est. at 130,000,000 kilowatts, largely unexploited. The principal agricultural products are palm oil, cotton, palm-nuts, coffee, cocoa, rubber, copal gum, sugar and ivory.

The mineral ores found in the Katanga region in the S. E. are among the richest in content, including copper, gold, tin, cobalt, columbium, cadmium, tantalum, silver and radium. The Belgian Congo ranks high among copper producing countries. The diamond fields in the southwestern district produce more than 12,000,000 carats a year, mainly industrial diamonds of which the Congo is the world's largest producer. The rich Shinkolobwe mine, 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville, produces nearly 60% of the world's supply of uranium ore, chiefly for the United States, and 90% of its radium. Important links in a trans-Africa railway are under construction.

Rapid progress has been made in industrial and social fields, with U.S. aid and investment. Congo's

first university, open to all, is to be situated in Leopoldville.

Ruanda and Urundi, districts formerly in German East Africa, ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations, now are U.N. trusteeships. The total area is 19,536 square miles. The population is 4,005,811 (1952), largely native. Both districts are united administratively with Belgian Congo, under a vice-governor at Astrida. The Ruanda, Plateau is one of Africa's best cattle countries. Several peaks of the Birunga range reach an altitude of 14,000 ft.

Bhutan

DRUK-YUL

Capital: Punakha. Area: 18,000 square miles. Population (estimated): 300,000.

The kingdom of Bhutan is a semi-independent native state in the eastern Himalayas, between Tibet on the North and West Bengal and Assam on the South, with Sikkim on the West. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles wide at its widest point. Punakha is a fortress of great natural strength. The inhabitants of Bhutan are Mongolians and adhere to a form of Buddhism.

Agriculture is the chief industry. The principal products are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, cloth, musk, elephants, ponies and chowries.

The ruler of the kingdom is Maharajah Jig-me Dorji Wan-chuk (born 1929), who ascended the throne Oct. 27, 1952. By a treaty signed with India, Aug. 8, 1949, Bhutan receives an annual cash subsidy of 500,000 rupees and transportation rights through India, the state's only avenue to the outside. India controls its external relations.

Bolivia

REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA

Capital: La Paz. Area (estimated): 416,040 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 3,162,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-yellow-green. Monetary unit: Boliviano (U.S. \$0.526c).

Descriptive. Bolivia is bounded by Peru and Chile on the West, Brazil on the North and East, Paraguay on the East and Argentina on the South. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great central plateau at an altitude of 12,000 ft., over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in America. More than 50% of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects, 13% are white, and 25% are of mixed blood.

Lake Titicaca, on the Peruvian-Bolivian border, is the highest lake in the world on which steamboats regularly ply (12,500 ft.), and is the largest lake in South America (4,000 sq. mi.).

The legal capital is Sucre, but La Paz, a city more accessible, is the actual seat of government. La Paz lies in the heart of a gigantic canyon about three miles wide, 10 miles long and 1,500 ft. deep, at an altitude of about 12,700 ft., and framed with high Andean peaks. Its huge cathedral seating 12,000, begun 1835, was dedicated 1933.

Bolivia has 3,495 miles of airlines. It is served by Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra), Braniff Airways, and Lloyd Aero Bolivia (LAB). It has the Pacific terminus of the only railroad that crosses the continent to the Atlantic in Brazil.

Resources and Industries. Agricultural products include potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, coca, highland rice, rubber and cinchona bark. The country is a large exporter of rubber.

The most important industry is mining. There are large deposits of tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold and borate of lime. More than 15% of the world's output of tin is produced in Bolivia, running to 30,000 tons or more annually. The three largest tin producers—Patio, Hochschild and Aramayo companies were nationalized Oct. 31, 1952. The country ranks high in the mining of antimony and tungsten. The 10,000 bbls. a day in 1955, became an exporter of oil for the first time. An agrarian reform program has parceled out large estates to the peasants.

History and Government. Once part of the ancient Incan empire, Bolivia was under Spanish domination for centuries before it gained independence in 1825, naming itself after Simon Bolivar, famed liberator. The republic's political history has been stormy. By the constitution of 1947 the president is elected for four years by direct popular vote. He is not eligible for reelection until four years after his term has ended. Universal suffrage was decreed July 21, 1952, at age 21 single, 18 married. Women voted for the

first time in municipal elections Dec. 14, 1947. Congress is composed of a Senate of 27 members elected for six years, one-third retiring every two years; and a House of Deputies of 120, elected for four years, one half retiring every two years.

The president is Victor Paz Estenssoro, elected May 6, 1951. Inauguration was delayed until April 16, 1952. Despite constitutional limitations he remained in office in 1954-1955 by popular acclaim.

Education and Religion. Primary education is free and compulsory. Adult illiteracy, estimated at 85%, is being lowered. There are seven universities, in Sucre, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz, Potosi, Tarija and La Paz. Roman Catholic is the recognized state religion but other forms of worship are permitted. Spanish is the language.

Defense. There is compulsory military service beginning at 19 years of age.

Brazil

ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro. Area: 3,288,050 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate, 1954): 57,226,000. Flag: green, with 21 white stars forming Southern Cross on blue circle superimposed on gold diamond in center. Monetary unit: Cruzeiro (U.S. 53c, official rate).

Descriptive. Brazil is the largest independent nation in South America in area and population. It has a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,889 miles, and extends approximately 2,676 miles from North to South and 2,694 miles East to West. It is bounded on the North by Venezuela and Dutch, British, and French Guianas; on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay; on the West by Bolivia, Peru and Colombia. The northern part is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (1,465,637 square miles in Brazil) which rises in the Peruvian Andes and empties into the Atlantic at the Equator.

Amapa Territory borders on French Guiana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Rio Branco Territory borders on Venezuela and reaches almost over to Colombia and northern Peru. Guapore Territory abuts on southern Peru and Bolivia.

The Amazon basin has a network of rivers which are navigable for 15,814 miles. The Amazon river by itself is navigable for 1,700 miles, the extent of its course in Brazilian territory. In all its rivers, Brazil possesses 27,318 miles of navigable waterways. The majestic falls of the Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, are on the border of Parana, a southern state. Tallest mountains are Pico da Bandeira, 9,482 ft., and Roraima, 9,433 ft., on the Venezuela-Guiana border.

Belo Horizonte (Beautiful Horizon), first of Brazil's planned cities and capital of Minas Gerais state, near Rio de Janeiro, is a tourist attraction because of its beauty and modern design.

Resources and Industries. The mineral wealth of Brazil is vast but comparatively little developed. Manganese ore is now exported exclusively to the United States. The country possesses enormous deposits of monazite, main source of thorium, alternate to uranium as a supplier of fissionable material. Gold production is about 130,000 oz. Troy annually. Other principal minerals are mica, oil, nickel, quartz, tantalite, tungsten, iron, coal.

Brazil produces more than 1,000,000 tons of steel annually, about 50% deriving from the great Volta Redonda national mills. Hydroelectric power, approx. 2,500,000 kwts. annually, has an estimated potential of 80,000,000 kwts. Manufacturing now comprises about 62% of total production, against 35% for agriculture.

Oil has been a state monopoly since 1952. In 1955 an important oil discovery at Nova Olinda on the Madeira River opened 500,000 sq. mi. to further exploration. Hydroelectric plants are government projects. The Paulo Afonso dam on the São Francisco river, opened 1955, serves 8 states.

Brazil, world's greatest coffee grower, supplies 60 to 70% of coffee consumed in the U. S., over 12,000,000 bags of 132 lbs. each annually. Santos, Rio and Victoria are the great coffee ports. There are also large crops of cotton, oranges, bananas, pineapples, corn, manioc and sugar-cane.

Brahman (zebu) cattle of India thrive in Brazil, which raises Guyerati, Gir and Nelliare and has developed Indubrasil and Indu-Uberabas strains. About 50,000,000 hd. are raised annually. It is second in the world's hog production.

Rice, cocoa, pinewood, castor beans, tea and officinal oil are important agricultural exports. The country is the only producer of Carnauba wax, used for insulation and phonograph records.

Aluminum and cement are produced in quantity.

Airways reach all parts of Brazil; Natal to Dakar (1,600 mi.) is the shortest trans-Atlantic route. The Brazilian International Airlines connects with other South American cities and Miami, Fla. Many railways are electrified. In January, 1955, the Corumba-Santa Cruz Rail link between Bolivia and Brazil was opened, completing the Atlantic-Pacific railway of 2,300 mi.

Foreign trade (in cruzeiros):

	Imports	Exports
1952	37,179,000,000	26,065,000,000
1953	25,152,000,000	32,047,000,000
1954	55,239,000,000	42,968,000,000

History and Government. Brazil, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal until the royal house of Braganca, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in 1807, transferred the seat of government to Rio de Janeiro, March, 1808. Brazil thereupon became a kingdom under Dom Joao VI. After his return to Portugal, his son Pedro I, proclaimed the independence of the country, Sept. 7, 1822, and was acclaimed emperor, Oct. 12, 1822. The second emperor, Dom Pedro II, was driven from the throne Nov. 15, 1889, by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil.

There are 20 states, with limited autonomy, a federal district and five territories: Acre, bought from Bolivia in 1903; the island of Fernando de Noronha, Amapa, Rio Branco and Guapore.

Brazil took part in World Wars I and II on the Allied side. It is associated with the U.S. in the Mutual Security Agreement for Hemisphere Defense (1953) and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (1947). In 1948 it cancelled mandates of Communists holding elective offices.

A charter adopted in 1946 pledges Brazil to have recourse to war only if arbitration fails, and never for conquest; gives the government power to make social and economic changes "to conform to the principles of social justice, conciliating free enterprise with appreciation for the value of human labor." It also authorizes the government to intervene in the management of private industry if it is in the public interest. It prohibits any party whose program or activities are contrary to the democratic form of government based on plurality of parties and on the fundamental rights of man. The new charter reaffirms the principles of universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and grants the right to vote to all citizens, men and women, on reaching the age of 18. The President is elected for a term of five years and may not be elected for a second consecutive term.

There is a bicameral legislature, Senators being elected for 8 years, Deputies (Representatives) for 4 years. Since 1930, when a military junta took control, Brazil has fought depression, inflation and economic crises. Getulio D. Vargas (Labor Party) became provisional president until 1933, when he was elected president under a new constitution. Out in 1945, he was reelected in 1950. He pursued nationalization of certain industries and products, but relaxed this later. He adopted severe controls to support the price of coffee. Forced by the army to retire, he shot himself to death Aug. 24, 1954, blaming "international" and other opposition to his policies. Vargas was succeeded by the vice president, Joao Cafe Filho (Progressive).

Education and Religion. The country is largely Catholic, but freedom of worship is guaranteed. The Protestant population, the second most important, was 1,470,000 in 1950.

Divorces are forbidden.

The University of Brazil, formerly Univ. of Rio de Janeiro, was founded in 1920. Other universities are in Bahia, Parana, Recife, Porto Alegre (state of Rio Grande do Sul), São Paulo (state of São Paulo) and Belo Horizonte (state of Minas Gerais). Brazil has approximately 70,000 primary schools, 913 high schools, 217 colleges and 3,500 other schools. Primary education is free and compulsory. The language is Portuguese.

Defense. All males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to military duty under a selective service system. There is one year of service in the first line and eight years in the reserve. In January, 1955, objectives were raised to: Army, 235,793; Navy, 50,400; Air, 28,400.

The Navy consists of one battleship, 2 cruisers, 25 units in the destroyer, escort and chaser classes, 3 submarines, 3 transports, 3 hydrographic ships and a number of tankers, gunboats and training vessels. The independent air force is equipped with American-built planes.

Bulgaria

BLGARIYA

NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia. Area: 42,796 square miles. Population (govt. estimate 1950): 7,160,000. Flag: horizontal bars, white-green-red, with coat of arms in the canton. Monetary unit: Lev (est. 6.8 to U.S. \$1).

Descriptive. The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the North by Rumania, on the West by Yugoslavia, on the South by Greece, on the East by the Black Sea, and on the Southeast by Turkey.

The chief seaports are Stalin (Varna) and Burgas (Bourgas).

Resources and Industries. The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and tobacco. Fruit is abundant. Agriculture claims a large percentage of the population, but the country is being industrialized under a planned economy system which emphasizes electric power, coal, machinery, metals, textiles, building materials, fur and leather goods, shoe industry, etc.

In 1954 Bulgaria produced for the first time its own penicillin and calcinated soda, and began mass production of combine-harvesters. It completed the modern two-story Danube bridge, a link with Rumania, and the Alexander Stamboliski dam and reservoir, supplying irrigation for 40,000 hectares.

History and Government. The Bulgars, a Slavic people, settled Bulgaria in the 7th century and became Christians in the 10th. The Turks conquered Bulgaria in 1393. It revolted in 1875 and in 1878 was made a principality. In 1908 it became an independent kingdom under Czar Ferdinand I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It expanded after the first Balkan war but lost Dobruja, Thrace and the Aegean coastline in World War I, when it helped the Axis. The Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, fixed the boundary with Turkey just west of Adrianople.

Under the influence of King Boris III Bulgaria joined the Axis in World War II, occupying considerable Balkan territory. It withdrew from the war in 1944 under a pro-Ally government. The Soviet Union declared war and after an armistice occupied the country. It supported the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. In a one-ticket plebiscite Sept. 8, 1946, the monarchy was abolished and a republic voted, which was established one week later. A Regency had ruled for Simeon II, born 1937, who succeeded on the death of King Boris in 1943. Dimitrov, Communist party leader, became premier. Petrov, leader of the opposition, was executed in 1947.

The Armistice provided for a tripartite control of Bulgaria under an Allied Commission, with the Soviet Union as chairman. But after the Communists took charge difficulties were placed in the way of the West. The treatment of members of the American legation caused the United States to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria Feb. 24, 1950.

The constitution of Dec. 4, 1947, modeled after that of the U.S.S.R., provides that the unicameral National Assembly shall be the supreme organ of government. The National Assembly is elected for a four-year term and chooses the Presidium and Prime Minister. The Permanent Bureau of the Fatherland Front directs the activities of that organization. Private enterprise and belongings earned by labor and savings are protected by the state. Much of Bulgaria's industry has been nationalized, and more than half the arable land is incorporated in cooperative farms.

The Premier is Vulko Chervenkov, Communist, elected Feb. 1, 1950.

Bulgaria signed an agreement with Austria Mar. 10, 1955, facilitating trade between the two via free and open traffic on the Danube.

Education and Religion. Bulgaria's language is Slavonic. The main religion is Orthodox Greek. Elementary education is obligatory from seven to 14 years of age. There are 11 universities and colleges, including the University of Sofia.

Defense. Army service is compulsory between the ages of 17 and 65 and usually is for two years.

Burma

PYEE-DAUNG-SU MYANMA-NAINGGAN
UNION OF BURMA

Capital: Rangoon. Area: 261,789 square miles. Population (U.N. est. 1954): 19,242,000. Flag: red with dark blue canton bearing large white five-pointed star with five smaller stars between its

points. Monetary unit: Kyat (100 pyas) (U.S. 21c).

Descriptive. The Union of Burma, a republic, is bounded on the North by Tibet and China, on the East by China, Indo-China and Siam, on the South by the Bay of Bengal and on the West by the Bay of Bengal and East Pakistan.

The sub-continent of the Indo-Chinese peninsula of which Burma forms a part comprises a series of great river valleys running approximately North and South, divided from one another by mountain ranges and plateaus. The Irrawaddy Valley constitutes Burma proper.

The Irrawaddy River is navigable for 900 miles and its tributary, the Chindwin, for 300.

The 800-mile Burma Road figured prominently in World War II as an Allied supply line.

Resources and Industries. The principal products are teakwood, rice, cotton, maize, tobacco, tin, silver and petroleum. The rubies, sapphires and jade found in Burma are unsurpassed in quality. Many British and other foreign companies still are operating in Burma on a reduced basis.

An eight-year economic development plan for 1953-1960, to cost 7,500 million kyats (\$1,575 million), is expected to double the national output of approx. 3,500 million kyats. Large expenditures are being made for agriculture, water resources, mining, power, transport, and communications.

History and Government. Under British influence since about 1612 under the East India Company, Burma was administered as part of British India from 1885 to 1937.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Burma, which had long sought release, was detached from British India (April 1, 1937), made a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth, and received a constitution.

Burma became an independent nation completely outside the British Commonwealth by a treaty signed in London Oct. 17, 1947, effective Jan. 4, 1948, and became the 58th member of the United Nations April 19, 1948. A Constituent Assembly, elected April 9, 1947, unanimously passed a constitution Sept. 24, 1947, which recognizes the special position of Buddhism as the faith of the majority of citizens. Private property and enterprise are guaranteed, but monopolies are forbidden and provision is made for nationalization of branches of national economy or single enterprises. The Union Parliament, elected for four-year terms, consists of the Chamber of Deputies, comprising about 250 members, and a Chamber of Nationalities of 125 members. The President is elected by Parliament for a five-year term and reelection is permitted only once. He lacks power to veto bills. The Shan, Kachin, Karen and Karenni States and the Special Division of the Chins, outlying regions, are represented in the Union government by ministers from their own Parliaments and enjoy a large measure of autonomy.

President is Ba U; premier is U Nu (formerly styled Thakin Nu). The first permanent cabinet replacing the provisional government was installed Mar. 16, 1952, following serial-form elections, June 1951 to April 1952.

Since 1948 Burma has been hampered by civil strife by Communist groups and the Karens who make up about 6% of the population. A new state, Karen, about 1,800 sq. mi. in East Burma, was proclaimed June 1, 1954.

Education and Religion. The indigenous races of Burma are of Mongoloid stock, allied to the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tibetans, Malays and others of eastern Asia. Burmese or one of its variants is spoken by nearly three-fourths of the population. Higher education is provided at the University of Rangoon and constituent colleges. A state-controlled and homogenous system of schools was introduced after World War II. The chief religion is Buddhism.

Chile

REPUBLICA DE CHILE

Capital: Santiago. Area: 286,397 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 6,238,000. Flag: white and red horizontal bars, with white star in a blue canton. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 0.5c).

Descriptive. The Republic of Chile lies on the West coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, from Peru to Diego Ramirez Island 56°32'S., having an extreme length of about 2,620 miles, with a coast line of 2,900 miles. In the Antarctic, Chile claims ownership of a sector between 53° and 90° W. The average breadth north of 40° is 100 miles.

The Andes have many lofty peaks, notably Aconcagua (23,081 ft.) in Argentina near the Chilean

border the highest peak in the Americas, Tupungato (23,510 ft.), Tocopuri (22,162 ft.), Llullall-laco (22,057 ft.), and others.

Easter Island, 2,000 miles west of Chile, with its hundreds of stone figures, and the two Juan Fernandez Islands, less than 500 miles west, are national parks of the Chilean Government.

Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan (pop. 37,990) is the southernmost city in the world, the center of a sheep industry. Ushuala, the capital of the Argentine Territory of Tierra del Fuego (pop. 1,600) lies southeast and is the world's southernmost settlement.

Valparaiso, chief seaport, was founded in 1543; Santiago, the capital, three hours inland, in 1541.

Resources and Industries. The land in the north part is arid, but two provinces there, Tarapaca and Antofagasta, produced 95% of the world's nitrate supply until the process of obtaining nitrate from the air was made commercially profitable. Mining industries account for about 75% of Chile's exports. There are 152 nitrate works, but only about 25 are in actual operation, producing about 100,000 metric tons a month. About 70% of the world's supply of iodine is a by-product of Chilean nitrate oficinas. Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper. The provinces of Atacama and Coquimbo have enormous iron deposits estimated at a billion tons. South of Valparaiso are coal reserves est. at 2 billion tons. Other minerals are gold, silver, cobalt, zinc, manganese, borate, mica, mercury, iodine, salt, sulphur, marble and onyx.

Agriculture is an important industry. There are many large dairy farms. Wheat, rice, barley, oats, beans, lentils, apples, melons, peaches, plums, nectarines, peas and potatoes are grown in abundance. Chile ranks high among wine producing countries with vineyards covering 250,000 acres.

Manufacturing industries have developed greatly. With the creation of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion (Corporation for the Promotion of Production) with a capital of \$40,000,000, production of agriculture and manufactures has vastly increased. Huachipato, steel plant near Concepcion, is second only to Brazil's Volta Redonda plant in Latin America.

Chilean imports consist mainly of machinery, petroleum, sugar, newsprint, automobiles, coffee, tea and maté and textiles. Besides minerals and wool the exports are chiefly meats, barley, oats, beans, lentils and fresh fruits.

Chile has about 6,000 miles of railroads, over half being state owned. There are 2,308 miles of airlines and 28,964 miles of roads.

History and Government. Chile became independent from Spain from 1810-1818.

Under the constitution, amended 1943, the President is elected for six years, the 45 senators for eight, and 147 deputies for four, all by direct popular vote. The President is Gen. Carlos Ibanez, elected Sept. 4, 1952 for a six-year term. Suffrage is universal for literate persons over 21.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory between 7 and 15. A National Library, the University of Chile and a Catholic University are in Santiago. There is a university in Concepcion and a technical university in Valparaiso. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant though not maintained by the state since 1925 and all religions are protected. The language is Spanish.

Defense. All able-bodied citizens from 19 years to 45 are liable for army service. Service in the reserve of active Army is for 12 years and with the second reserve to the end of the 45th year. The Navy consists of one battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers, seven submarines and auxiliary vessels. The personnel is 15,000 men in normal times. There is an Air Service of four brigades.

China

Republic of China CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO

Capital: Nanking; Provisional Capital: Taipei, Formosa. Area, including outlying territories: 3,760,339 sq. mi.; China proper, 2,279,134 sq. mi. Population (census 1953): 601,912,371. Flag: red with white sun in blue dexter canton. Monetary unit: New Taiwan dollar.

Descriptive. China, with about one-fourth of the world's population, occupies a territory in the eastern part of Asia about one-third larger than continental United States.

On the North Manchuria extends up into the Siberian regions of the U.S.S.R.; west of Manchuria and north of China the Mongolian

Republic lies between it and Siberia; at the West Sinkiang has a northeastern frontier with Mongolia and a northwestern frontier with the U.S.S.R. In the South China borders on the Vietnamh part of Indo-China, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, the Kashmir-Jammu section of India and a bit of Afghanistan. On the East China has the Soviet Siberia extending down to Vladivostok and the Republic of Korea, the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea. South of China lies the South China Sea, with the Philippines to the Southeast. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevation in the North in the Kihngang Mountains, separating Manchuria and Mongolia; the Tarabagata Mountains in Sinkiang; the Himalayan and Kunlun Mountains in the Southwest in Tibet. Its length from North to South is 1,860 miles and its breadth from East to West more than 2,000 miles.

China proper occupies the fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. This is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the mountains on the west three great rivers run in general course stretching for hundreds of miles. These rivers, the Yangtze, the Hwang ho (Yellow), and the Si-Kiang, drain four-fifths.

Since the fall of 1949 the authority of the National government has been supplanted on the mainland by the Communists, who organized a Peoples' Republic. The National government has been limited to Formosa and a number of smaller islands, as described below.

A census taken by the People's Republic gave a population total, including Nationalist Formosa, of 601,912,371 on June 30, 1953 as compared with the 1948 Nationalist census figure of 463,493,418.

Resources and Industries. China is essentially agricultural. Total arable land is estimated (1950) at 192,000 sq. mi. Wheat, barley, corn, kaoliang, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are produced in the North; rice, sugar and indigo in the South. Rice is the staple food of the Chinese. Fruit is grown in abundance. Fiber crops are important and include abutilon, hemp, jute, ramie and flax. Cotton is produced mostly in the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys. Tea is cultivated principally in the West and South. One of the most important industries of prewar China was silk culture which has flourished 4,000 years. Livestock is raised in large numbers. In years before World War II flour and rice milling had become extensive, together with tanning, cement and glass manufacture.

China is one of the foremost coal countries in the world, with reserves estimated at 244,489,000 tons. Other minerals are iron ore, tin, antimony, petroleum, tungsten, molybdenum, bismuth and salt.

Chief peacetime exports were animal products, oils, tallow, wax, seeds, raw cotton, raw silk, hides, skin, leather, tea, chemicals, metals, minerals, piece goods, paper, cereals, beans and peas. Imports included cotton, wool, metals, fishery products, tobacco, chemicals, dyes, paints, coal, coke, machinery and armaments. Trade was principally with the United States, Japan, Germany and Great Britain.

History and Government. One of the oldest of monarchies, with a history reaching back to 2205 B.C., China became a republic Jan. 1, 1912, following the Wuchang Uprising inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, begun Oct. 10, 1911.

For a period of 50 years after the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95, China was involved in conflicts with Japan. On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan seized the North-eastern Provinces (Manchuria) and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo. The border province of Jehol was cut off as a buffer state in 1933. Japan invaded China in the vicinity of Peiping, July 7, 1937, precipitating war. During 1937-45, Japan set up puppet regimes in Peiping and Nanking. Under the terms of surrender in World War II Japan returned all seized territories, including Formosa and the Pescadores, annexed by Japan in 1895.

The United States and Great Britain signed treaties with China, Jan. 11, 1943, abolishing extraterritorial and other special rights enjoyed for approximately 100 years. The treaty ended special rights enjoyed by the United States in the treaty ports, in Peiping and in international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy.

A new constitution became effective Dec. 25, 1947. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of the people. Members are elected on the basis of

territorial and professional representation. They serve for a six-year term, subject to recall. The Assembly elects the President and Vice President, who likewise serve six-year terms; it also has the power to amend the Constitution.

Under the constitution a Legislative Yuan (Council), elected on the basis of regional and vocational representation, serves as the legislature. The cabinet, appointed by the President, is responsible to the Legislative Yuan.

A coalition was formed April 16-17, 1947 of the Kuomintang dominant political party which came into power in 1925 following the Nationalist Revolution; the Young China Party, the Democratic Socialists and a group of non-partisans.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, except for a period of semi-retirement, has been virtual ruler since 1927. He was elected President for a six-year term in April, 1948; reelected in March, 1954. The premier since May 25, 1954 is O. K. Yui. The Nationalist government is a member of the United Nations, which does not recognize the Communist regime.

China concluded a treaty of friendship and alliance with the U.S.S.R., Aug. 14, 1945, providing for joint ownership of the Chinese Changchun Railroad by China and Russia; joint use of the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, with the U.S.S.R. responsible for the defense of Dairen. After the Chinese Communists overran the mainland in 1949, the Soviet Union repudiated the treaty, withdrew its recognition of the Nationalist government, and signed a new treaty with the Communist regime, Feb. 15, 1950.

After more than seven years of war with Japan—July 7, 1937-Aug. 5, 1945—internal disturbances arose involving the Kuomintang, Communists and other factions. Manchuria was lost to the Chiang regime Oct. 30, 1948, and China proper came under domination of Chinese Communist armies during 1949-1950. The Nationalist government moved to Taipei, Formosa, 110 miles off the mainland, Dec. 8, 1949.

Education and Religion. China has all the important religions of the world, but none of its own. Confucianism and Taoism are considered by the Chinese more as political philosophies and teachings. Buddhism was introduced from India and has the most followers, though its influence has declined. Mohammedanism and Christianity came from Europe. It is estimated that there are 50,000,000 Mohammedans with more than 42,000 mosques; 3,280,000 Catholics and 700,000 Protestants and others.

In 1946-1947 there were 290,617 primary schools in China with an enrollment of 23,813,705. Secondary schools numbered 5,892 in 1947 with 1,878,523 pupils. Universities and colleges totaled 207 in 1948, with 148,000 students. The People's Republic reported 219,700 students officially enrolled in institutions of higher education in 1953.

Defense. China has a national army with compulsory universal service of 16 months. There is also the regular army with voluntary and obligatory service for 6 years and with extended service up to the ages of 20 and 25. The Nationalist armies had an estimated strength of about 600,000 on Formosa and adjacent islands in 1954-55. There are also a navy and an air force, largely equipped by the United States. The U. S. Navy maintains a peace patrol in Formosa waters.

The Nationalist government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States Dec. 2, 1954.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

Formosa, last stronghold of Nationalist China since 1950, is an island 110 miles off the mainland, between the Philippines on the South and Japan to the North with the China Sea on the West and Pacific Ocean on the East, but the term Formosa is used by the Nationalist government to designate 13 other islands forming the Taiwan group and 63 others comprising the Pescadores (Peng-hu) group. A range of mountains from the North forms the backbone of the island. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy but the western slope is flat, fertile and well cultivated, yielding two rice crops each year. The area is 13,800 square miles and the population (Oct. 1954) 8,438,016. Principal harbors are Keelung and Kaohsiung. The Penghu island group provides naval bases. The principal crops, besides rice, are tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, tumeric and camphor. Minerals include gold, silver, copper and coal, largely undeveloped.

Index of industrial production (1951 = 100) has been 1952, 129.1; 1953, 175.3; 1954 (6 months), 175.7.

Formosa was ceded by China to Japan in 1895, after the Sino-Japanese War and was returned to China as a province, 1945, after the surrender of Japan. Japan renounced all claims to Formosa and the Pescadores in the Treaty of Peace, Sept. 8, 1951. China did not take part in the treaty, signing a separate treaty with Japan Apr. 27, 1952.

The Pescadores (Peng-hu) a group of islands with an area of approximately 50 square miles and a population (Oct. 1954) of 82,636, are between Formosa and the coast of China, by which they were ceded to Japan in 1895. The islands remained under Japanese rule until restored to China, 1945, and are administered as a part of Formosa. Sugar cane is produced.

People's Republic of China CHUNG-HUA JEN-MIN KUNG-HO KUO

The People's Republic of China (Communist) was proclaimed in Peiping (Peking) Sept. 21, 1949, by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference under Mao Tze-tung, Communist leader. Chou En-lai was named premier and foreign minister Oct. 1, 1949. By defeating the Nationalist armies, the Chinese mainland, the islands of Hainan and Chusan, and the principal cities, including Shanghai and Canton, fell to the Communists.

The Communist regime and the U.S.S.R. established close relations. Mao and Chou En-lai visited Moscow and signed a 30-year treaty of "friendship, alliance and mutual assistance," Feb. 15, 1950, repudiating the 1945 treaty between the Soviet Union and Nationalist China authorized by the Yalta Agreement, and substituted the People's Republic for the Nationalists in administration of the Changchun Ry., Dairen and Port Arthur. The two parties agreed to join no coalition against each other and to consult on mutual interests. Great Britain offered recognition of the People's Republic Jan. 1, 1950, but was ignored. Recognition also was granted by Afghanistan, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Israel, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland. The United States refused recognition, and, after its consular officers had met with abuse, withdrew consular representatives. The U.S. opposes Communist China's entry into the U.N. With U.S. aid about 10,000 Nationalist troops and 14,500 civilians were evacuated to Formosa and 4,000 guerrillas to Quemoy and Matsu from the Tachen Islands near the mainland, Feb. 6-10, 1955.

The People's Republic sent armies into Tibet and forced its "protection" on that government. Its armies intervened as "volunteers" in the Korean war Nov. 26, 1950, using some Soviet equipment and Soviet-built planes. Thus it became the chief enemy of the U.S. and the U.N. contingents. An Armistice was signed July 27, 1953.

Following United States' demands and prolonged negotiations between the U.N. and the People's Republic, four of 15 American fliers the Communist regime acknowledged holding since their capture in 1952-53, were released May 31, 1955, 11 others Aug. 1, and 9 civilians Sept. 6, 1955.

The People's Republic divided up large land holdings; began rebuilding Manchurian industries; established controls for imports and exports; took over finance and tried to stop inflation; ousted foreign missions and religious schools; revised education to teach the Marxian economy; gave women equal rights with men, prohibiting bigamy and concubinage. It pursues a program of thought control and maintains forced labor camps.

In 1953 Peiping began the first of its five-year economic plans with the aid of Soviet advisors and technicians, largely concentrated in areas bordering on the Soviet Union, with stress on food and heavy industries. A revision, July 6, 1955, slowed collectivization plans and reduced grain goals. Overall goals for 1957 compared with 1952: steel, 4,120,000 tons (1,350,000); electricity, 15,920,000 kwh (7,260,000,000); coal, 113,000,000 tons (63,500,000); cement, 6,000,000 tons (2,860,000). It has begun large-scale development of transportation, power and industry in Western China. Actual economic strength in 1954 was estimated at about the level of 1937.

The government concluded an eight-year mutual non-aggression pact with India, April 29, 1954, and other treaties with Soviet satellites.

The regular army is estimated at approx. 3,000,000, including 2,500,000 in 70 first-line divisions; also 1,500,000-2,000,000 regional district troops; 600,000-1,000,000 public security troops, and a

poorly equipped home guard militia believed to total 13,000,000. Air force equipment and training have been furnished by the U.S.S.R. The air force numbers 75,000 with 2,000 planes. It is known to possess many MIG-15 jet planes and a number of MIG-17s and 14-28 bombers. The navy has 50,000 men.

MONGOLIA

Inner Mongolia consists of three provinces: Suiyuan, Chahar and Ninghsia. Under the pressure of Japanese militarists an autonomous government was set up in Pallingmiao, Apr. 23, 1934, to handle local affairs. An autonomous Republic was set up by Chinese Communists, May 12, 1947. Capital: Kweisui.

Outer Mongolia: For data concerning the People's Republic of Mongolia, see page 366.

SINKIANG (Chinese Turkestan)

Sinkiang (New Dominion), in Central Asia, comprising Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria, fell under Communist control in 1949. Its area is 633,802 square miles; population (est. 1948), is 4,047,450, including Turks, Mohammedans and Chinese, largely nomadic. Tihwa (Urumchi) and Kulja are the chief cities.

Claimed by China for 2,000 years and under sporadic control for 500, Sinkiang has come under Soviet influence in recent years. During the period 1930-1940 their geologists proved it to be China's richest region in strategic materials, including tungsten, wolfram, molybdenum, copper, zinc, coal, uranium and oil. The province was declared an autonomous region, similar to Inner Mongolia, late in 1953.

TIBET

Tibet is bounded on the North by Sinkiang and on the South by Nepal, Burma, India and Pakistan. The country is situated between the Himalaya and Kunlun Mountains and hitherto practically closed to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on through lofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 ft. high, which are impassable in winter. The capital is Lhasa. The area of Tibet is 475,000 square miles with wide areas unexplored. Its average altitude is 16,000 ft. Population was estimated 1,000,000 in July, 1948. The religion is Lamaism, form of Buddhism.

With only token resistance, Tibet accepted suzerainty of the Chinese Communist regime under a pact signed May 23, 1951. A communist Tibetan Autonomous Government was announced Dec. 20, 1953, revising the quasi-religious administration of the rival Dalai and Panchen Lamas.

MANCHURIA (NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES)

Manchuria, the former Manchu state, with an area of 404,428 square miles; population (1940) including Jehol Province, 43,233,954, is bounded on the North by Siberia (U.S.S.R.), on the East by Siberia and Korea, on the South by the Yellow Sea and China, and on the West by China, Siberia and Mongolia.

Manchuria is divided from Korea by the Yalu river, the line U.N. airplanes were not permitted to cross during the Korean war, 1951-53.

Wrested from China by Japan in 1931, Manchuria was proclaimed an independent nation Feb. 18, 1932, and came into existence Mar. 1, 1932, at Mukden when it was renamed Manchukuo. At the close of the Sino-Japanese war, 1945, the territory was returned to China.

The soil of Manchuria is one of the richest in the world with about 32,736,000 hectares arable. The principal crops are soy beans, kaoliang, millet, corn, wheat and rice. Lumber is an important product. The land possesses great mineral wealth, including iron, gold, coal, magnesite, and oil shale. It is becoming heavily industrialized.

KWANTUNG

Kwantung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, bounded on the East by the Bay of Korea, on the South by the Yellow Sea and on the West by the Liaotung Gulf. The capital is Dairen. The area is 1,438 square miles; the population (1935), 1,656,726.

Russia leased Kwantung from China and constructed the strongly fortified city of Port Arthur and the nearby commercial ice-free port of Dairen (Dairen), chief seaport of Manchuria.

Japan seized Port Arthur in 1905, and at the close of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth. It was restored to the U.S.S.R. by the Yalta Agreement, Feb. 11, 1945, which agreement also internationalized Dairen. Russia has not permitted free access to the ports.

Return of the Chang-chun railroad, Port Arthur and Dairen to (Communist) China was specified in the 1950 Soviet-Chinese Communist treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, and implemented by subsequent agreements.

Colombia

LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogota. Area (estimated): 439,617 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 12,381,000. Flag: wide yellow horizontal band above narrow blue and red bands. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 40c).

Description. The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama. It has a coast line of 913 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 1,094 miles on the Caribbean Sea. It has as neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the East, and Ecuador and Peru on the South.

Three great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from North to South. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthful, and densely populated. The Magdalena River, in the East, rises in the high Andes and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, 12 miles from Barranquilla. It is navigable for over 800 miles.

Snow-crested mountains standing almost directly over the equator are one of many examples of scenic splendor in Colombia. Tourists are also attracted by the famous Tequendama Falls, a natural wonder near Bogota.

Bogota, the capital founded in 1538, is situated in the Andes 8,660 ft. high. To reach it by the Magdalena River and rail requires nearly a week; but a daily airplane service makes it in 2½ hours. There is daily airplane service to the U. S.

Resources and Industries. The soil of Colombia is fertile and agriculture is a growing industry. Mild coffee is produced extensively, accounting for 80% of export trade. Rice, tobacco and cotton are cultivated, besides cocoa, sugar, tagua, wheat and bananas. Dyewoods are important commercially. Rubber, tolu balsam and copaiba trees are being exploited.

The country is rich in minerals. Seventy-five miles from Bogota are the Muzo emerald mines which have been in operation for four centuries. Near Somondoco are the Chivor emerald mines. Other minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, manganese, platinum, coal, iron, limestone, salt and petroleum.

The 235-mi. Magdalena Valley Railroad, begun in Jan. 1953, to run N. from La Dorada to Capulco, will integrate transportation and open 44,000 sq. mi. of territory for colonization. An extensive TVA-type regional development in the Cauca River Valley in the southwest is projected under a decree of 1954.

Colombia's principal imports are textiles, metallic products, transport materials, food, chemicals and machinery.

History and Government. The country, conquered and ruled by Spain for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies 1810-1824, the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establishing the Republic of Greater Colombia in 1819 from which Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1829-1830. From the remainder of the confederation evolved New Granada, Confederation Granadina, and finally the Republic of Colombia under a constitution dated Aug. 5, 1886. Panama withdrew, Nov. 3, 1903, becoming a separate republic.

The Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members, elected for a term of four years, and a House of Representatives (one to every 90,000 pop.), elected directly by the people every two years. Women 21 and over received the right to vote and hold office Aug. 25, 1954. The President is elected by direct vote for four years and is ineligible for the following term.

President Laureano Gomez, Conservative, elected Nov. 27, 1949, was deposed June 13, 1953, in a coup led by Lieut. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla who was elected president for a four-year term Aug. 3, 1954.

Education and Religion. The population is mainly whites and half castes with only 105,807 Indians. Education is free but not compulsory. The National University, founded 1572, is in Bogota. There are four other universities. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion and although others are tolerated officially, there are frequent complaints of harassment of Protestant organi-

languages. Spanish is the language of the country.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 30 with actual service for one year. The Navy consists of two destroyers and frigates, gunboats and others. The Air Force comprises fighting and training squadrons.

Costa Rica

REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA

Capital: San Jose. **Area** (estimated): 19,653 square miles. **Population** (U.N. estimate 1954): 915,000. **Flag:** five horizontal stripes, blue, white, red (wide), white, blue; emblem in red stripe. **Monetary unit:** Colon (U.S. 17.64c).

Descriptive. Costa Rica, a Republic, in the southern part of Central America, has Nicaragua for its neighbor on the North and Panama on the South. The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 ft., is temperate.

San Jose, the capital, situated inland—103 miles by rail from Puerto Limon on the Atlantic Ocean; 93 by rail from Puntarenas on the Pacific Ocean—is the country's industrial and cultural center. The crater atop Poas Volcano is the largest in the world. Puerto Limon occupies one of the sites where Columbus landed on his fourth and last visit to America.

Costa Rica is well served by steamship and airplane services. There are international airports at La Sabana and El Coco, the latter inaugurating the country's first four-engine service in 1955.

Resources and Industries. Coffee of a high quality is the chief crop and export, followed by bananas, cocoa and abaca. Corn, sugar cane, rice, tobacco and potatoes are cultivated. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly.

The forests are extensive, and lumber industry is becoming important. Gold and silver are mined on the Pacific slope. Other minerals are quartz, alabaster, granite, oil, alum, slate, onyx, mercury, sulphur and copper.

Chief imports are flour, textiles, sugar, rice, industrial machinery, gasoline, leather, hardware and tools. Three-fourths of foreign trade is with the United States.

History and Government. Although once a part of the Confederation of Central America, 1824-1829, Costa Rica has been independent since 1821.

The Constitution presently in force was adopted Nov. 8, 1949. It abolishes the Army as a permanent institution. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 45 in number, with four-year terms, under universal suffrage. The President, elected for four years, appoints a Cabinet of eight. The President cannot be re-elected during the two succeeding terms. Voting is compulsory in Costa Rica.

President: Jose Figueres, elected July 26, 1953. **Religion and Education.** Primary education is compulsory and free. Institutions of higher education include the University of Costa Rica and National School of Agriculture, both in San Jose; Inter-American Institute of Agriculture Sciences in Turrialba. The language of the country is Spanish. English is taught in the public schools. Roman Catholicism is the religion, but the nation has religious liberty.

Defense. Order within the country is kept by a Civil Guard force of 500, trained by a United States Army mission.

Cuba

REPUBLICA DE CUBA

Capital: Havana. **Area:** 44,206 square miles. **Population** (1953 census): 5,814,112. **Flag:** three blue, two white stripes, alternated, with large white star in red triangle at mast. **Monetary unit:** Peso (U.S. \$1).

Description. Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island of the West Indies, lies among the Greater Antilles. It has the Gulf of Mexico and the Strait of Florida to the North, the Atlantic to the Northeast, the Caribbean Sea to the South. Key West, Fla., is about 90 miles distant. The Windward Passage, 50 miles wide, separates it from Haiti to the East, and Jamaica (British) lies 85 miles to the South. Yucatan is 130 miles to the West. Its length is 730 miles, and the breadth averages 50 miles with a maximum of 160 miles. The coast line including the larger keys, is about 2,500 miles in length. It has numerous harbors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest and safest in the world, also Guantanamo, and Bahia Honda. Guantanamo was leased in 1903 to the United States for a naval base. The Isle of Pinos (Pines), 1,180 sq. mi., belongs to Cuba.

Mountains rise in Pinar del Rio Province in the West, and in Oriente in the East, where they reach a general elevation of about 3,000 ft., with Pico Turquino (8,320 ft.) as the highest point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, but Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling.

The soil is alluvial and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare richness. It is estimated officially that 8,628,434 acres are covered with dense forest. The royal palm tree dominates every landscape. All tropical fruits and vegetables flourish. At Havana the mean temperature is 76 and the mean rainfall 40.6 inches.

Resources and Industries. Chief barometer of the nation's economy is the sugar industry which accounts for about one third of national income and 75% of total exports; and provides about three-fourths of its rail traffic. United States citizens have furnished much of the estimated billion-dollar investment in the industry.

Largest cane sugar producer in the world, the nation devotes some 2,285,000 acres to this crop. The amount of sugar exported to the United States is in accordance with a quota established by the Washington government. It supplies about 40% of U.S. sugar requirements.

Tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes rank second in importance. Tobacco is cultivated chiefly in the famous Vuelta-Abajo district. Other agricultural products are molasses, coffee, pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit and coconuts. Cabinet woods (mahogany and cedar), dyewoods, fibers, gums, resins and oils are important commercially. Iron, copper, manganese, nickel and salt are some of the minerals.

There are more than 9,000 miles of railroads, with a main trunk line running across the Island from Guantanamo Bay to Guane, a distance of more than 700 miles. Havana, Camaguey and San Antonio de los Baños are important air bases. The first steel plant was erected in 1954 at Guanabacoa near Havana.

The Blanquita Theater in Havana, built 1949, is one of the world's largest, seating 6,500.

History and Government. Cuba was discovered by Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492, on his first voyage and originally called Juana. Cuba is its Indian name. Except for a period, 1762-63, it was a Spanish colony until 1898. Mistreatment of the natives by Spanish governors led to frequent demands for annexation to the U. S. in the 19th century. In 1898 the U. S. intervened and after the short Spanish-American war gained its liberty by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. *See Memorable Dates.* Cuba became a republic in 1902, after the U. S. withdrew. A treaty put into force the Platt Amendment, 1903, giving the U. S. the right to intervene in Cuban internal affairs. A new treaty, 1934, relinquished this right.

A new constitution providing for social security, wages and hours regulations and other reforms went into effect Oct. 10, 1940, replacing an earlier one. Voting is compulsory. The president, elected for a 4-year term, cannot succeed himself. The president is Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar who took over the government by a coup d'état, Mar. 10, 1952, from Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras, elected 1948. Gen. Batista was formally elected to the presidency Nov. 1, 1954.

In 1955 the cabinet, which can act when the legislature is not in session, banned propaganda and support of international communism by organizations or persons.

Education and Religion. Education is compulsory between the ages of seven and 14. Among the higher institutions of learning is the University of Havana, founded in 1721. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant. The language is Spanish with English widely understood.

Defense. Compulsory military service was established Jan. 5, 1942.

Czechoslovakia

ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA

Capital: Prague (Praha). **Area:** 49,381 square miles. **Population** (1950 census): 12,340,000. **Flag:** white and red horizontal bands, with blue triangle extending from mast to midpoint. **Monetary unit:** Koruna.

Descriptive. Czechoslovakia lies athwart the heart of Europe from East to West and, like Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, is a landlocked country without direct access to the sea. Its boundaries are, in the North, Germany and Poland; in the South, Austria, Hungary and Ukrainian S.S.R.; in the West, Germany, and in the East, Poland. Its extreme length is about

600 miles and its width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

There are two extensive mountain systems in Czechoslovakia: the Carpathian in the Eastern parts of Moravia and Slovakia and the Sudeten in the West on the German border. Forests are famous for hunting and are the habitat of the bear, the chamois, the ibex, wildcat and wild boar.

Resources and Industries. Czechoslovakia possesses one of the richest territories in Europe, both in the matter of natural resources and industrial development. Agriculture and forestry claim 40% of the population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, corn and hops are grown in abundance. The Skoda munition factories in Pilsen, among the most extensive and efficient in the world, have been renamed Stalin Works. There are also numerous textile and paper mills, glass, furniture, stone, metal and chemical factories. Mineral wealth is great and comprises both soft and hard coal, iron, graphite and garnets, silver, copper, lead, and rock-salt. Large-scale mining for uranium is reported under compulsion.

The nationalized economy is closely coordinated with that of the U.S.S.R. Trade with other Communist countries accounts for 70% of imports, 68% of exports.

History and Government. Czechoslovakia is a Communist republic with a Soviet-type constitution, nationalized industries, and one-party elections. The Czechs and Slovaks are of Slav origin. In the 9th century they formed the Moravian empire, destroyed by Magyar invasions. Bohemia, the Czech state, became a kingdom. Its crown was at different times seized by Polish and Austrian rulers. In 1612 Prague was the capital of Austria. In the Thirty Years war Bohemia lost its independence and its leaders were crushed. In the Revolution of 1848 it wrung concessions from the peasants from the Hapsburgs.

In 1914-1918 Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes led a provisional government in western capitals preparing a republic upon Austrian defeat. It proclaimed Czech independence in Washington Oct. 18, 1918. When Austria fell Oct. 28, 1918, the republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed, and the Slovaks adhered Oct. 30. Masaryk was president, 1918-1935, when he retired at 85 and was succeeded by Benes. Demands by Hitler of independence for the Sudeten Germans caused Britain and France to agree to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia at Munich Sept. 30, 1938. Parts were given to Poland and Hungary. Dr. Emil Hacha became president. In the war Hitler abolished the republic. In 1944-45 Czechoslovakia, which had suffered severely during the war, was freed by Russian and American armies. Dr. Benes returned as president May 8, 1945. In the elections of 1946 the Communists proved the strongest party and Klement Gottwald, Communist, was made prime minister. Part of the former republic was returned, but the Ruthenian portion (Carpatho-Ukraine) was ceded to Soviet Russia, 1945.

The Communists forced nationalization of many industries, muzzled the press, suppressed national minorities and expelled 2,000,000 Germans from the Sudetenland. A Soviet-type constitution was adopted Feb., 1948. It gives supreme legislative power to the Czech National Assembly of 300 elected for 6 years, and on Slovakia to a similar assembly of 100 and executive power to a board of commissioners. Gottwald, as premier, forced a Communist cabinet on Benes, with the exception of Jan Masaryk, foreign minister. Masaryk died in a fall from a window Mar. 10. Benes resigned June 7, 1948 and died Sept. 3. Gottwald was named president and Antonin Zapotocky premier June 14, 1948.

A reorganization of the government, announced Feb. 2, 1953, placed chief power in the hands of a presidium. Its president is Antonin Zapotocky, elected by Parliament Mar. 21, 1953, to succeed Klement Gottwald (died March 14). Premier: Viliam Siroky.

The budget for 1955-56, announced Mar. 22, 1955, called for about \$12 billion, with 12% for defense, an increase of 35%; 32.9% to agriculture and 51% to economic and industrial projects.

Since 1949 the government has harassed American businessmen and diplomats. Spectacular escapes by Czechs to American lines have disclosed the unrest in their country.

In January, 1955, the International Bank dropped Czechoslovakia from membership for nonparticipation. But the country was included in the American food grants of 1954-55.

Education and Religion. An estimated 75% of

the population is Roman Catholic, the rest Protestant and other faiths. A government decree dated July 14, 1950, abolished private theological schools for state-controlled.

Institutions of higher learning are the Czech University in Prague, founded in 1348; the Universities of Brno and of Bratislava and a number of technical universities.

Defense. Universal military service for all between 20 and 50 was re-established in 1945; with service for two years. With the Communist coup, the army was purged of unsympathetic leaders and believed reorganized by U.S.S.R. advisers. Its strength is estimated at 230,000.

Czechoslovakia was one of the 8 Communist nations signing the 20-year Mutual Defense Pact at Warsaw May 14, 1955, providing for a unified military command.

Denmark

KONGERIGET DANMARK

Capital: Copenhagen. **Area:** 16,576 square miles. **Population** (govt. estimate, 1953, including Faroe Islands and Greenland): 4,408,400. **Flag:** white cross on red field (Dannebrog). **Monetary Unit:** Krone, pl. Kroner (U.S. 14.48c).

Descriptive. Denmark, a kingdom, occupies the peninsula of Jutland, thrusting out to the North from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, with the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway, and Kattegat from Sweden. The country consists of low undulating plains.

Resources and Industries. One third of the population lives by agriculture on more than 70% of the usable land. Denmark normally exports more butter and produces more bacon than any other country except the U.S. Fisheries are valuable.

The first cooperative consumers' society was established 1866 and today the system has 1,884 affiliated societies and includes 420,000 households, about 45% of the whole population. Danish farmers operate more than 1,300 cooperative dairies, 60 cooperative bacon factories and numerous slaughterhouses.

Annual foreign trade in million kroner:

	Imports	Exports
1952	6,645	5,874
1953	6,880	6,100
1954	8,024	6,549

History and Government. The origin of Copenhagen (Köbenhavn) dates back to ancient times, when the fishing and trading place named Havn (port) grew up on a cluster of islets in the Sound, but Bishop Absalon (1128-1201) is regarded as the actual founder of the city. On one of the islets he built a stronghold against the pirating Wends and the remnants of this still exist underground in front of Christiansborg. Elsinore (Helsingør) contains the reputed grave of Hamlet, the Danish prince immortalized by Shakespeare. A great attraction here is the castle of Kronborg which once commanded the Sound when duties were exacted from every passing vessel.

Denmark has public assistance, health insurance, disability and old-age pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

The King and Parliament jointly hold legislative power. A new constitution, adapting the Constitution of 1849 to modern needs, was signed June 5, 1953. Denmark's Constitution Day. It made women eligible to succeed to the throne, substituted a unicameral Parliament (the Folketing) of 179 members for the former two-chamber Rigsdag, lowered the voting age from 25 to 23 years, changed the status of Greenland from that of a colony to a full member of the Danish Commonwealth with representatives in Parliament, and made legal provisions for Denmark's full cooperation in projects of international scope through a clause ceding Danish sovereignty rights in certain cases, if approved by five-sixths of the Folketing members or by plebiscite majority.

The King of Denmark is Frederik IX (born March 11, 1899) who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Christian X, April 20, 1947. He married Princess Ingrid of Sweden and they have three daughters: Princess Margrethe, heir-presumptive (born April 16, 1940), Princess Benedikte (born April 29, 1944), Princess Anne-Marie (born Aug. 30, 1946). The King has one brother, Prince Knud (born July 27, 1900).

Prime Minister: H. C. Hansen, appointed Feb. 1, 1955.

Education and Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion, but there is com-

plete religious tolerance. Education is compulsory. The University of Copenhagen was founded in 1479.

Defense. The army is composed of conscripts with compulsory training between the ages of 19 to 25. The navy comprises fleet and coast defense forces. The air force, reorganized in 1948, is being expanded. Estimated strengths are: Army, 100,000 plus local defense units of about 25,000; navy, 20,000; air force, 8 fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons totaling 15,000. Seven airfields have been approved under the NATO program.

The Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic, about 300 miles northwest of the Shetlands, area 540 sq. mi., pop. 32,000, have extensive home rule.

GREENLAND

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. It extends northward from 60°-86° N. lat. Its total area is 827,300 square miles, 705,234 of which are ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000 to 10,000 ft. in altitude. The average thickness of the ice cap is 1,000 ft. The population (1951) was 22,890 natives and 1,269 Europeans. The capital is Godthaab.

The deposits of cryolite are the largest in the world. Fish, fur and graphite are the other exports. It is Denmark's only colony.

Dominican Republic

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo. Area (est.) 19,333 square miles. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 2,347,000. Flag: four alternating red and blue squares quartered by white cross. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. \$1).

Descriptive. The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Island of Hispaniola (called La Española by Columbus), second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the West and Puerto Rico on the East. The boundary between it and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 miles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. Climate is generally sub-tropical.

Resources and Industries. The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, molasses, coffee, rice, corn and tobacco are the chief products.

The country contains deposits of silver, platinum, copper, iron, salt and petroleum and the mining industry is under development.

Chief manufactures are rum, alcohol, chocolate, molasses, textiles and apparel, chemicals, shoes, furniture.

History and Government. The Republic was formed after the successive expulsion of the Spanish, French and Haitians. Santo Domingo was long the center of Spanish power in America.

The country was occupied by American Marines from 1916 until 1924, when a constitutionally elected government was installed. The country now is governed under the constitution of Jan. 10, 1947.

The President is elected by direct vote every five years. The National Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. All persons over 18 have the right of suffrage. The President: Hector B. Trujillo, elected May 16, 1952.

Education and Religion. The population is composed of whites, mulattoes, and a 19 percentage of negroes. The State has no religion and there is toleration for all faiths. The population is almost wholly Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The language is Spanish, but English is widely spoken. The University of Santo Domingo was established 1538 by the Dominicans.

Defense. The armed forces comprise approximately 12,000 officers and men. The Navy operates a coastal patrol. There is an air corps.

Ecuador

REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Capital: Quito. Area (govt. est.): 116,270 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 3,567,000. Flag: broad yellow bar above narrower blue and red bands respectively with coat of arms in center. Monetary unit: Sucre (U.S. 66¢).

Descriptive. Ecuador, on the northern Pacific Coast of South America, extends from about 100 miles north of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. It is bounded by Colombia on the North and Peru on the East and South. Two cordillera of the Andes mountains cross the country from north to south, dividing it into three natural zones—coastal,

highlands, and the orient extending to the border with Peru. Included among Ecuador's 22 peaks are a number of South America's highest volcanoes, including Chimborazo (20,577 ft.), Cotopaxi, Iliniza, Cayambe, and Altar.

Included in the area of Ecuador but not the population are the Galapagos (Tortoise) Islands with an area of 3,028 miles. The chief islands in the archipelago are San Cristobal (Chatham), Santa Maria (Florena), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), San Salvador (James) and Isabella (Albemarle).

Guayaquil, on the southwest coast, is the chief seaport, and also serves Panagra and Braniff Airlines from the United States. Otavalo, Quito, Ambato and Cuenca are popular with tourists.

Resources and Industries. The country is rich in undeveloped minerals. Rich silver ore is found at Pillzhu in Cañar. Petroleum output is increasing. Large deposits of copper, iron, lead, coal and sulphur are known to exist. Modern farm methods have redoubled Ecuador's agricultural growth since 1948. Rice exports have doubled, bananas quadrupled. Other agricultural products are cereals, potatoes, fruits, cocoa, coffee. Cacao ranks first in exports by value. Others include kapok, rubber, mangrove bark, coffee and alligator skins. The so-called Panama or "Jipijapa" hats, made of Toquilla straw, are manufactured in Ecuador.

Ecuador is the chief source of the supply of balsa, a light wood, half as heavy as cork but very strong and used in aircraft and ships.

The chief imports are cotton goods, metals, jewelry, foodstuffs, liquors, drugs, chemicals; woolen, silk, rayon and linen goods. The United States ranks first as the source of imports.

History and Government. Following three centuries of Spanish rule, the Presidency of Quito (Ecuador) was united to the Republic of Colombia, Dec. 17, 1819, from which it seceded May 13, 1830 and became a republic.

Under the republic's new constitution (promulgated March 6, 1945, effective Dec. 31, 1946), the President is elected directly by the people for a four-year term and the Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

The president is Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, elected June 1, 1952.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the chief religion. Primary education is compulsory.

Defense. Military service is compulsory.

Egypt

JAMHURIYAT MISR

Capital: Cairo. Area: 386,198 sq. mi. (est.). Population (U.N. est. 1954): 22,469,000. Flag: White crescent and three five-pointed stars on green field. Monetary unit: Egyptian pound, 100 piastres (U.S. \$2.87).

Descriptive. Egypt, a republic since 1953, occupies the northeast corner of Africa on the Mediterranean sea. On the East lie Israel and 1,200 mi. of Red Sea separating Egypt from Saudi Arabia. Libya is on the West and Sudan is south of 22° N. Lat. The peninsula of Sinai extends into the Red Sea, with the Gulf of Aqaba on the East and the Gulf of Suez inside Egypt, and the Suez Canal connecting the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean. Jurisdiction over a 28-mi. wide strip of Asia Minor west of Israel, including Gaza, was given Egypt by an armistice commission as a refuge for displaced Arabs.

Alexandria is the chief port. Cairo, largest city, is rich in archaeological treasures, cafes, bazaars. Excursions for tourists are conducted to the pyramids, Sphinx, temple ruins at Karnak and Luxor, and other ancient monuments.

Resources and Industries. Productive acreage lies in the Valley of the Nile and its delta, or Lower Egypt, north of Cairo. The Nile flows through 960 mi. in Egypt and covers 2,850 sq. mi. with waters and marshes. About 13,000 sq. mi. are cultivated for cereals, vegetables, cotton and sugar cane, and 1,900 sq. mi. have canals and fruit plantations. The Nile rises in June and reaches its peak by October, regulated by dams. The land is divided into rectangular basins protected by banks; water is admitted to a depth of 3 ft., and left 40 days; it is then run off and seed is broadcast. Fruit is plentiful and includes grapes, dates, lemons, pomegranates, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, bananas and olives.

A 5-year land reform, begun Sept., 1952, limited land holdings to 200 acres and enables peasants to acquire them on 30-year payments. Large holdings were requisitioned but owners were reimbursed.

The dams conserving Nile waters are among the largest in the world. Aswan, at the First Cataract, is 176 ft. high, creating a reservoir 230 mi. long. Gabel Awila dam is over 3 mi. long. The High Dam project to be constructed in southern Egypt just south of the present Aswan dam will back up 140 to 216 billion cu. yds. of water, add 2,000,000 acres to arable land and create hydro-electric power of 10 billion kw. annually. It will cost \$500,000,000 and be exceeded in size only by Fort Peck Dam (U.S.).

A variety of minerals is found in Egypt, principally phosphate rock and petroleum. Others are ochres, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, gypsum, natron, salt, gold, iron, alum, copper, beryl, granite and sulphur.

Egypt has textile plants, yarn factories, cement and fertilizer factories, and a thriving film industry supplying the Arab world.

The principal imports are wheat, textiles, mineral, chemical and pharmaceutical products; wood and cork articles; paper; metals; machinery and motor vehicles. Exports are chiefly agricultural products and cotton.

History and Government. Archaeological records of ancient empires in Egypt go back to 4,000 B.C. A high civilization of rulers and priests dominated the lowly serfs. Assyrians, Persians, Greeks (Alexander of Macedon), Romans, Saracens, Turks, French (Napoleon) and British invaded Egypt. Under Turkish sultans the khedive as hereditary viceroy had wide authority but repeated insolvency led to regulation by European powers. Britain, which supervised the administration after 1882, made Egypt a protectorate in 1914 to defend it when Turkey joined Germany in war, but ended it Feb. 28, 1922. Britain then recognized Egypt as a sovereign state but reserved defense, security of British communications and nationals, and the Sudan.

The sultan became King Fouad I Mar. 15, 1922, and a constitution was adopted 1923. King Fouad I died Apr. 28, 1936, and was succeeded by his son, Farouk I, who did not come of age until July 29, 1937. Farouk was married to (1) Farida Zulfikar, divorced 1943; children, Princess Ferial, b. 1939, Princess Fawzia, b. 1940, Princess Fadia, b. 1943; (2) Narriman Sadek, May 6, 1951, divorced Feb. 2, 1953; Son: Prince Ahmed Fouad II, b. Jan. 16, 1952. King Farouk abdicated July 26, 1952, and left the country. His son was named nominal ruler under a regency council, Aug. 5, 1952. The crown was abolished when Egypt was declared a republic, June 18, 1953.

A movement for complete national independence, expansion of territory and closer association with the Arab world in Near East aims developed powerfully in the 1930's.

In 1936 an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance revised the conditions of association. Britain agreed to a condominium over the Sudan, with British and Egyptian troops cooperating, and obtained the right to retain 10,000 soldiers and 4000 airmen to defend the Suez Canal for 20 years until Egypt could take over, and also held naval bases in Alexandria and Port Said.

Egypt became a charter member of the U.N. and in 1945 led in organization of the Arab League. In 1947 Egypt brought before the Security Council, U.N., a demand for unification of Egypt and Sudan and evacuation of all British troops from the Suez. In October, 1951, Egypt abrogated its 1936 treaty with Britain. Parliament amended the constitution Oct. 16, 1951, to provide for a separate Sudanese constitution. The Sudan, with U.N. support, moved toward independence, but a strong pro-Egypt party developed in the Sudan. See Sudan.

Negotiations over the Suez resulted in frequent clashes on the border. A 7-year Anglo-Egyptian agreement was signed in Cairo, October, 1954, providing for withdrawal of all British troops from the Suez Canal zone by June 18, 1956. Consult Suez Canal.

Delays in reforms, corruption in public office and royal extravagance led to an uprising July 23, 1952, when Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib (b. 1901), seized Cairo with the help of the army, and forced King Farouk out. Royalists and leaders of the Wafdist (extreme nationalist) party were arrested. The constitution was cancelled and a transition government instituted. Naguib became premier Sept. 7, 1952. When the republic was proclaimed June 18, 1953, Naguib became its first president and premier. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser succeeded Naguib as premier Apr. 18, 1954. An attempt to kill Nasser was made Oct. 26, 1954, by

members of the Moslem Brotherhood, and when Naguib's name was linked with the Brotherhood the military junta removed Naguib from the presidency. Nasser assumed the duties but not the title. The transition government comprises the premier and a cabinet of 10 Revolution Command Council members and 8 civilian experts; the judiciary is independent. A republican constitution is planned and parliamentary elections tentatively scheduled for 1956.

A social security law, passed in 1950, first in any oriental country, was put in preliminary operation May 1, 1951. The Ministry of Health maintains over 200 hospitals, works for sanitation with help of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Education and Religion. Moslems form 91.40% of the population. Christians 8.19% and Jews 0.40%. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 12 and free through high school. There is a famous seat of Moslem learning in the University of Al-Azhar in Cairo, founded about 968 A.D. Three modern universities are Cairo University, Alexandria Univ., and Heliopolis Univ. There are two American centers: American University, Cairo, and an American College for women, Assiut, Upper Egypt.

Defense. Military service is compulsory for all. The Army and Air Force have been expanded.

A Navy program comprising frigates, torpedo boats, minesweepers and other vessels is under way.

THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal, 103 mi. long, joins the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Its minimum width is 196 ft., 10 in., and maximum draft for vessels 35 ft. It was begun April, 1859, by a French corporation under Ferdinand de Lesseps and opened Nov. 24, 1875. Benj. Disraeli, British prime minister, obtained control for Britain Nov. 24, 1875, by buying 176,752 shares from the Khedive Ismail of Egypt for £3,976,582 (nearly \$20,000,000). Britain increased its holdings to 295,026 shares out of 652,932. The canal was to revert to Egypt in 1968, but prolonged nationalist agitation with clashes led to an agreement July 27, 1954, by which Britain agreed to withdraw all troops (est. 80,000) within 20 mos. after signing pact on Oct. 19, 1954. For 7 years British troops may return if Egypt, any Arab nation or Turkey is attacked. Freedom of navigation, agreed 1888, was guaranteed to all nations, but Israel complained to the U.N. that its ships were being barred, leading to a directive to Egypt to yield passage.

El Salvador

REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador. Area (prov. est.): 8,259 square miles. Population (U.N. est. 1954): 2,122,006. Flag: three horizontal bars, blue-white-blue, coat of arms on white. Monetary unit: Colon (U.S. 40c).

Descriptive. El Salvador, smallest of the six Central American or Middle American republics and only one without an Atlantic seacoast, is bounded on the West by Guatemala, on the North and East by Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca, and on the South by a Pacific coastline of about 160 miles. A country of mountains, hills and upland plains, it is entirely within the tropics, but tropic heat is modified by the elevation.

San Salvador, the capital, is connected by rail or highway with all towns of importance. Three seaports, La Libertad, Acajutla and La Union (Cutuco) are the principal means of entry.

The three racial types are white, mestizo (of mixed white and Indian blood) and Indian, the latter comprising about 20% of the population. About 62% is rural.

Resources and Industries. The coffee plantations on the mountain slopes are the country's economic mainstay, furnishing 80% of its exports. Henequen, gold, sugar and balsam are also exported. Imports include cotton textiles, iron and steel manufactures, automobiles and trucks, wheat and flour, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

History and Government. El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821; member of the Central American Federation until 1839. The constitution provides for a unicameral legislative system, the National Assembly of Deputies, elected by popular vote. Voting is compulsory for males over 18. Married women more than 25 and unmarried women more than 30 are allowed franchise. Women with a professional degree are entitled to vote when they are 21. Executive power is vested in the president who is elected by direct, popular vote and is ineligible for immediate re-

lection. The president is assisted by a Council of Ministers who are named by him.

President: Oscar Osorio, elected March 26, 1950. Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory and the language is Spanish. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic.

Defense. There is military instruction between the ages of 18 and 40. There is one Aviation Corps.

Estonia

EESTI VABARIIK

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Capital: Tallinn. Area (1940): 18,353 square miles. Population (1940): 1,134,000.

Descriptive. Estonia comprises the one-time Russian Empire province of Estonia (Eestimaa), the northern part of Livonia, parts of the former Põhja-Eesti Kriis and a number of islands in the Baltic Sea. It is bounded on the East by the U.S.S.R., Latvia on the South, the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic on the West, and the Gulf of Finland on the North. The Estonians are of Finnish-Ugrian origin. The country is a low plain interspersed with a series of rolling hills.

Resources and Industries. Chief occupations are agriculture and dairy farming. Crops include rye, oats and barley. About 22% of the territory is covered by forests which furnish material for furniture, match and pulp industries. Textiles, agricultural machinery, precision instruments also are manufactured. Mineral resources include shale, peat, phosphorites.

By 1950 over 80% of all peasant farms had been collectivized.

History and Government. Estonia declared its independence from Russia Feb. 24, 1918. It was overrun and incorporated by the U.S.S.R. in June 1940. This action has not been recognized by the United States. Estonia was known as a country of quaint medieval towns. Tallinn was founded by King Valdemar II of Denmark in 1219; Narva, founded in the 13th century, contained a fortress built by the Russian Grand Duke Ivan III in 1492.

Education and Religion. Before the occupation, 78.6% of the population were Lutherans, 19% Greek Orthodox. Compulsory school attendance was extended to seven years in 1945; in 1950 there were 150,000 pupils. In 1949 there were 8 institutions of higher education, including Tartu (Dorpat) University, founded in 1632.

Ethiopia

ABYSSINIA

YEITIOPIA NEGUSE NEGUEST MENGIST

Capital: Addis Ababa. Area: 350,000 square miles (398,350 including Eritrea). Population (Govt. estimate 1953): 18,180,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, green-yellow-red, with lion in yellow bar. Monetary unit: Ethiopian dollar.

Descriptive. Ethiopia (or Abyssinia), a kingdom, one of the oldest Christian nations in the world, is a mountainous volcanic country in Northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea, French Somaliland and British Somaliland on the Northeast, Italian Somaliland on the Southeast, Kenya Colony (British) on the South and the Sudan on the West.

Its principal rivers are the Abba (Blue Nile), Baro, Gibe, Didessa, Wabi, Awash, Juba, and Wabi Shebell. The climate is largely temperate, with a rainy season from June to September.

Resources and Industries. Economy is mainly agricultural but industrial resources are potentially great. After agriculture Ethiopia's most important resource is vast hydroelectric power, surveys of which are under way with aid of the International Bank. Modern industrial enterprises are conducted by American and other firms.

Fertile soil and abundant rainfall produce two crops annually. Wheat, barley, millet, tobacco, sugar and coffee are principal crops. Cattle, sheep, goats and mules are raised in great numbers. The horses are small but sturdy and popular as polo ponies. Coffee of extremely high quality, used for blending, from the Province of Kaffa, accounts for half of the country's foreign exchange. Hides and skins of domestic and wild animals also are exported. Mineral resources include platinum, gold, silver, manganese, tin, copper, asbestos, potash, sulphur, mica, cement, and salt. There are known deposits of coal and iron; tests are in progress for petroleum.

Of the country's 683 mi. of railroad, 486 mi. connect Addis Ababa with Djibouti, French Somaliland. The highway system, 4,000 mi., three-fourths of which are all-weather roads, is under

expansion, as are radio, telephone and telegraph communications.

History and Government. Ethiopia is an ancient empire comprised of a number of earlier kingdoms. Italy invaded the country in 1935 without declaring war and partially occupied it. Emperor Haile Selassie fought until forced to withdraw, leaving for Europe to appeal to the League of Nations for help. The League applied sanctions against Italy, which proved ineffective. Mussolini added Ethiopia to Italy with Victor Emmanuel III emperor. British forces occupied Ethiopia, 1941, and freed it. Eritrea, former Italian colony, was federated with Ethiopia in 1952.

The present Emperor, Haile Selassie I, 225th consecutive Solomonic ruler, was born July 23, 1892, crowned Nov. 2, 1930. He voluntarily established a Parliament and judiciary system, July 16, 1931. Members of the Senate, provincial governors and judiciary are appointed by the King and Council of Ministers; those of the Lower House are elected.

Education and Religion. Ethiopians are of Semitic and Hamitic descent; culture has been influenced by Greece and Egypt. Christianity is the predominant religion, embraced in 330 A.D.; the Coptic, Monophysite branch is practiced. Until 1952 the Egyptian Coptic Patriarch was the head of the Church, but the Emperor now appoints the Ethiopian Archbishop. The estimated religious population follows:

Christians (Amhara and Tigreans)	10,340,880
Mohammedans	3,368,880
Jews and others	4,470,240

There are a number of training colleges, including a university college at Addis Ababa, and secondary and elementary schools. The official language is Amharic; English is widely taught. Forty-six hospitals and 150 clinics operate; epidemic prevention is under direction of Ethiopian Pasteur Institute.

Defense. The Emperor commands the Army, Navy and Air Force. High-ranking officers are trained in the United States and Great Britain.

ERITREA

Eritrea, an Italian colony for 67 years, stretches for 670 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumereh, bordered on the west by the Sudan, on the south by Ethiopia and French Somaliland. Its area is 48,350 sq. mi., population, est. 1951, 1,080,000.

The lowlands along the coast are hot and malarial, but the uplands are often cold. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. A railroad 75 miles long connects the seaport Massawa with the capital, Asmara, and Cheren and Agordat. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petroleum has been found.

The U.N. General Assembly, regulating Italy's former colonies, voted Dec. 3, 1950 that Eritrea, administered since World War II by Great Britain, be federated with Ethiopia. Eritrea chose a 68-member Assembly in March, 1952, which approved, July 9, a constitution drawn up by a U.N. commission establishing the region as an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia, effective Sept. 11, 1952, when the Emperor signed the act of federation. Eritrea is represented in the Ethiopian Parliament and Federal Council.

Finland

SUOMEN TASAVALTA—REPUBLIKEN FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki. Area: 130,165 square miles. Population (U. N. estimate, 1954): 4,190,000. Flag: Extended blue cross on white field. Monetary unit: Markka (U.S. 0.4348¢).

Descriptive. The Republic of Finland is bounded on the North by Norway, on the East by the U.S.S.R., on the South by the Gulf of Finland, and on the West by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden and Norway.

Seventy percent of the land is forested. The lake and canal waterways are navigable for 3,000 miles.

Resources and Industries. Although extending far north into extremely cold latitudes, with rugged climate and topography, Finland is an agricultural country. Lumbering is the most important industry. The principal crops are rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay. Other chief industries in the order of their importance are—paper and pulp; iron and mechanical works; textiles, leather, rubber, fur and chemicals.

The country's economy recovered remarkably from effects of World War II. The index of industrial production (1948—100) reached 142 in

1954. Production rose 13% over 1953. Chemical pulp increased 37%, cardboard 21%; export industries 25%.

Finland's merchant marine reached an all-time record of 675,544 tons at end of 1953.

The cooperative system has worked throughout Finland for nearly 40 years with marked success.

Foreign trade (in markkas):

	Imports	Exports
1952	182,186,000,000	156,829,000,000
1953	121,860,000,000	131,555,000,000
1954	152,137,000,000	156,618,000,000

History and Government. Finland formed part of the Kingdom of Sweden, 1154-1809, then became an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire. The country declared its independence Dec. 6, 1917, and became a republic July 17, 1919.

Finland was attacked by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Nov. 30, 1939 and made peace after three months of fighting. Through the peace (March, 1940) Finland ceded to the U.S.S.R. 16,173 square miles of territory. All this was recovered in 1941 when Finland joined Nazi Germany against U.S.S.R. After its defeat Finland Sept. 19, 1944, ceded to the U.S.S.R. the Petsamo area and leased the Porkkala headland for 50 years to the U.S.S.R.

On Apr. 6, 1948 Finland signed a ten-year friendship and mutual assistance pact with the U.S.S.R. It also signed 5-year trade pacts in 1950 and 1954. Finland completed reparations payments in goods valued at \$226,500,000 (1938 prices) in Sept. 1952.

The President is chosen for a term of six years by an Electoral College of 300 named by direct vote; he appoints the Cabinet. Juho K. Paasikivi was elected President by Parliament March 9, 1946; re-elected Feb. 1950. The Premier is Dr. Urho Kekkonen, appointed Oct. 20, 1954.

There is a single legislative chamber, the Diet (Eduskunta), and the voting system is designed for proportional representation.

In general elections March 7-8, 1954, the 200 seats in the Diet were distributed: Social Democrats, 54; Agrarians, 53; People's Democrats, 43; Conservatives, 24; Swedish People's party, 13; Finnish People's, 13.

Education and Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. Literacy rate is highest in the world—99%. There are three major universities—one in Helsinki and two in Turku, and 3 colleges of technology and commerce in Helsinki.

Defense. Universal military service prevails from 17 years to 60. Males reaching 21 are summoned to service for a period of approximately a year for training. There is also an Air Force and a Coast Defense. Finland's peace effective force is limited by the Peace Treaty, Feb. 10, 1947, at 41,900, all arms.

France

LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

Capital: Paris. Area: 212,659 square miles. Population (1954 census): 43,041,000. Flag: three vertical bars, blue-white-red. Monetary unit: Franc (U.S. 0.2857c).

Descriptive. The Republic of France, most westerly country of Central Europe, extends from 42° 20' to 51° 5' north latitude, and from 7° 45' East longitude to 4° 45' West longitude.

On the East and Northeast lie Belgium and Luxembourg, the Saar and Germany. The Jura mountains and Lake Geneva separate it from Switzerland and the Graian Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy on the Southeast. On the South are the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, with the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the West are the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the North the English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate it from England. From the North to the South its length is approximately 600 miles, and from the western extremity near Brest to Strasbourg on the Rhine it is about 560 miles long; the coastline on the North is 700 miles long; along the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 865; on the Mediterranean, 384 miles.

The island of Corsica, which lies in the Mediterranean off the West coast of Italy and North of Sardinia, forms an integral part of France. It has an area of 3,367 square miles and a population (1954) of 244,266. The capital is Ajaccio, birthplace of Napoleon.

France has the highest mountain in Europe west of the Caucasus; Mont Blanc is 15,781 ft. On the French side of the Pyrenees are several peaks exceeding 10,000 ft. in height.

There are four important rivers, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne and the Rhone, the left bank of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, all of great value because of canalization, which binds them together. The waterways total 7,543 miles in length, of which canals cover 3,031.

Resources and Industries. Agriculturally, France is a country of small diversified farms occupying 30% of the employed, producing wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nuts and cherries. The agrarian structure is under modernization. The fishing industry is extensive.

The country is rich in minerals, and the basins of Pas de Calais and Lorraine are noted for their huge coal deposits. Subterranean products, besides coal, include lignite, iron ore, bauxite, pyrites, mineral oils, auriferous ore, asphalt, rock salt and potash salts. The iron ore deposits in eastern France and the bauxite deposits in central France are among the richest in the world.

Seven power stations built since 1945 produce over 1 billion kwh annually. Projects are under way to develop the Rhone River Valley and the Rhine between Basel and Strasbourg.

French railways, totalling 26,417 miles, and formerly owned and operated under seven great railway systems, two of which were State-owned, were merged Jan. 1, 1938 into one French National Railway system, the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francaise. The merchant marine has increased by 860,000 tons since 1939 to 734 ships totaling 3,591,030 tons in 1955.

Manufactures occupy a predominant position in the economic life of the nation, and chief among these are the making of chemicals, silk and cotton textiles, perfumes, automobiles and iron products. Industrial production (1938-100) reached 166 in Dec., 1954, averaging 153 for the year. Some of basic principles of atomic energy were discovered by French scientists. It has Saclay pile and planned to have atomic power plants in operation at Marcoule by July, 1956.

Numerous small units, many of the family type, are characteristic of French economic activity. The National Institute of Statistics found that 54.2% of industrial and commercial establishments in 1953 had no salaried workers, but were operated by the owner and often with his wife. Of the 45.8% employing salaried workers, over half employed only one worker, while those with 51 to 100 or more workers were only 1.1% of the total. At the end of 1953 only 2,000 establishments had more than 2,000 workers, mostly metallurgical, with 17 producing motor vehicles and bicycles. The most numerous small units, 343,552, distributed farm products and foodstuffs.

Foreign trade, including overseas territories (in dollars):

	Imports	Exports
1948	2,510,000,000	1,082,000,000
1949	2,426,000,000	1,574,000,000
1950	3,064,942,857	3,064,635,714
1951	4,591,900,000	4,225,000,000
1952	4,547,000,000	4,047,085,717
1953	4,166,000,000	4,020,000,000
1954	4,348,800,000	4,321,000,000

Trade with the United States (in dollars):

	Imports	Exports
1948	591,000,000	73,000,000
1949	497,000,000	61,000,000
1950	370,300,000	124,800,000
1951	545,400,000	311,200,000
1952	499,600,000	225,700,000
1953	385,714,285	182,057,142
1954	380,914,000	154,629,000

The next international exposition in Paris will be held in 1961 (originally scheduled for 1957).

History and Government. The monarchical system was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793) and succeeded by the First Republic; thereafter successively followed by the First Empire under Napoleon (1804-1814), a monarchy (1814-1848), the Second Republic (1848-1852), the Second Empire (1852-1870), the Third Republic (Sept. 4, 1870).

France, after a four-year interlude of totalitarian government following her conquest in 1940 by the Nazi war machine and two years of political changes, adopted, Oct. 13, 1946, a new Constitution establishing the Fourth Republic.

France was invaded by the Nazi armies in May, 1940 and Paris was occupied June 14, 1940. An armistice was signed and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was empowered by the National Assembly to become chief of state and revise the constitution.

His government functioned at Vichy in unoccupied territory.

With the liberation of France by the Allied Armies in Sept., 1944, a Provisional Government, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as President of council was established by the French Committee of National Liberation which had been formed in Algiers, 1943. This government resigned Jan., 1946. Felix Gouin was elected president-premier, but resigned June 11, and Georges Bidault was made president-premier June 24, 1946. A new constitution was effective Dec. 24, 1946. It provides for a parliament consisting of the National Assembly of Deputies (currently 627) and a Council of the Republic with 320 members. Legislative powers are vested exclusively in the Assembly, with the Council acting in an advisory capacity. A constitutional act, Dec. 7, 1954, restored broader powers to the Council. The President has wider powers than under the Third Republic but he cannot dissolve the Assembly. He is recognized as the head of the French Union, and serves for seven years. He may be reelected only once.

The President is Rene Coty, Independent, elected Dec. 17, 1953, at a joint session of Parliament by a vote of 477 out of 947, succeeding Vincent Auriol. Premier: Edgar Faure, Radical, chosen Feb. 23, 1955, succeeding Pierre Mendes-France, resigned Feb. 5.

Under the Constitution the French Union consists of 90 Departments of Metropolitan France, seven Overseas Departments, and a number of Overseas Territories, Trust Territories and Associated States. The Overseas Territories are endowed with a special statute with respect to their particular interests within the framework of the Republic. Among the 97 Departments into which France is divided for administrative purposes, the three northern Departments of Algeria in Northern Africa—Algiers, Oran and Constantine—have been treated as an integral part of France since 1881. The former colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion and Guyane (French Guiana) were given the status of Overseas Departments Jan. 1, 1947.

Each of the Overseas units is represented in the National Assembly and Council of the Republic. Overseas Departments have at their head a Governor (Prefet) and an elected General Council; their towns have elected municipal councils. The Overseas Territories have local assemblies and, according to their development, their towns have elected municipal councils and mayors.

Following National Assembly elections June 17, 1951, seat strength of the six main parties exclusive of affiliates was: Reunion of the French People (Gaullist), 118; Socialist, 105; Communist, 99; Popular Republican, 83; Radical Socialist, 66; Independent Republican, 43.

Both employers and employees contribute to the old-age pension fund. There is provision for family allowance, and compulsory social insurance for illness, maternity, disability and death.

Since its liberation, France has put into effect a program of progressively nationalizing industries, banks, coal mines, air lines, and other utilities.

The Assembly granted Premier Faure temporary economic powers in an effort to expand agriculture, industrial production and foreign trade, and to reform the tax system in 1955.

The budget in francs:

1950	2,217,000,000,000
1951	2,648,000,000,000
1952	3,498,000,000,000
1953	3,631,400,000,000
1954	3,327,000,000,000
1955	3,369,400,000,000

Education and Religion. Primary, secondary and higher education are free and instruction is compulsory between the ages of six and 14. There are 17 universities in the country.

The country is predominantly Roman Catholic, only about 1,000,000 being Protestants. The state recognizes no religion and tolerates all.

Defense. Compulsory service for 20-year-olds was raised from 12 to 18 months Oct. 28, 1950. Compulsory military training has existed since 1798. An extensive rearming program is under way, with the help of American funds. France supports the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, voting ratification of Western European Union treaty authorizing rearmament of West Germany, Mar. 27, 1955. It also is a member of the Western European Coal and Steel Community, and has a long-term pact with the Saar for lease of the latter's mines and other economic relations.

French Overseas Territories and Associated States

	Sq. Mi.	Population (Est.)
ASIA		
Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam).....	285,640	27,030,000
Total in Asia	285,640	27,030,000
AMERICA		
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	93	4,600
Guadeloupe.....	583	229,120
Martinique.....	380	239,130
French Guiana and Inini.....	65,041	27,863
Total in America	66,097	500,713
OCEANIA		
New Caledonia, etc.....	9,446	69,000
Society Islands (Tahiti, etc.)	1,520	63,000
Total in Oceania	10,966	132,000
AFRICA		
Algeria.....	847,552	9,251,000
Morocco (Protectorate).....	172,104	8,003,985
Tunisia (Protectorate).....	48,313	3,500,000
French West Africa.....	1,820,600	17,207,600
Togoland (Trusteeship).....	21,893	1,029,945
Cameroons (Trusteeship).....	166,489	3,055,000
French Equatorial Africa.....	969,000	4,436,500
Reunion.....	969	274,370
Madagascar.....	241,094	4,369,500
Comoro.....	790	187,933
French Somaliland.....	9,071	61,625
Total in Africa	4,297,875	51,377,458
Grand total	4,660,578	69,040,171

ALGERIA L'Algerie

Algeria is in the northern part of Africa, extending for 650 miles along the Mediterranean Sea, between Tunisia on the East and Morocco on the West. Both neighbors are French Protectorates. The northern territory extends inland approximately 350 miles; beyond, the four southern territories extend southward indefinitely into the Sahara Desert, merging into French West Africa. On the coast is an area, the Tell, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains with valleys running out from the hills. The two chains of the Atlas Mountains, reaching to altitudes of 7,000 feet, divide the country from the Sahara. Algeria has a population of 9,251,000 (est. 1952) and area of 847,552 square miles. The capital is Algiers. The natives are Moslems.

The Northern Territory, area 80,117 square miles is divided into three Departments: Algiers, population, 2,765,898; Oran, 1,990,729; and Constantine, 3,102,396. Each Department sends senators and deputies to the National Assembly.

The Southern Territories of Ain-Sefra, Ghardaia, Tougourt and the Saharan Oases have 767,435 square miles; population (1948) 816,993.

Under the revised statute of 1947 there is an Algerian Assembly, of two colleges of 60 members each and a government council to assist the governor general. The Southern Territories are administered by the governor general.

Agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, artichokes, flax and tobacco. Wine and olive oil are produced. Dates, pomegranates and figs grow abundantly. Cattle raising is paramount. There are large deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony.

The unit of currency is the Algerian franc, equivalent to the French franc.

The principal imports are textiles, machines, automobiles, petroleum, sugar, coal, iron and steel, cereals and coffee. Exports consist chiefly of wines, cereals, sheep, olive oil, alfalfa, spirits. Trade is mainly with France.

TUNISIA Afrikiya; Tunisie

Tunisia, a Protectorate, one of the former Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situated on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the North and East, Libya on the Southeast, the Sahara Desert on the South and Algeria on the West. The capital is Tunis. The country has an area of 48,313 square miles and a population (1953) of 3,500,000, including 123,000 aliens. The native population is composed of Arabs and Berbers. The titular ruler (Bey of Tunis) is Sidi Mohammed el Amin Pasha.

France sent a military force into the country in 1881 to protect Algeria from the raids of the

Khroumer tribes, which resulted in a treaty, signed May 12, 1881, placing Tunisia under the protectorate of France.

Reforms introduced since 1947 insured a large measure of self-government and led to an agreement, signed June 3, 1955, approved Aug. 4, which restored internal sovereignty and provided for an elected Tunisian Assembly.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountainous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tablelands and pastures in the center, and famous oases and gardens in the south, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and wheat, barley, oats, olives, grapes and dates are produced in abundance, besides almonds, oranges, lemons, shadocks, pistachios,alfa grass, henna and cork. Lead, iron, phosphate and zinc are the most important minerals.

Textiles, manufactured metals, and minerals comprise the chief imports; agricultural products, olive oil, and minerals are the principal exports.

MOROCCO

(For the French Protectorate in the Monarchy of Morocco, commonly called French Morocco, see page 366.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa, federation of overseas territories, reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about 17° west longitude across Africa to the Sudan at about 15° east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidation of seven colonies. The capital is Dakar.

The territories export fruits, palm nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, cacao, coffee, woods, and peanuts. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and hardware, and spirits. Trade is mainly with France.

Colony	Sq. mi.	Pop., 1951
Senegal, incl. Dakar dist.	80,600	2,092,700
Guinea	105,200	2,260,600
Ivory Coast	123,200	2,170,000
Upper Volta	105,900	3,108,600
Dahomey	45,900	1,534,600
French Sudan	450,500	3,346,900
Mauritania	415,900	566,870
Niger	494,500	2,127,330
Total	1,821,600	17,207,600

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

French Congo

French Equatorial Africa, federation of overseas territories, is in the heart of Africa and has a seacoast on the South Atlantic Ocean between Spanish Guinea and the Belgian Congo.

Its other neighbors are the Cameroons, Sudan, Libya, French West Africa and Nigeria. French acquisition began in 1841 and its territory has since been extended by exploration and settlement. That part (107,270 square miles) ceded to Germany as compensation for acknowledgment of the Morocco protectorate, 1911, was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in this territory. The capital is Brazzaville. The constituent territories are:

Territory	Sq. mi.	Pop., 1951
Gabun	103,000	407,400
Middle Congo	132,000	694,800
Ubangi-Shari	238,000	1,081,600
Chad	496,000	2,252,700
Total	969,000	4,436,500

There are 300,000 square miles of tropical forests, rich in timber. Precious stones, gold, copper, lead and zinc are found. Manganese of high grade was discovered in 1953. Commerce is chiefly with France. Exports include diamonds, gold, crude and finished ivory goods.

CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND

French Cameroons is part of the former German colony, Kamerun, in western Africa. It consists of 166,489 square miles and was allotted to France as a Mandate by the Treaty of Versailles, constituted an autonomous territory by decree, March, 1921, and made a U.N. Trusteeship Dec., 1946. It is governed by a Commissioner. The capital is Yaounde. Its population (estimated 1953) is 3,065,000 including several thousand Europeans.

The colony has two seaports. Its chief products are palm oil, groundnuts, almonds, hides, cacao and ivory. Trade is principally with France.

Of Togoland, pre-World War I, German colony, France received 21,893 square miles, about two-thirds, which was attached to French Dahomey. It now is a U.N. Trusteeship with a population of 1,029,945 in 1952.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland lies between Eritrea, Ethiopia and British Somaliland and is separated by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb from Aden (British).

The area is 9,071 square miles and population (est.), 61,625; the capital is Jibuti, its port on the Gulf of Aden, acquired in 1862.

The Territory has few industries, except fishing and livestock. Salt is its most valuable resource and export.

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, an Overseas Territory, is an island off the East coast of Africa from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel (240 miles wide at its narrowest part). It is about 980 miles long and 360 miles wide at its greatest breadth. The area is 241,094 square miles; population (1953), 4,369,500. The capital is Tananarive. To Madagascar is attached for government the prosperous archipelago of the Comoro Islands with an area in all of about 790 square miles, and a population (1953) of 187,933.

Madagascar came under a French protectorate, 1885, and was declared a French colony in 1896. More than 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being rice, manioc, beans, vanilla, maize, sweet potatoes, corn, coffee, cloves, tobacco, sugar cane and cacao. The forests are rich in cabinet wood and tanning bark, raffia, resins, gums and beeswax.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Minerals found include graphite, mica, precious and industrial stones, kaolin, nickel ore, phosphate, gold, uranium and radium.

REUNION

Reunion, a Department, is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1643. Reunion is entitled to representation in Paris by two Senators and three Deputies. The area is 969 sq. mi.; the population (1954) of 274,370 is 30% of French extraction. The chief products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc, tapioca, vanilla and spices. The chief imports are rice and cereals.

INDO-CHINESE ASSOCIATED STATES

	Capital	Area, sq. mi.	Pop. (est. '49)
Viet Nam	Saigon	127,380	22,614,000
Cambodia	Phnom-Penh	88,780	3,227,000
Laos	Vientiane	69,480	1,189,000

The Indo-Chinese Associated States situated in the southeastern part of Asia now comprise the three states listed above. Viet Nam consists of the former states of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina. Cambodia and Laos are constitutional monarchies. The group is bounded on the North by China, on the East and South by the South China Sea, and by Thailand on the West. The population (est. 1949) is 27,030,000, including 43,000 French.

The chief minerals are coal, tin, lead and zinc. The chief exports are rice, rubber, fish, coal, lumber, pepper, cattle and hides, corn, zinc and tin. The principal imports are cotton and silk cloths, metal articles, kerosene and automobiles.

The nationalist movement in Indo-China gained impetus during World War II, but attempts to foster it were hampered by guerrilla warfare. Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, was recognized as Chief of State of Viet Nam by an agreement signed Mar. 8, 1949, which provided for an independent Viet Nam within the French Commonwealth. Cambodia and Laos concluded separate agreements with France the same year. Accords of Dec. 29, 1954, granted the three states full economic independence. The King of Cambodia is Norodom Suramarit, who succeeded his son, Norodom Sihanouk, resigned Mar. 2, 1955. King of Laos is Sisavang Vong.

France opposed the forces of Ho-Chi-Minh, Communist leader, with an Expeditionary Corps and native Viet Nam troops, 1945-1954. A cease-fire accord signed in Geneva July 21, 1954, effective by sectors from July 27 to Aug. 11, divided Viet Nam roughly along the Ben Hai River and approximately coinciding with the 17th parallel, with a buffer zone. It provided for a phased 300-day withdrawal of French troops from Northern Viet Nam and elections to determine Viet Nam's future scheduled between July 1955 and July 1956. Under

the agreement the Communists gained control of the northern portion, about 77,000 sq. mi. and 12,000,000 population; South Viet Nam to comprise about 50,000 sq. mi. and 10,000,000 population. The Communist forces agreed to recognize the French-sponsored regimes of Laos and Cambodia.

An estimated 500,000 refugees moved from Communist-controlled sections to South Viet Nam by March, 1955. The regime was torn by serious civil strife in 1954-1955 and the South Vietnamese government of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem was menaced by armies of political rebels, religious sects and others. See *Chronology*.

GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe, a Department, consisting of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande Terre, separated by a narrow channel and five smaller islands, is a group of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies between Antigua and Dominica. They have been in the possession of France since 1634 and are represented in Parliament at Paris by two Senators and three Deputies. The government consists of a Governor (Prefet) and an elected General Council. The soil is very productive. The area of the entire group of islands is 583 square miles; population (1954 census) is 229,120. Basse-Terre is the capital.

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, rum, cacao, vanilla, bananas.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession since 1635, and a Department since Jan. 1, 1947. It is represented in the French Parliament by two Senators and three Deputies. It is administered by a Governor, a General Council, and elective Municipal Councils. In Martinique is located the famous volcano, Mt. Pelee which in eruption on May 8, 1902, destroyed the city of St. Pierre with more than 30,000 inhabitants. The island is the birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

Martinique has a population (1954 census) of 239,130, and an area of 380 square miles. The capital is Fort-de-France.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, bananas, pineapples and cacao beans. Trade is mainly with France and the United States. The franc is the monetary unit.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of rocky barren islands close to the southwestern coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. An administrator, assisted by a council, rules the islands. The exports are chiefly cod, dried and fresh, and other fish products. Imports consist of textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs and meat. A regular boat service is maintained with North Sydney and Halifax. A telegraph cable connects St. Pierre with Europe and the American continent.

The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 square miles; Miquelon, 83 square miles. Total population (1951), 4,600. The capital is St. Pierre.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana, a Department, is on the North coast of South America in the Atlantic Ocean with Dutch Guiana on the West and Brazil on the East and South. The population (1954 census) is 27,863, including the hinterland of Inini, separated territorially from Guiana July 6, 1930. The area of Guiana is 34,740 square miles. The area of Inini is 30,301 square miles. Guiana sends one Senator and one Deputy to the Chamber at Paris. The colony has a Governor and a Council General of 16 elected members. The capital is Cayenne.

In 1944 France ordered the famous penal colony, Devil's Island, to be liquidated and its 2,800 inmates repatriated.

Immense forests of rich timber cover the territory. Very little of the land is cultivated. The principal crops are rice, corn, manioc, cacao, bananas, and sugar cane. Placer gold mining is the most important industry. Exports comprise cacao, bananas, various woods, gold, fish glue, rum, rosewood essence, lumber and hides.

OCEANIA—SOCIETY ISLANDS (TAHITI, ETC.)

The French possessions, widely scattered in the southern Pacific Ocean, were grouped together in 1903 as one homogeneous colony under one Governor with headquarters at Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. The other groups are the Marquesas, the Tuamotus Group, the Leeward Islands, the Gambier, the Tubuai, and Rapa Islands. Tahiti is picturesque and mountainous with a productive coastland bearing coconut, banana and orange trees, sugar cane, vanilla and other tropi-

cal fruits. Preparation of copra, sugar and rum are the chief industries.

The area of the islands administered at Tahiti is 1,520 square miles; population (est.), 63,000.

New Caledonia, with an area of 8,548 square miles and a population (est.) of 62,000, is 248 miles long and has an average breadth of 31 miles. It is about half way between Australia and the Fiji Islands. Its dependencies are: The Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, Fortuna, and Alofi. The group was acquired by France in 1854. A penal colony was maintained on Nou Island until 1896.

The colony is administered by a governor and an elective council general. Capital: Noumea.

Mining is the chief industry. Chrome, cobalt, nickel and manganese abound. Other minerals found are antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, gold, lead and copper. Agricultural products include coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), corn, tobacco, bananas and pineapples.

The New Hebrides, 250 miles Northeast of New Caledonia and 500 miles West of Fiji, is a group with an aggregate area of 5,700 square miles, having a native population estimated at about 50,000 and a small white population. The group has been a Condominium since 1906 and administered jointly by High Commissioners of France and Great Britain. Chief products are copra, cotton, cacao and coffee.

Germany

DEUTSCHLAND

Area (Oct., 1946): 143,200 sq. mi. Population (1946): 67,032,242; (1955 estimate): 71,581,249. Now divided into two opposing units: Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), and German Democratic Republic (East Germany).

Descriptive. Germany, in Central Europe, is bounded north by the North Sea, Baltic Sea, and Denmark; east by Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria; south by Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland; west by North Sea, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Final boundaries have not been established pending a peace treaty for the whole of Germany.

The German Empire reached its peak before World War I in 1914. At that time the homeland comprised 208,780 sq. mi., and German East Africa had 1,035,086 sq. mi. After the war Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine to France; Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium; parts of Silesia to Poland and Czechoslovakia; part of Schleswig to Denmark; lost all of its colonies as well as the ports of Memel and Danzig. The Saar, industrial region, went to a League of Nations commission for 15 years, after which it was returned to Germany by plebiscite. In 1938 Germany had 186,627 sq. mi.; population (census 1939), 69,022,213.

The climate and terrain are varied. West Germany includes large parts of the Rhine basin, with hilly sections adjoining both banks of the Rhine river filling center of the country. North of Bonn are the plains of the upper Rhine and lowlands of Cologne. The climate ranges from oceanic in the northwest to continental east of the Weser river and Bavaria. East Germany is composed largely of the region of the Elbe River and its tributaries and part of the Oder basin. Most of the territory is level, except for the hilly Erzgebirge region in the south. Its climate is cooler than that of West Germany, with long, cold winters and short summers.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is a highly specialized industry. Some of more important crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets and hay. Other commercial products are grapes, hops, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, tobacco, peaches and walnuts.

Principal minerals are coal, lignite, iron, zinc, lead, copper, salt, potash and petroleum. Bulk of mining is in North Rhine-Westphalia, Central Germany, the Harz, and Westerwald. Oil comes chiefly from Emsland near Netherlands border, and Lower Saxony. Iron and steel production is greatest in the Ruhr and Saar; also in Sieg, Lahn and Dill districts.

Approximately 75% of German industries survived World War II, but activity was almost at a standstill. ECA aid prompted a spectacular recovery in West Germany, toward which the economic center of gravity of the country continues to shift.

History and Government. Germanic tribes were defeated by Julius Caesar, c. 50 B. C. and wiped out the Romans under Varus 9 A. D. Charlemagne, ruler of the Franks, consolidated Saxon, Bavarian,

Rhenish, Frankish and other lands; after him the eastern part became the German Empire. *Consult Rulers of Middle Europe.* The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648, split Germany into small principalities and kingdoms. After Napoleon, Austria contended with Prussia for dominance, but lost the Seven Weeks' War to Prussia, 1866. Otto von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, formed the North German Confederation, 1867.

In 1870 Bismarck maneuvered Napoleon III into declaring war. After the quick defeat of France Bismarck formed the German Empire (*Deutsches Reich*) and on Jan. 18, 1871, in Versailles, proclaimed King Wilhelm I of Prussia German Emperor (*Deutscher Kaiser*). This reich collapsed in World War I when Wilhelm II abdicated Nov. 9, 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles Germany lost part of its homeland, all of its colonies and was subjected to partial occupation and reparation payments.

Republic of Germany, 1919-1934, adopted the Weimar constitution.

Third Reich, 1933-1945. Adolf Hitler, born in Braunau, Austria, 1889, led National Socialist German Workers' party after the war. In 1923 with the help of Gen. Erich Ludendorff he attempted to unseat the Bavarian government in the "Beer Hall putsch," and was imprisoned. He wrote *Mein Kampf* while in prison. President von Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor Jan. 30, 1933; on Aug. 3, 1934, day after Hindenburg's death, the cabinet joined the offices of president and chancellor and made Hitler Fuehrer (Leader). The National Socialist party (Nazi) controlled. Hitler abolished freedom of speech and assembly, prohibited marriage between non-Jews and Jews, began a long series of persecutions climaxed by mass extermination of Jews in concentration camps. Over 5,000,000 (est.) were murdered.

Hitler repudiated the Versailles treaty and reparations agreements. He recovered the Rhineland and annexed Austria (*Anschluss*, 1938). At Munich he made an agreement with Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister, enabling him to annex Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. He signed a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, 1939. He declared war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939, precipitating World War II. With total defeat near Hitler committed suicide in Berlin Apr. 29, 1945. The victorious Allies voided all acts and annexations of Hitler's Reich. See *Yalta and Potsdam Treaties*.

Postwar Allied Zones

U.S.S.R.—Former states of Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and Mecklenburg, and the former Prussian provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg.

Great Britain—North-Rhine-Westphalia (which contains the Ruhr), Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, city-state of Hamburg.

France—The left bank of the Rhine, including the Palatinate and the Saar, and the districts of Trier and Coblenz; right bank of the Rhine, including the areas of South Baden, South Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern and the Bavarian district of Lindau.

United States—Territory bounded on the East by the Russian zone and Czechoslovakia, on the North by the British zone, on the West by the French zone, and on the South by Austria, including Bavaria (except Lindau district), Wurttemberg (northern portion), Baden (northern portion), most of Hesse and Hesse-Nassau, and Bremen.

There also was created the area of Greater Berlin, within but not part of the U.S.S.R. zone, administered by the Inter-Allied governing authority with representatives of each of the four powers. The population of Berlin exceeds 3,000,000.

The territory east of the Oder-Neisse line within 1937 boundaries comprising the provinces of Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and the southern part of East Prussia, totaling about 40,000 square miles, population 9,600,000, is at present under Polish administration; northern East Prussia is under U.S.S.R. administration. The United States has not recognized these changes as permanent.

A series of conflicts between the Western occupying powers and the U.S.S.R. over the economic and political administration of Germany culminated in 1948 in the partition of Germany into two well defined zones under rival political and economic control. The U.S.S.R. repudiated all cooperation with its allies and began a blockade and other harassments against them. The Western powers utilized a gigantic air lift program to supply blockaded Berlin during 1948-1949.

Germany still lacks a World War II peace treaty, although the United States and other Western allies ended the state of war in 1951. The U.S.S.R. did not do so until Jan. 26, 1955, after the other powers had initiated moves to grant complete sovereignty to West Germany and permit it to rearm and join the NATO and Western European Union nations, which took place in 1955.

A heavy movement of the population westward, beginning in 1945, has taken place. Refugees from eastern parts of Germany were estimated in 1955 to number 13,000,000.

Helgoland, an island of 130 acres in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British Naval Force in 1807 and later ceded to Germany to become a part of Schleswig-Holstein province in return for rights in East Africa. The heavily fortified island was surrendered to Great Britain, May 23, 1945, demilitarized in 1946, and returned to West Germany, Mar. 1, 1952.

West Germany

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Capital: Bonn. **Area (est.):** 94,723 sq. mi. **Population (U.N. estimate 1954):** 49,516,000. **Flag:** Black, red, gold horizontal bars. **Monetary unit:** Deutsche Mark (U.S. 23.81c).

The Federal Republic of Germany was proclaimed May 23, 1949 (effective Sept. 1, 1949), in Bonn, after a constitution had been drawn up by a constituent assembly formed by representatives of the 11 Laender (states) in the French, British and American zones. They were Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, Hesse, Bremen (U. S. zone); Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, North Rhine Westphalia (British zone); Rhineland-Palatinate, South Baden, Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern (French zone). Its cities include also Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne, Essen, Dortmund, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf, Duisburg.

The constitution provides for a parliament with two houses, the Bundstag of representatives elected by direct vote and the Bundesrat (upper house), representing the state governments. A special assembly chooses the president for 5 years. The president nominates the chancellor, subject to approval by the Bundestag. Theodor Heuss, Free Democrat, was chosen first president Sept. 12, 1949, reelected July 17, 1954, and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democrat, was made chancellor Sept. 15, 1949 and reelected Oct. 9, 1953.

In general elections, Sept. 6, 1953, Chancellor Adenauer's Government coalition won 306 of the 487 Bundestag seats.

The occupying powers, France, Britain and U. S., restored the civil status, Sept. 21, 1949. The U. S. resumed diplomatic relations July 2, 1951. The powers lifted controls and gave numerous economic and industrial concessions, 1953. I. G. Farben and Ruhr steel trusts were decentralized and Krupp was decontrolled, with the Krupp family out.

The Republic is a member of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Council of Europe. It also has been admitted to UNESCO, International Monetary Fund and other international organizations.

The United States, Great Britain and France concluded peace contract agreements with Western Germany in Bonn, May 26, 1952, restoring nearly complete independence and making it a member of the free European community. Further protocols, signed in Paris, Oct. 23, 1954, by West Germany and 14 other Western nations gave the Federal Republic virtual sovereignty, opened the way for it to enter NATO and the Brussels Treaty Organization (Western European Union), and contribute an estimated 12 divisions to the armies of the two defensive groups composed of the 15 countries. The agreements included one making the Saar semi-autonomous and increasing French economic control. Following ratification of the instruments, the Republic became officially independent at noon, May 5, 1955.

The new German armed forces, to be known as "Streitkraefte" (military forces), visualize an estimated 400,000 regulars and perhaps 400,000 trained reserves, divided into three principal elements: Army, about 300,000, in 12 divisions; an air force, about 86,000 with 1,300 aircraft; and a navy, approximately 50,000.

The Lufthansa resumed airplane flights Apr. 1, 1955, first time since the war, using U. S.-built Convairs.

Resources and Industries. West Germany's economic recovery since the end of World War II

was rapid, aided by the currency reform of June, 1948, ECA assistance, and lenient treatment of industry during the occupation period. Industrial production reached an average of 89% of the 1936 mark in 1949, and nearly doubled the 1936 level at the end of 1954. With the economy rising at a higher rate than in 1952 and 1953, gross national production in 1954 rose 8% in volume, worth an estimated 145 billion DM. Index of industrial production reached 199 in April, 1955 (1936=100).

The Ruhr's open-hearth steel production potential is estimated at 20,000,000 tons annually (17,400,000 in 1954.) West Germany produces more than 120,000,000 tons of coal per year. The oil industry, with refining capacity of more than 10,500,000 tons annually, is most important.

Other principal products are chemicals, textiles, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, optical goods, and electrical equipment. West Germany was second largest European producer of motor vehicles in 1954, increasing production 39% over 1953, to a total of 518,190 vehicles.

Exports of machinery in 1954 rose 8% from DM 3.96 billion in 1953 to DM 4.25 billion, accounting for 18.7% of world's machinery exports and 33% of Germany's total exports for the year. Machinery included paper and printing machines, textile, generators, agricultural, cranes, iron and steel plant equipment, mining, office equipment.

West Germany lost most of its merchant marine during World War II. Present merchant fleet totals over 2,100,000 gross registered tons, compared with pre-war fleet of 4,492,708 gross tons.

Bremen, West Germany's second-ranking deep-sea port, is being restored and will surpass its former cargo capacity by 1962. The Ministry of Transport planned in 1955 extensive projects to improve canalization in the West, raise Emden port to international rank, and improve the water connections of Hamburg and Bremen with the Ruhr and the Rhine. In the South, the Neckar Canal will reach the Stuttgart industrial area and the Main River Canal while Danube canalization will eventually link the Danube basin with the Rhine. Inland waterways make up approx. one-third of West German traffic.

Education and Religion. There are 16 universities in the Federal Republic, the oldest being Heidelberg, founded in 1386.

Major educational reforms designed to make the German school program more democratic have been made in Western Germany.

In 1954 West Germany stood next to the United States in daily newspapers, 1,403, with a daily circulation of over 16,000,000.

Complete religious freedom is guaranteed by the constitution.

East Germany

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Deutsche Demokratische Republik

Capital: Berlin (Soviet Zone). Area (est.): 42,112 sq. mi. Population (est. 1955): 17,600,000. Monetary unit: Deutsche Mark (East.).

The German Democratic Republic was proclaimed in the Soviet sector of Berlin Oct. 7, 1949, after the provisional People's Council, which had been formed by the Socialist Unity Party (SED-Communist) became the Volkskammer, or lower house of a parliament. Wilhelm Pieck was named President, reelected Oct. 7, 1953; Otto Grotewohl Minister-President, or prime minister; Walter Ulbricht, strongest Communist leader, deputy prime minister. A ministry of state security, the SSD, and a militarized People's Police were organized, leading to protests by the Western Allies, May 23, 1950.

Treaties of friendship and trade were negotiated with other satellite nations of the Soviet Union. Walter Ulbricht negotiated a treaty with Poland placing Poland's boundary on the Oder-Neisse line. The United States registered its disapproval June 8, declared it violated the Potsdam agreement and that no boundaries could be settled "unilaterally or bilaterally" outside a peace treaty. The Republic also ratified an agreement with Czechoslovakia, accepting the expulsion of over 2,000,000 Germans from Sudetenland, as "permanent and just." Its industry was integrated with that of the Soviet Union.

Parliament abolished, 1952, the five traditional provinces of East Germany as administrative units in favor of 14 districts of 217 counties. Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony and Thuringia were divided into three districts each, Saxony-Anhalt into two.

Coincident with the entrance of West Germany into the European Defense Community, May 27, 1952, the East German Government decreed a prohibited zone three miles deep along its 600-mile border with West Germany, separated Berlin's telephone system into two sections and cut many of its lines to the West. Berlin was further divided in 1953 by alterations in its rail lines, but the exodus of refugees from the Republic into West Berlin continued to increase, totaling 305,737 in 1953 (1.7% of the population).

The Soviet Union proclaimed it a sovereign republic Mar. 26, 1954, but said Soviet troops would remain temporarily in connection with security and the four-power Potsdam agreement. Offices of the High Commissioner were reduced by two-thirds in June 1954.

Following the Soviet failure to avert West German rearmament, the Soviet Union invited Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow to discuss diplomatic and trade ties, June 7, 1955.

East German armed strength was estimated, 1955, to include an army of 85,000, a para-military police force of 55,000, 12,000 security police, 25,000 border guards, 6,000 so-called sea police, and an air force of 7,500 equipped with Russian planes. East Germany joined the 8-nation Soviet defense group Mar. 21, 1955.

East Germany was expected to reach 80% of its goal of doubling former output in 1955, fifth year of its first Five Year Plan which stressed power output and light industries. During 1954-55 it was troubled by critical food shortages, production lags, and shortages of raw materials.

In East Germany the school system has been reorganized on a Communist basis, with centralized control over education. Religious instruction no longer is part of the public school curriculum, but is imparted by the churches.

Saar

The Saar (Fr. Sarre) is an industrial and mining area north of Lorraine, originally 736 sq. mi., now extended to about 991 and population (1955) of 960,000. It produced 16,800,000 tons of coal in 1954, and has iron, steel and ceramic industries. The population is mostly German. Saarbrücken is the capital. It was separated from Germany after World War I and administered by the League of Nations through a commission. The French had the sole right to work the coal mines for 15 years in recompense for the destruction of the coal mines in North of France. The Saar was returned to the Reich by the League of Nations, Mar. 1, 1935, but in the first post-World War II election, Oct. 5, 1947, the population voted overwhelmingly for an economic union with France.

An autonomous Saar government was granted by France Jan. 3, 1948, subject to French economic and financial legislation. A series of agreements was signed by France and the Saar. March 3, 1950, giving the Saar a larger measure of autonomy and France a 50-year lease on coal mining. The lease was protested by the West German government. The Saar became an associate member of the Council of Europe July 19, 1950. In legislative elections of Nov. 30, 1952, 87.3% of votes favored Europeanization and continued economic union with France.

Paris protocols of Oct. 23, 1954, effective May 5, 1955, coincident with West Germany's independence, established a semi-autonomous status for the region pending a peace settlement for all of Germany, and subject to referendum by Saarlanders. A Franco-Saar agreement, Mar. 21, 1955, formed a monetary and customs union, increasing French influence.

President: Johannes Hoffman.

Greece

VASILON TIS ELLADOS—KINGDOM OF HELLAS

Capital: Athens. Area: 51,246 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 7,900,000. Flag: navy blue ground quartered by white cross. Monetary unit: Drachma (U.S. \$3.333c).

Descriptive. Greece occupies the southern peninsula of the Balkans, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea on the West and the Aegean Sea on the East. On the Northwest lies Albania, on the North Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and on the Northeast Turkey. The Findus Mountains, a continuation of the Balkans, run through the country from North to South. The coastline is broken by many gulfs and bays. Islands account for 8,819 square miles of its total area and include the Cyclades, Corfu, Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Dodecanese and Crete. Largest of the islands is Crete (3,234 sq. mi.).

Resources and Industries. Greece proper is chiefly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Only one-fourth of the total area is arable; 13,350,000 of the total of 16,074,000 acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been denuded, but reforestation is going on; four-fifths are state-owned. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, tobacco, olives, citrus fruits, cotton, pulses, currants, raisins, and figs.

Under American aid programs Greece's industrial and agricultural potential has been restored, surpassing former levels. Hydroelectric development is remedying the lack of coal. Chief exports are tobacco, currants, olives and olive oil, wine, brandy, figs, rosin, sponges, citrus fruits, cotton yarns and leather. Iron, copper, zinc, lead, magnesite, lignite, marble, bauxite, commercial earths are exploited. Livestock is led by sheep and goats; cattle, pigs, horses and mules also are raised and wool produced.

History and Government. In classical times Greece produced city states, kingdoms and democracies and its achievements in learning are the flower of civilization. It was strongest in the 5th century B.C., became a province of the Roman empire 46 B. C., and was ruled from Byzantium, which fell to the Ottoman empire in 1453. It won its war of independence, 1821-1829, and became a kingdom under guarantee of Britain, France and Russia, 1830. A republic was established 1925; the monarchy was restored, 1935, and George II, King of the Hellenes, resumed the throne. In Oct., 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy and when attacked Greece threw the Italians back into Albania. Nazi support resulted in the defeat and occupation of Greece by Germans, Italians and Bulgarians. By the end of 1944 the invaders withdrew. A plebiscite recalled the king. King George died April 1, 1947, and was succeeded by his brother, Paul. King Paul I was married 9, 1938 to Princess Frederika Louise of Hanover (born April 18, 1917). They have three children: Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938; Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942; and Crown Prince Constantine, born June 2, 1940.

Greek women were granted national suffrage and the right to run for national office in 1952. The first woman in Greek history was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in Salonika, Jan. 18, 1953. The Premier is Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, Jan. 19, 1952.

At the end of World War II Communists tried to seize power and civil war resulted, lasting until 1949. Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform led to resumption of relations with Greece and the repatriation of Greek soldiers and some children. However, the bulk of the children, sent to Soviet states, was not recovered and the International Red Cross was refused entry.

Education and Religion. Greek Orthodox is the official church. Education is compulsory. There are six schools of university rank in Athens, and one in Thessaloniki.

The rocky promontory of Mount Athos (121 square miles) is occupied by 20 monasteries of the Greek Orthodox Church, each a sort of little republic in itself. The monks number 4,800. No females are allowed to enter the territory.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 50. There is a small Air Force and a Navy of light craft. Greece belongs to NATO and sent troops to U. N. armies in Korea. Greece is a member with Turkey and Yugoslavia, of a Balkan defense group formed by a treaty signed Feb. 27, 1953. A 20-year military aid pact among the three was signed Aug. 9, 1954.

DODECANESE ISLANDS

The Dodecanese are a group of about 50 islands and islets in the southeastern portion of the Aegean Sea, 14 of which are permanently settled. They were occupied by Italy during the war of 1912 with Turkey and though claimed by Greece were retained by Italy. The inhabited area is 1,586 square miles and population (1951 census), 121,100. Rhodes is the capital.

After World War II the islands were ceded to Greece at the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers, June 27, 1946, and formally annexed, March 7, 1948.

Guatemala

REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala City. **Area:** 42,042 square miles. **Population (U.N. estimate 1954):** 3,149,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, blue-white-blue, with

emblem in white bar. **Monetary unit:** Quetzal (U.S. \$1).

Descriptive. Guatemala, the most northerly state of Central or Middle America, has Mexico for its neighbor on the North and West, British Honduras (Belize) on the East, Honduras and Salvador on the East and South and the Pacific on the Southwest. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from Northwest to Southwest near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part. More than 50% of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder is of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

There are famous Mayan ruins in Uxactun (pronounced Wa-shock-tune) in Peten, northern Guatemala, about 25 miles south of the Mexican and 20 miles west of the British Honduran boundaries. Other famous Maya ruins, consisting of temples and monoliths covered with inscriptions of Maya chronology are at Quirigua, about 140 miles from Guatemala City.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the most important industry, the Guatemalan soil being exceedingly fertile. Coffee accounts for 80% of the exports. Other important crops are bananas, sugar, rice, cotton, beans, corn and wheat. Chicle gum is exported to the United States. Silver, gold, copper, iron, lead and chrome are found. The principal imports are cotton textiles, wheat, flour, cotton yarn, petroleum, medicines, hardware and motor cars, and silk textiles. The main port of entry is Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic, 800 miles south of New Orleans. A railroad connects the port with the capital, Guatemala City, and San Jose, a port on the Pacific. The other chief Pacific port is Champerico.

History and Government. The Old Maya empire flourished in what is today Guatemala during the first 1000 years of the Christian era. For reasons unknown they abandoned several of their important cities and joined the empire in Yucatan.

The Republic of Guatemala was established in 1839. The 1945 Constitution provides for a semi-parliamentary government and establishes freedom of the press, speech and assembly, women's suffrage and protection for workers.

Following an armed revolt begun June 17, 1954, by anti-Communist forces opposing the government, President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, elected in 1950, relinquished office June 28 and the government was taken over by a military junta. A cease-fire agreement was reached June 29, after a purge of Communist officials was begun, meeting the demands of Col. Carlos Armas, insurgent leader who was elected president Sept. 1. Communism was outlawed Aug. 25, 1954. An attempted Communist coup was defeated Jan. 20, 1955.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion but all creeds are tolerated. Education is compulsory. The University of Guatemala is in Guatemala City. The language of the country is Spanish.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50. The strength of the Army is approximately 7,000 plus a 3,000-man police force and a small Air Force.

Haiti

REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Capital: Port-au-Prince. **Area:** 10,714 square miles. **Population (Gov't. estimate, 1951):** 3,112,000. **Flag:** two horizontal bars, blue and red; in center a white and brown rectangular field with coat of arms. **Monetary unit:** Gourde (U.S. 20c).

Descriptive. Haiti, only French-speaking republic in the Americas, occupies the western third of the island known as Hispaniola, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the West and Puerto Rico on the East. The boundary which separates it from the Dominican Republic to the East is about 193 miles long.

Negros form the majority of the population, the remainder being mulattoes descended from former French settlers.

Resources and Industries. The minerals, largely undeveloped, include copper, gold, silver, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, nickel, porphyry and gypsum.

Coffee is the chief product, along with sisal, cotton, raw sugar, bananas, cocoa, and tobacco. Rice is grown for domestic consumption. There also is a large production of molasses. Logwood and many other valuable woods are exported. In recent years cattle breeding has increased.

With favorable winter climate and only 2½ hours by air from Miami, the tourist industry is

growing, with expenditures estimated at \$3,500,000 in 1954. It is served by several major American and foreign airlines.

History and Government. Haiti, discovered by Columbus, 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence, 1804, following the rebellion headed by Toussaint L'Ouverture. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven presidents; the last, Gen. Sam, assumed office March 4, 1915, took refuge in the French Legation, July 26, 1915, after 167 political prisoners had been massacred in jail, and at the funeral of the victims was dragged out and killed. United States forces occupied the country and restored order.

The American occupation terminated Aug. 14, 1934. A fiscal representative appointed by the President of Haiti on recommendation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt remained to supervise the customs until 1941.

The National Assembly consists of two houses, a Senate of 21 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. Senators are elected for six years and Deputies for four. The constitution provides that members of the Assembly must own property. Women who are 30 years old have the right to hold public office but vote only in municipal elections.

President: Col. Paul Magloire, elected 1950.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholicism is the state religion and the clergy are French (most ly Bretons). Education is compulsory. There are approximately 1,075 schools with 1,250 teachers and an enrollment of 115,000 pupils. French is the official language of the country, but French Creole, a dialect, is spoken by the majority. The teaching of English in the schools is obligatory.

Defense. The only military force is an armed constabulary (Armée d'Haiti) consisting of 5,000 officers and men.

Honduras

REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa. Area (revised 1953): 43,227 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 1,608,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, blue-white-blue, with five blue stars arranged saltire-wise in white bar. Monetary unit: Lempira (U.S. 50c).

Descriptive. Honduras is a republic of Central or Middle America, bounded on the North by the Caribbean Sea, on the East and South by Nicaragua, on the South and West by Salvador and on the West by Guatemala.

The coast line on the Caribbean is 500 miles long, the chief ports being Truxillo, Tela, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan and La Ceiba. On the Pacific side it has a coast line of 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca; Amapala is the chief port. The country is mountainous, very fertile, though mostly uncultivated, and covered with rich forests. The inhabitants are of Spanish and Indian extraction.

Resources and Industries. Mineral resources are abundant but undeveloped, and include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony and coal. The chief export (65%) is bananas, grown on the Caribbean coast. Coconuts, hardwoods, coffee and tobacco and cattle raising are important.

Trade is chiefly with the United States and United Kingdom.

History and Government. Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain, Sept. 15, 1821, and from the Federation of Central America, 1838. The country is divided into 17 departments containing 31 districts and smaller units.

The unicameral legislature, Congress of Deputies, consists of 49 members with six-year terms. A decree of Jan. 24, 1955, gave women the vote and right to hold public office.

Presidential elections of October, 1954, were inconclusive and after Congress failed to elect a President, powers of state were assumed Dec. 6 by Dr. Julio Lozano Diaz, Acting President since Nov. 16, 1954.

Education and Religion. Education is compulsory. There is a university in the capital and 2,637 public schools throughout the country. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. The language is Spanish.

Defense. Military service is compulsory from the age of 18 with eight months' service in the Army and in the reserve from 32 to 55. The size of the Army is fixed at 2,500. There is a small Air Force.

Hungary

MAGYAR NEPKÖZTARSASÁG

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest. Area: 35,902 square miles. Population (govt. estimate 1955): 9,750,000. Flag:

horizontal bands, red-white-green, with coat of arms in center. Monetary unit: Forint (U.S. c. 8½c).

Descriptive. Hungary, a republic in Central Europe is bounded by Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. on the North, Yugoslavia on the South, Rumania on the East and Austria on the West.

Resources and Industries. Hungary is primarily agricultural. The Alföld, or Great Plain, area is most fertile. The principal Hungarian crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, sugar beets. Near Tokay, in the northeast, the best Hungarian wines are vinted. Another important wine district is situated along the north shore of Lake Balaton.

Hungary's bauxite deposits are very large. The output of coal is extensive, particularly from the Mecsek Mountains in the district of Pecs. About three-quarters of its oil requirements are found in the wells drilled by American interests in the southwest corner of Trans-Danubia.

Since nationalization, it claims industry contributes 64% of national income. Industries include iron and steel, machines, machine tools, chemicals, vehicles, railway rolling stock. Other industries are milling, distilling, sugar, hemp, flax.

History and Government. Hungary is a Communist republic. An independent kingdom since 1001, it came under Austrian domination and the Emperor of Austria ruled as King of Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of the 19th century. Defeated with the Central Powers in 1918, it lost Transylvania to Rumania, Croatia and Backa to Yugoslavia, Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia. A republic was proclaimed Nov. 13, 1918, under Michael Karoly. A Bolshevik revolt under Bela Kun lasted less than a year in 1919-20. A new government was elected in 1920. It voted for a monarchy and named Admiral Horthy regent.

Hungary joined Germany in World War II; Horthy was removed and Nazi supporters put in power, 1944. Russian troops captured most of the country, 1945. By terms of an armistice with the Allied powers Hungary agreed to give up territory acquired by the dismemberment (1938) of Czechoslovakia and to return to its borders of 1937.

Hungary declared for a republic and elected Zoltan Tildy president, 1946. In 1947 the growing strength of the Communists forced Tildy out.

Parliament since 1953 consists of 298 deputies (one for each 32,000 pop.). In single-list elections May 17, 1953, the regime won 98.2% of votes.

Since Communism gained control, all industries have been nationalized and an intensive campaign has been conducted to collectivize farms, establish cooperatives, and increase farm production. Farmers who opposed it were deported to Soviet Russia.

Hungary has in recent years confiscated American property and abused officials and citizens. It withdrew from UNESCO Dec. 31, 1952.

Premier Imre Nagy was ousted for his policy of favoring consumer production, April 18, 1955; succeeded by Andras Regedus. President of Presidential Council: Istvan Dobi, appointed Aug. 14, 1952.

Education and Religion. There is no state religion and all are tolerated. In the 1941 census 65.7% of the population was Roman Catholic.

State attempts to control the church came to a head in Feb., 1949, when the Communist government convicted Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty on charges of treason, espionage and black market dealings, and sentenced him for life. His release from prison and a conditional reduction in sentence was announced July 16, 1955.

Public school education is compulsory and free for eight years. Church schools, largely Roman Catholic, were nationalized, June 16, 1948. There are six universities maintained by the state, including the University of Budapest and Technical University.

Defense. All males at age 21 are liable for military service. Hungary has denied reports it has exceeded treaty limits of 65,000 army personnel.

Iceland

LYDVELDID ISLAND

Capital: Reykjavik. Area: 39,758 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 154,000. Flag: blue with red cross superimposed on white cross. Monetary unit: Krona (U.S. 6.14c).

Descriptive. The Republic of Iceland is an island of volcanic origin, close to the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. It has many geysers and hot springs. The climate is modified by the Gulf Stream. There are no railroads.

Natural hot water from many of Iceland's volcanic springs is piped into Reykjavik and provides heat for office buildings, homes and hot houses.

Keflavik is an important civilian airport along the northern trans-Atlantic air routes.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture engages about 35 per cent of the population. About six-sevenths of the land is unproductive and only about 65,000 acres are under cultivation, producing potatoes, turnips and hay. The fishing industry is important. The catch, including cod, haddock, and herring in salted, smoked, canned or frozen form, once accounted for 95% of the exports.

Iceland's largest industrial plant, a \$7,000,000 modern ammonium nitrate factory near Reykjavik was completed in 1954, part of the country's program for economic development.

The principal imports in the order of their value are coal and petroleum, textiles, timber and wooden goods, machinery, metals and hardware, cereals and paper. Exports are fish, herring oil and meal, conserved goods, skins and wools.

History and Government. Iceland was an independent republic, 930-1262, when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule in 1380. When Norway separated from Denmark, 1814, Iceland remained under Denmark. Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state, 1918, united with Denmark only in that the Danish King Christian X, was also King of Iceland.

Iceland celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of the Althing, the oldest parliamentary assembly in the world, June 23-28, 1930.

The Althing (Parliament) voted, May, 1941, to cancel the union with Denmark, declaring Iceland independent; resolved to elect a regent to assume the function of the King and to introduce a republican constitution as soon as the union ceased.

Sveinn Björnsson was elected regent for one year and re-elected in 1942 and 1943 for one-year terms.

The people of Iceland voted in May, 1944, by 70,536 to 365 to complete the establishment of an independent republic. About 98% of the eligible voters participated. The Althing formally severed the union with Denmark and proclaimed a republic, June 17, 1944.

The president is Asgeir Asgeirsson, elected June 29, 1952, succeeding Sveinn Björnsson who died Jan. 25 during his third term.

Premier: Olafur Thors, Independent Party, appointed Sept. 11, 1953. Communists are excluded from the Cabinet.

The Althing is composed of varying numbers of members not exceeding 52, of whom 41 are elected in constituencies, each electing one or two members except the capital which elects eight. The representatives of the capital and the six double-member constituencies are elected by proportional representation, while a necessary number of supplementary seats—not exceeding 11—are distributed among the political parties which have received too few members in proportion to their voting strength. The Prime Minister and his cabinet are responsible to the Althing. Men and women over 21 enjoy suffrage.

Education and Religion. The Icelandic language has maintained its purity, as in Eddas and Sagas, for 1,000 years. Danish and English also are taught. Eight years of elementary education is compulsory. There is no illiteracy. There is a University in Reykjavik. The national church is Evangelical Lutheran, but there is complete religious freedom.

Defense: Iceland has no army, navy or forts.

Republic of India

BHARAT

Capital: New Delhi. **Area:** 1,221,880 square miles. **Population (U.N. est., 1954):** 377,000,000. **Flag:** three horizontal stripes, saffron, white and dark green, with 24-spoke wheel of Asoka in center of white band. **Monetary unit:** Rupee of 16 Annas (U.S. 21c).

Descriptive. India, an independent republic since 1950, occupies the larger geographical and population division of the subcontinent of India. Like a gigantic peninsula it extends south into the Indian Ocean, with Cape Comorin at its extreme tip and Ceylon southeast across the Gulf of Mannar; the Bay of Bengal to the East and the Arabian Sea to the West. Pakistan now separates India from Afghanistan on the Northwest; the disputed state of Kashmir and Jammu extends up through the Himalayas and Karakorums with Pakistan on the West, Sinkiang, China, on the

North and Tibet on the East. The northern border turns southeast along the Himalayas and Nepal and continues north of the Pakistan part of Bengal, separated from India by the Ganges river on the East. India continues into the state of Assam, with a spur of India separating Nepal and Bhutan; its northeastern tip then follows the Brahmaputra river valley and touches China, then follows the western border of Burma south almost to the sea, enclosing Pakistan Bengal.

Politically, the republic consists of the predominantly Hindu provinces and the majority of the 562 former independent princely (native) states. Included are the former provinces of Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, eastern half of the Punjab, western half of Bengal, Assam (minus Sylhet district), and the Chief Commissioner's provinces of Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg. The larger of the former princely states have acceded, while the majority of remaining smaller states have been merged into six new states. India also possesses:

Andaman Islands. 204 in number, in the Bay of Bengal, 800 miles east of Madras on the mainland with an area of 2,508 square miles and a population, including Nicobar, of 39,963 (exclusive of aborigines). Timber wealth is large.

Nicobar Island. 75 miles from Andaman Islands, have an area of 635 square miles.

India's climate varies from the tropical heat of Southern India to the nearly Arctic cold of the Himalayas. Approximately 20% of the area is forested, including sandalwood, teak, ironwood, deodar, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacia.

By the census of 1951, total population numbered 356,829,485. Main communities reported:

Hindus	303,200,000
Moslems	35,400,000
Christians	8,200,000
Sikhs	6,200,000

Resources and Industries. Agriculture occupies 70% of the people and is being helped by government planning to reach eventual self-sufficiency in food. Construction of reservoirs and irrigation canals and wider use of fertilizers and farm machinery are raising production.

Construction of dams and reservoirs for irrigation and hydroelectric power proceed apace in India. Bhakra dam on the Sutlej river is one of the world's tallest, 680 ft., with 5,120,000 cu. yds. volume and holding when fully completed 7,400,000 acre ft. of water. The Bhekhda dam is 550 ft. tall. The Wainganga reservoir will have top capacity of 33,300,000 acre ft., while Hirakud will hold 6,750,000 acre ft. Sixteen major projects built or building are expected to add 6,500,000 acres to farming.

Principal food products are rice, corn, millet, gram, wheat, barley, coffee, sugar cane, spices, tea, cashew nuts. Other important products include cotton, copra, coir, jute, linseed, rubber.

Chief industries are textiles, with a wide variety of woolen, cotton and silk products; steel and cement. The Tata Iron & Steel works in Jamshedpur, is the largest in Asia. Crude steel production, for January, 1955, as reported to the U.N., was 160,000 metric tons; pig iron and ferro alloys, 173,000. Cement in January, 1955, reached nearly 400,000 metric tons.

Industrial production index (1946 = 100) reached a new high of 152 in Sept., 1954. Production in 1954:

Cotton cloth, yards	4,950,000,000
Cotton yarn, lbs.	1,520,000,000
Handloom industry, yards	1,450,000,000
Jute, tons	950,000
Steel, tons	1,230,000
Pig iron, tons	1,900,000

Also manufactured were rayon yarn, plywood, cement, ammonium sulphate, soda ash, caustic soda, sheet glass, ball bearings, transformers, sewing machines, bicycles. Flour milling is increasing. Important to the economy also are coal, petroleum, aluminum, antimony, chromite, copper, iron, lac, mica, magnesite, manganese.

Industrial production, distribution and prices are regulated by law since May, 1953.

A new thermal electric plant for Bombay is being financed by a \$16,200,000 loan from the World Bank. Practically all utilities are state-owned, including railroads and air lines. The Imperial Bank was nationalized and converted into the State Bank of India, effective July 1, 1955. Fifty airlines operate inside the republic.

Foreign trade, in rupees, for fiscal years beginning April 1:

	Imports	Exports
1952	6,355,000,000	5,595,000,000
1953	5,428,000,000	5,235,000,000
1954	5,860,000,000	5,570,000,000

Exports include tea, raw and processed jute, cotton, tanned hides and skins, manganese ore, pepper, tobacco. Imports: Mineral oils, machinery, millwork, food grains, raw cotton, metals. Largest trade is with the United States, which takes tea, spices, minerals, burlap, wool, psyllum seed, gum, nuts, hides and skins.

History and Government. India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations trace the Indus Valley civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Beautiful paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta in South India, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and the Kutab Minar are a few relics of the glorious past.

The first British venture in India was conducted by Sir John Mildenhall in 1599 when, on orders from Queen Elizabeth he persuaded the Moghul emperor, Akbar, to grant trading rights to the British. The fortress at Surat, built by the British in 1612 by one of James I's sea captains, was the point from which the original East India Company spread out, eventually enabling Great Britain to control all of India. Warren Hastings, first governor-general of British India (1774-1785), set up the empire's civil government system.

Following more than 40 years' active struggle for freedom by both Hindus and Moslems, the British government announced Feb. 20, 1947, its intention to partition India into two Dominions and set June, 1948, as the deadline for complete British withdrawal from India. Announcement on June 3, 1947, designated Aug. 15 as Indian Independence Day. The Union of India on that date became a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The new Dominion automatically took over the charter membership India under British rule had held in the United Nations. The Dominion thus created became a sovereign democratic republic under a constitution adopted Nov. 26, 1949, effective Jan. 26, 1950, but elected to remain a member of the Commonwealth of nations, the word British being omitted.

The constitution is modeled after that of the United States and contains a similar bill of rights. It provides for a president, elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of Parliament (Council of States and House of the People), and elected members of the lower houses of the federating states. A vice president elected by members of both houses presides over the Council of States. A Council of Ministers (cabinet) headed by a prime minister, aids and advises the president. The federating states have governors, appointed by the president, at the head of state organizations similar to the federal system.

In India's first general election, 1952, the Congress Party, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, won 364 out of 489 seats in the lower house, 74% of the total. Eight additional seats were nominative by the president; 6 from Kashmir-Jammu, one from Andaman and Nicobar Islands; one from tribal areas of Assam. In the Council of States an additional 16 Council seats also were nominated by the president (4 from Jammu-Kashmir, 12 for special knowledge or skill).

The Council of States is a permanent body, not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire at the end of every second year. The House of the People may be dissolved by the President and new elections called.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, interim president since 1950, was elected president by the electoral college May 13, 1952. Jawaharlal Nehru, in office since August, 1947, was renamed Prime Minister.

Untouchability, the age-old stigma imposed by India's caste system, is abolished under the constitution. Called Harijans or "children of God" by Mahatma Gandhi, the untouchables are being provided with special educational and economic advantages by the government.

A Hindu marriage bill, signed May 19, 1955, prohibits bigamy and legalizes divorce.

The budget for 1955-56, a record, estimated revenues at 4.69 billion rupees (\$985,000,000); expenditures at 4.99 billion rupees (\$1,048,000). A constitutional amendment, 1955, empowers state and federal legislatures to set payment for expropriated property.

Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) draft envisages expenditures of approx. 60 billion rupees, allocated about 2 to 1 between public and private

economy; an increase of jobs to 12,000,000, increase in steel output, real income of agricultural population, small industries, construction and housing.

India nationalized the Imperial Bank as the State Bank of India, June, 1955. The original bank was capitalized at 11,812,000 rupees in 1921 and will pay 42,000,000 in compensation to shareholders. Loans to farmers will be made uniform, thus curtailing the exactions of private moneylenders. Land distribution is a policy of a number of states.

Political units (states) of India:

State	Capital	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (1951)
Governors' States			
Assam	Shillong	54,084	9,129,442
Bihar	Patna	70,368	40,218,916
Bombay	Bombay	115,570	35,943,559
Madhya Pradesh (Central Prov.)	Nagpur	130,323	21,327,898
Madras	Madras	60,568	36,950,000
Orissa	Cuttack	59,369	14,644,293
Punjab	Simla	37,428	12,638,611
Uttar Pradesh (Un'd Prov'es)	Lucknow	112,523	63,254,118
West Bengal	Calcutta	29,476	24,786,683
Rajpramukhs' States			
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	82,313	18,652,964
Jammu-Kashmir	Srinagar	82,258	4,370,000
Madhya Bharat	Gwalior-Indore	46,710	7,941,642
Mysore	Bangalore	29,458	9,071,678
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	Patiala	10,099	3,468,631
Rajasthan	Jaipur	128,424	15,297,979
Saurashtra	Rajkot	21,062	4,136,005
Travancore-Cochin	Trivandrum	9,155	9,265,157
Vindhya Pradesh	Rewa	24,600	3,577,431
Chief Commissioners' States			
Ajmer	Ajmer	2,425	692,506
Bhopal	Bhopal	6,921	838,107
Coorg	Coorg	1,593	229,255
Delhi	Delhi	574	1,743,992
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,600	989,437
Kutch	Bhuj	8,461	567,825
Manipur	Manipur	8,620	579,058
Tripura	Agartala	4,049	649,930
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	453	110,000
Andhra	Vijayawada	67,200	20,000,000

Sikkim, a border state, area 2,745 sq. mi.; population 135,646, became a protectorate in 1950. India's 28th state, Andhra, first to be formed on a linguistic basis (Telugu) was formed in 1953 from a large coastal area of Madras. India has absorbed (1952-1954) former French India, five colonies totaling 196 sq. mi. and 346,000 population. They included Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam (Yanam), and Chandernagor.

A dispute between India and Pakistan over the administration of Kashmir-Jammu has been before the U.N. since 1948. It is 77% Moslem. The two countries agreed, Aug. 20, 1953, to hold a plebiscite, but terms have not been decided.

Education and Religion. Approximately 82% are illiterate. The constitution provides for future free, compulsory education through age 14. Technical curricula are supported. There are now 28 universities and more than 650 colleges. Two new research institutes are in Kharagpur (West Bengal) and Hiji, near Calcutta.

There are 14 main languages, 12 originating from Sanskrit, with more than 200 different variations in dialect. The state language is Hindi, but English still is in general use.

More than 85% of the population follow the Vedas (Hindu) religion, but the constitution guarantees complete freedom of worship to all. The remainder are Moslems, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees.

Defense. All recruitment for India's armed forces is voluntary. Army, navy and air force are headed by chiefs of staff under the Defense Minister. The navy consists of one cruiser, three destroyers, four frigates, six minesweepers and a number of small vessels. The air force is being enlarged.

Republic of Indonesia

REPUBLIK INDONESIA

(Former Netherlands Indies)

Capital: Jakarta (Djakarta). Area: 905,522 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 81,100,000. Flag: two horiz. bands, red and white. Monetary unit: Rupiah (U.S. 8.72c).

Descriptive. Indonesia, world's largest archipelago, formerly known as the East Indies (Neth.),

lies along the Equator from about 6° N. latitude to 10° S. latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. Indonesia comprises about 3,000 islands, the five largest being Java (one of the most densely populated areas in the world with 1,000 to the square mile), Sumatra, western Borneo (Kalimantan), Celebes (Sulawesi) and western New Guinea (Irian). Other large islands in the group are Bangka, Billiton, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Timor.

Many races are included, the principal ones being Achinese, Bataks, Menangkabaus, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, Sasaks, Menadonese, Buginese, Dayaks, and Papuas.

Areas and population of the principal divisions:

	Area (sq. mi.)	Pop. (est. 1953)
West Borneo (Kalimantan)	208,300	3,586,602
Sumatra	182,870	12,000,000
Java and Madura	51,000	52,000,000
Celebes (Sulawesi)	73,000	5,930,251
Flouw Archipelago	4,000	200,000
Bangka	4,550	230,000
Billiton	1,870	80,000

Lesser Sunda Is. (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Timor, others) 35,000 5,128,444

Moluccas (Buru, Ceram, Hal-mahera, Morotai, others) 191,680 683,416

The capital is Jakarta (Djakarta), the former city of Batavia, on the island of Java.

Resources and Industries. Indonesia is one of the richest countries in natural resources. There are vast supplies of tin, oil and coal, and sizable deposits of bauxite, manganese, copper, nickel, gold and silver.

Crude oil is recovered by American and other oil companies; annual production is over 10,000,000 metric tons. It also refines oil from Iraq, Kuwait and Serawak. It ranks second only to Malaya in tin production with over 30,000 tons annually, approx. one-fifth of the world's production. Bangka, Billiton and Singkep, between Sumatra and Kalimantan, are main tin centers.

The country's large economic potential, is only slightly developed; 80% of its population is agrarian. Agricultural products include rice, maize, casava, ground nuts, soya beans, tobacco, coffee, rubber, cinchona, pepper, kapok, fibres, coconut products, palm oil, tea, sugar and indigo. Many Dutch enterprises still exist—banking, shipping, coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona, sisal. Government-encouraged cooperatives aid small business. Five-year plans stress increase in rice production, the staple food.

Indonesia's national airways system covers 17,000 route miles, linking 30 cities, with service extended to Singapore, Bangkok and Manila.

Foreign trade (In rupiahs has been:

	Imports	Exports
1952	10,424,900,000	10,405,600,000
1953	8,584,000,000	9,303,000,000
1954	7,172,000,000	9,759,000,000

History and Government. Until March, 1942, Indonesia was a Netherlands overseas territory. Following Japanese military occupation (1942-1945), Indonesian nationalists, led by Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Hatta proclaimed a republic Aug. 17, 1945. Four years intermittent warfare between Netherlands and Indonesian forces were terminated by agreements signed Nov. 2, 1949, transferring sovereignty over all Indonesia, except Netherlands New Guinea (Irian) to the new interim government known as the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, effective Dec. 27, 1949. Dr. Soekarno, veteran campaigner for Indonesian independence, was elected President, Dec. 16, 1949. On July 20, 1950, the member states agreed to form a strongly centralized government and accordingly a unitary state with an amended constitution, was proclaimed Aug. 15 and its name formally changed to Republic of Indonesia. The republic became the 60th member of the U.N. by unanimous vote of the General Assembly, Sept. 29, 1950.

Legislative power is in the hands of a House of Representatives numbering about 212.

The Netherlands-Indonesian Union with Queen Juliana at its head, created in 1949, began to dissolve Aug. 10, 1954, when new protocols governing future relationship were signed. Status of the Netherlands-held portion of New Guinea has not been determined.

Premier: Burhanuddin Harahap, Moslem Mas-jumi party, appointed Aug. 11, 1955.

Education and Religion. 90% of the inhabitants are Moslems, the remainder Christians, Hindus and Buddhists. A sweeping educational program was begun in 1950 to eliminate illiteracy (20,000,000

between 16 and 40). Program envisages compulsory primary education for children 6 to 12, plus optional secondary training and higher education. Primary school attendance was 6,129,152 in 1952-53. Major institutions of higher education are Univ. of Indonesia (Djakarta and Bandung), Gadjah Mada Univ., National Academy, Islam Univ., Pantijsila Univ. Many languages are spoken; official language is Bahasa Indonesia, derived from Malay.

Defense. Indonesia has an army, navy and air force. Service is not compulsory.

Iran PERSIA

Capital: Tehran. Area: 628,060 sq. mi. Population (est., 1954): 20,662,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, green-white-red, with golden lion insignia in white portion. Monetary unit: Rial (U.S. 1.33cs).

Descriptive. The Kingdom of Iran occupies the western and larger half of the great Iranian plateau between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the North by the U.S.S.R. and the Caspian Sea; on the East by Afghanistan and Pakistan; on the South by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the West by Iraq and Turkey.

Across the plateau, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 ft., in the north central part, from Northwest to Southeast, stretches a desert, 800 miles long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 ft.

Resources and Industries. Fine forests cover the maritime plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits in addition to oil, are known to be considerable. Other minerals include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, borax, nickel and cobalt. Turquoise mines are worked in Nishapur.

Agriculture is a prime industry, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, tobacco and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are famous. Persian carpets, all made on hand looms, are produced in Tabriz, Araq, Meshed, Isfahan, Kashan and Kerman. Khurasan is famous for the quality of its wool. The chief exports are petroleum, cotton, carpets, fruits, gums, hides, wool, opium and rice; the chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals.

The Iranian oil field in the southwest territory at the head of the Persian Gulf is the richest single field in existence. Eight American, British, Dutch and French companies now operate the Abadan refinery under terms described below.

History and Government. One of the oldest of countries, Iran was called Land of the Persians and the Medes in the Bible; Elam was a part of Iran. Iran's government was similar in form to that of Turkey until 1906.

Constitutional government, established in 1906 comprises an executive with power vested in the cabinet and government officials who act in the name of the Shah; a judiciary; a legislature consisting of a national assembly (Majlis), elected for 2 years, and a Senate of 60, 30 elected and 30 nominated by the Shah. Legislative bills require the Shah's signature. The 1906 constitution was amended May 9, 1949, to empower the Shah to dissolve Parliament.

The Shah is Mohammed Riza Pahlavi (born Oct. 26, 1919). He married Princess Fawzia, eldest sister of Farouk I of Egypt, March 15, 1939; divorced Nov. 19, 1948. A daughter, Princess Chahinaz, was born in 1940. The Shah married his second wife, Soraya Esfandiary, Feb. 12, 1951.

British and Russian forces entered Iran Aug. 25, 1941, withdrawing later. Britain and the U.S.S.R. signed an agreement Jan. 29, 1942, to respect Iran integrity and give economic aid.

Economic difficulties were created when the Tudeh (Masses) and Communists agitated for nationalization of the oil industry. When Premier Hussein Ala resigned the Shah appointed Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, leader of the national front, premier, Aug. 29, 1951. Parliament voted nationalization of oil and this led to the closing of the Abadan refinery of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., in which the British government had an interest. Closing led to wide unemployment and a financial crisis in Iran. Diplomatic relations were broken off by Britain, 1952 (resumed 1953).

Mossadegh's policy favored closer relations with the U.S.S.R. Intensification of the economic crisis led the Shah to attempt Mossadegh's removal; the latter's supporters staged a brief uprising, Aug. 16-19, 1953, during which the monarchy was endangered and the Shah compelled to leave the

country. The royalist faction recovered control and the Shah returned. Mossadegh was arrested and eventually sentenced to 3 years in prison and the Tudeh and Communists were held in check.

American negotiation brought about order in the oil situation. On Aug. 5, 1954, Iran and 8 oil companies (British, American, Dutch, French) signed a contract for 25 years, plus 15 optional, to operate the former plant of Anglo-Iranian Co., the latter to get \$70,000,000 compensation, and the companies to pay Iran 50% of their earnings.

In 1954 Iran instituted a five-year plan of economic development to cost \$500,000,000, to be financed by oil revenues and loans from the U.S. and the International Bank, involving hydro-electric projects, cement mills and others.

An increase in direct taxation on hitherto privileged landholders and people of high incomes is being developed to insure greater social security and welfare to the masses.

Education and Religion. The Islamic religion predominates. Education is compulsory.

Defense. Two years' service is compulsory.

Iraq

AL MAMLAKA AL IRAQIA MESOPOTAMIA

Capital: Baghdad. **Area:** 171,600 sq. mi. **Population** (est., 1954): 4,948,000. **Flag:** black-white-green horizontal bars; vertical red trapezoid near hoist, containing two white stars. **Monetary unit:** Dinar (U.S. \$2.80).

Descriptive. Mesopotamia is the name applied to the areas between the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers. Iraq is the Arab name for this territory which includes the former Turkish Vilayets of Basra, Baghdad and Mosul. It is bounded on the North by Turkey; on the East by Iran; on the South by the Persian Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; on the East by Jordan and Syria.

The country is mostly alluvial plain. The temperature varies widely: 120°F in the shade is common, contrasted with severe frosts in the winter.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility, but since destruction of an intricate system of canals during invasions, 700-1258, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers have caused recurring damage.

The Baghdad railway line links Iraq and Turkey, connecting the cities of Iraq, Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. Baghdad and Basra have modern airports.

Resources and Industries. Wheat, barley, rice, millet and cotton are the chief crops, with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Dates are grown in the tidal stretches of the Shatt el Arab and beyond. From Fao to Qurna the river flows through a continuous date grove. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north and wool and skins are exported. Exclusive of oil, barley and dates constitute 78% of Iraq's exports.

Iraq is one of the great oil-producing countries of the world. Production by native companies and American and other interests comprising the Iraq Petroleum Co. operating the rich Kirkuk field rose from an annual rate of 7½ million tons in 1950 to an approx. scheduled annual rate of 30,000,000 tons in 1955. The Iraq Development Board handles national improvements paid for by oil royalties. The five-year economic plan of 1955-1960 authorizes expenditures of \$1 billion, with stress on a large irrigation and flood control program in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, to bring an estimated additional 5,500,000 acres into production, multiplying farm income many times.

History and Government. The Tigris-Euphrates valley is the legendary cradle of the human race, regarded by some Biblical scholars as the original Garden of Eden. It was here that the ancient cities of Nineveh and Babylon flourished. Ur, the most ancient city in the world as yet discovered, was built more than 6,000 years ago.

Iraq, then known as Mesopotamia, was taken from Turkey in World War I. The League of Nations gave a mandate to Britain, which ended in 1932 when Iraq was recognized as a sovereign state and member of the League of Nations. It is now a member of U.N.

Emir Faisal, then King of the Hejaz, was chosen ruler by a referendum, 1921. On his death, Sept., 1933, he was succeeded by his son, Ghazi Ibn Faisal. King Ghazi was killed in an automobile accident April 4, 1939, and was succeeded by his son, King Faisal II (born May 2, 1935). Emir Abdul Ilah, his maternal uncle, acted as regent until the King reached his 18th birthday May 2, 1953.

At the Constituent Assembly, 1924, a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, was created with a Chamber of Deputies

of 142 members, elected for four years, and a Senate, which may not exceed one-fourth the number of Deputies, appointed by the King. Prime Minister: Nuri al-Said.

Education and Religion. Elementary education is free and nominally compulsory. Arabic is the language of the majority. The people are preponderantly Mohammedan, divided between the Sunni and Shi'ah sects. Christians number more than 90,000. Of the 100,000 Jews in 1947 many have migrated to Israel.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 25. The Iraq army comprises three divisions; plains, mountains and training, organized along modern lines. There is a small air force and a navy consisting of a river flotilla. Iraq signed a mutual defense pact with Turkey, Feb. 26, 1955.

Ireland

POBLACHT NA H'EIREANN REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Capital: Dublin. **Area:** 27,137 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. estimate 1954): 2,933,000. **Flag:** vertical bars, green-white-orange. **Monetary unit:** Irish pound (U.S., \$2.80).

Descriptive. Ireland, an island in the Atlantic Ocean near the European mainland, is a sovereign, independent republic, separated from Great Britain on the East by the Irish Sea and the North Channel and on the Southeast by St. George's Channel.

Ireland, The Emerald Isle, consists mainly of a central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains, the coast of which is much indented by the sea, affording many inlets and coves. The mean annual temperature ranges from 48°F. in the North to 52°F. in the South. Dublin has an average temperature of 39 in the coldest month and 60 in the warmest. There are numerous lakes (called loughs), the best known of which is the Shannon, about 250 miles long. Some mountains attain an altitude in excess of 3,000 ft. Wildlife is scarce, and there are no known snakes existent.

The famous Blarney stone is located in an old castle in the village of Blarney, four miles Northwest of Cork and is said to confer oratorical powers on those who kiss it.

Resources and Industries. The country is chiefly agricultural, the ranking crops being wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, cabbage, flax and hay. Agricultural employment has fallen by 88,000 since 1947, the workers going into manufacturing and trade.

A land rehabilitation project was introduced in 1949 to reclaim 4,000,000 acres of under-productive land. A Turf Board is in action to drain the bogs which cover one-seventh of the country's surface, utilize the fuel which is used domestically, and cultivate the land.

Food processing is the chief industry, followed by tobacco, fabrics, clothing, distilling and lumber.

History and Government. A rising against British rule took place in April, 1916, when a republic was proclaimed, but failed. The Dail Eirean, or Irish parliament in Dublin, demanded independence in Jan., 1919. Britain offered dominion status to Ulster (6 counties) and southern Ireland (26 counties), Dec., 1921, which Northern Ireland accepted. The Irish Free State held authority up to the northern border and Northern Ireland became associated with Great Britain, 1925.

The constitution, which came into operation Dec. 29, 1937, restored the former name of Ireland (Eire) and declared Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic state.

Under the terms of a treaty concluded April 25, 1938, with Ireland, Great Britain surrendered its treaty rights over the Irish ports of Cobb (Queens-town), Bere Haven and Lough Swilly and their equipment.

Ireland became completely free from England April 18, 1949, following repeal Dec. 21, 1948, of a law requiring credentials of Irish diplomats to be signed by the British king.

In the Ireland Act, 1949, the British Parliament re-asserted its claim to incorporate the six northeastern counties (Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone) in the United Kingdom. This claim has not been recognized by the Republic. (See *United Kingdom—Northern Ireland.*)

The government of Ireland is bicameral with a President elected directly by the people for a term of seven years; a House of Representatives called Dail Eireann, consisting of 147 members elected by the people; and a senate (Seanad

Eireann). The Senate consists of 60 members, eleven of whom are appointed by the Taoiseach, (Prime Minister) who is the head of government. Of the remaining 49, the universities elect six and the balance are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing the following public services and interests—(1) national language and culture, literature, art, education and other professional interests; (2) agriculture and allied interests, and fisheries; (3) labor, organized or unorganized; (4) industry and commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) public administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

The Senate considers and amends legislation but has no veto power. The government exercises the executive power. The President, on the advice of the Taoiseach, summons and dissolves Dail Eireann. He signs and promulgates laws. On the nomination of Dail Eireann he appoints the Taoiseach and on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dail Eireann he appoints the other members of the government.

The President is Sean T. O'Kelly, elected June 14, 1945, reelected, 1952, without opposition.

In the general election, May 18, 1954, seats were distributed as follows, compared with the previous Parliament:

	1951	1954
Fianna Fail	69	65
Fine Gael	40	50
Clann na Poblachta	2	3
Labor	16	19
Clan na Talmhan	6	5
Independent	14	5

Prime Minister is John A. Costello, elected June 2, 1954, succeeding Eamon de Valera.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion with an enrollment of (1946 census) 2,786,033. Chief sects are: Protestant Episcopalians 124,829, Presbyterian 23,870, others 20,375.

Elementary education is free and compulsory, and the Irish language is a required study in all national schools. Institutions of higher learning include the National University, founded 1908, comprising the Constituent Colleges of Dublin, Cork, Galway and St. Patrick's, Maynooth; Trinity College, Dublin, founded 1591; the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, the Royal Irish Academy.

Defense. Recruitment is voluntary. Personnel of army, navy, and air force is set at 13,000 in the permanent force, and 23,500 in first and second line reserves. Navy consists of small vessels.

Israel

MEDINAT ISRAEL STATE OF ISRAEL

Capital: Jerusalem. Area (est., 1954): 1,717,834. Flag: two horizontal blue bands on white field, with Star of David composed of narrow blue bands in center of field. Monetary unit: Israeli pound (U.S. 55.6c).

Descriptive. The State of Israel, a republic created in 1948, occupies the major portion of Palestine, the Holy Land. It lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded on the North by Lebanon and Syria, on the East by Jordan and on the South by Sinai, Egypt.

On the West is the coastal plain 120 miles long and 15 wide, fertile and well watered. In the center is the plateau of Judea. A triangular-shaped semi-desert region, the Negev, extends from south of Beersheba to an apex at the head of the Gulf of Elath (Aqaba). The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valley of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of 8 miles, 1,268 ft. below sea level.

Exact frontiers have not yet been defined. Israel's area, as defined by armistices with the Arab nations, includes all the land assigned to it under the 1947 partition resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, as well as Western Galilee and a corridor to Jerusalem. By the terms of the armistice with Syria, July 20, 1949, last of the Arab states to conclude military action, demilitarized zones were set up in Mishmar Hayarden, Dardara on the eastern edge of Lake Hule, and the south-eastern shore of Lake Galilee, site of Israel's Ein Gev settlement on the Syrian border.

With establishment of the new state, all restrictions on Jewish immigration which had been in effect during British rule were abolished and by Dec., 1954, Israel had received 735,394 immigrants. Arab population remaining, (est.) 185,000.

Resources and Industries. Citrus fruit is the most valuable agricultural product. Other principal crops include wheat, barley, durra, olives, melons, grapes, figs, tomatoes and bananas. Wine making is an extensive industry. Minerals found are limestone, sandstone, gypsum, copper, iron, phosphates, magnesium, manganese, ceramic clays. The valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea yield rock salt, sulphur and potash.

The chief ports of Israel are Haifa and Tel Aviv-Jaffa. Haifa has an important oil refinery.

Large-scale development of the state's postal and telephone service is under way. Telephones, numbering 58,200 in 1955, will be increased to 67,000 by 1957. The Negev area will continue to be served by radio-telephone.

There has developed considerable trade in manufactured commodities, both in local and imported raw materials. Small scale industries and handicrafts still predominate although there has been a flow of capital equipment for industrial enterprises, including automobiles, tires, electrical appliances, building materials, paper, textiles.

The Beit Natufa dam north of Nazareth, completed in 1952, will be the center of the 20-year water scheme linking the nation's water resources. A 66-mile pipeline diverting water from Yarkon river to the Negev region was opened in 1955.

Israel's main exports are citrus fruits, polished diamonds, autos, textiles and fashion goods, building materials, tires and pharmaceutical products.

Its imports include grain, meat, industrial and agricultural machinery, chemicals, textiles, timber, hides and other raw materials.

History and Government. The Zionist movement for a homeland in Palestine, led by Dr. Chaim Weizmann (born in Motile, Russia, Nov. 27, 1847) caused the cabinet of Great Britain to give its support in the Balfour Declaration, Nov. 2, 1917. The open opposition of the Arab world led to indecision in Britain, although it protected the immigration of Zionists. When the Nazi persecutions began in Germany great numbers of Jews set out for Palestine. The General Assembly, U. N. voted Nov. 29, 1947, to partition Palestine into two independent states by Oct. 1, 1948. The Arab state would have 4,500 sq. mi. A separate enclave of Jerusalem, area 289 sq. mi., was to be administered by a governor appointed by the U. N. British troops were to be withdrawn and separate governments elected. Great Britain gave up its mandate and withdrew May 15, 1949.

A new Zionist state, the Republic of Israel, was proclaimed May 14-15, 1948. It occupied the territory designated by the U. N., but also laid claim to Jerusalem. Israel took charge of the New City in Jerusalem and Jordan held the Old City. The U. N. adopted a resolution to internationalize Jerusalem, but was unable to get support from the two states.

Israel was elected to the U. N. May 11, 1949.

From the start Israel met with the opposition of the Arab League, which established hq. in Damascus to enforce an economic boycott. Armed interference or attacks were also begun by Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Jordan.

Separate armistices with the Arab nations were signed in 1949, but no general peace settlement was obtained and border clashes continued into 1955, particularly with Egypt in the Gaza area in the Southwest. United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed Aug. 27, 1955, a program to end hostilities, calling for an international guarantee of Israeli-Arab borders. Israel and Egypt accepted a U.N. truce proposal Sept. 4.

The future of more than 868,000 Arab refugees who have fled to neighboring states since the new republic was formed remains uncertain. They receive U. N. aid.

The first constituent assembly (Knesset), was formed Feb. 14, 1949, with 120 members, including several Arabs. The assembly elected Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who had been provisional president from the start, first president of Israel Feb. 17, 1949. The President is Yitzhak Ben-Zvi (born in Russia, 1884), elected Dec. 8, 1952, to succeed Dr. Weizmann who died Nov. 9.

In elections to the third Knesset, July 26, 1955, based on proportional representation, the Mafai party won 40 seats and retained dominance. Premier Moshe Sharett and his coalition cabinet resigned Aug. 15.

Education. A unified education system exists in the Jewish schools, with religious schooling optional. At the end of 1954 there were approx. 340,000 pupils in all types of schools. Higher edu-

education is provided by Hebrew University, founded 1925, Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot (research in pure science); Bar-Ilan Univ. in Ramat Gan, opened in 1955; and School of Law and Economics in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Defense. There is compulsory 2½-year service between 18 and 26 and 2-year conscription in the 27-29 age group. The navy includes 5 frigates, one training ship, 2 minesweepers and other vessels.

Italy

REPUBBLICA d'ITALIA

Capital: Rome. **Area:** 117,471 sq. mi. **Population** (govt. estimate, 1954): 48,000,000. **Flag:** three vertical stripes, dark green-white-red. **Monetary unit:** Lira, pl. lire (U.S. 0.16c).

Descriptive. The Republic of Italy occupies the entire Italian peninsula, stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smaller ones. On the East is the Adriatic Sea; on the South, the Mediterranean, on the West between the mainland and Sicily and Sardinia is the Tyrrhenian Sea, and farther North the Ligurian Sea. The Maritime Alps on the West separate it from France, the Swiss Alps on the North from Switzerland, and the Dolomite Alps from Austria, and the Carnac and Julian Alps on the East from Yugoslavia. The great plain shut in by these huge mountains, and the Ligurian Apennines, and watered by the River Po (220 miles long) and the Adige, shared by the regions of Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Venetia, stretches across the top from the Maritime Alps to the head of the Adriatic. The Ligurian Mountains, circling the Gulf of Genoa, run down the middle of the peninsula as the Apennines, through the southern province, Calabria, to the "toe of the boot" at Cape Spartivento.

Across the narrow Strait of Messina the mountain range continues through the Island of Sicily with its famous volcano, Mt. Etna (10,755 ft.) having a record of more than 120 eruptions. The active volcano, Mt. Vesuvius (3,891 ft.) with a record of 50 known eruptions rises on the Bay of Naples. North of the Strait of Messina is the volcano of Stromboli (3,022 ft.).

The length of the peninsula is 760 miles, while its breadth nowhere exceeds 150 miles and does not generally measure more than 100 miles.

Two rivers having the greatest historic importance, rise in the Apennines, and flow west to the sea—the Tiber, which moves through Rome, and the Arno, which waters the Florentine plain. Between the spurs of the Alps lie seven beautiful lakes, especially noteworthy being Como, Lugano, Maggiore and Garda, the largest. Both Maggiore and Garda are more than 30 miles long.

The Adriatic coastline is flat and has four major ports: Venice, Ancona, Bari and Brindisi.

The climate of Italy is sunny, although northern Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarely seen in Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, cotton, almonds, and pomegranates flourish in southern Italy. In the plains the soil is fertile, but in the mountainous regions, which cover a large part of the Peninsula, cultivation is difficult. Italy is one of the most densely populated states in Europe, having over 408 to the square mile (1955).

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the chief industry, with a cultivable and forestal area (1950) of 68,552,568 acres with 8,756,000 persons so engaged. The principal crops are wheat, corn, rice, barley, oats, rye, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes and olives. Dairy farming and cheese making are important in Northern Italy.

Land reclamation work covers 10,250,000 acres. A five-year economic development plan, 1953, aims at an increase of 40% in industrial production and 500,000 tons of additional shipping. A \$70,000,000 World Bank loan, approved June 1, 1955, will finance economic expansion of South Italy and Eastern Sicily.

A land reform program, begun in 1951, contemplates eventual expropriation of 3,500,000 acres.

Italy is not rich in mineral deposits, and is especially lacking in coal, although it is a large producer of sulphur, chiefly in the volcanic regions of Sicily. Other minerals are iron, manganese, mercury, lead, zinc, antimony and bauxite.

Italy has more than 1,000 hydro-electric and 225 thermo-electric power installations which supply energy to its industrial centers. Annual production of electricity is approximately 20 billion kilowatts in normal times.

Italy's merchant marine, shattered in World

War II, has revived, reaching a record 4,009,964 tons in Oct., 1954.

The largest and most important industry, aside from agriculture, is the manufacture of textiles. Silk culture is carried on extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia. Other principal manufactures are chemicals (sulphuric acid, superphosphate and copper phosphate); electrical goods, automobiles and heavy machinery; sugar, cheese and macaroni.

In 1954, index of industrial production rose 10% from 1953 to reach 183 (1938=100). Crude steel production exceeded 4,000,000 tons; vehicle production increased 30% over 1953.

Foreign trade (in millions of lire):

	Imports	Exports
1952	1,459,734	866,537
1953	1,512,686	941,789
1954	1,500,611	1,022,487

History and Government. Divided and dismembered for centuries, Modern Italy began to develop when, following the war of 1859, Lombardy came under the crown of King Victor Emmanuel II, of Sardinia of the house of Savoy. By plebiscite in 1860, Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany joined, followed by Sicily and Naples, and by the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament declared Victor Emmanuel King of Italy Mar. 17, 1861. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866 as an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken possession of by Italian troops, Sept. 20, 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison in the Franco-Prussian war, and were annexed to the kingdom by plebiscite. The King entered Rome July 2, 1871. Italy recognized the State of Vatican City as independent June 7, 1929.

Fascism appeared in Italy March 23, 1919 when the original Fascisti—called Black Shirts because of their garb—organized into an association against Communism and Socialism under the guidance of Benito Mussolini. They marched on Rome and took over the government at the invitation of the King Oct. 28, 1922.

As leader of the Fascisti and head of the government, Mussolini acquired dictatorial powers and was called Duce (Leader). He made war on Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel III emperor; defied the sanctions of the League of Nations; joined the Berlin-Tokyo axis; sent troops to fight for Franco against the Republic of Spain; joined Germany in war after the defeat of France. World War II ended in the defeat of Italy, surrender of conquered lands, loss of colonies. Part of Venezia Giulia went to Yugoslavia and Trieste was made a free territory. Mussolini was put to death by a firing squad of Partisans in the village of Dongo on Lake Como, Apr. 28, 1945.

King Victor Emmanuel III abdicated and his son took the title Humbert II. In the general elections, June 2-3, 1946, the people voted 12,718,641 for a republic, 10,718,502 for a monarchy. King Humbert departed and Premier Alcide de Gasperi became head of the government. Victor Emmanuel went to Egypt where he died Dec. 28, 1947.

The Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, ex-member of the Liberal party, president of the Republic. He was succeeded by Luigi Einaudi, elected by a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for a seven-year-term May 11, 1948. Present incumbent: Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democrat, elected April 29, 1955.

Under Italy's new constitution effective Jan. 1, 1948, the Senate is composed of 237 elective Senators and six appointed for life; the Chamber of Deputies numbers 590 members. Italy is described by the constitution as a "democratic republic founded on work." Re-organization of the Fascist Party is forbidden. Women of 21 and over vote.

Despite persistent Communist opposition Premier De Gasperi and former Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza brought Italy into the West European orbit. The U.N. authorized Italy to administer Italian Somaliland as a Trust Territory. A proposal to seat Italy in the Trusteeship Council was vetoed by the Soviet Union. Italy is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty group.

In the general elections of June 7-8, 1953, the Center party coalition won by a margin of 14 seats in the Senate and 16 in the Chamber. The Christian Democrats party won 10,859,554 votes (40.09%). Communists ran second with 6,122,638 (22.6%). Premier De Gasperi was re-appointed and announced his eighth Cabinet July 15, 1953, but resigned July 28. (Died Aug. 19, 1954).

Premier: Antonio Segni, appointed July 5, 1955.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the state religion, made so, March 26, 1947, when the Lateran agreement between Italy and the Holy See was made an integral part of the constitution. The census of 1936 returned 41,017,369 Catholics (99.6%), 83,618 Protestants and 47,825 Jews.

Italy has 27 universities, with ten of them dating from the 13th century or the first years of the 14th. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1088); Genoa (1243); Naples (1224); Padua (1222); Pisa (1338); Rome (1303), and Turin (1404). Primary education is compulsory between 6 and 14.

Defense. Portions of the peace treaty limiting the Army to 185,000, the Navy to 67,500 tons, the Police to 65,000 were repudiated by the U.S. and 10 other nations, Dec. 21, 1951.

The Navy consists of 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 5 destroyers and numerous smaller vessels. Two large destroyers with special equipment, 2 frigates and 4 gunboats are under construction.

TRIESTE

Trieste, Italian Department bounded East and South by Yugoslavia, was organized as a Free Territory by the Big Four in the peace treaty with Italy, Feb. 10, 1947, placed under jurisdiction of the U.N. Security Council, garrisoned by troops of the United States and Great Britain in the northern section (Zone A), and by Yugoslavia in the south (Zone B). Following prolonged negotiations, an agreement was signed Oct. 5, 1954 by Italy and Yugoslavia which gave Italy the northern section and the seaport of Trieste, and Yugoslavia the southern section it had occupied and emergency access to the port. The territory has an area of 320 sq. mi. and population (1953) of 297,000.

SOMALIA TRUSTEESHIP

Somalia, once part of Italy's colonial empire, extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River in Africa. Its area is 194,000 sq. mi. and population 1,255,000 (1952). The coastline extends in a northeast-southwest direction for 1,100 miles, with no indentation of importance. The capital, Mogadisho, is the only seaport.

The U.N. General Assembly approved, Nov. 21, 1949, creation of Somalia and Libya as sovereign states, tentatively scheduled Somalia's independence for 1960, until then to be administered under Italian-U.N. trusteeship. Consult Index *Ethiopia, Libya*.

Somalia is the source of half the world's supply of incense. Other exports are oil, gum, hides, kapok, resin and ivory.

Japan

NIPPON—LAND OF THE RISING SUN

Capital: Tokyo. **Area:** 142,644 sq. mi. **Population** (govt. est., 1954): 88,500,000. **Flag:** white ground with red sun. **Monetary unit:** Yen (U.S. 0.2778c).

Descriptive. Japan consists of four main islands: Honshu (mainland) with an area of 88,942 square miles; Hokkaido, 30,303; Kyushu, 15,712; and Shikoku, 7,248. A fifth, Amami Oshima, 438, was returned to Japanese administration in 1953. The islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China. By the terms ending World War II, Japan was forced to surrender its other seized lands, including Manchuria (Manchukuo) with an area of 404,428 square miles and a population of 43,233,954; the southern half of Sakhalin Island, the Kuriles, Korea, Formosa, and the mandated islands in the Pacific, the Marshalls, the Carolines, the Ladrões and the Palaus, once German.

The Japanese coast is deeply indented, its coastline measuring 16,565 miles. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Karafuto chain running down through Hokkaido and the mainland. The continuation of the Kunlun mountain range of China appears in the southern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises a group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the mountain Fujiyama lifting its white cone 60 miles west of Tokyo to an altitude of 12,425 ft. The earthquake zone—where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with serious ones every six or seven years—has its greatest center along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokyo.

Separating the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu from the mainland is the famous Inland Sea, opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coastline of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 sq. mi.

The streams are short and swift, of little value for transportation, offering a vast supply of hydroelectric power. Numerous waterfalls enhance the magnificent scenery. Kegon waterfall at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 ft.

Most important ports open to foreign trade include Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, and Osaka on the Pacific Coast of the main island.

Resources and Industries. More than half the arable land is used for growing rice, the chief food of the country. Wheat, barley, sweet and white potatoes, tobacco, tea, beans, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, persimmons and mandarins are also produced. Minerals include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, salt and petroleum.

After agriculture and the making of silk, the principal industries before World War II were fishing, manufacture of woollens, cottons, paper, pottery, vegetable oil, leather and matting.

The general industrial production index (1934-36: 100) was 148.9 in 1953, or 18% above 1952; a postwar high of 166.8 was reached Dec., 1953. In 1954 it produced 5,812,000 metric tons of steel, more than Belgium and less than France.

Textiles exports have increased with the general postwar expansion of trade and remain the most important segment, accounting for over half of Japan's merchandise sales abroad. Metal and machinery are increasingly important as sources of foreign exchange. The fishing industry has regained much of its former importance, est. 5,265,000 tons annually.

Foreign trade has been:

	Imports	Exports
1950	969,900,000	820,000,000
1951	2,046,800,000	1,354,500,000
1952	2,028,000,000	1,273,000,000
1953	2,410,000,000	1,275,000,000
1954	2,399,000,000	1,629,000,000

History and Government. According to Japanese legend, the empire was founded by Emperor Jimmu Tenno 660 B.C. Temporal power was exercised by successive families of Shoguns, 1186-1867, until recovered by the Emperor Meiji in 1867. The feudal system was abolished 1871 marking the rise of the upper middle classes and trading families.

The Emperor is Hirohito, the 124th of his line, born April 29, 1901, and crowned Nov. 10-14, 1928. Married Jan. 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako Kuni. The Crown Prince is Akihito Tsugu No Miya, born Dec. 23, 1933. Other children are Princess Shigeo, born Dec. 6, 1925; Princess Kazuko, born Sept. 30, 1929; Princess Atsuko, born March 7, 1931; Prince Masahito, born Nov. 28, 1935. A daughter, the sixth child, was born March 2, 1939, and christened Takako Suganomiya (Princess Suga).

By the terms of the surrender, Aug. 14, 1945, Japan agreed to a democratic government and free elections. The Potsdam declaration specified that freedom of speech and religion and thought as well as respect for the fundamental rights of humanity be established.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and occupied Japan. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, a former ambassador to the United States, was named Premier. One of the first acts of the cabinet was to grant suffrage to women and to lower the voting age for men from 25 to 20. The vast family trusts (Zaibatsu) and corporate trusts were dissolved.

A new constitution became effective May 3, 1947. In it the Japanese people renounce the right to wage war or maintain armed land, sea or air forces. It strips the Emperor of all claims of divinity and derives his position from the will of the people, but recognizes the hereditary rights of his family. It creates a parliamentary regime in which the Diet is the sole law-making authority, and replaces the House of Peers by a House of Councillors whose members are elected by popular ballot, and a House of Representatives of 467 members directly elected for not more than four years. The constitution prohibits the government from giving support to Shintoism, religious education or any other form of religious activity.

Gen. MacArthur ordered the government June 6, 1950, to ban members of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist party from public affairs for "perversion of the truth and incitation to mass violence." Japan has been admitted to the International Wheat Org., UNESCO, World Court, Econ. Comm. for Asia and the Far East, Colombo Plan, and International Monetary Fund, but kept out of U.N.

The United States and 48 other non-Communist nations signed a peace treaty and the U.S. a bilateral defense agreement with Japan, in San

Francisco, Sept. 8, 1951; ratified by the Senate, March 20; signed by President Truman, April 15, granting Japan sovereignty April 28, 1952. The Senate, in approving the treaty, Feb. 5, advised repudiation of the section of the Yalta agreement that gave to the U.S.S.R. South Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, and Habomai and Shikotan Islands. Under the treaty, Japan was reduced territorially to the four main islands, but it would have an opportunity eventually to regain the Ryukyus and Bonin Islands. Japan signed a separate treaty with Nationalist China, April 27, 1952, and one with India, June 9. A 9-point mutual security pact with the United States was announced Aug. 7, 1953, which would allow rebuilding of Japan's munitions industry.

The Diet, following elections to House of Councillors, April 1953, and those to House of Representatives, April 1955, is composed:

	Representatives	Councillors
Democrats	185	20
Liberals	112	91
Green Breeze Society	0	49
Left-wing Socialists	89	44
Right-wing Socialists	67	26
Independent Club	0	11
Pure Independent Club	0	3
Labor-Farmer	4	0
Communists	2	0
Others	8	4
Vacancies	0	2

Premier Shiguru Yoshida, appointed Oct. 15, 1948, resigned Dec. 7, 1954, and was succeeded by Ichiro Hatoyama, Dec. 9.

Education and Religion. Japan has no state religion and all faiths are tolerated. The principal forms of religion are Buddhism, with 12 sects, and Shintoism (13 sects). There are more than 100,000 Shinto shrines, 106,634 Buddhist temples and 2,104 Christian churches. The Roman Catholics have an archbishop and three suffragan bishops.

Nine years of education is compulsory, consisting of six years of elementary and three years of lower secondary education. There are 220 colleges and universities including the seven main national universities: Tokyo (founded 1877), Kyoto (1897), Tohoku at Sendai (1907), Kyushu at Fukuoka (1910), Hokkaido at Sapporo (1918), Osaka (1931), and Nagoya (1939). Illiteracy is less than 10% in the nation. English is the language of commerce and a required study in the high schools.

Defense. Legislation effective July 1, 1954, established a new national Army, Navy and Air Force, with an initial force of 130,000, expected to reach 150,000 during 1955. Japan had had no armed forces since the close of World War II. A mutual assistance pact with the United States was signed March 8, 1954.

Jordan

AL-MAMLAKAH AL HASHIMIYAH

AL URDINIYAH

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Capitals: Amman, Jerusalem. Area (est.): 37,500 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1950): 1,500,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, black-white-green, red triangle at staff with seven-pointed white star. Monetary unit: Jordan dinar (U.S. \$2.86).

Descriptive. Jordan, formerly known as Transjordan, is an independent state in Western Asia, formerly an Arab State in the Palestine Mandate. The country's popular name, Transjordan, was banned April 26, 1949, in favor of the constitutional name, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Two areas comprise the country: Western Jordan, fertile but eroded; and Eastern Jordan (Amirate), part fertile, part arid steppe. The boundaries of Jordan have not been finally determined, particularly its western boundary with Israel. It is bounded on the North by Syria, on the East by Iraq, on the South by Saudi Arabia.

Places of religious and historical importance: Jerusalem (enclave), Bethlehem, Amman, Jericho, Dead Sea, Samaria, Hebron, Jerash and Petra.

Resources and Industries. The country is largely desert, but the fertile western portion has a high agricultural potential. Phosphate and potash mines are being rapidly developed, and petroleum deposits are being surveyed. Roads, many of them metalled, are being built. Railways connect Amman with Aqaba on the Red Sea and with Syria. Industries include tobacco, flour milling, distilling, building materials, olive oil, soap, mother-of-pearl, and textiles. Rock phosphate is the main export.

History and Government. Jordan was set up within the Palestine Mandate Sept. 1, 1922, but gained its independence in 1946. Emir Abdullah

was proclaimed King May 25. Jordan signed a mutual assistance treaty with Great Britain, March 22, 1946, revised March 15, 1948.

Under the new constitution of Jan. 8, 1952, legislative power is vested in Parliament; the cabinet is responsible to the House of Representatives. The Senate (House of Notables) consists of 24 members nominated by the King; the House of 40, elected by the people.

King Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein, born 1882, second son of Hussein Ibn Ali, King of Jordan since May 25, 1946, was assassinated by an Arab extremist July 20, 1951. His eldest son was proclaimed King Talal I, Sept. 5, 1951. Parliament removed King Talal on medical advice, installing his son King Hussein I, May 2, 1952.

Jordan's population has been sharply increased since 1948 by an influx of approximately 600,000 Arab refugees from the Palestine conflict. Since the Arab nations' armistice agreements with Israel, Jordan has administered about 2,500 square miles of Arab Palestine, including the Old City portion of Jerusalem, and made that city the administrative center for western Jordan, July 27, 1953.

Religion. The population is chiefly Arabs of whom over 1,400,000 are Arab Moslems, 90,000 Arab Christians, and 10,000 Moslem Circassians. The official language is Arabic.

Defense. Jordan's military forces comprise an Arab Legion, an air force, and a frontier force.

Republic of Korea

DAEHAEN-MINKUK; CHOSUN

Capital: Seoul. Area (total) 85,266 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1949): 29,291,000. Monetary unit (South Korea): Hwan (500 to U.S. \$1).

Descriptive. Korea, "Land of the Morning Calm," occupies a mountainous peninsula in Northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tumen (Tamean) River. Its coastline is more than 6,000 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its Northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, 100 miles to Vladivostok. Its highest peak is Mt. Kwannio, 8,337 ft.

Resources and Industries. Korea is chiefly an agricultural country, with a cultivated area of approximately 11,000,000 acres.

More than 80 percent of all heavy industry, including munitions, is concentrated in the northern sector where Japan built modern industrial plants valued at approximately a billion dollars before World War II. The bulk of industry is located in Sinuiju, Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Chongjin. The forests in the North are of great value. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, coal and kaolin are present.

Silkworm culture was much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Rice is an important crop. Barley, wheat, tobacco, and beans also are grown. There was development of cotton spinning, cotton, silk and rayon weaving.

History and Government. Korea, formerly the Hermit Kingdom, has a recorded history since 57 B.C. and was united in a kingdom 668 A.D. It was at various times associated with the Chinese empire and the treaty that concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 recognized Korea's complete independence. After Russia obtained a leasehold on Port Arthur and developed also its big port of Vladivostok, Korea, lying between them, was subject to Russian penetration and became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart." This helped bring on the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905. Japan occupied Korea; Russia recognized Japan's paramount interest there. In 1910 Japan annexed Korea as Chosen.

At the Cairo conference, November, 1943, President F. D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agreed that Korea should be "free and independent." At the Potsdam conference, July, 1945, the 38th parallel of latitude was designated as the line dividing the Soviet and the American occupation. Russian troops entered Korea Aug. 10, 1945; U. S. troops entered a week later. The Russians occupied 48,468 sq. mi., population, c. 9,000,000; the Americans 36,760 sq. mi., pop. c. 21,000,000. The Soviet military organized Socialists and Communists into a People's Interim Committee, which the American commander, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, refused to recognize. He formed the Korean Advisory Council with the help of Syngman Rhee and other democratic leaders. Although the Soviet Union, at a foreign ministers' conference in Moscow, Dec., 1945, agreed to a joint trusteeship for Korea,

it thwarted all efforts to put this into effect. After repeated rebuffs the U.S. submitted the problem to the U.N. A commission appointed by the U.N. to supervise elections in Korea in 1948 was denied admission to North Korea.

The South Koreans formed the Republic of Korea in May, 1948, with Seoul as the capital. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen president July 20 and the republic was formally proclaimed Aug. 15, 1948, when the U.S. turned over the administration. By June 29, 1949, the U.S. had withdrawn its troops, leaving behind a Korean constabulary, trained to keep order but not to fight. President Rhee was reelected to a four-year term Aug. 5, 1952. On May 1, 1948, the Communists formed the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in North Korea, with the capital at Pyongyang. The U.S. did not recognize this organization. The Russians withdrew by the end of the year, leaving behind a fully equipped army of peasants and workers.

The North Korean Army invaded South Korea June 25, 1950 (Far Eastern time). The Security Council, U.N., demanded immediate withdrawal and asked support of its members. (The Soviet Union was absent.) The U.S. ordered Gen. MacArthur to send aid. On July 7 the U.N. asked President Truman to name a commander in chief; he appointed Gen. MacArthur. On Nov. 26, 200,000 troops of the People's Republic of China (Communist) entered the war.

An armistice was signed by the United Nations and Communist delegates in Panmunjom at 10:01 a.m., Monday, July 27, 1953 (9:01 p.m. EDT, Sunday, July 26). Hostilities ceased 12 hours later (9 a.m., EDT, Monday, July 27), and troops began to set up a neutral buffer zone. President Eisenhower immediately asked Congress to authorize a \$200,000,000 initial emergency rehabilitation fund to rebuild the economy of South Korea. The armistice continued into 1954, and prisoners were exchanged, but a Big Four meeting in Geneva in April and May, 1954, failed to resolve the conflict. For 1955 events consult *Index on Korea*; also *Chronology*.

Education and Religion. Christianity, Confucianism, Buddhism and Chondokyo are the principal religions. A modern school system was encouraged by the Japanese, including an imperial university in Seoul. Christian missionaries established seminaries and higher institutions of learning. The Republic of Korea has compulsory primary education.

Defense. The South Korea Army numbers about 600,000, and there is a small Navy and Air Force.

Latvia

LATVIJAS REPUBLIKA LATVIAN S.S.R.

Capital: Riga. **Area** (1940): 25,305 sq. mi. **Population** (est., 1940): 1,994,506. **Flag:** blue and white.

Descriptive. Latvia, an imperial Russian province before World War I, became an independent republic Nov. 18, 1918, with two other Baltic countries, Estonia and Lithuania. It is bounded on the North by the Gulf of Riga and Estonia, on the East by the U.S.S.R., on the South by Lithuania and Poland, on the West by the Baltic Sea. Riga, founded in 1201, is the principal city and second largest Baltic port, after Leningrad.

In 1940 Latvia was overrun by the U.S.S.R., which incorporated it into the Soviet Union as the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. This act has not been recognized by the United States.

Resources and Industries. Latvia was mainly agricultural but is becoming increasingly industrialized with gross output said to be triple that of 1940. Under the Soviet regime, farming was extensively collectivized. In 1952 there were 50 state farms, 105 machine-tractor stations, 500 horse-hiring stations, and about 1,500 collective farms. Peat and gypsum deposits abound.

Education and Religion. Before the occupation Latvia was about 55% Protestant, and 25% Roman Catholic. School pupils numbered 282,000 in 1950. There were 10 colleges and universities, and 70 technical colleges. An Academy of Sciences was opened in 1945.

Lebanon

LUBNAN

Capital: Beirut. **Area** (govt. est.): 4,000 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 1,383,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, red-white-red; the white twice the width of red bars, with green cedar in center. **Monetary unit:** Lebanese pound (U.S. 30.94c).

Descriptive. The Republic of Lebanon, in the Levant, occupies a strip along the Mediterranean

coast about 120 miles long and 30 to 35 miles wide, extending from the Israeli frontier on the South to Syria on the North and East. Beirut is the chief seaport.

Resources and Industries. The country is primarily agricultural, the most important products being fruits, tobacco, olive oil, silk and cotton.

History and Government. Lebanon was formed from the five former Turkish Empire Sanjaks (districts) of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon, Beirut and Bekaa, and became, with Syria, an independent state Sept. 1, 1920. The states were administered under French Mandate 1920-1941. In 1944 France yielded its powers to the Syrian and Lebanese governments. Foreign troops were withdrawn in 1946.

The republic's constitution instituted a democratic parliamentary regime. There is a unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies), elected every four years.

The President normally is elected for a six-year term. Camille Chamoun was elected President by Parliament, Sept. 23, 1952, succeeding Beshara al-Khoury who resigned.

Lebanon is a member of the United Nations and the Arab League.

Education and Religion. Christians form the majority, Moslems of various sects most of the remainder. There are four universities in Beirut, American, French, Lebanese, and the private Academy of Arts. Arabic is the principal language.

Liberia

Capital: Monrovia. **Area:** 43,000 sq. mi. **Population** (govt. est., 1953): 2,750,000. **Flag:** 11 horizontal red and white alternating stripes; in upper corner nearest staff a blue square with five-pointed white star. **Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar; also Liberian silver and copper coinage.

Descriptive. The Independent Negro Republic of Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) coast of Africa between Sierra Leone (British) on the West and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the East, with a coast line on the South Atlantic of about 350 miles. It extends inland 75 to 190 miles. Most of the country is covered with tropical forests, rich in timber and oil nuts.

Monrovia's harbor, developed with United States aid, was opened as a free port, July 26, 1948. Air service in Liberia is maintained by Air France, Pan American Airways, and Liberian International Airways, using Robertsfield Airport and James Spriggs Payne field.

Resources and Industries. The chief products are fibre, palm kernels, crude rubber, rice, cassava, coffee, cocoa, and sugar. Mineral resources include gold, iron ore. Diamonds have been found in some districts. U.S. technical and financial aid is developing Liberia's resources. Iron ore from the Bomi Hills mines is rated as highest now mined (68.8% pure). Production, now more than 1,000,000 tons annually, is exported chiefly to the United States. It provides 10% of U.S. rubber imports.

History and Government. The population is entirely of the African race. The number of American Negroes is estimated at 20,000. Liberia was founded in 1822 when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a republic July 26, 1947. Its constitution is modeled on that of the United States. Electors must be of Negro blood and owners of land. The government rests with a President elected for one 8-year term (thereafter for 4-year terms); a Senate of 10, elected for six years, and a House of Representatives of 31, elected for four years. The President is William V. Tubman, elected for 8 years, May 4, 1943, reelected to 4-year terms, May, 1951, and May 3, 1955.

Education and Religion. Christianity predominates. Public schools are entirely maintained by the government; all others receive subsidies. There are 500 schools of various types (1955); also two colleges. English is the official language.

Defense. All citizens between the ages of 16 and 45 years are liable for service for defense.

Libya

AL MAMLAKA AL LIBIYYA AL MUTTAHIDA

Capitals: Tripoli and Benghazi. **Area** (est.): 679,358 sq. mi. **Population** (est., 1952): 1,340,000. **Flag:** red, black, green horizontal, white crescent and star in center. **Monetary unit:** Libyan pound, 100 piastres (U.S. \$2.80).

Descriptive. Libya, first country to receive independence fully under United Nations auspices,

is a constitutional monarchy comprising the states of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan. It is situated along the northern coast of Africa, bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea; East by Egypt; West by Tunis and Algeria; South by French West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Sudan. Geographically it consists of three zones: The Mediterranean, about 17,230 square miles, most heavily populated and the only section well suited to agriculture; a sub-desert area, which produces chiefly the alfalfa plant; a desert zone containing some fertile oases (Ghadames, Ghat, Soena, Sebha, Brak). Tripolitania, in the northwest, contains 69% of the population, while Cyrenaica has 27%, and the Fezzan 4%. Native transportation and communication are elementary. Military bases are maintained by the United States, including the large air force base at Wheelus, near Tripoli, and Great Britain.

Resources and Industries. Economically one of the world's poorest and most backward regions (Est. per capita income \$35 in 1952), Libya has date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees; and vineyards. Other products include tobacco, esparto grass (a reed-like plant), matting, carpets, leather articles, and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver. Minerals were nationalized in 1953.

The country receives aid from the U.S. and Great Britain to finance the government, provide equipment and raise economic and educational standards. Britain's ties with Libya were formalized by a treaty, July 30, 1953, granting rights to maintain military bases for 20 years in exchange for financial aid.

History and Government. Libya's strategic position has caused it to come under the domination successively of Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, the Ottoman Empire and Italy. After World War II Tripoli and Cyrenaica were placed under British administration, the Fezzan under French.

Emir Mohammed Idris El Senussi, spiritual and temporal ruler of the Senussi tribesmen, was recognized by Great Britain as Emir of Cyrenaica, June, 1949. He promulgated a constitution and set up an interim government over internal affairs, Sept. 18, 1949. Libya, as a sovereign state, was approved by the U.N., 1949, effective Jan. 2, 1952. A pre-independence constituent assembly chose the constitutional monarchy form of government and named the Emir as King of Libya, Dec. 3, 1950. The monarchy was proclaimed by King Idris I in Bengazi, Dec. 24, 1951.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 24 members and a House of 55. In the first general elections, Feb. 19, 1952, the pro-Western Independence party won a majority of the 55 Parliament seats.

Premier: Mustafa Ben Halim, apptd. April, 1954. Libya was admitted to UNESCO Nov. 19, 1952; accepted March 28, 1953, as eighth member of the Arab League.

Education and Religion. Libya's population is 93% nomadic Arab Moslems, the remainder being Italians, Jews, and others. Only about 10% are literate. There are public elementary and secondary schools, and private Koranic, Greek, Italian and Jewish schools.

Defense. Status quo agreements with Britain and the United States allow each to maintain its military forces in Libya.

Liechtenstein

FURSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

Capital: Vaduz. Area: 62 sq. mi. Population (census, 1950): 13,571. Flag: blue and red bars. Monetary unit: Franc (U.S. 0.2857).

Descriptive. Liechtenstein is a principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. It was, until 1866, a member of the German Confederation, and was practically a dependency of Austria until the Diet declared its complete independence, Nov. 7, 1918. By treaty with Switzerland (1920) that country administers its posts and telegraphs, customs and foreign interests. There is no army, only a police force of 50.

Resources and Industries. The people are agricultural; stock raising is highly developed. Vaduz is noted for finely engraved postage stamps, its main industry.

History and Government. The monarchy is hereditary. By the Constitution of 1921, legislative powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, elected for four years by direct vote, on a basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The reigning prince is Franz Joseph II. He succeeded his uncle, Prince Franz I, on the latter's abdication

March 30, 1938. The Prime Minister is Dr. Alexander Frick.

The ruler of Liechtenstein makes an annual contribution to the public treasury (about \$110,000 a year). The country is virtually taxless, not only by reason of the ruler's contribution but through the fact that, because they are tax-exempt, large international corporations set up headquarters there, pay nominal fees for the privilege and escape the taxes in their own countries.

Education and Religion. The country is predominantly Catholic. There are 42 elementary and 20 continuation schools. German is the language.

Lithuania

LIETUVA

LITHUANIAN S.S.R.

Capital: Vilna (Vilnius). Area (1940): 24,500 sq. mi. Population (est., 1940): 2,879,070.

Descriptive. Lithuania, a Baltic state, is bounded on the North by Latvia, East by Poland, South by U.S.S.R. territory, and West by the Baltic Sea. Klaipeda (Memel) is the chief port.

Before occupation Lithuania was chiefly agricultural, with 76.7% so engaged. The chief crops are rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and flax. The principal exports were meat, butter, flax and eggs. By 1952 industrial production accounted for 60% of national output and over 85% of peasant farms had been collectivized. Electric motors and appliances, lathes, agricultural and other heavy machinery are produced.

History and Government. An independent state since the 13th century and later a Grand Duchy under the former Russian Empire, Lithuania proclaimed its independence Feb. 16, 1918. It was recognized by most of the powers. Vilna and about 10,400 square miles were occupied by Poland in 1920. The city and part of the lost territory were reunited with Lithuania in 1939. Memel was temporarily occupied by Germany in 1939.

Lithuania was occupied by the U.S.S.R. in 1940 and incorporated into the Soviet Union as the Lithuanian S.S.R. The action has not been recognized by the United States.

Education and Religion. In 1939 more than 85% of the population were Roman Catholic. In 1952 there were 11 institutions of higher education with about 15,000 students, a number of music and art institutes and over 4,000 elementary and secondary schools.

Luxemburg

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Capital: Luxemburg. Area: 999 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1953): 304,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-white-blue. Monetary unit: Luxemburg franc (U.S. 2c).

Descriptive. Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy, bounded by Germany on the East, Belgium on the North and West, and France on the South. It measures only 55 miles long by 34 miles wide.

Although the English spelling of this country's name is Luxemburg, its government favors *Luxembourg*, and this form is being used by U.N. and the U.S. State Dept.

Resources and Industries. Luxemburg is a country of small landowners; 430,000 of the 500,000 acres devoted to agriculture are farmed by resident owners. The principal crops are oats, wheat, rye, barley, and potatoes.

The mineral output of the country, despite its size, is enormous and includes iron, pig iron and steel.

History and Government. The integrity and neutrality of Luxemburg were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, having been previously (since 1815) a part of the Germanic Confederation. Overrun by Germany in 2 world wars, it abolished its unarmored neutrality April 15, 1948. Customs union with Netherlands and Belgium was adopted Jan. 1, 1948 as Benelux Customs Union, with inter-union regulation of debts and credits, tariff schedules, working toward full economic union. Luxemburg signed the North Atlantic Treaty; initiated the Schuman coal-steel plan and European Army plan.

As a Grand Duchy, Luxemburg is governed under the Constitution of 1868, with modifications. Legislative power rests with a Chamber of Deputies, 52 in number, elected by universal suffrage with executive power held by a Minister of State and a Cabinet of at least three Ministers. The country is ruled by Grand Duchess Charlotte (born Jan. 23, 1896) who succeeded on the abdication of her

sister, Marie Adelaide, Jan. 9, 1919, and was married (Nov. 6, 1919) to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. They have a son and heir, Prince Jean (born Jan. 5, 1921), another son and four daughters. The Prime Minister is Joseph Bech.

The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory and military service obligatory.

Mexico

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

Capital: Mexico City. Area: 760,373 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 28,849,000. Flag: three vertical bars, green-white-red, with eagle and cactus emblem on white. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. \$c).

Descriptive. Mexico, a Federal Republic, is bounded on the North and Northeast by the United States, on the East by the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Campeche and the Caribbean Sea; on the South by Guatemala and British Honduras, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of California makes a huge indentation in the western coast, completely separating the narrow, mountainous sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of Lower California, 760 miles long, from the mainland. On the East the Yucatan peninsula juts out into the Gulf of Mexico. The coastline on the Pacific is 4,438 miles long and 1,774 on the Gulf and the Caribbean.

The Sierra Madre mountains run North and South near the western coast, turning near Colima and continuing nearly due East, paralleling the coast into the Central American countries. Near the Gulf Coast a continuation of the Rocky Mtns. runs down nearly to Vera Cruz.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to subtropical in the foothills, with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed.

Mexico's population is composed of descendants of the aboriginal Indians and Spaniards who colonized the country. Aztec and Mayan stocks are absorbed in them.

Resources and Industries. Mexico is rich in mineral resources. Among them are silver (31.5% of world production), gold, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, mercury, arsenic, amorphous graphite, molybdenum, coal and opal. Value of annual mineral output exceeds 1.5 billion pesos. Petroleum production is huge, averaging 253,000 bbls. per day in 1954. The industry was nationalized in 1938.

Agriculture, stock raising and fishing are important. The land is rich, but the rugged topography and lack of sufficient rainfall are major obstacles. Arable land is estimated at 58,512,000 acres, of which 36,746,000 acres are farmed; pasture land 139,024,000 acres, and forests 95,000,000 acres of which 25,000,000 are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. Some of the more important products are coffee (world's third largest producer), corn, rice, sugar, wheat, tomatoes, tobacco, cotton, garbanzos, cocoa, sisal, bananas. About 50% of the world's supply of sisal comes from Yucatan.

Industrial output annually is valued at over 24 billion pesos, principal products being vegetable oils, cotton yarn and clothing, sugar and flour, beverages, iron and steel, soap, cigarettes and cigars, rubber, paper, wool products, cement, shoes, glass, furniture and tiles. Mexico is famous for industrial and native handicraft in silver, pottery, leather, wood, fibers, and weaving. The U.S. takes three-fourths of its exports.

The tourist trade has become an important industry, tourists spending about 2 billion pesos annually. The resorts of Acapulco, Cuernavaca, Vera Cruz, and Taxco have become world famous.

There are 15,129 miles of railroads and 20,000 miles of highways connecting the different regions and linking the United States with Central and South America. Thirty-five Mexican airways companies serve the country, four operating international traffic. Additionally, two American and one Central American carriers provide international service. Eighteen steamship companies operate regular schedules from the 14 major ports.

Foreign trade (in pesos):

	Imports	Exports
1952	6,391,000,000	5,022,000,000
1953	6,350,000,000	4,637,000,000
1954	8,078,000,000	6,280,000,000

History and Government. Mexico was much torn

by civil war and insurrection after achieving its independence from Spain proclaimed Sept. 15, 1810, effected in 1821, but in recent years it has progressed in social, economic and cultural phases.

Mexico is a federal democratic republic of 29 states, with governor, legislature and judiciary elected by universal suffrage. The constitution provides for a president elected for 6 years and thereafter ineligible; 60 senators for 6 years and deputies for 3 years, ineligible for re-election until one term has intervened. The deputies are elected on a representative basis of one to every 150,000 pop. There are two territories with governors appointed by the president and a federal district containing Mexico City. The president appoints a cabinet of 13 department secretaries, 2 federal agency chiefs and the attorney general.

Since 1915 Mexico has pursued a policy of land distribution, seizing large estates and partitioning them among the landless peasants. The title rests in the government, but the peasants are allowed to use the lands for life. Between 1915-1945, 65,000,000 acres were distributed among 2,135,000 families, with the rural village (ejido) the unit of land holding.

The government regulates farm production and fixes maximum and minimum prices for farm products. The exportation and importation of agricultural products are under state control.

Mexico has a social security system for insurance to cover industrial accidents, diseases, maternity, incapacity, old age, involuntary unemployment at an advanced age and death.

The President is Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, elected July 6, 1952, succeeding Miguel Aleman.

Education and Religion. Primary education is free and compulsory up to 15 years of age. Government schools (1951) number 25,351. Vocational instruction particularly in agriculture is being promoted. There are normal schools of both sexes and many technical schools throughout the country. The National University of Mexico (founded 1551), is famous among Latin-American universities, and in the capital are many higher institutions of learning and culture and scientific institutions and societies. Education in primary, secondary and normal schools is democratic and divorced from all religious doctrines. Spanish is the language.

There is full religious freedom. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. All church real estate is vested in the nation, but care of their buildings is entrusted to the clergy.

Defense. Military training is compulsory, draftees serving one year, then form part of the reserves. The peacetime force of the army is 51,000; average annual number of draftees is 100,000. There is a small Navy and Air Force.

Monaco

Principal towns: La Condamine, Monte Carlo, Monaco. Area: 0.59 sq. mi. Population (1951 census): 20,202. Flag: red and white horizontal bands. Monetary unit: French franc (U.S. \$0.2857c).

Descriptive. Monaco is a small principality on the Mediterranean surrounded on all but the sea side by the French Department of the Alps Maritimes. It is noted for an exceptionally mild climate and magnificent scenery.

Monaco is divided into three communes: Monaco-Ville, La Condamine and Monte Carlo, administered by a municipal body elected by vote. There is a local police force of 200.

Resources and Industries. Monaco's fame as a tourist resort and international conference city is widespread. Its revenues derive from indirect taxation, a tobacco monopoly, postage and the gaming tables of the Monte Carlo Casino. There is no tax on incomes. Monte Carlo is a town with a resident population of about 9,500.

History and Government. An independent principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution. The line was re-established in 1814 and placed under the protectorate of France, of the Kingdom of Sardinia, 1815. King Charles III ceded his rights upon Menton and Roquebrune to France in 1861. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until a constitution was promulgated June 7, 1911. The legislature (National Council) consists of 18 members elected for four years.

The ruler of Monaco is Prince Rainier III who succeeded his grandfather, Prince Louis II, on the latter's death, May 9, 1949, formally ascending the throne Nov. 19, 1949.

Mongolia

BUGHUT NAIRAMDAKH MONGOL ARAT ULUS MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Capital: Ulan Bator (Urga). Area (est.): 1,750,000 sq. mi. Population (est.): over 1,000,000. Flag: vertical bars, red-blue-red, with gold 5-pointed star and emblem near hoist. Monetary unit: Tughrig (100 Mongo).

Descriptive. The Mongolian People's Republic dominates Mongolia, a large livestock region in northeastern Asia, once the Chinese province of Outer Mongolia. It is bounded on the North by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R., on the East by Manchuria and the Tarbagatai Mts., on the South by Sinkiang province and the Great Wall of China, on the West by the U.S.S.R. Turkestan provinces.

Northwest Mongolia is an elevated plateau, well watered by lakes and rivers; Southeast and South Mongolia include the Gobi Desert, with the Ordos Desert in the extreme Southeast. Travel and communication are relatively undeveloped.

Resources and Industries. It mines gold, coal and marble. There is little agriculture, but excellent pastures make livestock raising the principal industry, including cattle, sheep and transport animals, particularly camels and oxen. Other industry, under the planned economy system, includes wool-cleaning and building materials plants, shoe factories, tanneries and others.

History and Government. The former Chinese province, first "people's republic" to follow the Soviet pattern, first declared its independence Mar. 13, 1921, but the monarchy of Bogdo Gegen Khan persisted in limited form until the Khan's death in 1924, when the government proclaimed the country as the Mongolian People's Republic. China claimed a measure of suzerainty over it until it severed all ties by a plebiscite, Oct. 20, 1945, a treaty with Nationalist China, Jan. 5, 1946, and subsequent Sino-Soviet agreements. Part of Northwest Mongolia was incorporated in the U.S.S.R. as the Tannu Tuva autonomous province.

According to the Constitution of 1940, since amended, power is vested in Parliament (Great People's Khural), with one member for every 2,500 pop., elected for three-year terms by universal suffrage, and from which is drawn a 7-member Presidium.

Premier: Gen. Y. Tse Den Bal (May 28, 1952). **Education and Religion.** There are primary, secondary and technical schools, and a university in Ulan Bator. An Academy of Sciences was founded in 1953. Buddhist Lamaism is the leading religion.

Morocco

MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, i.e. THE FARTHEST WEST

Capital: Rabat. Area: 172,104 sq. mi. Population (est., 1950): 10,442,000. Flag: Red with green Seal of Solomon. Monetary unit: French franc; Spanish peseta.

Descriptive. The monarchy of Morocco, a French and Spanish protectorate, is a remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arabs at the close of the seventh century which ruled all northwestern Africa and most of Iberian Peninsula. It is bounded on the East by Algeria, on the North by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta; on the South by Rio de Oro and Algeria, and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Rif hills. From Northeast to Southwest extend the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to 12,000 ft. Between these ranges lie fertile well-watered plains.

The climate is healthy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region.

The French section encompasses the whole of Morocco except the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area from the Algerian frontier to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Sahara Desert in the South to the boundary of the Spanish zone in the North. The area is approximately 153,870 sq. mi.; population (census 1951-52), 8,003,985. The Spanish section is the northern strip that extends (except for the small international Tangier area) from a point in the Atlantic about 16 miles South of Larache to the river Moulouya. Spain also exercises jurisdiction over the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area on the Atlantic Ocean in the extreme Southwest of the country. Spanish-controlled territory totals approximately 18,009 sq.

mi.; population (est. 1953) 1,015,631. The United States completed four airbases in Morocco in 1955.

The most numerous of the inhabitants are the aboriginal Berbers. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture of the two races, known to foreigners as Moors. The third race is Jewish.

Resources and Industries. The people are agricultural and pastoral. Cereals rank first among agricultural products. Important exports are skins, hides, wool, beans, barley, linseed and wheat, almonds, cummin and gums. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, candles and spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant and dates a regular crop. Carpets, leather goods, fezzes, woolen and silk stuffs are among the manufactures. Mineral deposits are rich, including phosphate, manganese, copper, lead, coal, tin, and petroleum. In 1954 phosphate production was 5,000,000 tons; manganese production is increasing. Modern industrialization has expanded the food, textiles, construction, chemical, machine and metallurgical industries.

History and Government. The state theoretically is an absolute monarchy, but the country is divided into three zones—French and Spanish zones and the neutral Tangier area. The Sultan resides in Rabat in the French zone, but Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes are capitals by tradition.

Morocco came under French influence because of its proximity to Algeria. A general rising of the tribes Oct. 1910, culminating in the siege of Fez, called out a French expedition of pacification, which occupied Fez in 1911. For two decades thereafter the country was restless, with frequent uprisings, and pacification was not completed until the exile of Abd-el Krim in 1926 and surrender of Sidi Ali Hocine, last die-hard chief, in 1933.

An elaborate French administration is headed by a Resident General who also acts as Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan. There is agitation for a greater measure of home rule.

The reigning Sultan, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912-1927), proclaimed Nov. 19, 1927, was deposed Aug. 20, 1953 and exiled, when violence threatened over Morocco's nationalistic aims. His uncle, Sidi Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafat, was selected by the Makhzen (governing council of Viziers) to succeed him. Terrorism resumed in July, 1955, with a high death toll and France proposed, Aug. 29, replacing the Sultan with a council of guardians of the throne.

Education and Religion. The native population is largely illiterate, but trade schools and agricultural training centers have been considerably developed since 1945. There are Koranic, Franco-Moslem and French schools. European-type elementary and secondary schools had 350,000 attendance in 1952. The most notable Islamic school is Kalroween University in Fez. The principal languages are Moorish-Arabic and the Berber dialects. French and Spanish are used for official and business purposes in their respective zones. The population is predominantly Moslem.

TANGIER INTERNATIONAL ZONE

Tangier, a seaport of 60,000 inhabitants, and surrounding territory, which occupies the extreme Northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, is internationalized. The Tangier Zone comprises 225 square miles and a population estimated at 100,000.

A convention was signed, Dec. 18, 1923, and a protocol, July, 1925, by Great Britain, France and Spain, providing for its permanent neutrality, security and internationalization. Spain, however, reopened the question in 1926 by a demand for full control and the incorporation of Tangier within the Spanish protectorate. A new accord was signed July 25, 1928, giving Spain control of policing.

A conference of French, British, United States and Russian experts agreed, Aug. 22, 1945, on the establishment of a provisional international regime based on the 1923 convention, and requested withdrawal of Spanish forces which had occupied the territory in June, 1940. The international administration went into effect Oct. 11, 1945. An eight-nation agreement Nov. 10, 1952, restored several administrative posts to Spain.

Nepal

Capital: Katmandu. Area: 54,000 sq. mi. Population (est., 1953): 8,596,000. Monetary unit: Nepalese rupee.

Descriptive. Nepal is a constitutional monarchy on the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded on the North by Tibet, on the East by Sikkim and Bengal and on the South and West by India.

There are many fertile valleys lying in the slopes

of the bleak and lofty mountains, including Mt. Everest (altitude 29,002 feet). The capital is in a fertile valley, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, which supports 450,000 inhabitants and is noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art.

Deliberately isolated for centuries by its rulers, Nepal is emerging into the modern scene. Weekly air service between Katmandu and Calcutta, India, was started in 1950. The country's first motor road from Katmandu to the outside world was opened Dec. 11, 1953.

Resources and Industries. Nepal has rich forests and quartz deposits. A survey of mineral resources was authorized in 1948, following the visit of an American diplomatic mission. The country exports jute, rice, grain, cattle, hides, wheat and drugs, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc.

History and Government. Nepal was originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, the inhabitants of one of which—the Gurkhas, a Mongolic-Hindu strain—became predominant about 1769. The ruling family until 1951 was the Ranas, Hindu Rajputs. Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram (born June 30, 1906), member of the Thapas family who formerly were figureheads in the government, returned from exile Feb. 18, 1951, ended the ancient system of rule by hereditary premiers, and established a popular government, sworn in Nov. 16, 1951. The Communist party was outlawed Jan. 25, 1952. The King and an interim government of councilors began attempts to curb economic and social ills and institute free elections.

King Tribhubana died Mar. 13, 1955, and was succeeded by his son, Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, crowned Mar. 14.

Religion: Hinduism is the main religion.

Defense. The army consists of about 20,000 regular infantrymen.

Netherlands

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

Capital: Amsterdam. **Area (land):** 12,850 sq. mi. **Population (govt. est. 1954):** 10,666,941. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, red-white-blue. **Monetary unit:** Gulden (guilder, florin) (U.S. 26.32c).

Descriptive. The Netherlands, a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, is bounded by Germany on the East, Belgium on the South and the North Sea on the West and North. Its surface is flat, with an average height above sea level of 37 feet, and with about one-fifth of its land below sea level, reclaimed and protected by dykes, of which there are 1,500 miles. Drainage of half of the shallow Zuyder Zee, which covers 1,350 square miles, added 900 square miles to the cultivable land. Such areas are called "polder."

Disastrous floods early in 1953 gave impetus to plans to make the country floodproof by damming off the North Sea inlets in the Northwest.

The Hague is seat of government, but Amsterdam is the sole capital of the kingdom and the inauguration of the King or Queen is held there.

Resources and Industries. Forty per cent of the land is given to pasture, farming takes 30%, forest 7%, horticulture 3%. Of the land 90% is in holdings of fewer than 50 acres and more than 50 per cent of fewer than 10 acres. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets and other crops are raised. Commercial fishing engages about 25,000 persons. Dairy products are an important industry; the cheese products are famous and the cattle high grade. On soil on the edge of the polders and the sand dunes tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown. The Dutch bulb is not indigenous to Holland but originated in Persia, whence it was taken to Holland several hundred years ago. Aalsmeer is the most important flower center; Boskoop is best known for ornamental trees and shrubs.

The most important industries are shipbuilding, the manufacture of machinery, textiles (including rayon), and chemical products; also brewing and distilling and flour milling. Amsterdam is famous for diamond cutting; Delft for pottery. Eindhoven has the Philips electrical and radio factories. Coal, oil and salt are found.

The country is a member of the Benelux Customs Union (with Belgium and Luxembourg), which aims at full customs, tariff unity, and eventual complete economic union.

Canals, of which there are 4,817 miles, are most important in internal communications; elaborate systems are in the cities and feed the harbors. The Rhine, Meuse, and Schelde reach the sea

through the Netherlands and carry enormous traffic, the Schelde including that from Antwerp.

A new 20-mile segment of the Amsterdam-Rhine Canal, opened May 21, 1952, halves shipping time between the Rhine and Amsterdam. It has largest inland navigation lock in the world, 1,150 ft.

Rotterdam, important port of entry for Europe, annually handles over 16,000 vessels and foreign commerce of 45,000,000 tons.

Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) is one of the world's largest international airlines; now oldest air service still operated by same company.

Foreign trade in guilders:

	Imports	Exports
1952	8,329,000,000	7,933,000,000
1953	8,800,000,000	8,064,000,000
1954	10,688,000,000	9,059,000,000

History and Government. The first constitution after the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a sovereign state was promulgated in 1814, and revised, 1815, after the addition of the Belgian provinces. It assures a hereditary constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests exclusively in the Crown (the Queen and ministers). Legislative powers are exercised jointly by the Crown and Parliament (States-General) of two Chambers: First Chamber, 50 members, elected for six years (one half every third year) by the provincial legislatures, and the Second Chamber, 100 Deputies, elected for four years directly. Universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 23 years of age and proportional representation are in force. The sovereign exercises the executive authority through a Council of Ministers, the President thereof corresponding to a Prime Minister. There is a State Council named by the sovereign, of which she is president, to be consulted on all legislative and some executive matters.

In 1952 Parliament approved constitutional amendments making the Netherlands the first country to enact provisions for yielding authority to supranational organizations.

The reigning sovereign is Queen Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina (born April 30, 1909), only daughter of former Queen Wilhelmina, who succeeded to the throne (Sept. 6, 1948) on the abdication and retirement of her mother (announced May 12, 1948). Queen Juliana was married (Jan. 7, 1937) to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld (born June 29, 1911), Prince Consort, known as "The Prince of the Netherlands" since the accession of Juliana. They have four daughters, Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard (born Jan. 31, 1938), heiress-apparent; Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth (born Aug. 5, 1939), Princess Margriet Francisca (born Jan. 19, 1943) in Ottawa, Canada, and Princess Maria-Christina (born Feb. 18, 1947).

The House of the States-General are composed:

First Chamber (1952)—Catholic, 17; Labor, 14; Anti-Revolutionary, 7; Christian Historical Union, 6; Freedom and Democracy, 4; Communists, 2.

Second Chamber (1952)—Catholic party, 30; Labor, 30; Anti-Revolutionary, 12; Christian Historical Union, 9; Freedom and Democracy, 9; Communist, 6; State Reformed, 2; Catholic National, 2.

The Premier is Willem Drees (August, 1952).

A 1954 charter revision gave Surinam and Netherlands Antilles, one-time colonies, complete internal autonomy.

Sovereignty over the former Netherlands Indies was transferred to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (now Republic of Indonesia), excepting Netherlands New Guinea, Dec. 27, 1949.

Education and Religion. Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The royal family belongs to the Netherlands Reformed Church. The state contributes to the support of several religious denominations.

Education is obligatory from ages 7 to 14. Instruction is free or subject to a small fee, in both public and denominational schools and teachers are paid by the state. There are universities in Amsterdam (two), Utrecht, Leyden, Delft (Engineering), Groningen, Wageningen (Agriculture), Rotterdam (Commerce), Nijmegen and Tilburg.

Defense. Army service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The Navy consists of one carrier, two cruisers, 12 destroyers, 17 frigates, 7 submarines and minor miscellaneous craft. The Netherlands also maintains an Air Force.

SURINAM AND NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

A revision of the Netherlands charter, promulgated Dec. 29, 1954, raised Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles to equality with the Netherlands homeland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with complete internal autonomy and a voice in

government of the kingdom. The kingdom is represented in each by the governor who also is head of government for his respective country. Local governments comprise the governor, council, ministers, and representative bodies (States), the latter elected by universal suffrage.

Surinam, also known as Netherlands Guiana, is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the East and British Guiana on the West; forests and savannas on the South stretch to the Tumuc Humac Mountains. The area is approximately 55,400 sq. mi. The population (est. 1952), is 230,000. Paramaribo is the capital.

The chief export is aluminum ore "bauxite," and 65 per cent of the American consumption of this important raw material comes from Surinam. Other exports are citrus, rice, coffee, balata and high quality lumber. The Surinam guilder is the monetary unit.

The Dutch by the Treaty of Breda, 1667, gave New Netherland (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The Netherlands Antilles consist of two groups of islands in the West Indies: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire (Leeward Islands) are near the Venezuelan coast and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martin (Windward Islands) are 500 miles to the northeast and belong to the Lesser Antilles. The area of the groups is 381.1 square miles, divided as follows: Curacao, 172.5 square miles; Bonaire, 111.9; Aruba, 69.9; St. Martin (Dutch part), 13.2; St. Eustatius, 11.8; Saba, 4.8.

The population (Dec. 31, 1952) was 175,631. Willemstad is the capital. The chief products are corn, pulse, salt and phosphates; the principal industry is the refining of oil. On Curacao the Royal Dutch Shell and on Aruba the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have large oil refineries, refining the oil from Venezuela.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA (Irian)

Western part of New Guinea, comprising about 151,000 sq. mi. and population (est. 1954), 775,000, was first claimed for the Netherlands by the Dutch East India Company which acquired a commercial monopoly in the Indonesian archipelago in 1602. Administration is under a governor and a council. Exports consist of petroleum and forest products.

New Guinea was not included in territory transferred to the new Republic of Indonesia when sovereignty was granted in 1949 and it has remained under Dutch control. The 9th U.N. General Assembly defeated a resolution calling for new negotiations.

Nicaragua

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua. Area (est.): 57,145 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 1,202,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, blue-white-blue, with coat of arms on white. Monetary unit: Cordoba (U.S. 12.67¢).

Descriptive. Nicaragua, largest of the Central or Middle America States, lies between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean with more than 200 miles of coastline on each. The country is bordered by Honduras on the North and Costa Rica on the South. The Cordillera range of Mountains, including many volcanic peaks, runs from northwest to southeast through the middle of the country. Between this range and a range of volcanic peaks to the West lie Lake Managua, 30 miles long by 15 miles wide, and Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the transport system of the country. The government-owned Pacific railroad, running from Corinto to Leon and from Managua to Granada, 171 miles, is the principal rail line. There is daily air service (PAA) to U.S. and South America; TACA serves Central America.

Resources and Industries. The country has valuable forests, some gold is mined, but it is essentially an agricultural and stock raising community. On the broad tropical plains to the east coast, bananas and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is grown on the mountain slopes. The production of gold has attained first rank in the country, taking precedence over coffee.

Other products are mahogany and hides and skins. Chief imports are textiles, machinery, chemicals and flour. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.

History and Government. After gaining independence from Spain, 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America, finally becoming an independent republic, 1838. Political

unrest has several times required intervention by the United States.

The constitution of 1939, amended, provides for a Congress of two chambers, a House of Deputies of 42 members elected for six years, and a Senate of 16 members elected for six years, all chosen by popular vote. Ex-presidents also serve in the Senate and are appointed for life. The President is elected for a period of six years. President: Anastasio Somoza, elected May 21, 1950.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but there is complete freedom of worship. The teaching of English in the public schools is compulsory.

A Central University of Nicaragua was established in 1941. The University of Leon, since 1947 called National University of Nicaragua, was founded in 1814.

Defense. The National Guard numbers roughly 3,600 officers and men with a trained reserve of 4,000. Aviation is being developed.

Norway

KONGERIKET NORGE

Capital: Oslo. Area: 125,064 sq. mi. Population (govt. est. 1955): 3,450,000. Flag: white-bordered blue cross on red field. Monetary unit: Krone, pl. kroner (U.S. 14¢).

Descriptive. Norway occupies the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe from the Skagerrak, which separates it from Denmark, to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, where on the East it meets Finland and the U.S.S.R. The Kjoelen Mountains separate South Norway from Sweden to the East. The rocky coast is washed by the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut deep by fjords of scenic grandeur.

The country's greatest length is 1,100 miles; its width varies from 270 to only 4 miles at the narrowest point. The coastline, including the fjords and greatest of the 150,000 islands, is 12,500 miles long. The climate is mild and moist on the west coast, but fairly cold and dry in the interior and eastern regions.

The midnight sun is a phenomenon of the North Cape area. The sun does not set from the middle of May until the end of July, nor does it rise above the horizon from approximately Nov. 20 to Jan. 24. The vari-colored Northern Lights are visible in winter.

Resources and Industries. Norway is essentially a maritime country. More than 72% is unproductive and only 4,300 sq. mi. are cultivated; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000; forests 29,455.

The country lacks sufficient coal but has become a great power producing country by utilizing water power, its greatest natural asset.

Forests are one of the principal natural sources of wealth. Huge quantities of cod, herring, whale, tuna, seal, mackerel and salmon are caught. Mining is an important industry and the country yields silver, copper, pyrites, nickel, iron, zinc and lead.

Important agricultural products are hay, potatoes and berries. A feature of farm economy is the combination of agriculture with fishing, or forestry and fur farming.

Norway's merchant marine now ranks third in the world, with more than 6,000 ships totalling 7,300,000 tons in 1955. About 53% are tankers.

The principal manufactures are food products, machinery and metal work, paper and pulp, textiles, wood, fish and whale oils, soap and electrochemical products, especially nitrates.

History and Government. Norway, under its constitution, adopted May 17, 1814, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Independent for centuries, Norway was united with Denmark, 1381-1814, and Sweden, 1814-1905. Norway and Sweden signed an agreement dissolving the union, Oct. 25, 1905.

The king of Norway is Haakon VII (born Aug. 3, 1872), second son of Frederick VIII, King of Denmark. He was elected King of Norway by the Storting, Nov. 18, 1905, and crowned June 22, 1906, married (July 22, 1896) to Princess Maud who died Nov. 20, 1938, third daughter of King Edward VII of Great Britain. The heir to the throne, Crown Prince Olaf (born July 2, 1903) was married March 21, 1929, to Princess Martha of Sweden (died April 5, 1954), daughter of Prince Charles. A son, Hereditary Prince Harold, was born Feb. 21, 1937, and two daughters, Princess Ragnhild Alexandra (June 9, 1930) and Princess Astrid (Feb. 12, 1932).

The legislative power is vested in the Storting, whose 150 members are elected for four years. The

Starting discusses and votes on all political and budgetary questions, but divides itself into two sections for questions of legislation.

Premier: Elmar Gerhardsen, Laborite, appointed Jan. 21, 1955.

Norway has an advanced health and social welfare system with insurance against sickness, accidents, and unemployment; and family allowances and old age pensions.

Education and Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the state and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education has been compulsory from 7 to 14 since 1860 and the school system is highly organized. The University of Oslo (founded 1811) and Bergen are subsidized by the state, as are the Technological Institute (Trondheim) and the Agricultural College (Aas).

Defense. Military service is universal and compulsory. Conscripts are drafted at 20, serve 16-18 months. The navy includes destroyers, frigates, submarines and other craft.

SPITSBERGEN (Svalbard)

Spitsbergen is a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic Ocean. The largest, West Spitsbergen, 15,000 square miles, lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen in 1194 and rediscovered by Barents the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Norway periodically asserted (since 1261) her claims to the islands. Following action by the Peace Conference in 1919 a treaty was signed in Paris, Feb. 9, 1920, by the major powers placing Spitsbergen under a Norwegian mandate. The area is about 23,957 square miles; the population, 3,200.

Coal resources are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons; annual production is over 400,000. There are large deposits of low-grade iron ore and gypsum.

OTHER ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Jan Mayen, a desolate area of 147 square miles between Greenland and Northern Norway used as a weather station.

Bouvet Island, area 22 square miles, is an uninhabited tract in the Southern Atlantic. Great Britain relinquished its claim to the island, 1928.

Peter I Island, with an area of 97 square miles, lies in the Antarctic and is uninhabited.

Norwegian Antarctic Dependency (Queen Maud Land), lying between the Falkland Islands dependency and the Australian Antarctic dependency, was placed under Norwegian sovereignty Jan. 14, 1939.

Panama

REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Capital: Panama. Area: 28,575 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 886,000. Flag: rectangle of four quarters, white with blue star, blue, white with red star, red. Monetary unit: Balboa (equiv. to U.S. \$1).

Descriptive. The Republic of Panama occupies the isthmus of Panama, connecting Central and South America. It has a north and east shoreline of 477 mi. on the Caribbean Sea and a south and west shoreline of 767 mi. on the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of Panama. Its width varies from about 37 to 110 mi. It is bounded on the East and South by Colombia, West and North by Costa Rica, and is bisected by the U.S. Canal Zone. Daily air services operate between Panama and the United States and connect with other Central and South American countries.

Resources and Industries. Panama has extensive forests, and exports mahogany. Only about half of the rich arable land is cultivated. It raises livestock, coffee and rice. Chief exports are bananas, pineapples, cocoa, coconuts, sugar, abaca fiber, shrimp, cement.

Due to easy shipping regulations and strictures in the U.S., merchant tonnage registered in Panama after World War II, became fourth in size, preceded only by Britain, U.S. and Norway.

History and Government. Spain discovered the coast in 1501; Columbus reached Almirante (Bocas del Toro), Porto Bello and Belan river, 1502-03. Balboa took possession of the Pacific Ocean for Spain Sept. 25, 1513. Panama was hq. for Pizarro in 1524, was ravaged by Francis Drake, 1572-95, and Henry Morgan, 1668-71. Morgan destroyed old city of Panama, founded in 1519. Panama left Spain for Colombia in 1821, was autonomous from 1855 to 1885, when it was again directly governed by Colombia. American capital built the first

railroad in 1856. U.S. troops were sent to keep order 7 times between 1856 and 1901.

Panama declared its independence from Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, with U.S. recognition. American naval vessels technically prevented Colombia from landing troops. On Nov. 18, 1903, Panama granted the Canal Zone to the U.S. by treaty, ratified Feb. 26, 1904. For terms consult *Canal Zone and Panama Canal*.

Panama adopted universal suffrage in 1945 and its third constitution in 1946.

President Jose Antonio Remon, elected in 1952, was assassinated Jan. 2, 1955. His successor, Jose Ramon Guizado, was impeached by the National Assembly, Jan. 15, and ordered arrested and tried for plotting the murder of his predecessor, Ricardo Arias Espinosa, second vice president, was sworn in as president.

Education and Religion. The Roman Catholic religion prevails but other faiths have representation. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and 15. The National University is in Panama City, Spanish is the official language and its use is compulsory.

Palestine

Palestine, the ancient Holy Land of the Christian, the Jew and, to some extent, of the Arab, lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded on the North by Lebanon and Syria, on the East by Jordan and on the South by the province of Sinai, Egypt.

The capital of Palestine was Jerusalem.

A new independent Zionist state, the Republic of Israel, was proclaimed May 14-15, 1948, coincident with British withdrawal in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Nov. 29, 1947, to partition Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states. The proposed Arab state has not yet come into being and most of the boundaries still are in dispute, the Arab portions being held chiefly by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Egypt.

For information concerning the Republic of Israel, consult *Israel*, page 359.

Paraguay

REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY

Capital: Asuncion. Area (est.): 157,000 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 1,530,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-white-blue; white stripe bears on the obverse republic's coat of arms, on the reverse a lion and inscription "Paz y Justicia." (Only national flag having different obverse and reverse.) Monetary unit: Guarani (U.S. 4.76c).

Descriptive. Paraguay, one of the two inland countries of South America, is bounded on the North by Bolivia and Brazil, on the East by Brazil and Argentina, on the South by Argentina, and on the West by Argentina and Bolivia. The extensive plains are excellent for pasture and agriculture, and the mountain slopes are covered with luxuriant forests. It is one of the best watered countries in the world. The Paraguay River, the Republic's most important waterway, is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draft as far as Asuncion and Concepcion, and beyond for smaller craft for practically its entire length (1,800 miles). The country still is deficient in adequate roads.

Regular steamer service is maintained from Buenos Aires on the Parana-Paraguay rivers as far as Asuncion, where extensive port improvements have been made. There are air mail and passenger services between Asuncion and other South American cities.

Resources and Industries. The most important agricultural crops are corn, mandioca, cotton, beans, peanuts, tobacco and citrus fruits. The livestock industry is important. Paraguay has about 4,500,000 cattle and many hogs and other livestock. Several saladeros (beef curing establishments) are located near Asuncion.

The chief exports are oranges, yerba mate, timber, hides, tobacco, beef products, quebracho wood, cotton, tannin, lace and vegetable oils. Chief imports are textiles, foodstuffs, hardware, fancy goods, wines and spirits, pharmaceutical products, automobiles, ready-made clothing and hats.

History and Government. Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811, was governed by a dictator from 1815-1840.

Shortly after the war with Brazil, Argentine confederation and Uruguay, 1865-70, a constitution, modeled after that of the United States, providing for a republican form of government, was adopted.

In 1940 a revision was designed to eliminate anti-social abuses, prevent monopolization of consumption goods and artificial price fixing.

Congress is composed of one Chamber, with the members elected one for each 25,000 inhabitants. A Council of State succeeds the Senate and the members are nominated by the government on a corporative basis. The President is elected for five years and appoints a cabinet which exercises all the functions of the government. It informs the Chamber and Council of State of its policies. Private property is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Colorado party is only legal political party. President Federica Chaves, elected in 1950, resigned May 7, 1954. Administration was assumed by an army junta.

Education and Religion. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1950 there were 1,477 government primary schools, a number of secondary and vocational schools, and eight universities. Spanish is the universal language, but Paraguayans also speak Guarani, an ancient Indian tongue.

Defense. All citizens from 18 to 20 years of age are subject to obligatory military service. A modernly equipped naval fleet patrols the rivers.

Peru

REPUBLICA DEL PERU

Capital: Lima. **Area:** 514,059 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 9,295,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, red-white-red, with coat of arms on white. **Monetary unit:** Sol (U.S. \$2.47c).

Descriptive. Peru, situated on the Pacific coast of South America, is bounded on the North by Ecuador, on the Northeast and East by Colombia and Brazil, and on the Southeast by Bolivia; at its southernmost tip is the narrow Republic of Chile. Peru has a Pacific coastline of 1,410 miles and an extreme width, from coast to eastern jungle, of about 800 miles.

Here the Andes reach their highest altitudes, seven peaks towering above 19,000 feet. The uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, which are fertile tropical lowlands.

Lima, the capital, is called City of the Kings. It is the most important commercial center of the country. Callao, important industrially and the chief seaport, is connected with the capital by two railroads and three highways.

The first trans-Andean highway to penetrate the Amazon basin of Peru was completed in 1947, extending from Lima to Pucallpa.

Resources and Industries. Though agricultural and pastoral products comprise only 40% of the value of the total exports, 85% of the population is dependent, directly or indirectly, upon them by agriculture and stock raising.

The chief crop and leading agricultural export is cotton, which averages 20% of the country's total exports. About 100,000 persons are engaged in the industry. Second only to cotton as a money crop is sugar. Wheat, rice, potatoes, beans, barley and quinoa are also raised. Corn, native to Peru, is grown throughout the country, forming a staple food for a large part of the Indian population.

The mountains are rich in minerals and many valuable mines, some dating back to the Incas, are being worked. The country is one of the largest producers in the world of vanadium.

The chief exports are crude petroleum and petroleum derivatives, sugar, copper bars and cotton; imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles, metals, chemicals, dyes and paints.

There is airline service between Lima and other large foreign cities.

History and Government. For centuries Peru was the seat of political power on the continent; first as the center of the Inca empire; later as Spain's foremost viceroyalty in the New World, becoming independent 1821-24.

By the constitution of April 9, 1933, the government consists of a President and two Vice Presidents, elected by direct suffrage for a period of six years. National legislative authority is vested in a Congress composed of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate elected for 6 years. Chamber members must be at least 25 years of age; Senate members at least 35 years of age, and all must be native-born Peruvians. The president is advised by an Economic Advisory Council of approximately 50 members, specialists in their fields.

Suffrage is granted to literate citizens, and, in municipal elections, to adult or married women.

Voting is compulsory for literate males between the ages of 21 and 60.

The President is Gen. Manuel A. Odria, sole candidate, elected July 2, 1950.

Education and Religion. Religious liberty prevails but the Roman Catholic religion is protected.

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and 14. The University of San Marcos (founded May, 1551) is said to be the oldest institution of learning in the western hemisphere. There are four other universities.

About 60% of the population is Indian; the white (10%) is predominantly of Spanish descent. The remainder are chiefly Mestizos.

Spanish is the official language, but many Indians speak Quecha or Aymara.

Defense. Military service is compulsory with two years in the active army, five years in the first reserve, five in the second reserve and 20 years in the National Guard.

Philippines

REPUBLICA DE FILIPINAS

Capital: Quezon City (Luzon). **Area:** 115,600 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 21,440,000. **Flag:** blue and red horizontal bars; white canton with gold sun, three gold stars. **Monetary unit:** Peso (U.S. \$50c).

Descriptive. The Republic of the Philippines, largest island group in the Malay Archipelago (land area 115,600 square miles)—lies between 21° 10' and 4° 40' North latitude and between 116° 40' and 126° 34' East longitude. There are 7,100 islands extending 1,150 statute miles from North to South and 682 miles from East to West in the shape of a huge triangle, 7,000 miles from San Francisco. Of this number 2,773 are named and 4,337 unnamed, many with an area of less than a square mile.

Eleven of the islands comprise the bulk of the area. They are: Luzon, 40,420; Mindanao, 36,537; Samar, 5,050; Negros, 4,905; Palawan, 4,550; Panay, 4,446; Mindoro, 3,759; Leyte, 2,785; Cebu, 1,707; Bohol, 1,495; Masbate, 1,262.

Other groups in the Archipelago are the Sulu, or Jolo Islands in the South, the Babuyan and Batanes in the North, the Catanduanes in the East, and Calamianes in the west.

The Archipelago has a coast line of 14,407 statute miles. There are 21 fine harbors and eight land-locked straits. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles, and a circumference of 120 miles is the finest harbor in the Far East. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Jolo, Aparri, Davao, San Fernando (La Union), and Legaspi are main ports.

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines belongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the Pacific system. There are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo, 9,690 ft., in Mindanao, and Mayon Volcano, 7,943 ft. in Albay, are the most famous. Between the mountains and the sea lie great fertile, well-watered plains. About 63% of the archipelago is suitable for cultivation.

The average temperature during the four winter months is about 78° F.; in the three hot months, April to June, about 84; other months, about 80.

Quezon City, a suburb, replaced Manila as the official capital July 17, 1948, but most government offices remain in Manila.

Resources and Industries. Philippine economics rest on agriculture, livestock, mining, lumbering and fishing.

Forests provide cabinet and construction timber in large quantities; also gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks.

The islands are rich in mineral resources. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, chromite, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as clay, marble, salt, etc. There are about 75 square miles of lignite and bituminous coal.

The chief agricultural products are unhusked rice ("palay"), Manila hemp from abaca, copra, sugar cane, corn and tobacco. The principal export fruit is the pineapple but there are also bananas, mangoes, papaya, lanzones, pilinut, chico, mandarins and oranges.

Manufacturing industries have been encouraged largely by the free-trade relations with the U.S. There is large-scale development of hydroelectric power.

Leading exports are copra, sugar, abaca, logs and lumber, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, iron ore, canned pineapples, chrome ore, leaf tobacco. Imports: textiles, petroleum products, machinery, base metals, transportation equipment, dairy products, cereals, metal products, paper, electrical

equipment. Three-fourths of trade is with the U.S.

History and Government. The Philippines were discovered by Magellan, 1521, and conquered by Spain 1565. The islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898), following the Spanish-American War, the U.S. paying for the territory.

Princess Hadji Piandao, niece and adopted daughter of the late Jamalul Kiram II, Sultan of Sulu, transferred (April, 1940) legal ownership of hundreds of islands in the Sulu Archipelago to the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941 (Far Eastern time). Gen. Douglas MacArthur was put in command of the U.S.-Filipino forces (15,000 Americans, 40,000 in Filipino army, 100,000 Filipino reservists). Japan conquered the islands by May 2, 1942. The Japanese were cleared out by Sept., 1945. In 1951 the U.S. settled war claims for property losses for \$388,150,000.

On July 4, 1946, the independent Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1934, providing for Philippine independence in 1946. President Truman formally recognized the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation, announcing the surrender by the United States of all rights of sovereignty.

The constitution provides for the Congress of the Philippines, consisting of a Senate of 24 members, elected at large, and a House of Representatives with a maximum membership of 120. The members of the House are apportioned among provinces according to population. Their term of office is 4 years. The Congress regulates capital and labor, utility franchise, and natural resources.

The term of the president and vice president is 4 years, and the president may be re-elected only once. The cabinet consists of 14 members.

President: Ramon Magaysay, Nationalist party, elected in November, 1953, assumed office Dec. 30.

The supreme court comprising a chief justice and 10 associate justices appointed by the president cannot declare a law or a treaty unconstitutional except by a two-thirds vote. Freedom of the press, religion, and the right of assembly are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Women have equal suffrage.

All natural resources of the Philippines belong to the state and their disposition, exploitation, development and utilization are limited to citizens of the Philippines or corporations and associations of which 60% of the capital is owned by such citizens subject to present leases and concessions. By an amendment to the constitution (1947), the right to develop Philippine natural resources and to own and operate public utilities for a limited period was extended to U.S. citizens.

Since the establishment of the Republic the government has fought the armed revolt of the Huk faction (Hukbalahap), Communist-supported extremists. Their leader, Luis Taruc, surrendered to the government, May 17, 1954.

Education and Religion. Education is free in the public schools, secular and coeducational. In 1955 there were 22,238 public schools with an enrollment of 4,133,725. The national language is Tagalog (a Malayan dialect) but English is the medium of instruction. Approximately 7,000,000 persons speak English and 500,000 Spanish. There are approx. 533 newspapers with a circulation of 3,094,800, printed in English, Spanish and other languages.

Institutions of higher education are numerous, among them the University of the Philippines, Quezon City; Manila, Los Baños; Far Eastern University, Univ. of Sto. Tomas, founded 1611, (both Manila), Ateneo, Quezon City. Among private educational institutions is the Silliman University in Dumaguete.

About 83% of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics and about 1,500,000 belong to the Independent Catholic Church, organized by a Filipino priest, Fr. Gregorio Aglipay. There are 444,491 Protestants, 791,817 Moslems (Moros).

Defense. The Philippines and the United States, on Mar. 14, 1947, signed a 99-year agreement for American military and naval bases in the islands. The agreement provides that in the interest of international security any of the bases may be made available to the Security Council of the U.N.

Poland

POLSKA RZECZPOSPOLITA LUDOWA

Capital: Warsaw. Area: 120,355 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1954): 26,500,000. Flag: two hori-

zontal bars, white and red. Monetary unit: Zloty (c. U.S. 25c).

Descriptive. Poland, a republic in Central Europe, is bounded on the North by the Baltic Sea, East Prussia and Lithuania, both occupied by the U.S.S.R.; on the East by the U.S.S.R.; on the South by Czechoslovakia, and on the West by East Germany (German Democratic Republic).

Resources and Industries. Forty-five per cent of the population engages in agriculture. Textiles, chemicals, woodworking and metal industries are important products.

Poland possesses great mineral wealth, particularly coal, besides iron, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, lead salt, potassium salts and zinc.

Coal reserves are estimated at 135 billion metric tons; production, aided by mechanization and training, is rising rapidly and expected to reach 100,000,000 tons in 1955.

Planned economy has been introduced; a Six-Year Plan (1950-1955) of economic and social development is in operation.

History and Government. Poland, whose history dates from 966 and a great power from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, in four partitions (1772, 1793, 1795 and 1939) was apportioned among Prussia, Russia and Austria, and Germany and Russia. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in World War I, its independence, self-declared on Nov. 11, 1918, was recognized by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919, and Treaty of Riga.

Germany and Russia invaded and conquered Poland, Sept. 1-27, 1939. A treaty of partition (the fourth partition of Poland) was signed by Germany and the U.S.S.R., Sept. 29, by which they divided the country. It is estimated that Germany received 72,500 square miles with a population of approximately 22,500,000—all the territory ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles. To the U.S.S.R. went some 78,000 square miles of territory with a population of 12,775,000. The territory gained by Russia comprised portions of White Russia and the Western Ukraine, all of which was annexed by the U.S.S.R.

Poland and Russia signed an agreement in London July 30, 1941, abrogating the 1939 German-Russian accord partitioning Poland.

Before World War II, Poland's population was 34,775,698 and its area 150,470 square miles. In compensation for 69,860 square miles of territory in the East ceded to the U.S.S.R. under a treaty signed in Moscow Aug. 16, 1945, Poland received approx. 40,000 square miles of German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line gained in World War II, comprising the provinces of Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and part of East Prussia. Pending a general German peace treaty, this is not regarded as permanent by the Western allies.

A Government of National Unity was formed June 28, 1945, including members of the wartime Provisional and London governments.

Elections to the first Sejm (Parliament) were held Jan. 19, 1947, and the Government bloc, Communists and Socialists, won 394 out of 444 seats.

A new constitution, replacing the interim charter of Feb. 19, 1947, effective July 22, 1952, describes Poland as a people's republic in which the highest authority is the Sejm, elected for 4-year terms by direct, secret ballot. The Sejm elects a Council of State and a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The Premier is Jozef Cyrankiewicz, appointed in March, 1954.

In the first Parliamentary elections under the new constitution, 425 candidates on the one-party National Front were elected Oct. 26, 1952.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory in the Polish Republic. There are 79 institutions of higher learning (1953) with 121,000 students. Leading universities are at Warsaw, Lodz, Troum, Poznan, Krakow and Wroclaw (Breslau).

Roman Catholic is the chief religion. A law promulgated Feb. 13, 1953, requires government consent to high church appointments.

Defense. Military age extends from 20 to 50. In 1950 the army was reorganized along Soviet lines. Officers are required to learn Russian. Strength of the armed forces is estimated at 500,000. The navy has one cruiser, 6 destroyers, 6 submarines and other craft.

GDANSK (Danzig)

The former Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), once united with Poland, 1466-1793, while a member of the Hanseatic League and later a part of the German Empire, 1793-1919, is a port on the Baltic Sea through which runs the Vistula River. It has

an area of 754 square miles and population (city proper 1946), 117,894. Poland gained access to the port by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and Danzig was brought within the Polish customs frontier in 1922.

Danzig was proclaimed part of the German Reich Sept. 1, 1939; Russian troops captured the city March 30, 1945. Under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, Aug. 1945, Danzig was placed under Polish administration, pending completion of a peace treaty with all Germany.

Portugal

REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA

Capital: Lisbon. Area: 35,466 sq. mi. Population: (U.N. est., 1954): 8,693,000. Flag: green and red vertical bars, with armillary sphere and shield in center. Monetary unit: Escudo (U.S. 3.478c).

Descriptive. Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula in Europe, being bounded on the North and East by Spain and on the South and West by the Atlantic Ocean. The Azores and Madeira Islands in the North Atlantic, are politically an integral part of the republic. The area of the Azores is 888 square miles with a population (1950) of 286,800. The area of the Madeira Islands is 308 square miles with a population (1950) of 280,000. The country is mountainous. About one-third of the land is cultivated.

Resources and Industries. Wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye and rice are important crops. Vineyards abound, and wines, olive oil and fruit are largely produced. Wine-making is the chief industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut cover 19% of the country, and cork, of which the average annual production is 150,000 metric tons, is the second largest industry. Portugal has much mineral wealth (including coal, pyrites, lead, copper, tin, wolfram, kaolin, sulphur, lithium, titanium), which has not yet been fully developed. The sardine fisheries are important. Cork, wine, canned sardines, tuna fish, anchovies, and resins are exported.

A six-year improvement plan at home and in Mozambique and Angola was instituted in 1953, including hydroelectric and irrigation plants, improvement of railways and port facilities in Africa and creation of basic heavy industries.

History and Government. Portugal, an independent state since the twelfth century, was a kingdom until a revolution in 1910 drove King Manuel II, from the throne and a republic was proclaimed.

A new constitution adopted by a plebiscite (1933) and several times amended, provides some features of a corporative state. Two assemblies of 120 members each were chosen—the first, the National Assembly, to exercise legislative powers, by direct election by heads of families regardless of sex; the second, the Corporative Chamber, chosen through a system of guild or syndical representation. The Corporative Chamber deals with economic and social matters, and advises the National Assembly. The Assembly may override a Presidential veto by a two-thirds vote.

Suffrage is extended to males and females with educational or tax payment qualifications.

As in previous elections since 1934, the government's National Union party was overwhelmingly victorious in the 1953 elections.

President Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, elected in 1926 and re-elected for consecutive seven-year terms since 1928, died April 18, 1951. He was succeeded by Francisco Higinio Craveiro Lopez, elected July 22, 1951.

Premier: Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Education and Religion. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; there is freedom of worship. Primary education is compulsory. In 1952-53 there were 11,127 primary schools. There are four universities, three university schools, 45 lycums, 77 technical schools and six art colleges.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 45. There is a small Navy. Formation of a separate air arm was announced July 1, 1952. A 1951 agreement gives the United States additional rights in the Azores for defense purposes and integrates the islands into the framework of NATO.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

The Cape Verde Islands in the North Atlantic, longitude 25°, latitude 15°, are 15 in number. The total area is 1,557 square miles and the population (census 1950), 147,328. Chief products are coffee, medicinal products, hides, fruit and grain.

Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegambia,

has an area of 13,948 square miles and a population (1952) of 523,000. Chief exports are wax, oils, ivory and hides. Chief port: Bissau.

The Islands of San Tome and Principe about 125 miles off the West coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea, form a province under a Governor. The islands have an area of 372 square miles; population (census 1950), 60,159. Chief products are cacao, coffee, coconut, copra, palm oil and cinchona.

Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a 1,000-mile coast line stretching South from the mouth of the Congo. It is governed by a Governor General with large powers. The Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area is 481,351 square miles; population (1952), 4,168,000, including 50,000 Europeans. The capital is Luanda.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oil seeds, coconuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco, cotton. Diamonds are mined and exported principally to Belgium. There are large deposits of malachite copper, iron, manganese, mica, and salt, and gold has been found. Portugal supplies from 45% to 50% of the imports. Lobito is an important Atlantic seaport.

Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, extends from Cape Delago (10° 40' south latitude) to the Union of South Africa. To the West lies the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the North is Tanganyika. More than 400 square miles of former German East Africa, the Kionga Triangle, was transferred to Mozambique in 1919.

Mozambique has 297,731 square miles, and a population (1952) of 5,846,000. The capital is Lourenco Marques. Chief products are sugar, coconuts, cotton, copra, sisal, and beeswax. Coal deposits exist and samarskite, silver, uranium and asbestos were discovered in 1947. Belra's port is a relay point for important mineral ores.

Portuguese India includes Goa (capital, Nova Goa or Pangim), on the Malabar coast; Damao, near Bombay; and Diu, a small island 140 miles from Damao. There is a total area of 1,537 square miles and a population (1952) of 640,000. Salt is produced in Goa and Damao, and manganese near Marmugao, where there are 200 mines. Other exports are coconuts, fish, spices, caju-nuts, copra. Agitation for the cession of Portuguese enclaves to India has created unrest and some violence, but Portugal has strongly maintained its right to these possessions. As a result, India broke off relations with Portugal Aug. 19, 1955.

Goa has the shrine of St. Francis Xavier.

Macao, with an area of six square miles, is on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River in China. Population (census 1950), 187,772. The trade, mostly transit, is handled by Chinese.

Portuguese Timor is the eastern part of the Malay island of that name, off the North coast of Australia, Netherlands having the western part. The area is 7,330 square miles and the population (1952), 453,000. Exports are coffee, sandalwood, sandal root, copra and wax. Capital, Dili.

Rumania

ROMANIA

REPUBLICA POPULARA ROMANA

Capital: Bucharest. Area: 91,584 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1950): 16,100,000. Flag: three vertical bars, blue-yellow-red, with insignia in center. Monetary unit: Leu (pl. lei).

Descriptive. Rumania, a country of Europe, is bounded on the North by the U. S. S. R., on the East by the Ukrainian S.S.R., Moldavian S.S.R., and the Black Sea, on the South by Bulgaria, and on the West by Yugoslavia and Hungary. For 243 miles the Danube forms the southern boundary; for 190 miles, from Calarasi to the Black Sea, it flows through Rumanian territory. The Carpathian mountains extend southward from Bukovina to Buzau, thence westward to Orsova on the Danube.

Resources and Industries. Four-fifths of the population engage in agriculture and stock-raising, the most important agricultural products are wheat, corn, barley, rye, sugar beets and oats. Vineyards and orchards are plentiful. The country yields salt, petroleum, natural gas, lignite, gold, iron, copper, zinc and pyrites. Flour milling, brewing and distilling are important industries. The country's resources and most of its enterprises were nationalized June 12, 1948. It has close economic ties with the U.S.S.R.

History and Government. Rumania's history dates back to 101 A.D. with the Roman coloniza-

tion of the Dacian Kingdom. The modern nation was formed by the union, Jan. 24, 1859, of the principalities of Wallachia (Muntenia) and Moldavia; proclaimed its independence from Turkey, May 10, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War.

Rumania fought with the Axis, invading Russia, 1941-44. It fought against Germany and Hungary, 1944-45.

The armistice terms of March, 1945 provided that the Soviet-Rumanian frontier of June 28, 1940 would be restored and that Northern Bako-win and Bessarabia, occupied by Rumania since 1918, would be recognized as part of the Soviet Republic. Rumania returned to Bulgaria in 1940, the two Southern Dobrudja counties won by the Treaty of Bucharest (1913) with an area of some 3,000 sq. mi., and a population (1940) of 408,900.

According to the constitution of 1886 (modified 1923, and restored by royal decree Aug. 31, 1944), Rumania was proclaimed a constitutional monarchy; Government was vested in a King, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Basic freedoms of the individual, the secret ballot and rights of private property were guaranteed.

The United States and Great Britain recognized the Groza coalition government, Feb. 5, 1946, after the Cabinet had been reorganized and free elections, freedom of the press, speech, assembly and religion had been granted. Women voted for the first time in the national elections of 1946.

The exiled King of Rumania, Michael I (born Oct. 25, 1921), only son of ex-King Carol II (abdicated Sept. 6, 1940; died April 4, 1953) and Princess (now Queen-Mother) Helen of Greece; abdicated Dec. 30, 1947, but renounced his abdication March 4, 1948, blaming Communist domination of the government for his act. Michael married (June 10, 1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

Coincident with Michael's abdication, a People's Republic was proclaimed by the government. A new constitution on the Communist model, voted Sept. 24, 1952, replaced that of 1948. Members of the Assembly (1 to each 40,000 population) are elected for four-year terms. A Presidium legislates between Assembly sessions.

In general elections Nov. 30, 1953, a Parliament of 423 Deputies was elected, all members of the Rumanian Workers (Communist) party or front organizations.

The Premier is Gheorghiu-Dej, appointed June 2, 1952, replacing Dr. Petru (Peter) Groza who was proclaimed President by the Assembly, reelected Jan. 24, 1953.

Education and Religion. Primary education is free and obligatory. There are universities in Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj and Timisoara.

Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox clergy are paid by the state, other clergy being subvented. Church and State are separated.

Defense. Military service is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 50. Normal service is for two years. Rumania has a small Navy and Air Force.

San Marino

Area: 38 sq. mi. Population (census 1953): 13,500. Flag: Blue and red horizontal bars.

Descriptive. San Marino, smallest republic, is situated on the slope of Mount Titano in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy. Agriculture and stock raising are practically the only industries. Chief exports are wine, cattle and building stone. San Marino has its own coinage and postage stamps, but Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use. There is no public debt.

History and Government. The Republic claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. It has had a treaty of friendship with Italy since 1897.

San Marino is governed by a Grand Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executive power for a term of six months. It has the only Communist-controlled government in Europe outside the Iron Curtain. It maintains a militia of 900.

Spain

ESTADO ESPANOL

Capital: Madrid. Area: 195,504 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est. 1954): 28,751,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-yellow-red, with coat of arms in center bar. Monetary unit: Peseta (c. U.S. 2.56c).

Descriptive. Spain, a nominal monarchy, occupies the entire Iberian peninsula in Western

Europe, except for Portugal. It is bounded on the West by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the North by France and the Atlantic, the Pyrenees separating it from France; on the East and South by the Mediterranean Sea, the British fortified station of Gibraltar being at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, area, 1,935 sq. mi.; population 386,173, and the Canary Islands, area 2,807 sq. mi.; population, 564,273, in the Atlantic are provinces of Spain; Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar, is in the Province of Cadiz.

The interior is a high inclosed plateau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and deficient in rainfall.

Resources and Industries. The productive land of Spain comprises nearly 114,000,000 acres, about 90% of the total area, but only about 56,000,000 acres are under cultivation, while 60,000,000 acres are pastures and mountains.

The principal agricultural products of Spain are wheat, barley, oats, rye, olives, grapes, lemons, oranges and other fruit, onions, almonds, esparto, flax, hemp, pulse and cork. Wine-making is important. Spain possesses an abundance of minerals, iron, copper, zinc, coal, cobalt, quicksilver, silver, sulphate and soda, sulphur and phosphates.

Spain has considerable manufactures in cotton and woolen goods, paper, cork and cement. Sardines, tuna fish and cod are most important fish catches. The tourist industry has regained importance, with 203,000 American visitors in 1954.

Spain now receives United States economic and technical aid. Industrial production is increasing; steel output in 1954 was 1,103,500 metric tons and was expected to reach 2,000,000 tons annually by 1958. Coal production rose to 10,428,726 tons; electric power was a record 3,853,573 kilowatts. The merchant marine is being expanded, with a present shipyard production capacity of 150,000 tons per year. Spain's 8,180 mi. of railroads are being modernized through a \$550,000,000 program.

History and Government. Spain is an ancient country and Cadiz claims to be one of the oldest cities in the world. The first Republic of Spain (1873-1875) was followed by a resumption of the traditional monarchy. The Second Republic was established in 1931 when, following the victory of the Republicans in the municipal (city, not national) elections, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain from his birth (May 17, 1886), and Queen Victoria, with the royal family, went into exile April 14, 1931. A self-formed provisional government headed by Niceto Alcala Zamora carried on. A Cortes, the first in eight years, was elected June 28, 1931 and formed itself into a Constituent Assembly with members elected by universal suffrage for four years. Zamora was elected President for six years, and a constitution adopted, Dec. 9, 1931, under which the church and state were separated, church property confiscated, education made entirely secular, provision made for the division of the large estates among the peasants and other socialistic plans made possible.

President Zamora dissolved the Cortes in 1934 and the new one elected Feb. 16, 1936 with a Leftist (Popular Front) majority, removed Zamora from the presidency and elected Manuel Azana, the Premier, President.

A revolution, led by army officers in Morocco, was begun July 19, 1936 by the political elements opposed to the Popular Front. The Nationalists set up a Government at Burgos under the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco (born Dec. 14, 1892). The war continued until the surrender of Madrid March 28, 1939. The United States formally accorded recognition to the Franco government April 1, 1939. In the bitterly fought civil war Franco received military help from Italy and Germany, while Socialists, Communists, British Labor party members and other anti-Fascists fought with the Republican forces.

Gen. Franco announced his cabinet, Aug. 10, 1939, with himself as Chief-of-State, Commander in Chief of the Army, Prime Minister and head of the Falange party. The Cortes was re-established July, 1942, composed (March, 1943) of 438 members (procuradors), representing all phases of national life.

Gen. Franco in 1947 was given life tenure as Chief-of-State and set up a Regency Council, or Council of the Realm, which is to enthrone a king of his choosing as his successor if he dies or is incapacitated. The Council has 16 members.

Spain was neutral in World War II, but its relations with the Axis and its Fascist character alienated the Western Allies. Spain was excluded from the U. N., 1946, and the U. S., France and Britain recommended the withdrawal of Franco and suppression of the Falange. The major powers except Argentina withdrew their ambassadors.

After 1948 the West saw dangers to itself in Communist agitation. On the initiative of Latin American nations and the Arab League, the General Assembly, U. N., removed the ban on Spain, permitted its entry into organizations, including the Food & Agricultural Org. and UNESCO, and authorized a loan from the Export-Import Bank. In 1951 the U. S. and Spain exchanged ambassadors.

Education and Religion. Franco reestablished Catholicism as the State religion and made an agreement with the Vatican for state and church cooperation in appointing priests. Civil marriages contracted with non-Catholics were legalized June 18, 1955. Primary education is compulsory and free. A stringent campaign to eliminate illiteracy (25%) was begun in 1955.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory for two years. The Army has numerous divisions and the military forces get about one-third of the annual budget. The Navy has chiefly destroyers and smaller vessels and a personnel of about 40,000. The Air Force is independent. Under a 10-year defense agreement with the United States signed Sept. 26, 1953, Spain will receive arms and economic aid and will permit use of a number of air and naval bases on Spanish soil.

SPANISH COLONIES

Spanish Guinea, in Africa, comprises Fernando Po and several smaller islands, and Continental Guinea, with a total area of 10,852 sq. mi. and population (1950) of 198,663. The products include cocoa, gold, coffee, wood and wool. Capital: Santa Isabel.

Morocco and Ifni: see *Index, Morocco*.

Spanish Sahara includes the zones of Rio de Oro, 73,362 sq. mi., and Sekia el Hamra, 32,047 sq. mi.

Sudan

FORMER ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

Capital: Khartoum. Area: 967,500 square miles. Population (govt. est. 1951): 8,764,000. Monetary unit: Egyptian pound (U. S. \$2.87).

Descriptive. The Sudan, former Anglo-Egyptian condominium, is bounded by Libya and Egypt on the North, the line being 22° North latitude; the Red Sea and Eritrea and Ethiopia on the East, Uganda (British) and the Belgian Congo on the South, and French Equatorial Africa and Libya on the West.

The northern zone consists of the Libyan desert, on the West, and the mountainous Arabian desert, extending to the Red Sea on the East, separated by the narrow valley of the Nile; the central zone has large areas of fertility, including the rainlands of Kassala and Bokar, the Gezira plain and the pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; and the southern equatorial belt where the soil is richest and watered by tropical rains.

The White Nile flows North through the middle of the country; the Blue Nile, rising in the mountains of Ethiopia, flows Northwest to its junction at Khartoum with the White Nile to make the Nile that flows on in a huge S curve to enter Egypt at Wadi Halfa. Khartoum is 1,345 miles south of Cairo, and 1,255 ft. above sea level.

Resources and Industries. The Sudan has copper, gold, salt and other as yet untapped mineral resources. The country is the principal source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Cotton is grown extensively. Other important products are sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, mahogany, dom nuts (vegetable ivory), chillies, semn (ghee), melon-seeds, beans, corn, trochus and mother of pearl shell, shea nuts, salt, ivory and gold. The staple food of the inhabitants is dura (great millet). Part of the Sudan is included in a vast British hydroelectric program.

History and Government. The Mahdist rebellion, 1884-85, culminating in the fall of Khartoum in 1885, forced the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Sudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontier ports. The Dervish misrule that followed was overthrown by Lord Kitchener with an Anglo-Egyptian army at Omdurman Sept. 2, 1898. A treaty between Egypt and Britain, 1899, and later

acts, provided for a governor appointed by Egypt with consent of Britain. A constitution, 1948, provided for an executive council composed equally of British and Sudanese, a legislative assembly partly elective. British and Egyptian flags flew together.

In October, 1951, the Egyptian Parliament abrogated its 1899 and 1936 treaties with Great Britain, and amended the constitution, Oct. 16, to provide for a separate Sudanese constitution.

A compromise agreement was signed in Cairo Feb. 12, 1953, providing for liquidation of the dual administration and determination by the Sudanese on either union with Egypt or complete independence. Authority during the three-year transition is vested in the British Governor-General and a five-man commission. In the first Parliamentary elections, Nov.-Dec., 1953, the pro-Egyptian National Unionists party won 21 of the 30 elected seats in the 50-member Senate and 50 of the 97 seats in the House of Representatives.

Prime Minister: Ismail el Azhari, elected Jan. 6, 1954.

Education and Religion. Sudanese inhabitants are Arabs, Negroes and Nubians of mixed Arab and Negro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are Mohammedans. The educational system in the North is directed mainly by the government and in the South by church missions.

Defense. Sudan has its own defensive force.

Sweden

KONUNGARIKET SVERIGE

Capital: Stockholm. Area: 173,378 square miles. Population (govt. est., 1955): 7,234,664. Flag: extended yellow cross on medium blue field. Monetary unit: Krona; pl. kronor (U.S. 19.33c).

Descriptive. Sweden occupies the eastern and largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in Northwest Europe. Its greatest North-South length is 977 miles; greatest width 311 miles. Sweden is separated from Norway on the West by the Kölen (or Kjölen) mountain range, and from Finland on the East by the Baltic Sea except in the North where the two meet along the Tornea River. The Baltic Sea also separates it from the Baltic States, Poland and Germany on the South-east and South and the Kattegat from Denmark on the Southwest.

Resources and Industries. Although of broken, mountainous topography, Sweden contains much productive land, well watered, on which the Swedes have attained high efficiency in agriculture. Of Sweden's total area, 9.1% is cultivated, 2.5% pasture, and 54.5% forests. About one-third is unreclaimable.

Many industries flourish in Sweden, whose main natural resources are forests, iron ore and water power. Coal and oil have to be imported. Industry employs 41% of the working population, agriculture 20%. About one-fifth of the national product is based on foreign trade. Sweden exports more iron ore than any other country and vies with Canada in wood pulp. About two-fifths of the exports come from pulp, lumber, paper and other forestry products. Other important products are steel, ships, airplanes, ball bearings, telephones, electrical goods. Chief agricultural industries produce cheese and butter.

The mining industry is extensive. Swedish steel is of especial value for tool making. Mining and metal industries employ 300,000; building, 190,000; textiles, 100,000.

Water power resources eventually may reach 80 billion kilowatt hours per year. In 1954, 23.7 billion kwh were produced and output is scheduled to reach 35 billion kwh in 1960. Work was begun in 1953 on the Stornorrforss hydroelectric plant, on the Ume River, which will have three to four generating sets with capacities of 130,000 kwh each.

Over 90% of the economy is in private hands; the government holds a large interest in water power production and runs the railways.

Shipping is privately operated and not subsidized. The merchant marine had a gross tonnage of 2,737,566 tons, Jan. 1, 1955.

Consumer cooperatives are in extensive operation, with more than 1,050,000 members served by 8,200 stores in 1953. Cooperatives also are important in agriculture and housing.

Foreign trade (in kronor):

	Imports	Exports
1952	8,947,000,000	8,134,000,000
1953	8,161,000,000	7,645,000,000
1954	9,174,000,000	8,220,000,000

History and Government. Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The Riksdag (Parliament) has two chambers, the first of 150 members and the second of 230 members. All men and women over 21 are entitled to suffrage.

The King is Gustav VI Adolf, former Crown Prince Gustav Adolf (born Nov. 11, 1882), who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Gustav V, Oct. 29, 1950 (reigned since Dec. 8, 1907). The King married (June 15, 1905) Princess Margaret (died May 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. He has three living sons, two of them commoners through marriage, and one daughter, Queen Ingrid of Denmark. One son, Gustav Adolf, was killed in an airplane accident Jan. 26, 1947 and his son, Prince Carl Gustaf (born 1946), became heir apparent. The King's second wife (married Nov. 3, 1923) was Lady Louise Mountbatten, now Queen Louise.

A coalition of Social Democrats and Agrarians on Oct. 1, 1951, succeeded the Social Democratic-Labor cabinet, in power since 1945.

The Prime Minister is Tage Erlander, Social Democrat, appointed Oct. 9, 1946.

Under tax reforms instituted in 1952, a ceiling of 65% was set on income taxes; 80% on government and municipal taxes combined. About 10% of the national income is redistributed for social welfare. Its welfare system, already advanced, was expanded effective Jan. 1, 1955, to include general health insurance.

Sweden is a member with Denmark, Norway and Iceland of the Nordic Council, estab. Feb., 1953, an advisory body made up of delegates from parliaments, which discusses Scandinavian issues, such as patent rights, passports, economic development and capital investments for mutual advantages.

Education and Religion. The population is very homogenous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic family, except about 30,000 Finns and 6,500 Lapps. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which is the state religion. Religious laws were liberalized, effective Jan. 1, 1953. Education is compulsory.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory between the ages of 19 and 47. A first 10-month training period is followed by three one-month repetitions. There is an army of approximately 600,000, plus a voluntary Home Guard of 100,000. The air force of 16 groups is fourth largest in the world, after the U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain. It has 50 combat squadrons and 1,200 planes, including Swedish-built jets. The Navy has received two heavy cruisers, 18 destroyers and 23 submarines since the beginning of World War II. The Riksdag authorized, Feb. 1952, 46 new units, including destroyers, submarines and other light units. Completion is expected by 1961.

The coast artillery is largely dug into atom-bomb-proof rock shelters along nearly 700 miles of coast line. Five hundred military rock shelters and similar airplane hangars and civilian shelters were completed in 1953.

Switzerland

SCHWEIZ—SUISSE—SVIZZERA

Capital: Berne. **Area:** 15,944 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 4,925,000. **Flag:** white cross on red ground. **Monetary unit:** Franc (U.S. 23.33c).

Descriptive. Switzerland, in Central Europe, is bounded on the West by France, the North by Germany, the East by Austria and Italy, and the South by Italy.

The Alps constitute 61%, the midlands 27%, and the Jura 12% of Switzerland. The Alps constitute the most imposing mountains in the world. In the Swiss Alps there are no fewer than 70 peaks with an altitude ranging from 10,000 feet to approximately 15,000. Swiss lakes famous for their beauty are Lake Maggiore, Zurich, Zug, Lugano, Wallensee, Brienz, Thonne, Lucerne, Geneva and Constance. The Rhine, the Rhone and feeders of the Danube originate here.

The chief cities are Zurich, Basel, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, St. Gall, Winterthur and Lucerne.

Resources and Industries. Dairy products form the chief agricultural industry, followed by cattle, pigs, fruit, poultry, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats and potatoes. The country is famous for its wine and cheese. The principal minerals are salt, iron ore, and manganese. Watchmaking, machinery, metals and precision instruments are important manufactures; also silk, wool and cotton articles; electrical products, iron and steel products; indus-

trial chemicals, clothing, perfumes, and pharmaceuticals.

Switzerland's abundant water power is exploited by more than 60 hydroelectric plants.

Merchant shipping aggregated 103,590 gross tons in 1955.

History and Government. Switzerland, the Helvetia of ancient times, is a confederation of 22 cantons, three of which once (1291) were members of a defensive league and later were joined by other districts. In 1648 the Swiss Confederation obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire. Three of the cantons are subdivided. The cantons are joined under a Federal Constitution of May 29, 1874, with large powers of local control retained by each canton. The national authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "ständerrat" or State Council to which each canton sends two members. The lower house, Nationalrat or National Council, has 196 members, one representative to each 24,000 population.

Executive power is vested in the Bundesrat (Federal Council) of seven members.

The President serves for one year and is succeeded by the Vice President. In 1955 the president was Max Petit-pierre; vice president, Markus Feldmann.

Switzerland enters into no military alliance and is not a member of the U. N. or North Atlantic Treaty. It is, however, a member of various international commissions of the U. N., the International Labor Org., the World Health Org., and supports the ECA work, but is not a beneficiary. The International Committee of the Red Cross has hq. in Geneva, and the International Postal Union in Berne.

Education and Religion. Primary education has been free and compulsory since 1874. There are seven universities; the oldest is Basle, founded in 1460. Swiss German dialects are spoken by a majority of the people in 16 of the cantons; other national languages are French, Italian, and Romansh.

There is complete freedom of worship. Of the population 57.6% are Reformed Protestants, 41.1% Catholics.

Defense. Service in the national militia is compulsory; liability extends from 19 to 60 years.

Syria

AL-JAMHOURIYA AS-SOURIYA

Capital: Damascus. **Area:** 72,234 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 3,670,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, green-white-black, with three red stars on white bar. **Monetary unit:** Syrian pound (U.S. 27.95c).

Descriptive. The Republic of Syria in the Levant is bounded on the North by Turkey, on the East by Iraq, on the South by Hashemite Jordan and Israel, and on the West by Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea. It is traversed by the Orontes and Euphrates Rivers. Latakia is the chief seaport.

Resources and Industries. Mineral wealth is comparatively small, except for oil, found chiefly in the Deir-Ezzor region. The principal industries are agriculture and cattle breeding; the chief crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, citrus fruits, cotton, olives, grapes and sorghums. Industries include flour, oils, soap, textiles, cement, tanning, tobacco, knitwear, glassware, sugar, hosiery, footwear and brasswares.

In 1955 a \$530,000,000, five-year development program was outlined by a World Bank team, to be largely financed by Syria.

History and Government. One of the world's most ancient lands, the State (later Republic) of Syria was formed from the former Turkish Empire Sanjaks (districts) of Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Latakia, the Hauran and Jebel Druze. Syria was made an independent State by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920, and divided into the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon Sept. 1, 1920. Both were administered under a French mandate 1920-1941.

Syria was proclaimed a Republic by the occupying French authorities Sept. 16, 1941. An agreement signed Dec. 27, 1943 transferred nearly all powers hitherto exercised by France to the respective Syrian and Lebanese governments, effective Jan. 1, 1944. All foreign troops subsequently withdrawn April 17, 1946.

Syria is a member of the United Nations, and became a member of the Arab League by a pact signed in Cairo March 22, 1945.

President: Shukri al-Kuwatli, elected by Parliament, Aug. 18, 1955, effective Sept. 6.

Education and Religion. The population is composed mainly of Sunni Moslems but there is a large number of Christians. Arabic is the official language. There is about a score of Arabic newspapers published in Damascus. There is a public education system, also a number of private and foreign schools. There is a Syrian University in Damascus, agricultural colleges in Selemie and Bekaa and an engineering college in Aleppo.

Defense. The army consists of approx. 25,000 men, plus 10,000 recruits, the gendarmerie of 4,000, and others. There is a small air force and navy.

Thailand (Siam)

PRADES THAI OR MUANG-THAI

Capital: Bangkok. **Area:** 200,148 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 19,925,000. **Flag:** horizontal stripes, red-white-blue-white-red, the blue double width of others. **Monetary unit:** Baht (Tical) (U.S. 4.815c).

Descriptive. Thailand, constitutional monarchy, is situated in Southeastern Asia, with Burma on the Northwest and West; Laos on the North and East, Cambodia on the Southeast, and the Gulf of Thailand, which is part of the China Sea, on the South and East. It also occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federation of Malaya. It is of rolling topography with large areas benefiting from irrigation.

The government voted July 20, 1948 to change the English name of the country to Thailand.

Bangkok, the capital, in the delta of the Menam, is a modern city. Don Muang airfield, Bangkok, is one of the largest and most modern in Southeast Asia, served by leading international airlines. The Port of Bangkok, through which passes about 80% of Thailand's imports and well over half its exports, lies approximately 25 miles inland from the sea on the Menam Chao Phraya. The port was opened to ocean-going vessels in 1954 after modernization and dredging.

Resources and Industries. There are many large forests, teakwood being an important article of export.

Mineral resources include coal, tin, iron, manganese, tungsten, antimony and mercury.

The chief crop is rice, the staple food of the people and heavily exported, accounting for 50% of total foreign exchange earnings. Other important exports are tin, rubber, teak and tungsten. Coconuts, tobacco, pepper and cotton are produced in quantity.

Royal State Railways have 2,000 miles of meter-gauge lines radiating from Bangkok to outer points. A modern highway system, including links to Malaya, Burma, Laos and Cambodia, is being built with United States assistance.

History and Government. Siam, an ancient monarchy, noted for picturesque architecture and pageantry, underwent a bloodless revolution in 1932. King Prajadhipok, a liberal, signed a new constitution, establishing a limited monarchy, but he refused to sign a measure abdicating the royal power of life and death and resigned. He was succeeded by his nephew, Prince Ananda, who was found dead of a bullet wound, June 9, 1946, and the legislature named his brother, Prince Phumiphon Aduldet (born 1927), to succeed him. A regency council ruled for him until King Phumiphon formally took the throne May 5, 1950.

The present constitution, adopted Mar. 8, 1952, provides for a unicameral National Assembly of 246 members, half elected and half appointed.

The Premier is Field Marshal Luang Pibul-Songgram, member of the Executive Council, a military junta.

Education and Religion. Education is compulsory between 8 and 15. There are 5 universities, 31 training colleges and many vocational schools. The language is Thai, an Indo-Chinese monosyllabic branch. Buddhism is the principal religion.

Defense. Of Thailand's total armed forces of 85,000, the militarized police force comprises 40,000; army about 30,000; air force 4,000. The Navy has 45 small ships and 8,000 personnel.

Turkey

TURKIYE CUMHURİYETİ

Capital: Ankara. **Area:** 296,503 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 22,949,000. **Flag:** white crescent and white five-pointed star on red field. **Monetary unit:** Lira (of 100 piastras) (U.S. 35.71c).

Descriptive. Turkey, a Republic, occupies territory in both Europe and Asia. European Turkey is bounded on the North by the Black Sea, Bulgaria

and Greece, on the East by the Black Sea and on the West by the Aegean Sea and Greece. Turkey in Europe is separated from Turkey in Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and the Dardanelles (Hellespont), approximately 47 miles long with a width varying from one to four miles. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the East by the U.S.S.R. and Iran, on the South by Iraq, Syria and the Mediterranean and on the West by the Mediterranean and the Aegean.

	Turkish Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. (1950)
Europe	9,257	1,627,000
Asia	287,246	19,308,000

The terrain is in general a rugged plateau with hot dry summers and cold winters with snow remaining until May. High mountains ring the plateau to the South, North and East. More than 20 peaks top 10,000 ft. Fertile portions are in the South along the Aegean coast.

Izmir (ancient Smyrna) is the principal export outlet. Ports on the Black Sea under development include Samsun, Trebizond (classical Trapezus), Sinop, Amasra, and Ereğli. Istanbul is served by leading international airlines. The Istanbul Hilton hotel opened in June, 1955.

Resources and Industries. About half of Turkey's population derive their income from agriculture, the products including tobacco, cereals, olives and olive oil, wool, silk, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium and gums. About 20 million acres are in forests.

The country has 5,000 miles of railroad; an additional 1200 miles will be added and the system modernized with standard gauge track throughout.

There are large, relatively undeveloped deposits of coal, iron, copper, petroleum, and chrome (Turkey is world's largest producer of chrome). Other minerals include manganese, lead, zinc, antimony, silver, mercury, sulphur, molybdenum, magnesite and asbestos. Turkey denationalized her petroleum resources March 7, 1954, and offered incentives for development by foreign companies.

Turkey manufactures silk, cotton and woolen yarn, and cloth, iron and steel, cement, paper, and bottles and other glassware. The country has the largest arms industry in the Middle East, most of production coming from the state-owned Mechanical and Chemical Industries, Inc. Many American enterprises flourish.

Hydroelectric power stations costing over \$250,000,000 will add 2 billion kwh to the annual electricity output by 1956 to keep pace with Turkey's modernization and rapid industrialization.

History and Government. Up to the beginning of World War I, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and parts of Armenia, also groups of islands in the Aegean Sea. The areas of the Turkish Empire, as late as 1916, totaled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 population.

Under the Treaty of Sevres Aug. 10, 1920, imposed on Ottoman Turkey after World War I, various divisions of territory were made and a neutral zone set up on either shore of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus.

The republic was declared Oct. 29, 1923, with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk its first President. In 1924 the Caliphate was abolished. (Caliph was the spiritual leader of Islam.)

European powers signatory to the Treaty of Lausanne agreed, July 30, 1936, to the Montreux Convention which permitted Turkey to rearm the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and to close them if threatened by aggression, but permitted free passage through the straits for merchant vessels in peace or war. In 1946 the U.S.S.R. demanded revision of the treaty, with joint Turco-Russian control of military bases on the Dardanelles, but Turkey refused this and also a 1953 offer of a bilateral discussion of the subject with the U.S.S.R.

Changes in the basic law now provides for a single National Assembly of Deputies of 1 representative to every 40,000, elected by men and women over 22 with secret ballot. In the elections of May 2, 1954, the Democratic party remained in power, winning 504 of the 541 seats in the Assembly. The President is Celal Bayar (born 1884), elected in 1950 and reelected in 1954.

ECA and the International Bank have supported public works in Turkey. It is a member of the U.N., Council of Europe and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Education and Religion. Church and State now are separated. The vast majority of the Turkish population is Moslem.

Education is compulsory, free and secular between the ages of seven and 12, and optional, but free, through the university. There are primary, intermediate, secondary and vocational schools, and universities in Istanbul and Ankara. There is optional religious training in state-subsidized schools. Robert College (formerly Hamlin), founded 1865, is oldest American college abroad.

Defense. Military service is compulsory; the Air Force has been strengthened and the Navy is under reorganization.

Turkey is a member, with Greece and Yugoslavia, of a Balkan defense group by a treaty signed in Ankara, Feb. 27, 1953, and a 20-year military aid pact, Aug. 9, 1954. It also concluded pacts with Pakistan in 1954, and with Iraq, Feb. 24, 1955. Turkey condemned Communist aggression at the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, April, 1955.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

RUSSIA

SOYUZ SOVIYETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK

Capital: Moscow. Area (est., 1947): 8,524,750 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1947): 193,000,000; (U.N. Economic Commission est., 1954): 216,000,000. Flag: red ground with gold hammer-and-sickle below five-pointed gold star in upper corner nearest staff. Monetary unit: Ruble (c. U.S. 25c).

Descriptive. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—in area the largest country in the world—stretches across two continents from the North Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Finland. It occupies the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Its western borders brush against Finland, the Baltic Sea, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania. On the South it is bounded by Rumania, the Black Sea, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolian People's Republic and Korea. In the far Northeast the Bering Strait separates the U.S.S.R. from Alaska.

The vast territory of the U.S.S.R., one sixth of the earth's land surface, contains every phase of climate, except the distinctly tropical, and a varied topography. The European portion is a vast low plain with the Ural mountains on its eastern edge, the Crimean and Caucasian mountains on the South and Southeast. The Urals, separating the European from the Asiatic portions of the country, stretch North and South for 2,500 miles. The Asiatic portion of the U.S.S.R. also consists largely of an immense plain, with mountain ranges on its eastern and southern borders.

The rivers in the European section include the Dnieper, flowing into the Black Sea, the Volga and the Ural, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the Don into the Sea of Azov; the Western Dvina into the Baltic and the Northern Dvina into the White Sea. The Asiatic section is drained by three great rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, each over 2500 miles long, which flow across Siberia into the Arctic Ocean, and contains several large rivers in the South, including the Amur, which flows into the Pacific Ocean.

The capital is Moscow where the Kremlin, ancient citadel of the Czars, forms the nerve center of the federated republics. Leningrad (formerly St. Petersburg and Petrograd), situated in the delta of the Neva River, was the Capital of the Russian Empire for 200 years and now is the second largest city of the Union. Kiev, the 1,000-year-old capital of the Ukrainian S. S. R., is the industrial center of the South. Since 1930 many new industrial cities have arisen in the Urals, Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The Crimea is the vacation-land of the U.S.S.R. and the highway from Sevastopol winds past Yalta, Mischor, Massandra and other health resorts along the shores of the Black Sea.

EXPANSION OF THE U.S.S.R.

The expansion of the U.S.S.R. in recent years was the result of numerous military and diplomatic actions: In Sept., 1939, after Hitler began war on Poland, the Soviet Union denounced its treaties with Poland, invaded its territory and divided Poland with Germany, approximately the eastern two-thirds going to the Soviet Union. A large part of this domain had been Russian imperial territory ever since the Polish kingdom was finally divided among Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1795. When the Polish republic was reconstituted after World War II, the Soviet Union still retained about 69,860 sq. miles, pop. est. 12,775,000.

The Soviet armies also occupied and incorporated the independent republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, former Russian imperial territory recognized as independent after the first World War. The Soviets also moved against Finland, defeating it twice (1939-1944) exacting large reparations and the cession of the Petsamo (Pechora) region, incorporating it in the Karelo-Finnish S.R., which has over 450,000 pop. Finland, from 1809 to 1917, was a grand duchy of the Russian empire. These Baltic lands added over 6,000,000 population.

In 1944 the Tuvian People's Republic in Outer Mongolia, at one time a Russian protectorate, was made a part of the central Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic; its area was given as 64,000 sq. miles, pop. about 65,000.

Subcarpathian Ruthenia was taken over in 1945 and united with the Ukrainian S. S. R. This region was a part of Hungary until 1918; then it was made part of Czechoslovakia; in 1939 it was re-occupied by Hungary; in 1944 it was taken by the Soviet Union and by agreement at the Potsdam Conference of Stalin, Truman and Churchill it was ceded to the Soviet Union. The Czech residents were allowed to transfer to Czechoslovakia if they wished. Pre-war pop. est. 800,000, 63% Ukrainian.

The Soviet Union also took over Moldavia and most of Bessarabia; the latter had been shuttled back and forth between imperial Russia and Rumania.

The Potsdam Conference also approved the transfer to the Soviet Union of most of East Prussia, including the Baltic port of Koenigsberg and about 7,000 sq. miles east of it; the southern part going to Poland. Koenigsberg was renamed Kaliningrad.

By the terms of the Yalta agreement, between Stalin, Churchill and President Roosevelt, the Soviet Union, upon entering the war against Japan three months after Germany's surrender, would establish its title to the Kurile Islands and the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. The Kuriles are 47 islands, area 3,944 sq. miles, pop. 350,000, stretching from Japanese Hokkaido to Kamchatka peninsula. They were once important seal and other hunting grounds. They were held by imperial Russia until 1875, when Japan acquired them. The southern half of Sakhalin was taken from Russia at the end of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 and given to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference. The island has forests and coal and covers 13,030 sq. miles.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The U.S.S.R. is a federation consisting of 16 Union Republics, within certain of which are further subdivisions, such as Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Districts. Four of the Union Republics contain 16 Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and 16 Autonomous Regions; the largest Union Republic, the R.S.F.S.R., has also 10 National Districts. The autonomous republics are:

The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (Soviet Russia proper), contains over 50% of the population of the Soviet Union and includes 74% of its territory. Its territories stretch from the Estonian, Latvian and Finnish borders and the White Russian and Ukrainian lines on the West, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and from the Arctic Ocean on the North to the shores of the Black and Caspian seas and the borders of Kazakhstan, S. S. R., Mongolia and Manchuria on the South. The capital is Moscow.

The capital is Moscow. The Russian Soviet Socialist Republic is the most densely populated of the constituent republics. It borders on the Black Sea, with Germany, Hungary and Rumania on the West and Southwest. The population is 80% Ukrainian. Capital: Kiev. The northern part of Bukovina was added to the Ukraine S. S. R. from Rumania in 1940. Carpatho-Ukraine (Subcarpathian Ruthenia), is a part of this republic. The Crimea an oblast (province) of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic since 1945 and formerly an autonomous republic, was transferred to the Ukraine Feb. 27, 1954.

The Ukraine contains the famous black soil belt, the chief wheat-producing section of the Soviet Union. Sugar beets and oil seeds are important crops and livestock breeding is rapidly advancing.

In the Donets Basin, industrial heart of the Union, the Ukraine has a huge storage of coal, iron and other metals. Here are produced 30% of the coal mined in the country, 50% of the pig iron, 48% of the steel and 35% of the manganese. There are heavily developed chemical and dye industries and salt mines.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (White

Russia), situated on the western border of the U.S.S.R., was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1919.

Under the Czars, Byelorussia suffered greatly from periodical pogroms and from inter-racial struggles. Between 1914 and 1920 it was a field for military operations. The racial composition is Byelorussians 80.6%; Jews, 10%; others, Russians, Ukrainians, Poles. Minsk is the capital.

The country is agricultural. Much of the land is marshy, but modern drainage methods have increased the arable area. Principal crops are flax, grain and potatoes. Chief industries include agricultural machinery, woodworking, matches, linen, paper, leather, oil pressing, glass.

Azerbaijan has in the vicinity of Baku, the capital, the most important oil fields in the U.S.S.R. Before the second world war it produced more than 25,000,000 tons of oil a year. Its natural wealth includes deposits of pyrites, barites and fossil coal, as well as zinc, silver, gold, copper, tin, vanadium and molybdenum. Establishment of large irrigation projects has made cotton growing important (high quality Egyptian-type cotton). A high-yield winter wheat also is grown. Three-fifths of the population is composed of Azerbaijanians, a Turkish people.

Georgian S. S. R., situated in the western part of Transcaucasia, contains the largest manganese mines in the world. There are rich timber resources. Large coal deposits have recently been discovered. Output of industrial machinery has become increasingly important. Grain and wine grapes are principal crops. The capital is Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Armenian S. S. R., with its capital in Erevan, depends largely on irrigation. Cotton and tobacco are widely grown. Copper and lead mining have been developed. The population is 85% Armenian.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, most important economically of the Central Asia republics, contains the finest cotton lands in the Soviet Union. A high quality caracul fur is produced for export. Its mineral wealth includes coal, sulphur, copper and oil. Capital: Tashkent.

Turkmen Republic, in Central Asia produces cotton, grain and oil seeds. Mineral wealth includes oil, coal, sulphur, barite, lime, gypsum. The Kara Kum desert occupies four-fifths of the territory. Capital: Ashkhabad.

Tadzhik S. S. R. (Tadzhikistan), formed from the former regions of Bokhara and Turkestan, was admitted as a constituent republic on Dec. 5, 1929. Three-quarters of the population are Tadzhiks, mostly Sunnis, speaking an Iranian dialect. Chief occupations are farming, horticulture and cattle breeding. Cotton, grain, sugar cane and a variety of fruits are grown. Heavy industry, based on rich mineral deposits and hydroelectric power, has replaced handicraft. Stalinabad is the capital.

Kazakh Socialist Soviet Republic extends from the lower reaches of the Volga river in Europe to the Altai mountains on the Chinese border. Millions of acres of pasturage were converted to grain in 1953-54. It has vast deposits of coal, oil, iron, tin, copper, etc., and large quantities of non-ferrous metals. Fish for its canning industry are caught in Lake Balkhash and the Caspian and Aral seas. The capital is Alma-Ata (Father of Apples), which has several motion picture studios. Karaganda and Balkhash are large new centers.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic is located in the eastern part of Soviet Central Asia, on the frontier of Sinkiang (Western China). The people, once nomadic, breed cattle and horses and grow tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar beets. Capital: Frunze.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic has been formed since World War II from the former Karelian S.S.R. and territory ceded by Finland. It has 26,000 lakes, covering about 15% of its domain. Pine, fir and birch forests cover two-thirds of the area; under-surface wealth includes granite, diabase, porphyry, sandstone, marble, mica, pigmatites, iron, tatanomagettes, nonferrous metals and peat. The capital, Petrazovodsk, was founded in the 18th century by Peter the Great.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, in the southwest part of the Union, is a fertile black earth plain between the Pruth and Dniester rivers. It was created from territory of the former Moldavian Autonomous Republic and Bessarabia. It is an agricultural region that grows wheat, barley, corn, plums, apples, peaches, walnuts, tomatoes, watermelons and garden truck. Capital: Kishinev.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Baltic sea, is an agricultural region, where dairy cattle and hogs are bred. The capital is Vilnius (Vilna). The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic on

the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, has timber and peat resources estimated at 3,000,000,000 tons. In addition to agricultural products it produces rubber goods, dyes, mineral fertilizers and glassware. The capital is Riga, on the Western Dvina river. The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is located on the Baltic sea, between the gulfs of Riga and Finland. It has textiles, shipbuilding and railroad repair industries and its shale refining industry is reported to be the largest of its kind in the world. Tallinn is the capital. These three Baltic states were overrun by both sides during World War I. Eventually Russian armies occupied them, the regular governments were dispossessed and Communist-dominated parliaments were elected on one-party tickets.

POPULATION

Details about population changes in the U.S.S.R. are meager. However, the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D. C., has drawn the following conclusions from available information: Estimated population, 1952, 207,000,000. Yearly increase, est., 3,000,000, or 15 per 1,000. Death rate, est., 10 to 12 per 1,000. An estimate of 216,000,000 at Dec. 31, 1954, was published by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

The following table of the area and population of the 16 constituent republics, while not official, is believed to reflect the actual conditions of 1940:

Republic	Area sq. mi.	Pop. (1940)
Russian S. F. S. R.	6,372,860	109,279,000
(Soviet Russia proper)		
Ukrainian S. S. R.	215,600	40,200,000
Byelorussian S. S. R.	88,146	10,400,000
(White Russia)		
Armenian S. S. R.	11,580	1,253,985
Georgian S. S. R.	27,020	3,542,289
Azerbaijan S. S. R.	33,196	3,209,727
Uzbek S. S. R.	145,908	6,282,446
Turkmen S. S. R.	171,384	1,253,985
Tadzhikistan S. S. R.	55,584	1,485,091
Kazakh S. S. R.	1,059,184	6,145,937
Kirghiz S. S. R.	76,042	1,459,301
Karelo-Finnish S. S. R.	16,173	469,100
Moldavian S. S. R.	19,176	3,464,952
Lithuanian S. S. R.	22,959	2,879,070
Latvian S. S. R.	25,402	1,950,502
Estonian S. S. R.	18,353	1,134,000
Total	8,358,567	194,409,385

According to the census of 1939, the Russians formed 58.4% of the total population; the Ukrainians 16.6%; the Byelorussians 3.1%; the Uzbeks 2.9%; the Tatars 2.5%. Five nationalities, the Kazakhs, Jews, Azerbaijanians, Georgians and Armenians, each comprised between 1 and 2% of the total. The population added in 1940 by the acquisition of territory (officially styled "reuniting with the Motherland") was about 23,000,000.

Legislation since 1944 has re-emphasized importance of the family unit and sought to increase the birth rate. All marriages must be registered; divorce is discouraged. State payments are made to mothers with the birth of the third child. Paternity suits have been abolished, but small state payments are provided for the children. A Soviet ban on marriages to foreigners, in force since 1947, was lifted Dec. 2, 1953.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production. Socialist property exists in two forms: (1) State property; (2) Cooperative and collective farm property. State property includes the land, minerals, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large agricultural enterprises (Sovkhozy), municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwellings.

The common enterprises of collective farms and cooperative organizations (Kolkhozy), their output and common buildings constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and cooperative organizations. Members of the Kolkhozy also have small plots of land attached to their dwellings for their own use. Peasants unwilling to enter a Kolkhoz may retain their individual farms, but are not allowed to exploit hired labor. Land occupied by collective farmers is secured to them in perpetuity as long as they use it in accordance with the law. A decree issued by the Presidium Aug. 29, 1948, gave citizens the right to buy or build dwellings of not more than 5 rooms.

Large-scale amalgamation of the Kolkhozy into larger farm settlement units (Poselok) was begun early in 1950, reducing 252,000 collective farms to

91,000-94,000 by 1953, averaging 1,693 hectares each (Hectare—2.471 acres), but resulting awkwardness of management prompted consideration of revision of the policy in 1955.

Of the 850,000,000 hectares devoted to agriculture, 476,000,000 belong to collectives in perpetuity, 184,000,000 on a long-term basis, and 101,000,000 leased to fisheries and industrial collectives. The cultivated area increased by 40,000,000 hectares, 1918-1954, with an additional 30,000,000 planned by 1956. The Soviet also plans to copy the United States corn-hog economy system, with an 800% increase in land planted to corn and corresponding increases in hog and other livestock production. The program called for a total production of 10 billion poods (164,000,000 tons) of grain by 1960. (Pood—36.1 lbs.)

Railroads total more than 66,000 mi., 30% double track, with more under construction; improved roads, over 220,000 miles; civil aviation routes (1948), 137,000 miles. Principal airlines: Moscow-Vladivostok (8,000 kms.); Moscow-Tbilisi; Trans-Siberian. Merchant shipping in 1952 included 2,261,000 tons of oceangoing ships, 500,000 tons in the Caspian Sea and many river craft.

Waterways of the U.S.S.R. have been heavily canalized. The new 63-mile canal running from Stalingrad to Kalach, joining the Don and Volga rivers, opened in 1952, links the Baltic and White Seas with the Caspian, Black and Azov Seas. In December, 1953, U.S. Navy officials reported the U.S.S.R. had completed a vast canal system from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, providing increased seapower in protected waterways, ice-free six months of the year. A new inland sea was being created in April, 1954, to power a large hydroelectric project on the border of Mongolia and China's Sinkiang province, where the Irtysh river in eastern Kazakhstan will be dammed to form a reservoir nearly 12,000 sq. mi. in area.

Electric power output is growing rapidly and is expected to triple by 1965 to reach an estimated 500 billion kilowatt hours, with a unified high-tension grid linking major generating centers. Of many large hydroelectric developments, four are under construction on the Volga river and its tributary, the Kama, including the world's largest plant at Kuibyshev which will produce nearly 2,000,000 kilowatts. Others are the Stalingrad dam, north of the city of Stalingrad, 1,700,000 kw; Gorki, and Molotov. A fifth is planned at Cheboksary. When the group is finished, the Volga will develop more power than any other river. The Volga itself is traversed by fleets of diesel steamers and trains of tanker barges, with traffic governed by modern neon navigation light systems.

Siberia, particularly its southern regions, is growing industrially. A giant dam at Novosibirsk in western Siberia is one of a group planned to harness the Ob river system. The city has railroad works, metallurgical plants, machine-tool industries, fabricating and heavy industry installations.

The fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955), announced Aug. 1952, aims at increased output with a 10% to 12% annual increase in average production to attain an overall rise of about 70% in 1955 over 1950. Fulfillment of the 1955 goals would make U.S.S.R. production about half of that of the United States in 1951. Per capita production would be about one-third.

The Central Statistical Department announced Jan. 20, 1955, that industrial production in 1954 was 103% of the government's plan, an increase of 13% over 1953 and 65% over 1950. It is said most major industries exceeded their goals. Yields of grain and other crops increased. Cattle increased nearly 2,000,000 to 64,900,000 as against the 1928 total of 66,800,000. Increases were noted in consumer goods: TV sets, 300%; vacuum cleaners, 300%; washing machines, 1300%.

Western analysts believe the Soviet bloc's gross national product is growing at an annual rate of about 7%, compared with about 2% to 3% for the Atlantic treaty nations.

Government policy in 1955 appeared to renew stress on industrial production and food at the expense of consumer goods.

Industrial production in rubles:

	1937	1940	1950
95,500,000,000	137,500,000,000	240,000,000,000	
Production of vital materials (tons):			
	1953	1954	1955 (est.)
Steel	38,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000
Pig Iron	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,200,000
Coal	320,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000
Oil	52,000,000	58,240,000	67,000,000

Electric power production in 1954 was estimated at 142.5 billion kwh.

The Union produces at least \$140,000,000 worth of gold annually, or about 14% of the world total.

Soviet trade outside the satellite nations increased in 1954; imports doubled and exports increased 50%, the totals balancing at about \$1.7 billion. Trade within the Soviet bloc also has increased since 1948 to reach about \$6.4 billion in 1953.

GOVERNMENT

The first Russian state centered on Kiev in the 9th century. In the 13th century the Mongols overran the country. It recovered under the grand-dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, and by 1480 freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan IV, the Terrible, was the first to be formally proclaimed Czar in 1547. Peter the Great (1682-1725), extended the domain and in 1721 founded the Russian empire. The abortive Revolution of 1905 demonstrated the insecurity of the regime and led to mild concessions. The Revolution of 1917 led to the end of the empire (Nov. 7). The first provisional democratic government under Kerensky was in turn routed by the extreme Bolsheviks under Lenin. The first Soviet constitution was adopted in 1918 for the R.S.F.S.R.; the U.S.S.R. was formed in Dec., 1922, and the first Union constitution adopted in 1923. A new constitution, usually called the Stalin constitution, was adopted Dec. 5, 1936.

The 1936 constitution provides for universal direct suffrage with secret ballot. It was modified Feb. 1, 1944, to give each of the constituent republics the right to have separate commissariats for defense and foreign affairs. Right of the republics to withdraw from the Union was expressed in the 1936 constitution.

The highest legislative authority is the Supreme Soviet, consisting of two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The first house is elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 population; the second on the basis of 25 deputies from each Union republic, 11 from each autonomous republic, 5 from each autonomous region, and one from each national district. The Supreme Soviet normally meets twice a year, serves for a four-year term and chooses the Council of Ministers which has broad administrative powers between sessions of the Soviet.

In single-slate elections to the Supreme Soviet, March 14, 1954, Communist and non-party candidates for the first house polled 120,479,249 votes out of 120,727,826 cast (99.79%). Candidates for the Soviet of Nationalities received 120,539,860 votes (99.84% of the total).

The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court, whose members are elected by the Supreme Soviet for five-year terms. Similar courts are elected within the constituent republics. The law courts of the R.S.F.S.R., which are exemplary of the other republics, are divided into People's Courts and Special Courts, the latter including a Labor Section of the People's Court, Rural Commissions, Arbitration Committees, Military Tribunals and Disciplinary Courts. Capital punishment in peacetime was revived for "traitors, spies and saboteurs," Jan. 12, 1950.

The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers (Premier and deputies) appointed by and theoretically responsible to the Supreme Soviet.

Politically active citizens belong to the All-Union Communist party, the only legal party. The highest authority in the party is the party congress which elects a central committee, organizational and political bureaus, and a secretariat. Divisions of the Communist party correspond to the territorial divisions of the state. According to the U.S.S.R. government, the Communist party (Bolsheviks) had 6,300,000 members in the autumn of 1947. The party's directive body is the Central Committee, elected by membership of the party congress.

The Communist International (Comintern) body, formed in 1919, was dissolved June 10, 1943. In its stead a Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) was set up in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to coordinate the activities of the party in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia was expelled, June, 1948, and the bureau was transferred to Bucharest, Rumania.

A new Central Committee of 125 members and 110 alternates was elected at the 19th congress of the Soviet Communist party, Oct. 5-15, 1952, to replace the old 71-member committee. The Committee named a new Presidium of 25 full members

and 11 alternates, Oct. 16, to replace the 12-member Politburo (Political Bureau), which dictated the policies of the government, and a new Secretariat.

Premier Stalin died Mar. 5, 1953, after a four-day illness which followed a cerebral hemorrhage. He was born Dec. 21, 1879 in Gori, near Tiflis, Georgia, the son of a cobbler. His real name was Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, but he was named Stalin (meaning man of steel) by Lenin.

Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov was named Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier) Mar. 16, confirmed by the Supreme Soviet Mar. 15, 1953.

Malenkov resigned the Premiership Feb. 8, 1955, confessing to inadequate leadership. He was succeeded by Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin. Premier Bulganin appointed Malenkov a deputy premier and Minister of Electric Power Stations, and Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov Minister of Defense, Feb. 9. The Communist party Secretariat is headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev, appointed Mar. 21, 1953.

ANNUAL BUDGETS In thousands of rubles.

	Receipts	Expenditures
1950	432,000,000	427,900,000
1951	458,716,500	451,503,000
1952	508,800,000	476,900,000
1953	543,357,000	530,500,000
1954	572,542,000	562,801,000
1955	589,600,000	562,900,000

The 1955 budget totaled 562,900,000 rubles of which 112,100,000 or 19.9% was for military purposes, an increase of 12% in this item over 1954. It stressed heavy industry, allocating to it 163.6 billion rubles; and 26 billion to food and light and local industries.

No accurate comparison with U.S. budgets is possible because of the different buying powers of the dollar and the ruble. In the U.S.S.R. the ruble is pegged at 4 to \$1.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Universal compulsory education was introduced in 1930, since 1944 starting at age 7. Instruction is given in more than 100 languages. The number of pupils in the 220,000 primary and secondary schools in 1950 exceeded 37,000,000; teachers 1,600,000. Institutions of higher education and technical schools in 1953 numbered 887, with 1,527,000 students. The Academy of Sciences has 61 institutes, 33 research stations, 3 observatories and 31 special laboratories.

Moscow's new University building is the largest of its kind; 38 stories, 161 classrooms, 800 laboratories; 12 departments, 14,200 students, 2,000 professors.

Over 8,000 newspapers were published in 1953 with total circulation of over 40,000,000, published in 70 languages. There were 18,700 movie theaters and 21,000 traveling movies.

Religious education is permitted but it must not violate the basic principle of separation of the church and state, established Jan. 23, 1918.

Seven branches of Christianity, and the Moslem, Jewish and Buddhist faiths are represented. In 1953 there were 20,000 Orthodox congregations, 32,000 priests and 75 bishops. Moslems are the second largest religious community.

MILITARY

The armed forces were consolidated in March, 1953, under a single Ministry of Defense. A separate Ministry of the Navy, created in 1950, was included in the merger. Military training begins in the schools at 12 (two hours a week). Compulsory service begins at 16.

The U.S.S.R. ratified the U.N. act outlawing genocide, May 3, 1954, with a reservation that would prevent its being unwillingly called before the International Court of Justice.

In 1955 Soviet armies were estimated to comprise 180 divisions, of which 60 were in European Russia, 42 in East Germany and eastern satellites, 26 in southern U.S.S.R. along Turkish and Iranian borders, 17 in central U.S.S.R. and about 35 in the Far East. The air force was estimated at 18-22,000 first line combat planes divided into 18 air armies, plus an equal number in reserve, and an est. annual production rate of 12-17,000 planes. Total air manpower was est. 650,000 to 800,000.

Aircraft types believed to exist in operational numbers include a Type 37 intercontinental jet bomber, a Type 39 medium bomber, a swept-wing turbo-prop bomber, a MIG-19 all-weather fighter, a MIG-17 (redesigned MIG-15), a Yak 21 rocket-powered interceptor. A number of experimental

planes appeared in 1955, including a tailless fighter, a double-delta wing plane capable of vertical climb, a twin-rotor troop-carrying helicopter, and a 4-jet transport.

In addition to its own vast military establishment, the U.S.S.R. dominates the military power of Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania and sovietized East Germany, and furnished training and material to the Chinese Communists, including planes that fought the USAF in Korea. The 8-nation bloc signed a 20-year mutual defense treaty in Warsaw, Poland, May 14, 1955, with a unified military command headed by Marshal Ivan S. Konev.

The active navy, now second only to that of the U.S., was believed to include about 700 ships comprised of 3 or 4 battleships, 20 cruisers, more than 100 destroyers, and 350-400 submarines. Planned new construction was said to include 3 battleships, 20 cruisers, 120 destroyers, 120 submarines (eventually 1,000) of four types. Personnel: (1955) approx. 85,000.

A new class of cruisers of which the Sverdlov is a prototype is believed under construction. They are 12,800-ton ships with a reputed speed of 35 knots. At least four of 12 Skory type destroyers also were commissioned through 1953.

The Soviet is believed to have at least 20 guided missile bases along Baltic Sea coasts, and to have made as many as 24 tests of hydrogen and other atomic weapons. It also participated in the U.N.-sponsored international conference on peaceful aspects of atomic energy in Geneva, August, 1955.

The Soviet announced Aug. 13, 1955, its decision to reduce its armed forces by 640,000 in view of "the relaxation of international tension." Czechoslovakia, Poland and Albania also announced reductions, followed by Hungary Sept. 7.

For policies of the Soviet Union and events of 1955 consult Index and Chronology.

Uruguay

REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo. Area: 72,172 sq. mi. Population (U.N. estimate 1953): 2,525,000. Flag: alternated four blue, five white horizontal stripes, rising sun insignia on white ground in upper corner nearest staff. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 31.90c).

Descriptive. Uruguay, the smallest and one of the most advanced republics in South America, is bounded on the North and East by Brazil, on the South by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River Plata, and on the West by Argentina, the boundary line being the River Uruguay, which is navigable from the Plata to Salto, 200 miles North. Lying between latitudes 30° and 35° South and consisting of rolling grassy plains, it enjoys an extraordinarily healthy climate with a uniform temperature.

Resources and Industries. Sixty percent of Uruguay's area is devoted to stock raising, 27% to ranches and farms; 13% is unproductive. The chief products are meat, wool, hides, corn, wheat, citrus fruits, rice, tobacco, oats and linseed. The textile and wine making industries are important.

History and Government. Uruguay, once a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata and later a province of Brazil, declared its independence, Aug. 25, 1825, which was confirmed by a treaty with Brazil and Argentina, Aug. 27, 1828. The first constitution was adopted July 18, 1830. The present version was adopted in 1934 and since amended. The last amendment, voted Dec. 16, 1951, in effect since Mar. 1, 1952, replaced the office of president with a nine-man coalition council. The council chooses 9 departmental ministers. The constitution provides for a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate elected for four-year terms. Suffrage is universal, with proportional representation in operation. Foreigners may become naturalized without losing their former citizenship.

Much of the Uruguayan code of advanced social legislation was written into the constitution, which provides for old-age pensions, child welfare, State care of mothers, free medical attention for the poor, workmen's accident insurance, cheap dwellings for laborers, an eight-hour day and a six-day week, a minimum wage and special consideration for employed women and minors. It recognizes workmen's right to strike and form unions.

President of the National Council: Luis Batlle Berres, elected Nov. 28, 1954.

Education and Religion. Church and state are

separate and there is complete religious tolerance. The preponderant religion is Roman Catholic. Education, including college, is free; primary education is compulsory. There is a university in Montevideo. The language is Spanish.

Defense. The Army is composed of hired volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45. There is a small Air Force and Navy.

State of Vatican City

STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO

Area: 108.7 acres. Population: over 1,000. Flag: Two equal vertical stripes of yellow and white with Pope's tiara above 2 crossed keys, one gold, one silver, on white stripe.

The Popes for many centuries, with some slight interruptions held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), extending from sea to sea, comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population in the nineteenth century of more than 3,000,000. This territory in the reign of Pius IX, was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by the Italian law, May 13, 1871. This law also guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire (\$622,425 at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remained unclaimed and unpaid.

Final settlement of the Roman question came when the Treaty of Conciliation, the Concordat and the financial convention were signed in the Lateran Palace, Feb. 11, 1929, by Cardinal Gasparri and Premier Mussolini. The Treaty and Concordat established the independent state of Vatican City, and gave the Catholic religion special status in Italy. The treaty (Lateran Agreement) was duly ratified by the Pope and by the Italian Parliament, May 14 and 25, and signed by the King, May 27, and became effective June 7 by exchange of ratification at the Vatican.

The Lateran Agreement was made an integral part of the Constitution of Italy (Article 7) March 26, 1947.

Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum covering more than 13 acres, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the Church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extra-territorial rights; these include buildings housing the congregations or officers necessary for the administration of the Holy See.

The legal system is based on the code of canon law, the apostolic constitutions and the laws especially promulgated for the Vatican City by the Sovereign Pontiff or those to whom he may delegate legislative power. In all cases not covered the Italian law of Rome applies. The Secretariat of State represents the Holy See in its diplomatic relations. By the Treaty of Conciliation the Pope is pledged to a perpetual neutrality unless his mediation is specifically requested by both parties in political disputes. This, however, does not prevent the Church from defending its priests when persecuted, nor from excommunicating members whose political policies have injured it, as in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Normally 42 nations maintain diplomatic representatives in Vatican City. President Truman, Oct. 20, 1951, nominated Gen. Mark W. Clark to be U. S. ambassador. Protests led Gen. Clark to withdraw before the Senate acted.

Police duties are carried out by the Pontifical Armed Corps which comprise the Noble Guards, the Swiss Guards, the Palatine Guards of Honor and the Pontifical Gendarmery.

The present sovereign of the State of Vatican City is the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli, born in Rome and elected Pope, 262nd, in succession to Pius XI, March 2, 1939.

Venezuela

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas. Area: 352,150 sq. mi. Population (U. N. estimate, 1954): 5,605,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, yellow-blue-red; arc of seven white stars in blue portion. Monetary Unit: Bolivar (29.85c).

Descriptive. Venezuela is the northernmost state of South America and is bounded on the North by the Caribbean Sea, with a coastline of 1,750 miles, on the East by British Guiana, and Southeast by Brazil, and the West and Southwest by Colombia,

with maximum measurements of 923 miles from East to West, 790 miles from North to South. Seventy-two islands are included in the territory of Venezuela, the largest being Margarita (20 by 40 miles) which has been made the state of Nueva Esparta, and is an important pearl center.

The Orinoco River, with its tributaries, drains about four-fifths of the country. About 1,600 miles in length and 13½ miles wide at the apex of the delta, it is the second largest river system in South America, and is navigable for about 700 mi. Its headwaters near the Parima Sierra and the Venezuelan-Brazilian border were located in 1951.

Venezuela is entirely within the torrid zone, the southern boundary extending to less than one degree north of the equator. The northernmost point is 12° 11'. The spurs of the Eastern Andes and the foothills are covered with dense forests; the high plateaus provide excellent grazing. Angel Falls is highest in world, with overall height of 3,212 ft., located in jungle in eastern section. The climate is tropical in Central Llanos and in the coastal regions, becoming temperate between 1,800 and 6,000 feet, and cold in the higher sections.

The Trans-Andean highway extends from Caracas west to San Cristobal near the Colombian border, and to Cucuta, over the line, a distance of 790 miles through the richest parts of the country, crossing the Andes at an altitude of 14,100 ft. Venezuela has more than 7,000 miles of highways. Caracas has an international airport and airlines reach many cities in the interior.

Resources and Industries. Mining, agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Coffee is the major agricultural export, and is second only to petroleum in total export value. Other important exports are iron ore, cacao, balata, tonka beans, hides and rubber. Imports are textiles, machinery and hardware, foodstuffs, chemicals and drugs. Venezuela claims to be the second foremost petroleum country of the world. Concessions are held by foreign interests, with half of revenue going to the government. Other minerals are: iron, gold, copper, coal, salt, tin, manganese, asbestos, diamonds, mica. Iron production, 1954, was 5,390,000 tons.

History and Government. Visited by Columbus, Vespucci and others, Venezuela was under Spanish domination until about 1821. The republic was formed after secession from the Colombian Federation in 1830.

Venezuela has had many revisions of its constitution since the first was adopted in 1819. The present constitution promulgated April 15, 1953, provides for a President elected for a five-year term by direct universal vote; a Senate and Chamber of Deputies; and a Supreme Court.

The constitution recognizes and protects the rights of private property, guarantees to the individual the right of education, employment and health, and also embraces a basic labor law that calls for a degree of profit-sharing, the right to organize and strike, paid vacations, pensions, and dismissal indemnity. It guarantees a fair return to capital, prohibits monopolies, and allows formation of employer associations.

Voting is by secret ballot and is compulsory for all citizens between 21 and 65.

President Marcos Perez Jimenez was elected in April, 1953.

A resolution of the constituent Assembly, April 8, 1953, approved changing the nation's name from the United States of Venezuela to the Republic of Venezuela.

Education and Religion. The language is Spanish and Roman Catholic is the religion of the majority of the people, but religious freedom is guaranteed. All education, including college, is free. Primary and secondary education are compulsory.

Defense. Military service is obligatory for all persons, 18 to 45. The Navy consists of several destroyers, 4 frigates and other craft. It had 7 destroyers under construction in 1955.

Yemen

MUTAWAKELITE KINGDOM OF YEMEN

Capital: Sana. Area (est.): 75,000 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1953): 4,500,000. Flag: red, with sword and 5 white stars. Monetary unit: Maria Theresa dollar; rial.

Descriptive. The Imamate of Yemen, an ancient kingdom, mostly mountainous, is in the southwestern part of the Arabian peninsula between Asir and the Aden Protectorate. Its northern

boundary and political relations with Saudi Arabia was defined by the Treaty of Taif, June, 1934. The three principal ports are Hodeida, Mocha and Lohaiya.

Resources and Industries. On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile section of Arabia, coffee, barley and grain are grown. Mocha coffee, hides, charcoal, sesame, herbs and precious stones are exported.

History and Government. Yemen's ruler since 1948 is Imam Ahmed who recaptured Sana from the forces of Sayed Abdullah el Wazir, another claimant to the throne, following the assassination of Ahmed's father, the Imam Yahaya and two other sons, Feb. 17, 1948. A coup against the Imam Ahmed in early 1955 failed. The government promised the country its first consultative assembly and other reforms. The King formed a new cabinet with himself as premier, Aug. 30.

The United States formally established relations with Yemen, May 11, 1947. The kingdom was admitted to the United Nations Sept. 30, 1947.

Yugoslavia

FEDERATIVNA NARODNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA

Capital: Belgrade. **Area:** 95,558 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. estimate, 1954): 17,288,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, blue-white-red, with red star in center. **Monetary unit:** Dinar (U.S. \$333c).

Descriptive. The Republic of Yugoslavia, composed of six republics—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia—is bounded by Austria, Hungary and Rumania on the North, by Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria on the East, by Greece and Albania on the South and by Albania, the Adriatic Sea and Italy on the West. Mountains and plateaus occupy 75% of the land, and forests abound.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the basic industry, for Yugoslavia is a country of small peasant holdings, and it is closely followed by cattle raising and forestry. These furnish occupation for 68% of the population. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests (19,068,637 acres), about 60% (35,963,159 acres) is devoted to agriculture, and of this 80% is sown to cereals. The chief crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, hops and grapes. Since 1952, members are guaranteed a basic wage and share in cooperative profits. The principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, chrome-ore, antimony, lead, salt and bauxite.

Lead leads in processing, with copper and zinc next. The country is the second largest producer of copper in Europe. Coal and steel production has doubled since 1939; oil production many-fold. Many new metallurgical plants have been built to produce copper, aluminum and iron alloys. The state economic plan includes 21 hydroelectric-thermal stations, the largest at Jablanica, Herzegovina, to have a capacity of 450,000,000 kw. hrs.; 12 coal mines to yield 11,246,000 tons annually; coke plants at Zenica and Lukavade; 7 steel plants with 515,000 tons capacity of rolled steel and pipe; expansion of refineries.

History and Government. The scene of many historical events, the area of present-day Yugoslavia was part of the Empire of Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C., and the Balkans divided the Roman Empire into its eastern and western parts. Serbia, which had since the Battle of Kosovo (1389), been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. After the Balkan wars its boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia and Macedonia, 1913. The government of Austria-Hungary lay the assassination of the Archduke-Franz Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, to a Serbian plot and by invasion brought on World War I, 1914-18.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed from the former provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina and the independent state of Montenegro, with Peter I of Serbia as king. The name was later changed to Yugoslavia. Peter (d. 1921) was succeeded by his son Alexander I (assassinated at Marseilles Oct. 9, 1934), after which Prince Paul became regent until Crown Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923, became of age. Germany invaded Yugoslavia, April, 1941, and King Peter II escaped to London.

A national liberation movement headed by

Joseph Broz, known as Marshal Tito, defeated the invaders, 1941-45, and suppressed dissident elements. The constituent assembly proclaimed Yugoslavia a republic Nov. 29, 1945, but the King refused to recognize it. Yugoslavia became a federated republic Jan. 31, 1946, and Marshal Tito, a Communist, became head of the government. King Peter II and his dynasty were deprived of power and property, 1947. By terms of a treaty with Italy the greater part of Venezia-Guilia, Zara, Pelagosa and adjacent islands were ceded to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia laid claims to Trieste and was given control of a section, pending adjudication of the Free City by the major powers and U. N. An agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy was signed Oct. 5, 1954, giving Yugoslavia the southern Zone B section it had occupied, a small section of the Italian-held northern zone, and emergency access to the port of Trieste.

The Stalin policy of dictating the Communist line to all Communist nations was rejected by Marshal Tito. In June, 1948, the Communist Cominform denounced him and called on Yugoslavs to "raise from below a new internationalistic leadership." Tito disregarded the order and moved away from Kremlin influence. He accepted economic aid and military equipment from the U. S., and received aid in foreign trade also from France and Great Britain. He was given loans by the World Bank.

In May, 1955, Premier Bulganin and Party Secretary Krushchev of the Soviet Union formally apologized to Tito in Belgrade and signed an agreement for better relations, admitting the right of Yugoslavia to be independent in its policies. Tito assured the West Yugoslavia would continue to guard its own interests.

Under a revision of the constitution, adopted Jan. 13, 1953, the former Presidium, Cabinet and Ministries are replaced by the President and the Federal Executive Council, a committee of Parliament numbering about 30. The bicameral Parliament (Skupstina) consists of the Federal Council and the Council of Producers, with deputies representing the constituent republics and organized economic groups. The Federal Council also functions separately as a Council of Nationalities on proposals concerning constitutional changes or the federal economic plan. Each of the constituent republics is similarly organized. Marshal Tito was reelected President, unopposed, by Parliament to a four-year term Jan. 29, 1954.

The constitution enfranchises women, separates church and state, and lays down a number of economic principles, including the breaking up of large estates. The ballot is secret and freedom of worship is provided.

First step in a plan to assure a democratic socialistic state was government decentralization over heavy industries, Feb. 7, 1950. Others followed in 1951 and 1952, including transfer of direct control over heavy industry and other enterprises to the workers who elect their own managing staffs.

Dissolution of collective farms was begun in 1952 and only 1,258 of such cooperatives remained by end of 1953. The collective farming principle has not been abandoned, but 1953 decrees make participation voluntary. Private holdings under a law passed May 22, 1953, are limited to 10 hectares (24.7 acres).

Since 1953 foreign trade is decentralized, with trading enterprises operating independently. Social contributions (taxes) are no longer fixed in advance, but measured by actual production and profits.

Education and Religion. All education is free; elementary training is compulsory to age 14. There are universities in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Skopje and Sarajevo. All religions are recognized and enjoy equal rights. Serbia-Orthodox comprises 46%, Roman Catholic 36%, Moslem 11%.

Complete free social security is in force, including unemployment, medical, maternity benefits.

Defense. Army service is compulsory for men over 18. The air force is in process of reconstruction. The navy, formerly a small force comprised of torpedo boats, submarines and small craft, is being greatly increased. The country receives military aid and equipment from the United States, Great Britain and France.

Yugoslavia is a member, with Greece and Turkey, of a Balkan defense group under a treaty signed in Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 27, 1953 and a 20-year military aid pact, Aug. 9, 1954.

Population of Important Foreign Cities

Source: Latest census reports and latest official estimates: * (asterisk) denotes capital; Gr. denotes Greater, or metropolitan area

City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
Afghanistan		*Ottawa, Gr.	281,908	Denmark		Osnabrück	121,490
*Kabul	206,208	Quebec	164,016	Aarhvs	116,167	Recklinghausen	117,600
Albania		Quebec, Gr.	274,827	*Copenhagen	768,105	Remscheid	113,000
*Tirana	59,887	Regina	71,319	*Copenhagen, Gr.	1,168,340	Sölingen	157,900
Algeria		Saint John	50,799	Frederiksberg	118,993	Stuttgart	566,000
*Algiers	315,210	Saint John, Gr.	78,337	Odense	101,000	Wiesbaden	240,000
Oran	257,000	St. John's	52,873			Wuppertal	392,800
Argentina		St. John's, Gr.	67,749	Dominican Republic		Germany, East	
Avellaneda	278,621	Saskatoon	53,268	*Ciudad Trujillo	241,000	*Berlin	3,338,475
*Buenos Aires	2,982,580	Sherbrooke	51,000	Ecuador		Chemnitz (Karl Marx Stadt)	250,188
Cordoba	369,886	Three Rivers	46,074	Guayaquil	262,624	Dresden	467,966
Eva Peron (La Plata)	207,031	Toronto	1,117,704	*Quito	215,416	Erfurt	174,633
General San Martin	269,514	Toronto, Gr.	1,117,704			Halle	222,505
Lanus	244,473	Vancouver	344,833	Egypt		Leipzig	607,655
Lomas de Zamora	125,943	Vancouver, Gr.	530,728	Alexandria	925,081	Magdeburg	236,326
Rosario	467,937	Verdun	77,391	Assut	250,000	Rostock	114,869
Santa Fe	169,293	Victoria	51,331	*Cairo	2,100,506	Zwickau	122,862
Tucuman	194,166	Victoria, Gr.	104,303	Kubra	115,509	Gold Coast	
Vicente Lopez	149,958	Windsor	120,049	Port Said	178,432	*Accra	135,000
		Winnipeg	235,710	Suez	108,250	Greece	
		Winnipeg, Gr.	354,069	Tanta	140,000	*Athens	561,250
Australia		Ceylon		El Salvador		Pelraeus (Piræus)	184,802
Adelaide	484,093	*Colombo	425,000	*San Salvador	170,508	Thessaloniki (Salonica)	236,347
Brisbane	501,871	Jaffna	77,000			Guatemala	
*Canberra	28,277	Chile		Ethiopia		*Guatemala City	293,998
Hobart	95,223	*Santiago	1,015,796	*Addis Ababa	500,000	Haiti	
Melbourne	92,765	Valparaiso	209,945	Asmara	132,000	Aux Cayes	195,539
Melbourne, Gr.	1,522,390	China				Gonaives	165,635
Newcastle	178,086	Amoy	234,159	Finland		*Port-au-Prince	195,672
Perth	348,543	An-lung	220,587	*Helsinki (Helsingfors)	426,025	Honduras	
Sydney	192,869	Canton	1,128,065	Lahti	50,000	*Tegucigalpa	99,948
Sydney, Gr.	1,861,685	Changsha	606,972	Turku (Åbo)	120,000	Hungary	
		Chang-chun (Hsinking)	415,000	Tampere	112,000	*Budapest	1,164,963
Austria		Changteh	510,000	France		*Budapest, Gr.	1,724,735
Graz	226,271	Chenteh (Jehol)	440,000	Bordeaux	257,946	Debrecen	125,933
Linz	185,177	Chengtu	199,776	Brave	165,000	Szeged	136,752
Salzburg	100,096	Chinkiang	985,673	Lille	194,616	Iceland	
*Vienna	1,760,789	Chungking	543,690	Lyons	471,270	*Reykjavik	58,761
Belgium		Dairen	450,000	Marselles	661,492	India	
Antwerp	794,280	Fatshan	390,363	Nantes	222,790	Agra	375,665
*Brussels	1,308,831	Foochow	506,930	Nice	244,360	Ahmedabad	788,333
Charleroi	445,229	Hangchow	721,598	*Paris	2,850,189	Allahabad	332,295
Ghent	442,792	Hankow	1,800,000	*Paris, Gr.	6,436,000	Amritsar	325,747
Liege	573,176	Hong Kong, Br.	675,000	Strasbourg	200,921	Benares	355,777
Louvain	80,000	Kowloon	500,000	Toulouse	268,863	Bangalore	778,977
Namur	65,000	Lanchow	500,000	French Africa		Bombay	2,539,270
Belgian Congo		Macao, Port.	187,772	Brazzaville	205,000	Calcutta	2,548,677
*Leopoldville	320,000	Mukden	1,021,057	Dakar	185,000	Delhi	914,790
Elisabethville	118,702	Nanking	1,113,972	<i>See also Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia</i>		Howrah	433,630
Bolivia		Ningpo	218,774	Germany, West		Hyderabad	1,085,722
Cochabamba	74,257	*Pelping	2,760,000	Aachen	143,200	Indore	310,859
*La Paz	321,045	Pin-chiang (Harbin)	661,984	Augsburg	196,600	Kanpur	705,383
Oruro	63,000	Shanghai	7,000,000	Bielefeld	168,100	Lucknow	496,861
Sucre	33,681	Sian	631,000	*Bonn	134,600	Madras	1,416,056
Brazil		Soochow	260,000	Bremen	483,500	Madura	361,781
Belem	260,600	Talyuan	230,000	Bremerhaven	124,400	Nagpur	449,099
Belo Horizonte	360,300	Tientsin	1,772,840	Bochum	326,100	*New Delhi	2,000,000
Curitiba	167,200	Tsinan	472,279	Brunswick	237,000	Poona	480,982
Fortaleza	280,100	Tsingtau	850,508	Cologne	670,000	Srinagar	207,787
Natal	106,300	Wenchow	631,276	Dortmund	580,800	Indonesia	
Niteroi	190,100	Yanchow	250,000	Duisburg	454,900	Bandung	750,000
Porto Alegre	401,213	China (Formosa)		Dusseldorf	594,800	*Jakarta	2,800,000
Recife	534,468	Kaohsiung	329,790	Essen	660,900	(Batavia)	500,000
*Rio de Janeiro	2,418,693	Keelung	182,297	Frankfurt	601,700	Jogjakarta	500,000
Salvador	424,142	Taichung	228,154	Freiburg	355,300	Medan	400,000
Sao Paulo	2,218,800	Tainan	261,700	Gelsenkirchen	168,100	Makassar	150,000
Bulgaria		*Taipei	662,380	Hagen	172,800	Padang	350,000
Plowdiv	126,593	Colombia		Hamburg	494,500	Palembang	218,000
*Sofia	434,888	Barranquilla	279,000	Hanover	122,400	Semarang	500,000
Stalin (Varnu)	77,792	*Bogota	642,000	Heidelberg	115,900	Solo	800,000
Burma		Cartagena	126,000	Karlsruhe	211,900	Iran	
Mandalay	182,367	Medellin	355,000	Kassel	181,500	Abadan	110,000
*Rangoon	711,520	Costa Rica		Kiel	188,700	Amadan	121,586
Cambodia		*San Jose	118,287	Krefeld	230,100	Isfahan	210,000
*Phnom-Penh	375,000	Cuba		Lubeck	131,100	Mashed	122,000
Canada		*Havana	800,000	Ludwigshaven	272,300	Resht	122,000
Calgary	129,060	Marianao	120,000	Mannheim	161,800	Tabriz	241,790
Calgary, Gr.	139,105	Santiago de Cuba	118,000	Mulheim-on-Ruhr	135,800	*Tehran	1,200,000
Edmonton	159,631	Czechoslovakia		München	906,500	Iraq	
Edmonton, Gr.	173,075	Bratislava	184,423	Munich	398,700	*Baghdad, Gr.	502,068
Halifax	85,589	Brno	273,127	Nurnberg	227,000	Basra	206,000
Hamilton	208,321	Ostrava	180,960	Oberhausen	122,200	Mosul	203,000
London	95,343	Pilsen	107,000				
Montreal	1,021,520	*Praha (Prague)	922,284				
Montreal, Gr.	1,395,400						
*Ottawa	202,045						

City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
Ireland		Mexicali	141,189	So. Africa,		Nizhni Tagil	250,000
Cork	75,595	*Mexico, Gr.	3,795,567	Union of		Novosibirsk	750,000
*Dublin	522,183	Monterrey	340,625	Blomfontein	115,000	Odesa	625,000
Drogheda	16,396	Morelia	103,516	Cape Town	577,211	Omsk	525,000
Galway	20,437	Puebla	229,976	Durban	476,236	Penza	250,000
Kilkenny	10,289	San Luis Potosi	115,324	Johannesburg	880,573	Riga	530,000
Limerick	50,820	Toluca	115,442	*Pretoria	283,535	Rostov-on-	
Waterford	28,691	Torreon	142,101			Don	550,000
		Veracruz	123,368			Saratov	550,000
Israel				Spain		Sevastopol	175,000
Haifa	154,500	Morocco		Barcelona	1,280,179	Stalingrad	450,000
*Jerusalem	155,000	Casablanca	800,000	Bilbao	230,507	Stalino	500,000
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	358,500	Fez	180,000	Cadiz	100,249	Stalinsk	275,000
		Marrakech	215,000	Cartagena	119,109	Sverdlovsk	550,000
Italy		Meknes	140,380	Cordoba	165,403	Tallinn	250,000
Bari	273,143	*Rabat	156,000	Granada	170,724	Tashkent	600,000
Bologna	349,326	Tangier	60,000	*Madrid	1,618,435	Tiflis	538,000
Catania	300,298	Tetuan	93,658	Malaga	292,595	Tomsk	175,000
Florence	390,832			Murcia	218,375	Tula	250,000
Genoa	700,000	Nepal		Seville	382,564	Ufa	225,000
Messina	224,914	*Katmandu	175,000	Valencia	525,630	Vilno (Vilnius)	195,000
Milan	1,300,000			Zaragoza	266,684	Vladivostok	325,000
Naples	1,050,000	Netherlands				Voronezh	350,000
Palermo	501,005	*Amsterdam	863,170	Sudan		Voroshilovgrad	250,000
*Rome	1,750,000	Arnhem	116,206	*Khartoum	86,807	Yalta	40,000
Trieste	271,899	Eindhoven	151,655	Omdurman	132,619	Yaroslavl	325,000
Turin	750,000	Enschede	115,162			Zaporozhie	325,000
Venice	321,000	Groningen	141,338			Zhdanov	225,000
		The Hague	596,161	Sweden			
Japan		Haarlem	166,250	Boras	58,000		
Amagasaki	279,000	Nijmegen	118,266	Eskestuna	56,479	UNITED KINGDOM	
Fukuoka	434,839	Rotterdam	711,650	Goteborg	376,628	England	
Hakodate	229,000	Tilburg	128,597	Halsingborg	73,279	Birmingham	1,119,000
Hiroshima	286,000	Utrecht	243,822	Malmö	205,770	Bradford	288,000
Kawasaki	350,172			Norrköping	88,400	Bristol	443,900
Kobe	813,228	New Zealand		Orebro	70,477	Coventry	261,000
Kure	188,000	Auckland	361,600	*Stockholm	777,038	Croydon	250,400
Kyoto	1,147,673	Christchurch	186,500	*Stockholm, Gr.	1,020,301	Hull	299,400
Nagasaki	1,242,000	Dunedin	99,300	Upsala	68,484	Leeds	504,800
Nagoya	1,193,306	*Wellington	223,300			Leicester	285,900
Osaka	2,249,306	(Hutt)		Switzerland		Liverpool	791,500
Sapporo	349,671			Basle	191,100	*London	3,348,336
Sendai	383,752	Nicaragua		*Berne	153,800	*London, Gr.	8,346,137
Shizuoka	239,000	*Managua	141,941	Geneva	155,300	Manchester	705,400
*Tokyo	5,385,000			Lausanne	111,700	Newcastle	291,723
*Tokyo, Gr.	7,655,369	Norway		Zurich	409,300	Nottingham	310,700
Yawata	210,000	Bergen	115,000			Plymouth	218,600
Yokohama	1,066,828	*Oslo	450,000	Syria		Portsmouth	242,600
Yokosuka	251,000	Stavanger	50,000	Aleppo	450,000	Sheffield	660,000
		Trondheim	59,000	*Damascus	400,000	Stoke-on-Trent	275,095
Jordan				Homs	261,000		
*Amman	70,000	Pakistan		Hamma	155,000	Wales	
*Amman		Chittagong	294,046	Lattakia	105,000	Aberdare	40,916
(district)		Dacca	411,000			Barry	40,979
		*Karachi	1,126,417	Thailand		Bridgend	13,646
Korea		Lahore	849,000	*Bangkok	800,000	Cardiff	243,627
Inchon	215,784	Peshawar	151,776			Merthyr	
Pusan (Fusan)	900,000	Rawalpindi	237,219	Tunisia		Tydfil	61,093
Pyongyang				*Tunis	365,000	Neath	32,305
(Heijo)	285,965	Panama				Swansea	160,832
*Seoul (Keijo)	1,220,758	*Panama	127,874	Turkey		Scotland	
Taegu	269,113	Paraguay		Adana	117,799	Aberdeen	183,626
		*Asuncion	210,000	*Ankara	295,000	Dundee	177,868
Laos				Bursa	100,007	Edinburgh	475,074
*Luang		Peru		Izmir	321,905	Glasgow	1,089,555
Prabang	15,000	Arequipa	120,000	Istanbul	1,018,468		
*Vientiane	20,000	*Lima	1,000,000	U.S.S.R.		Northern	
				Alma-Ata	300,000	Ireland	
Lebanon		Philippines		Archangel	325,000	Belfast	448,000
*Beirut	211,006	Cebu	167,503	Baku	725,000	Londonderry	40,780
Tripoli	96,617	Davao	111,263	Cheliabinsk	450,000	Londonderry,	
		Iloilo	110,122	Chita	200,000	Gr.	94,918
Liberia		Manila	1,200,000	Dnepropetro-			
*Monrovia	85,000	Manila, Gr.	2,022,420	trovsk	700,000	Uruguay	
		*Quezon City	107,977	Erlvan	315,000	*Montevideo	802,560
Libya		Zamboanga	103,317	Gorky (Nizhni			
*Bengazi	62,300			Novgorod)	1,000,000	Venezuela	
Misurata	63,000	Poland		Gorlovka	110,000	Barquisimeto	132,123
*Tripoli	144,000	Bydgoszcz	172,000	Irkutsk	325,000	*Caracas, Gr.	877,740
		Danzig		Ivanovo	325,000	Maracaibo	304,313
Liechtenstein		(Gdansk)	184,000	Kaliningrad		Valencia	105,315
*Vaduz	2,772	Stalinograd		(Koenigsberg)	225,000		
		(Katowice)	182,000	Karaganda	498,000	Vietnam	
Luxemburg		Krakow	335,000	Kazan	525,000	Haiphong	175,000
*Luxemburg	61,996	Lodz	628,000	Khabarovsk	325,000	Hanoi	274,000
		Poznan	318,000	Kharkov	833,432	*Saigon	1,500,000
		Szczecin	175,000	Kiev	225,000	Vinh	150,000
		*Warsaw	965,000	Klown	846,293		
		Wroclaw	330,000	Krasnoyarsk	325,000	Yemen	
Malaya		Portugal		Kulbyshev	550,000	*Sana	75,000
*Kuala Lumpur	176,000	Funchal	63,700	Leningrad	4,200,000	Hodeida	30,000
Penang	189,000	*Lisbon	794,200	Lemberg			
Singapore	1,120,777	Porto	283,500	Magnitogorsk	225,000	Yugoslavia	
				Makeyevka	300,000	Belgrade	500,000
Mexico		Rumania		Memel (Klay-		Ljubljana	138,211
Aguascalientes	117,409	*Bucharest	1,041,807	peda)	60,000	Sarajevo	135,657
Chihuahua	110,779	Ploesti	105,114	Minsk	301,000	Skopje	121,551
Culiacan	144,550			Molotov	450,000	Subotica	115,405
Guadalajara	382,710	Saudi Arabia		*Moscow	5,100,000	Zagreb	350,452
Juarez	128,782	Hofuf	100,000	*Moscow, Gr.	7,000,000		
Leon	140,000	*Mecca	200,000	Murman	160,000		
Matamoros	118,215	*Riyadh	100,000	Nikolayev	225,000		
Merida	159,405						

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR 1956

The Astronomical Calculations, beginning on the next page, are in Local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and are made expressly for the WORLD ALMANAC by H. F. M. Hedrick, Washington, D. C.

Calendar for 1956

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Feb.	29	30	31					May	29	30	31					Aug.	29	30	31					Nov.	29	30	31				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar.	29	30	31					June	29	30	31					Sept.	29	30	31					Dec.	29	30	31				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				

Calendar for 1957

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Feb.	29	30	31					May	29	30	31					Aug.	29	30	31					Nov.	29	30	31				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar.	29	30	31					June	29	30	31					Sept.	29	30	31					Dec.	29	30	31				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				

Calendar for 1955

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Feb.	29	30	31					May	29	30	31					Aug.	29	30	31					Nov.	29	30	31				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar.	29	30	31					June	29	30	31					Sept.	29	30	31					Dec.	29	30	31				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				

The Seasons

In the temperate zones, these are four in number: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; beginning respectively at the Vernal Equinox, the Summer Solstice, the Autumnal Equinox and the Winter Solstice; for which, in the North Temperate zone, the approximate dates are March 21, June 21, September 23, and December 21.

In the South Temperate zone, the Vernal Equinox or the beginning of Spring is September 23, the Summer Solstice or the beginning of Summer is December 21, and so on.

The Earth's axis continually points in the same direction, and if the axis were perpendicular to the plane of the Earth's orbit around the Sun there would be no change of seasons. Day and night would everywhere be of equal length and equable conditions of temperature would prevail.

But the axis is tilted 23° 27' away from a perpendicular to the orbit, and only in March and September is the axis at right angles to the direction of the Sun.

In those months occur the equinoxes, when day and night are equal the world over.

In June, the North Pole is tilted 23° 27' toward the Sun and the days in the northern hemisphere are longer than the nights; at the same time, the

days in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the nights.

In December the North Pole is tilted 23° 27' away from the Sun, and the nights in the northern hemisphere are longer than the days; at the same time the nights in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the days.

The heating influence of the Sun increases with the length of the day and with the Sun's altitude at noon. The greatest daily accession of heat is, therefore, at the time of the Summer Solstice.

In June, in the North Temperate zone, the heat received by day far exceeds the loss through radiation by night, and it is not until July or August that the two become equal and the maximum temperature of the year is experienced.

In December, the heat received by day fails to make good the loss by night, and it is not until January or February that gain and loss become equal and the thermometer ceases to show a downward tendency.

The seasons in 1956 (Eastern Standard Time) begin as follows: Vernal Equinox (Spring), March 20, 10:21 A.M.; Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 5:24 A.M.; Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 22, 8:36 P.M.; Winter Solstice (Winter), December 21, 4:00 P.M.

1st Month

JANUARY, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 29	4 37	9 20	7 24	4 42	9 21	7 19	4 48	9 24	7 2	5 5	9 26
2	M	7 29	4 38	10 30	7 24	4 43	10 31	7 19	4 49	10 31	7 2	5 5	10 31
3	Tu	7 29	4 39	11 37	7 24	4 44	11 36	7 19	4 50	11 35	7 2	5 6	11 32
4	W	7 29	4 40	...	7 24	4 45	...	7 19	4 51	...	7 3	5 7	...
5	Th	7 29	4 41	12 42	7 24	4 46	12 40	7 19	4 52	12 38	7 3	5 8	12 31
6	Fr	7 29	4 42	1 46	7 24	4 47	1 43	7 19	4 53	1 40	7 3	5 9	1 29
7	Sa	7 29	4 43	2 47	7 24	4 48	2 43	7 19	4 54	2 39	7 3	5 9	2 25
8	S	7 29	4 44	3 46	7 24	4 49	3 41	7 19	4 55	3 37	7 3	5 10	3 21
9	M	7 29	4 45	4 40	7 24	4 50	4 36	7 19	4 56	4 31	7 3	5 11	4 14
10	Tu	7 29	4 46	5 31	7 24	4 51	5 27	7 19	4 57	5 21	7 3	5 12	5 4
11	W	7 28	4 47	6 16	7 24	4 52	6 12	7 19	4 58	6 7	7 3	5 13	5 51
12	Th	7 28	4 48	sets	7 23	4 53	sets	7 18	4 59	sets	7 3	5 14	sets
13	Fr	7 28	4 49	5 41	7 23	4 54	5 44	7 18	5 0	5 49	7 3	5 14	6 0
14	Sa	7 27	4 50	6 41	7 23	4 55	6 44	7 18	5 1	6 47	7 2	5 15	6 56
15	S	7 27	4 52	7 41	7 22	4 56	7 44	7 18	5 2	7 46	7 2	5 16	7 52
16	M	7 26	4 53	8 43	7 22	4 58	8 45	7 17	5 3	8 46	7 2	5 17	8 48
17	Tu	7 26	4 54	9 46	7 21	4 59	9 46	7 17	5 4	9 46	7 2	5 18	9 45
18	W	7 25	4 55	10 49	7 21	5 0	10 48	7 16	5 5	10 47	7 1	5 19	10 43
19	Th	7 25	4 56	11 55	7 20	5 1	11 53	7 16	5 6	11 51	7 1	5 20	11 43
20	Fr	7 24	4 57	...	7 20	5 2	...	7 15	5 7	...	7 1	5 21	...
21	Sa	7 23	4 59	1 3	7 19	5 3	1 0	7 15	5 8	12 57	7 0	5 22	12 45
22	S	7 23	5 0	2 12	7 19	5 5	2 8	7 14	5 10	2 5	7 0	5 23	1 50
23	M	7 22	5 2	3 21	7 18	5 6	3 17	7 14	5 11	3 12	7 0	5 24	2 55
24	Tu	7 21	5 3	4 27	7 17	5 7	4 22	7 13	5 12	4 17	6 59	5 25	4 0
25	W	7 21	5 4	5 24	7 17	5 8	5 22	7 12	5 13	5 15	6 59	5 25	4 59
26	Th	7 20	5 6	rises	7 16	5 9	rises	7 12	5 14	rises	6 58	5 26	rises
27	Fr	7 19	5 7	5 38	7 15	5 11	5 41	7 11	5 15	5 45	6 58	5 27	5 55
28	Sa	7 18	5 8	6 54	7 14	5 12	6 56	7 10	5 16	6 58	6 57	5 28	7 4
29	S	7 17	5 9	8 7	7 14	5 13	8 8	7 9	5 18	8 9	6 57	5 29	8 11
30	M	7 16	5 11	9 18	7 13	5 14	9 18	7 9	5 19	9 18	6 56	5 30	9 16
31	Tu	7 15	5 12	10 26	7 12	5 16	10 25	7 8	5 20	10 24	6 56	5 31	10 18

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	20	8	12	6	31	14	12	8	55	20	12	10	56	26	12	12	30
2	12	3	49	9	12	6	56	15	12	9	17	21	12	11	14	27	12	12	43
3	12	4	17	10	12	7	21	16	12	9	38	22	12	11	31	28	12	12	55
4	12	4	44	11	12	7	45	17	12	9	59	23	12	11	47	29	12	13	6
5	12	5	11	12	12	8	9	18	12	10	19	24	12	12	2	30	12	13	17
6	12	5	38	13	12	8	32	19	12	10	38	25	12	12	16	31	12	13	27
7	12	6	5																

Twilight

Place	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 48	6 18	11	5 48	6 27	21	5 44	6 38
New York..	1	5 45	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 43	6 39
Washington.	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 33	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston..	1	5 35	6 32	11	5 37	6 39	21	5 35	6 47

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter 4D. 5H. 41M. P.M.
New Moon 12 10 1 P.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. First Quarter 20D. 5H. 58M. P.M.
Full Moon 27 9 40 A.M.
Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus.

2nd Month

FEBRUARY, 1956

29 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 14	5 13	11 33	7 11	5 17	11 30	7 7	5 21	11 27	6 55	5 32	11 20
2	Th	7 13	5 15	...	7 10	5 18	...	7 6	5 22	...	6 54	5 33	...
3	Fr	7 12	5 16	12 35	7 9	5 19	12 33	7 5	5 23	12 29	6 54	5 34	12 17
4	Sa	7 11	5 18	1 37	7 8	5 21	1 33	7 4	5 25	1 28	6 53	5 35	1 13
5	S	7 10	5 19	2 34	7 7	5 22	2 29	7 3	5 26	2 24	6 52	5 36	2 8
6	M	7 9	5 20	3 26	7 6	5 23	3 22	7 2	5 27	3 16	6 51	5 37	2 59
7	Tu	7 8	5 21	4 13	7 5	5 24	4 9	7 1	5 28	4 3	6 51	5 38	3 47
8	W	7 6	5 23	4 55	7 4	5 25	4 51	7 0	5 29	4 46	6 50	5 39	4 30
9	Th	7 5	5 24	5 32	7 3	5 27	5 28	6 59	5 30	5 23	6 49	5 40	5 10
10	Fr	7 4	5 25	6 4	7 1	5 28	6 1	6 58	5 32	5 58	6 49	5 41	5 47
11	Sa	7 3	5 27	sets	7 0	5 29	sets	6 56	5 33	sets	6 48	5 41	sets
12	S	7 1	5 28	6 36	6 59	5 31	6 37	6 55	5 34	6 39	6 47	5 42	6 42
13	M	7 0	5 29	7 39	6 57	5 32	7 39	6 54	5 35	7 39	6 46	5 43	7 39
14	Tu	6 59	5 30	8 42	6 56	5 33	8 42	6 53	5 36	8 40	6 45	5 44	8 37
15	W	6 57	5 32	9 47	6 55	5 34	9 45	6 52	5 37	9 44	6 44	5 45	9 38
16	Th	6 56	5 33	10 54	6 54	5 35	10 51	6 50	5 38	10 48	6 43	5 46	10 39
17	Fr	6 55	5 34	...	6 52	5 37	11 58	6 49	5 40	11 54	6 42	5 47	11 40
18	Sa	6 53	5 36	12 1	6 51	5 38	...	6 48	5 41	...	6 41	5 48	...
19	S	6 52	5 37	1 8	6 49	5 39	1 5	6 47	5 42	1 0	6 40	5 49	12 45
20	M	6 50	5 38	2 14	6 48	5 40	2 9	6 45	5 43	2 4	6 39	5 49	1 47
21	Tu	6 49	5 39	3 12	6 47	5 42	3 8	6 44	5 44	3 3	6 38	5 50	2 46
22	W	6 47	5 40	4 4	6 45	5 43	4 1	6 43	5 45	3 57	6 37	5 51	3 41
23	Th	6 46	5 42	4 50	6 44	5 44	4 46	6 41	5 46	4 43	6 36	5 52	4 31
24	Fr	6 44	5 43	5 28	6 42	5 45	5 26	6 40	5 47	5 23	6 34	5 53	5 15
25	Sa	6 43	5 44	rises	6 41	5 46	rises	6 39	5 48	rises	6 33	5 54	rises
26	S	6 41	5 45	6 53	6 39	5 47	6 53	6 37	5 49	6 54	6 32	5 54	6 54
27	M	6 40	5 47	8 4	6 38	5 48	8 3	6 36	5 50	8 2	6 31	5 55	7 59
28	Tu	6 38	5 48	9 12	6 36	5 50	9 11	6 35	5 51	9 9	6 30	5 56	9 2
29	W	6 37	5 49	10 18	6 35	5 51	10 16	6 33	5 52	10 12	6 29	5 57	10 2

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 13 35	7	12 14 11	13	12 14 19	19	12 14 0	25	12 13 15
2	12 13 43	8	12 14 14	14	12 14 18	20	12 13 54	26	12 13 6
3	12 13 50	9	12 14 17	15	12 14 16	21	12 13 47	27	12 12 56
4	12 13 57	10	12 14 19	16	12 14 13	22	12 13 40	28	12 12 45
5	12 14 3	11	12 14 20	17	12 14 9	23	12 13 32	29	12 12 34
6	12 14 7	12	12 14 20	18	12 14 5	24	12 13 24		

Twilight

Place	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 38	6 49	11	5 28	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
New York..	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Washington.	1	5 35	6 53	11	5 26	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston..	1	5 31	6 56	11	5 25	7 4	21	5 16	7 12

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter.....	3D.	11H.	8M.	A.M.	First Quarter.....	19D.	4H.	21M.	A.M.
New Moon.....	11	4	38	P.M.	Full Moon.....	25	8	41	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.					Evening Star—Venus.				

3rd Month

MARCH, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 36	5 50	11 23	6 34	5 52	11 18	6 33	5 53	11 15	6 28	5 58	11 1
2	Fr	6 34	5 51	...	6 32	5 53	...	6 32	5 54	...	6 26	5 58	11 57
3	Sa	6 33	5 52	12 23	6 31	5 54	12 18	6 30	5 55	12 14	6 25	5 59	...
4	S	6 31	5 54	1 18	6 29	5 55	1 12	6 29	5 56	1 8	6 24	6 0	12 50
5	M	6 29	5 55	2 8	6 28	5 56	2 2	6 27	5 57	1 58	6 23	6 0	1 40
6	Tu	6 28	5 56	2 52	6 26	5 57	2 46	6 26	5 58	2 42	6 22	6 1	2 25
7	W	6 26	5 57	3 30	6 25	5 58	3 25	6 24	5 59	3 22	6 20	6 2	3 7
8	Th	6 24	5 58	4 4	6 23	5 59	4 0	6 23	6 0	3 57	6 19	6 3	3 45
9	Fr	6 23	5 59	4 35	6 21	6 0	4 31	6 21	6 1	4 30	6 18	6 3	4 19
10	Sa	6 21	6 1	5 2	6 20	6 1	5 1	6 20	6 2	4 59	6 17	6 4	4 52
11	S	6 19	6 2	5 28	6 19	6 2	5 28	6 18	6 3	5 27	6 15	6 5	5 24
12	M	6 18	6 3	sets	6 17	6 4	sets	6 17	6 4	sets	6 14	6 6	sets
13	Tu	6 16	6 4	7 37	6 15	6 5	7 36	6 15	6 5	7 35	6 13	6 6	7 29
14	W	6 14	6 5	8 45	6 14	6 6	8 42	6 14	6 6	8 40	6 12	6 7	8 31
15	Th	6 13	6 6	9 54	6 12	6 7	9 50	6 12	6 7	9 47	6 10	6 8	9 33
16	Fr	6 11	6 7	11 1	6 11	6 8	10 57	6 10	6 8	10 53	6 9	6 9	10 37
17	Sa	6 9	6 9	...	6 9	6 9	...	6 9	6 9	11 57	6 8	6 9	11 40
18	S	6 7	6 10	12 7	6 7	6 10	12 2	6 7	6 10	...	6 7	6 10	...
19	M	6 6	6 11	1 7	6 6	6 11	1 1	6 6	6 11	12 57	6 5	6 11	12 40
20	Tu	6 4	6 12	2 1	6 4	6 12	1 55	6 4	6 12	1 52	6 4	6 11	1 35
21	W	6 2	6 13	2 46	6 2	6 13	2 42	6 3	6 13	2 38	6 3	6 12	2 24
22	Th	6 1	6 14	3 25	6 1	6 14	3 22	6 1	6 14	3 19	6 1	6 13	3 9
23	Fr	5 59	6 16	4 1	5 59	6 15	3 58	5 59	6 15	3 57	6 0	6 14	3 50
24	Sa	5 57	6 17	4 32	5 58	6 16	4 31	5 58	6 16	4 30	5 59	6 14	4 27
25	S	5 55	6 18	rises	5 56	6 17	rises	5 56	6 17	rises	5 58	6 15	rises
26	M	5 54	6 19	6 52	5 54	6 18	6 51	5 55	6 18	6 49	5 56	6 16	6 43
27	Tu	5 52	6 20	7 59	5 52	6 19	7 57	5 53	6 19	7 55	5 55	6 17	7 45
28	W	5 50	6 21	9 6	5 51	6 20	9 2	5 51	6 20	8 59	5 54	6 17	8 45
29	Th	5 48	6 23	10 8	5 49	6 22	10 3	5 50	6 21	10 0	5 52	6 18	9 46
30	Fr	5 47	6 24	11 7	5 47	6 23	11 1	5 48	6 22	10 57	5 51	6 19	10 40
31	Sa	5 45	6 25	11 59	5 46	6 24	11 53	5 47	6 23	11 49	5 50	6 19	11 31

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 12 21	8	12 10 47	14	12 9 12	20	12 7 27	26	12 5 38
2	12 12 10	9	12 10 32	15	12 8 55	21	12 7 9	27	12 5 20
3	12 11 57	10	12 10 17	16	12 8 38	22	12 6 51	28	12 5 1
4	12 11 44	11	12 10 1	17	12 8 21	23	12 6 33	29	12 4 43
5	12 11 30	12	12 9 45	18	12 8 3	24	12 6 15	30	12 4 25
6	12 11 16	13	12 9 29	19	12 7 45	25	12 5 56	31	12 4 7
7	12 11 2								

Twilight

Place	Mar.	Begins	Ends	Mar.	Begins	Ends	Mar.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 45	7 37	21	4 28	7 47
New York . .	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 47	7 34	21	4 29	7 46
Washington .	1	5 4	7 21	11	4 49	7 32	21	4 32	7 43
Charleston . .	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 26	21	4 41	7 34

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	4D.	6H.	53M.	A.M.	First Quarter	19D.	12H.	13M.	P.M.
New Moon	12	8	36	A.M.	Full Moon	26	8	11	A.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter.				

4th Month

APRIL, 1956

30 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 43	6 26	...	5 44	6 25	...	5 45	6 23	...	5 48	6 20	...
2	M	5 41	6 27	12 46	5 42	6 26	12 40	5 44	6 24	12 36	5 47	6 21	12 19
3	Tu	5 39	6 28	1 26	5 41	6 27	1 22	5 42	6 25	1 18	5 46	6 22	1 2
4	W	5 37	6 30	2 2	5 39	6 28	1 58	5 41	6 26	1 54	5 44	6 22	1 44
5	Th	5 36	6 31	2 33	5 37	6 29	2 30	5 39	6 27	2 27	5 43	6 23	2 17
6	Fr	5 34	6 32	3 2	5 36	6 30	3 0	5 37	6 28	2 58	5 42	6 24	2 50
7	Sa	5 32	6 33	3 29	5 34	6 31	3 28	5 36	6 29	3 26	5 41	6 24	3 22
8	S	5 31	6 34	3 56	5 33	6 32	3 55	5 34	6 30	3 55	5 39	6 25	3 54
9	M	5 29	6 35	4 23	5 31	6 33	4 23	5 33	6 31	4 24	5 38	6 26	4 27
10	Tu	5 27	6 36	sets	5 29	6 34	sets	5 31	6 32	sets	5 37	6 27	sets
11	W	5 26	6 37	7 39	5 27	6 35	7 36	5 30	6 33	7 33	5 36	6 27	7 22
12	Th	5 24	6 39	8 49	5 26	6 36	8 45	5 28	6 34	8 42	5 34	6 28	8 27
13	Fr	5 22	6 40	9 57	5 24	6 37	9 52	5 27	6 35	9 48	5 33	6 29	9 31
14	Sa	5 21	6 41	10 59	5 23	6 38	10 55	5 25	6 36	10 51	5 32	6 29	10 34
15	S	5 19	6 42	11 57	5 21	6 39	11 51	5 24	6 37	11 47	5 31	6 30	11 31
16	M	5 18	6 43	...	5 20	6 41	...	5 23	6 38	...	5 29	6 31	...
17	Tu	5 16	6 44	12 45	5 18	6 42	12 40	5 21	6 39	12 37	5 28	6 31	12 22
18	W	5 14	6 45	1 26	5 17	6 43	1 23	5 20	6 40	1 20	5 27	6 32	1 7
19	Th	5 13	6 46	2 2	5 15	6 44	1 59	5 18	6 41	1 58	5 26	6 33	1 49
20	Fr	5 11	6 47	2 33	5 14	6 45	2 32	5 17	6 42	2 31	5 25	6 34	2 26
21	Sa	5 10	6 49	3 2	5 12	6 46	3 2	5 15	6 43	3 3	5 24	6 34	3 2
22	S	5 8	6 50	3 31	5 11	6 47	3 32	5 14	6 44	3 33	5 22	6 35	3 37
23	M	5 7	6 51	4 0	5 10	6 48	4 3	5 13	6 45	4 5	5 21	6 36	4 11
24	Tu	5 5	6 52	rises	5 8	6 49	rises	5 11	6 46	rises	5 20	6 37	rises
25	W	5 4	6 53	7 53	5 7	6 50	7 49	5 10	6 47	7 46	5 19	6 37	7 31
26	Th	5 2	6 54	8 53	5 5	6 51	8 49	5 9	6 48	8 45	5 18	6 38	8 28
27	Fr	5 1	6 55	9 49	5 4	6 52	9 43	5 7	6 49	9 39	5 17	6 39	9 22
28	Sa	5 0	6 56	10 38	5 2	6 53	10 32	5 6	6 50	10 28	5 16	6 40	10 11
29	S	4 58	6 57	11 22	5 1	6 54	11 16	5 5	6 51	11 13	5 15	6 40	10 56
30	M	4 57	6 58	11 59	5 0	6 55	11 55	5 4	6 52	11 52	5 14	6 41	11 37

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 49	7	12 2 5	13	12 0 28	19	11 59 4	25	11 57 53
2	12 3 31	8	12 1 48	14	12 0 13	20	11 58 50	26	11 57 43
3	12 3 13	9	12 1 32	15	11 59 58	21	11 58 38	27	11 57 34
4	12 2 56	10	12 1 15	16	11 59 44	22	11 58 26	28	11 57 25
5	12 2 38	11	12 0 59	17	11 59 30	23	11 58 15	29	11 57 16
6	12 2 21	12	12 0 44	18	11 59 17	24	11 58 4	30	11 57 8

Twilight

Place	Apr.	Begins	Ends	Apr.	Begins	Ends	Apr.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 6	8 3	11	3 46	8 17	21	3 25	8 34
New York...	1	4 9	8 0	11	3 49	8 13	21	3 31	8 27
Washington.	1	4 13	7 55	11	3 55	8 7	21	3 38	8 20
Charleston..	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 52	21	3 57	8 1

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	3D.	3H.	6M.	A.M.	First Quarter	17D.	6H.	28M.	P.M.
New Moon	10	9	39	P.M.	Full Moon	24	8	40	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.				

5th Month

MAY, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 55	7 0		4 58	6 56		5 2	6 52		5 13	6 41	
2	W	4 54	7 1	12 32	4 57	6 57	12 29	5 1	6 53	12 26	5 12	6 42	12 14
3	Th	4 53	7 2	1 2	4 56	6 58	12 59	5 0	6 54	12 57	5 11	6 43	12 48
4	Fr	4 51	7 3	1 29	4 55	7 0	1 27	4 59	6 55	1 26	5 10	6 44	1 20
5	Sa	4 50	7 4	1 55	4 53	7 1	1 54	4 58	6 56	1 54	5 9	6 45	1 52
6	S	4 49	7 5	2 22	4 52	7 2	2 22	4 57	6 57	2 22	5 8	6 46	2 23
7	M	4 48	7 6	2 49	4 51	7 3	2 50	4 55	6 58	2 52	5 7	6 46	2 57
8	Tu	4 47	7 7	3 20	4 50	7 4	3 22	4 54	6 59	3 25	5 6	6 47	3 33
9	W	4 45	7 8	3 53	4 49	7 5	3 57	4 53	7 0	4 1	5 6	6 48	4 13
10	Th	4 44	7 9	sets	4 48	7 6	sets	4 52	7 1	sets	5 5	6 48	sets
11	Fr	4 43	7 10	8 47	4 47	7 7	8 42	4 51	7 2	8 38	5 4	6 49	8 21
12	Sa	4 42	7 11	9 48	4 46	7 8	9 42	4 50	7 3	9 38	5 3	6 50	9 22
13	S	4 41	7 12	10 40	4 45	7 9	10 36	4 49	7 4	10 32	5 3	6 50	10 17
14	M	4 40	7 13	11 25	4 44	7 10	11 21	4 48	7 5	11 18	5 2	6 51	11 6
15	Tu	4 39	7 14		4 43	7 11		4 48	7 6	11 59	5 1	6 52	11 49
16	W	4 38	7 15	12 3	4 42	7 12	12 0	4 47	7 7		5 0	6 53	
17	Th	4 37	7 16	12 36	4 41	7 13	12 34	4 46	7 7	12 33	5 0	6 53	12 27
18	Fr	4 36	7 17	1 6	4 40	7 14	1 5	4 45	7 8	1 5	4 59	6 54	1 4
19	Sa	4 35	7 18	1 35	4 39	7 15	1 35	4 44	7 9	1 36	4 59	6 55	1 39
20	S	4 34	7 19	2 3	4 38	7 15	2 4	4 43	7 10	2 7	4 58	6 55	2 13
21	M	4 33	7 20	2 33	4 37	7 16	2 36	4 43	7 11	2 39	4 58	6 56	2 47
22	Tu	4 32	7 21	3 5	4 36	7 17	3 8	4 42	7 12	3 13	4 57	6 57	3 25
23	W	4 32	7 22	rises	4 36	7 18	rises	4 41	7 13	rises	4 57	6 57	rises
24	Th	4 31	7 23	7 41	4 35	7 19	7 35	4 40	7 14	7 31	4 56	6 58	7 14
25	Fr	4 30	7 24	8 33	4 34	7 20	8 27	4 40	7 14	8 22	4 56	6 58	8 5
26	Sa	4 29	7 25	9 18	4 34	7 21	9 12	4 39	7 15	9 8	4 55	6 59	8 52
27	S	4 29	7 26	9 57	4 33	7 22	9 53	4 39	7 16	9 49	4 55	7 0	9 34
28	M	4 28	7 27	10 32	4 32	7 22	10 28	4 38	7 17	10 25	4 54	7 0	10 12
29	Tu	4 28	7 28	11 3	4 32	7 23	10 59	4 38	7 18	10 58	4 54	7 1	10 47
30	W	4 27	7 29	11 30	4 31	7 24	11 29	4 37	7 18	11 27	4 54	7 1	11 20
31	Th	4 27	7 29	11 56	4 31	7 25	11 55	4 37	7 19	11 54	4 54	7 2	11 51

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 57 1	8	11 56 25	14	11 56 16	20	11 56 27	26	11 56 57
2	11 56 54	9	11 56 22	15	11 56 16	21	11 56 31	27	11 57 4
3	11 56 48	10	11 56 20	16	11 56 17	22	11 56 35	28	11 57 11
4	11 56 42	11	11 56 18	17	11 56 18	23	11 56 40	29	11 57 19
5	11 56 37	12	11 56 16	18	11 56 21	24	11 56 45	30	11 57 27
6	11 56 32	13	11 56 16	19	11 56 24	25	11 56 51	31	11 57 35
7	11 56 28								

Twilight

Place	May	Begins	Ends	May	Begins	Ends	May	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 5	8 50	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 30	9 22
New York...	1	3 12	8 42	11	2 56	8 58	21	2 41	9 12
Washington..	1	3 20	8 34	11	3 5	8 48	21	2 52	9 2
Charleston..	1	3 43	8 11	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 22	8 32

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	2D.	9H.	55M.	P.M.	First Quarter	17D.	12H.	15M.	A.M.
New Moon	10	8	4	A.M.	Full Moon	24	10	26	A.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.				

6th Month

JUNE, 1956

30 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 26	7 30	...	4 31	7 26	...	4 36	7 19	...	4 53	7 3	...
2	Sa	4 25	7 31	12 21	4 31	7 26	12 22	4 36	7 20	12 22	4 53	7 3	12 22
3	S	4 25	7 31	12 48	4 30	7 27	12 49	4 36	7 21	12 50	4 53	7 4	12 53
4	M	4 24	7 32	1 16	4 30	7 28	1 19	4 35	7 22	1 21	4 53	7 4	1 27
5	Tu	4 24	7 33	1 48	4 30	7 28	1 51	4 35	7 22	1 54	4 52	7 5	2 5
6	W	4 23	7 34	2 25	4 29	7 29	2 29	4 35	7 23	2 34	4 52	7 5	2 48
7	Th	4 23	7 35	3 10	4 29	7 29	3 15	4 34	7 23	3 20	4 52	7 6	3 37
8	Fr	4 23	7 35	sets	4 29	7 30	sets	4 34	7 24	sets	4 52	7 6	sets
9	Sa	4 23	7 35	8 30	4 29	7 30	8 25	4 34	7 25	8 21	4 52	7 7	8 5
10	S	4 23	7 36	9 20	4 28	7 31	9 15	4 34	7 25	9 12	4 52	7 7	8 58
11	M	4 22	7 37	10 1	4 28	7 31	9 58	4 34	7 26	9 56	4 52	7 8	9 45
12	Tu	4 22	7 37	10 37	4 28	7 32	10 35	4 34	7 26	10 34	4 52	7 8	10 27
13	W	4 22	7 37	11 8	4 28	7 32	11 7	4 34	7 26	11 7	4 52	7 8	11 4
14	Th	4 22	7 38	11 38	4 28	7 33	11 38	4 34	7 27	11 39	4 52	7 9	11 40
15	Fr	4 22	7 38	...	4 28	7 34	...	4 34	7 27	...	4 52	7 9	...
16	Sa	4 22	7 39	12 7	4 28	7 34	12 8	4 34	7 28	12 10	4 52	7 9	12 15
17	S	4 22	7 39	12 36	4 29	7 34	12 39	4 34	7 28	12 41	4 52	7 10	12 50
18	M	4 22	7 39	1 7	4 29	7 35	1 11	4 34	7 28	1 14	4 52	7 10	1 26
19	Tu	4 22	7 39	1 42	4 29	7 35	1 46	4 34	7 28	1 51	4 52	7 10	2 5
20	W	4 23	7 40	2 21	4 29	7 35	2 26	4 34	7 29	2 31	4 52	7 10	2 47
21	Th	4 23	7 40	3 4	4 29	7 35	3 10	4 34	7 29	3 16	4 53	7 10	3 33
22	Fr	4 23	7 40	rises	4 29	7 35	rises	4 34	7 29	rises	4 53	7 11	rises
23	Sa	4 24	7 40	7 57	4 29	7 35	7 52	4 35	7 29	7 48	4 53	7 11	7 32
24	S	4 24	7 40	8 33	4 30	7 35	8 29	4 35	7 29	8 26	4 53	7 11	8 12
25	M	4 24	7 41	9 5	4 30	7 35	9 2	4 35	7 30	8 59	4 54	7 11	8 48
26	Tu	4 25	7 41	9 34	4 30	7 35	9 31	4 36	7 30	9 29	4 54	7 12	9 21
27	W	4 25	7 41	10 0	4 31	7 35	9 58	4 36	7 30	9 57	4 54	7 12	9 53
28	Th	4 25	7 41	10 25	4 31	7 35	10 25	4 36	7 30	10 25	4 55	7 12	10 23
29	Fr	4 26	7 41	10 51	4 31	7 35	10 51	4 37	7 30	10 52	4 55	7 12	10 54
30	Sa	4 26	7 41	11 17	4 32	7 35	11 18	4 37	7 30	11 21	4 55	7 12	11 26

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 57 44	7	11 58 47	13	11 59 58	19	12 1 16	25	12 2 33
2	11 57 54	8	11 58 58	14	12 0 11	20	12 1 28	26	12 2 45
3	11 58 4	9	11 59 10	15	12 0 24	21	12 1 41	27	12 2 58
4	11 58 14	10	11 59 22	16	12 0 37	22	12 1 54	28	12 3 10
5	11 58 24	11	11 59 34	17	12 0 50	23	12 2 7	29	12 3 22
6	11 58 35	12	11 59 46	18	12 1 3	24	12 2 20	30	12 3 34

Twilight

Place	June	Begins	Ends	June	Begins	Ends	June	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 17	9 39	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 9	9 55
New York..	1	2 29	9 28	11	2 22	9 38	21	2 22	9 42
Washington.	1	2 40	9 15	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 34	9 30
Charleston..	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 11	8 49	21	3 12	8 52

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	1D.	2H.	13M.	P.M.	First Quarter	15D.	6H.	56M.	A.M.
New Moon	8	4	29	P.M.	Full Moon	23	1	13	A.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars.					Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.				

7th Month

JULY, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 27	7 40	11 47	4 32	7 35	11 49	4 38	7 30	11 52	4 56	7 12	...
2	M	4 27	7 40	...	4 33	7 35	...	4 38	7 29	...	4 56	7 12	12 0
3	Tu	4 28	7 40	12 20	4 33	7 35	12 24	4 39	7 29	12 27	4 57	7 11	12 39
4	W	4 29	7 40	12 59	4 34	7 34	1 4	4 39	7 29	1 8	4 57	7 11	1 23
5	Th	4 29	7 40	1 47	4 34	7 34	1 53	4 40	7 29	1 58	4 58	7 11	2 15
6	Fr	4 30	7 39	2 45	4 35	7 34	2 51	4 40	7 28	2 57	4 58	7 11	3 15
7	Sa	4 30	7 39	sets	4 36	7 34	sets	4 41	7 28	sets	4 58	7 11	sets
8	S	4 31	7 39	7 54	4 36	7 33	7 50	4 42	7 28	7 47	4 59	7 11	7 35
9	M	4 32	7 38	8 33	4 37	7 33	8 31	4 42	7 27	8 29	4 59	7 10	8 20
10	Tu	4 32	7 38	9 8	4 38	7 33	9 7	4 43	7 27	9 6	5 0	7 10	9 1
11	W	4 33	7 37	9 39	4 38	7 32	9 39	4 43	7 27	9 40	5 1	7 10	9 38
12	Th	4 34	7 37	10 9	4 39	7 32	10 10	4 44	7 26	10 11	5 1	7 10	10 15
13	Fr	4 35	7 36	10 39	4 40	7 31	10 41	4 45	7 26	10 43	5 2	7 9	10 50
14	Sa	4 35	7 36	11 10	4 40	7 31	11 13	4 46	7 25	11 16	5 2	7 9	11 27
15	S	4 36	7 35	11 43	4 41	7 30	11 48	4 46	7 25	11 52	5 3	7 8	...
16	M	4 37	7 34	...	4 42	7 29	...	4 47	7 24	...	5 4	7 8	12 5
17	Tu	4 38	7 34	12 20	4 43	7 29	12 26	4 48	7 24	12 30	5 4	7 8	12 47
18	W	4 39	7 33	1 2	4 44	7 28	1 8	4 49	7 23	1 13	5 5	7 7	1 31
19	Th	4 40	7 32	1 49	4 45	7 27	1 55	4 49	7 23	2 1	5 5	7 7	2 18
20	Fr	4 40	7 32	2 40	4 45	7 27	2 46	4 50	7 22	2 52	5 6	7 6	3 9
21	Sa	4 41	7 31	3 35	4 46	7 26	3 41	4 51	7 21	3 45	5 7	7 6	4 2
22	S	4 42	7 30	rises	4 47	7 25	rises	4 52	7 20	rises	5 7	7 5	rises
23	M	4 43	7 29	7 38	4 48	7 24	7 35	4 53	7 20	7 33	5 8	7 5	7 23
24	Tu	4 44	7 28	8 5	4 49	7 23	8 3	4 53	7 19	8 2	5 9	7 4	7 56
25	W	4 45	7 27	8 30	4 50	7 22	8 29	4 54	7 18	8 29	5 9	7 3	8 27
26	Th	4 46	7 26	8 55	4 51	7 22	8 56	4 55	7 17	8 56	5 10	7 3	8 57
27	Fr	4 47	7 25	9 22	4 52	7 21	9 23	4 56	7 16	9 24	5 11	7 2	9 28
28	Sa	4 48	7 24	9 49	4 53	7 20	9 51	4 57	7 15	9 54	5 11	7 1	10 1
29	S	4 49	7 23	10 20	4 54	7 19	10 23	4 58	7 14	10 26	5 12	7 0	10 38
30	M	4 50	7 22	10 55	4 55	7 18	11 0	4 59	7 13	11 4	5 13	7 0	11 18
31	Tu	4 51	7 21	11 38	4 56	7 17	11 43	4 59	7 12	11 48	5 13	6 59	...

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 46	8	12 4 58	14	12 5 46	20	12 6 15	26	12 6 24
2	12 3 57	9	12 5 7	15	12 5 52	21	12 6 18	27	12 6 23
3	12 4 8	10	12 5 16	16	12 5 58	22	12 6 20	28	12 6 22
4	12 4 19	11	12 5 25	17	12 6 3	23	12 6 22	29	12 6 20
5	12 4 29	12	12 5 32	18	12 6 8	24	12 6 23	30	12 6 18
6	12 4 39	13	12 5 39	19	12 6 12	25	12 6 24	31	12 6 15
7	12 4 49								

Twilight

Place	July	Begins	Ends	July	Begins	Ends	July	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 14	9 53	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 39	9 33
New York..	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 50	9 22
Washington.	1	2 40	9 28	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston..	1	3 15	8 53	11	3 22	8 49	21	3 30	8 43

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	1D.	3H.	40M.	A.M.	First Quarter	14D.	3H.	46M.	P.M.
New Moon	7	11	37	P.M.	Full Moon	22	4	29	P.M.
					Last Quarter	30	2	31	P.M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars.

Evening Stars—Jupiter, Saturn

8th Month

AUGUST, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 52	7 20	...	4 57	7 15	...	5 0	7 12	...	5 14	6 58	12 5
2	Th	4 53	7 19	12 29	4 57	7 14	12 35	5 1	7 11	12 41	5 15	6 57	12 58
3	Fr	4 54	7 18	1 30	4 58	7 13	1 36	5 2	7 10	1 42	5 15	6 56	1 59
4	Sa	4 56	7 16	2 39	4 59	7 12	2 45	5 3	7 9	2 50	5 16	6 56	3 7
5	S	4 57	7 15	3 54	5 0	7 11	3 59	5 4	7 8	4 3	5 17	6 55	4 17
6	M	4 58	7 14	sets	5 1	7 10	sets	5 5	7 6	sets	5 18	6 54	sets
7	Tu	4 59	7 12	7 37	5 2	7 9	7 36	5 6	7 5	7 36	5 18	6 53	7 33
8	W	5 0	7 11	8 8	5 3	7 7	8 9	5 7	7 4	8 10	5 19	6 52	8 11
9	Th	5 1	7 10	8 39	5 4	7 6	8 41	5 8	7 3	8 43	5 20	6 51	8 48
10	Fr	5 2	7 9	9 11	5 5	7 5	9 13	5 8	7 2	9 16	5 20	6 50	9 26
11	Sa	5 3	7 7	9 44	5 6	7 3	9 48	5 9	7 0	9 52	5 21	6 49	10 4
12	S	5 4	7 6	10 21	5 7	7 2	10 25	5 10	6 59	10 30	5 22	6 48	10 45
13	M	5 5	7 4	11 2	5 8	7 1	11 7	5 11	6 58	11 12	5 22	6 47	11 28
14	Tu	5 6	7 2	11 47	5 9	6 59	11 53	5 12	6 56	11 58	5 23	6 46	...
15	W	5 7	7 1	...	5 10	6 58	...	5 13	6 55	...	5 24	6 45	12 15
16	Th	5 8	6 59	12 36	5 11	6 57	12 42	5 14	6 54	12 47	5 24	6 44	1 5
17	Fr	5 9	6 58	1 29	5 12	6 55	1 35	5 15	6 52	1 40	5 25	6 43	1 57
18	Sa	5 11	6 56	2 26	5 13	6 54	2 31	5 16	6 51	2 35	5 26	6 41	2 50
19	S	5 12	6 55	3 24	5 14	6 52	3 28	5 17	6 50	3 32	5 26	6 40	3 44
20	M	5 13	6 53	4 23	5 15	6 51	4 26	5 18	6 48	4 29	5 27	6 39	4 39
21	Tu	5 14	6 52	rises	5 16	6 49	rises	5 18	6 47	rises	5 28	6 38	rises
22	W	5 15	6 50	7 0	5 17	6 48	7 1	5 19	6 45	7 1	5 28	6 37	7 0
23	Th	5 16	6 49	7 27	5 18	6 46	7 28	5 20	6 44	7 28	5 29	6 36	7 32
24	Fr	5 17	6 47	7 54	5 19	6 45	7 55	5 21	6 42	7 58	5 30	6 34	8 4
25	Sa	5 18	6 46	8 24	5 20	6 43	8 27	5 22	6 41	8 30	5 30	6 33	8 39
26	S	5 19	6 44	8 58	5 21	6 42	9 1	5 23	6 40	9 6	5 31	6 32	9 17
27	M	5 20	6 42	9 37	5 22	6 40	9 41	5 24	6 38	9 46	5 32	6 31	10 1
28	Tu	5 21	6 41	10 24	5 23	6 38	10 29	5 25	6 37	10 34	5 32	6 29	10 51
29	W	5 22	6 39	11 17	5 23	6 37	11 24	5 26	6 36	11 29	5 33	6 28	11 47
30	Th	5 23	6 38	...	5 24	6 35	...	5 27	6 34	...	5 33	6 27	...
31	Fr	5 24	6 36	12 21	5 25	6 34	12 27	5 28	6 32	12 32	5 34	6 26	12 49

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 6 11	8	12 5 30	14	12 4 32	20	12 3 14	26	12 1 40
2	12 6 7	9	12 5 22	15	12 4 20	21	12 2 59	27	12 1 22
3	11 6 2	10	12 5 14	16	12 4 8	22	12 2 44	28	12 1 5
4	12 5 57	11	12 5 4	17	12 3 56	23	12 2 29	29	12 0 47
5	12 5 52	12	12 4 54	18	12 3 43	24	12 2 13	30	12 0 28
6	12 5 45	13	12 4 43	19	12 3 29	25	12 1 57	31	12 0 10
7	12 5 38								

Twilight

Place	Aug.	Begins	Ends	Aug.	Begins	Ends	Aug.	Begins	Ends
Boston.....	1	H. M.	H. M.	11	H. M.	H. M.	21	H. M.	H. M.
New York..	1	3 7	9 5	11	3 20	8 49	21	3 35	8 30
Washington.	1	3 14	8 58	11	3 28	8 41	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston..	1	3 41	8 31	11	3 50	8 20	21	4 0	8 6

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	6D.	6H.	25M.	A.M.	Full Moon	21D.	7H.	38M.	A.M.
First Quarter	13	3	45	A.M.	Last Quarter	28	11	13	P.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Mars.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn.				

9th Month

SEPTEMBER, 1956

30 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 25	6 34	1 31	5 27	6 32	1 36	5 28	6 30	1 41	5 35	6 24	1 56
2	S	5 26	6 33	2 46	5 28	6 31	2 49	5 29	6 29	2 54	5 35	6 23	3 5
3	M	5 27	6 31	4 1	5 29	6 29	4 4	5 30	6 28	4 7	5 36	6 22	4 15
4	Tu	5 28	6 29	sets	5 30	6 27	sets	5 31	6 26	sets	5 37	6 21	sets
5	W	5 29	6 27	6 36	5 31	6 26	6 38	5 32	6 25	6 39	5 37	6 19	6 42
6	Th	5 30	6 26	7 8	5 32	6 24	7 10	5 33	6 23	7 13	5 38	6 18	7 20
7	Fr	5 31	6 24	7 42	5 33	6 22	7 45	5 34	6 22	7 48	5 38	6 17	7 59
8	Sa	5 32	6 22	8 18	5 34	6 21	8 22	5 35	6 20	8 27	5 39	6 15	8 40
9	S	5 33	6 21	8 58	5 35	6 19	9 3	5 36	6 18	9 8	5 40	6 14	9 23
10	M	5 34	6 19	9 43	5 36	6 18	9 48	5 37	6 17	9 53	5 40	6 13	10 10
11	Tu	5 35	6 17	10 31	5 37	6 16	10 37	5 37	6 15	10 42	5 41	6 12	10 59
12	W	5 37	6 15	11 23	5 38	6 14	11 29	5 38	6 14	11 34	5 41	6 10	11 51
13	Th	5 38	6 14	...	5 39	6 13	...	5 39	6 12	...	5 42	6 9	...
14	Fr	5 39	6 12	12 18	5 40	6 11	12 24	5 40	6 11	12 28	5 43	6 8	12 44
15	Sa	5 40	6 10	1 16	5 41	6 10	1 20	5 41	6 9	1 24	5 43	6 6	1 38
16	S	5 41	6 8	2 15	5 41	6 8	2 18	5 42	6 7	2 21	5 44	6 5	2 32
17	M	5 42	6 7	3 14	5 42	6 6	3 16	5 43	6 6	3 19	5 45	6 4	3 26
18	Tu	5 43	6 5	4 14	5 43	6 4	4 15	5 44	6 4	4 17	5 45	6 2	4 21
19	W	5 44	6 3	rises	5 44	6 3	rises	5 45	6 2	rises	5 46	6 1	rises
20	Th	5 45	6 1	5 58	5 45	6 1	5 59	5 45	6 1	6 2	5 46	6 0	6 7
21	Fr	5 46	6 0	6 28	5 46	6 0	6 30	5 46	5 59	6 33	5 47	5 58	6 41
22	Sa	5 47	5 58	7 0	5 47	5 58	7 4	5 47	5 58	7 7	5 47	5 57	7 19
23	S	5 48	5 56	7 38	5 48	5 56	7 42	5 48	5 56	7 47	5 48	5 56	8 1
24	M	5 49	5 54	8 22	5 49	5 54	8 27	5 49	5 54	8 32	5 49	5 55	8 49
25	Tu	5 50	5 53	9 14	5 50	5 53	9 20	5 50	5 53	9 25	5 50	5 53	9 42
26	W	5 51	5 51	10 13	5 51	5 51	10 19	5 51	5 51	10 24	5 51	5 52	10 41
27	Th	5 52	5 49	11 19	5 52	5 49	11 24	5 52	5 50	11 29	5 51	5 50	11 45
28	Fr	5 54	5 47	...	5 53	5 48	...	5 53	5 48	...	5 52	5 49	...
29	Sa	5 55	5 46	12 29	5 54	5 46	12 34	5 54	5 46	12 38	5 53	5 48	12 51
30	S	5 56	5 44	1 42	5 55	5 45	1 45	5 55	5 45	1 48	5 53	5 46	1 58

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 59 51	7	11 57 53	13	11 55 48	19	11 53 40	25	11 51 34
2	11 59 32	8	11 57 33	14	11 55 26	20	11 53 18	26	11 51 13
3	11 59 13	9	11 57 12	15	11 55 5	21	11 52 57	27	11 50 53
4	11 58 53	10	11 56 51	16	11 54 44	22	11 52 36	28	11 50 33
5	11 58 33	11	11 56 30	17	11 54 22	23	11 52 15	29	11 50 13
6	11 58 13	12	11 56 9	18	11 54 1	24	11 51 54	30	11 49 53

Twilight

Place	Sept.	Begin	Ends	Sept.	Begin	Ends	Sept.	Begin	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 53	21	4 11	7 35
New York..	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Washington.	1	3 55	8 5	11	4 6	7 46	21	4 16	7 29
Charleston..	1	4 10	7 49	11	4 17	7 35	21	4 24	7 21

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	4D.	1H.	57M.	P.M.	Full Moon	19D.	10H.	19M.	P.M.
First Quarter	11	7	13	P.M.	Last Quarter	27	6	25	A.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.				

10th Month

OCTOBER, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 57	5 42	2 56	5 56	5 43	2 57	5 56	5 43	2 59	5 54	5 45	3 5
2	Tu	5 58	5 40	4 8	5 57	5 41	4 9	5 57	5 42	4 9	5 55	5 44	4 12
3	W	5 59	5 38	5 20	5 58	5 39	5 20	5 57	5 40	5 20	5 55	5 42	5 18
4	Th	6 0	5 37	sets	5 59	5 38	sets	5 58	5 39	sets	5 56	5 41	sets
5	Fr	6 1	5 35	6 13	6 0	5 36	6 17	5 59	5 37	6 21	5 57	5 40	6 32
6	Sa	6 3	5 33	6 52	6 1	5 34	6 56	6 0	5 35	7 1	5 57	5 38	7 15
7	S	6 4	5 31	7 35	6 2	5 33	7 41	6 1	5 34	7 46	5 58	5 37	8 2
8	M	6 5	5 30	8 22	6 4	5 31	8 28	6 2	5 32	8 34	5 59	5 36	8 52
9	Tu	6 6	5 28	9 14	6 5	5 29	9 20	6 3	5 31	9 26	6 0	5 35	9 43
10	W	6 7	5 26	10 9	6 6	5 28	10 15	6 4	5 30	10 19	6 0	5 33	10 36
11	Th	6 8	5 25	11 7	6 7	5 26	11 11	6 5	5 28	11 13	6 1	5 32	11 29
12	Fr	6 10	5 23	...	6 8	5 25	...	6 6	5 26	...	6 2	5 31	...
13	Sa	6 11	5 21	12 5	6 9	5 23	12 8	6 7	5 25	12 12	6 3	5 30	12 23
14	S	6 12	5 20	1 3	6 10	5 22	1 6	6 8	5 23	1 9	6 4	5 28	1 17
15	M	6 13	5 18	2 3	6 11	5 20	2 4	6 9	5 22	2 6	6 4	5 27	2 11
16	Tu	6 14	5 16	3 2	6 12	5 19	3 3	6 10	5 20	3 4	6 5	5 26	3 6
17	W	6 15	5 15	4 4	6 13	5 17	4 4	6 11	5 19	4 4	6 6	5 25	4 2
18	Th	6 17	5 13	5 7	6 14	5 16	5 6	6 12	5 17	5 5	6 6	5 24	4 59
19	Fr	6 18	5 12	rises	6 16	5 14	rises	6 13	5 16	rises	6 7	5 23	rises
20	Sa	6 19	5 10	5 37	6 17	5 13	5 41	6 14	5 15	5 45	6 8	5 21	5 58
21	S	6 20	5 9	6 20	6 18	5 11	6 25	6 15	5 13	6 30	6 9	5 20	6 45
22	M	6 21	5 7	7 10	6 19	5 10	7 16	6 16	5 12	7 20	6 10	5 19	7 38
23	Tu	6 23	5 6	8 8	6 20	5 8	8 14	6 17	5 11	8 19	6 10	5 18	8 36
24	W	6 24	5 4	9 13	6 21	5 7	9 18	6 19	5 10	9 23	6 11	5 17	9 39
25	Th	6 25	5 3	10 21	6 22	5 5	10 25	6 20	5 8	10 30	6 12	5 16	10 44
26	Fr	6 26	5 2	11 31	6 23	5 4	11 35	6 21	5 7	11 38	6 13	5 15	11 49
27	Sa	6 27	5 0	...	6 25	5 3	...	6 22	5 5	...	6 13	5 14	...
28	S	6 28	4 59	12 42	6 26	5 1	12 45	6 23	5 4	12 47	6 14	5 13	12 55
29	M	6 30	4 57	1 54	6 27	5 0	1 55	6 24	5 3	1 56	6 15	5 12	1 59
30	Tu	6 31	4 56	3 4	6 28	4 59	3 4	6 25	5 2	3 5	6 16	5 11	3 3
31	W	6 32	4 55	4 14	6 29	4 58	4 14	6 26	5 1	4 12	6 17	5 10	4 6

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 34	8	11 47 29	14	11 45 58	20	11 44 46	26	11 43 59
2	11 49 15	9	11 47 13	15	11 45 45	21	11 44 37	27	11 43 53
3	11 48 56	10	11 46 57	16	11 45 32	22	11 44 28	28	11 43 48
4	11 48 38	11	11 46 41	17	11 45 20	23	11 44 19	29	11 43 45
5	11 48 21	12	11 46 26	18	11 45 8	24	11 44 12	30	11 43 42
6	11 48 3	13	11 46 12	19	11 44 57	25	11 44 5	31	11 43 40
7	11 47 46								

Twilight

Place	Oct.	Begins	Ends	Oct.	Begins	Ends	Oct.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York..	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Washington.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 46	6 42
Charleston..	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 42

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	3D.	11H.	24M.	P.M.	Full Moon	19D.	12H.	24M.	P.M.
First Quarter	11	1	44	P.M.	Last Quarter	26	1	2	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.					Evening Stars—Mars, Saturn.				

11th Month

NOVEMBER, 1956

30 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 33	4 53	5 23	6 31	4 56	5 21	6 27	5 0	5 19	6 18	5 9	5 10
2	Fr	6 35	4 52	sets	6 32	4 55	sets	6 28	4 59	sets	6 19	5 8	sets
3	Sa	6 36	4 51	5 27	6 33	4 54	5 32	6 29	4 58	5 37	6 20	5 7	5 53
4	S	6 37	4 50	6 13	6 34	4 53	6 19	6 30	4 56	6 24	6 20	5 6	6 41
5	M	6 38	4 49	7 4	6 35	4 52	7 10	6 31	4 55	7 15	6 21	5 6	7 32
6	Tu	6 40	4 47	7 58	6 37	4 51	8 4	6 33	4 54	8 8	6 22	5 5	8 25
7	W	6 41	4 46	8 55	6 38	4 49	9 0	6 34	4 53	9 4	6 23	5 4	9 19
8	Th	6 42	4 45	9 53	6 39	4 48	9 57	6 35	4 52	10 1	6 24	5 3	10 13
9	Fr	6 43	4 44	10 51	6 40	4 47	10 54	6 36	4 51	10 57	6 25	5 3	11 7
10	Sa	6 44	4 43	11 50	6 41	4 46	11 52	6 37	4 51	11 54	6 26	5 2	...
11	S	6 46	4 42	...	6 42	4 45	...	6 38	4 50	...	6 27	5 1	12 1
12	M	6 47	4 41	12 49	6 44	4 44	12 50	6 39	4 49	12 51	6 28	5 1	12 54
13	Tu	6 48	4 40	1 48	6 45	4 43	1 48	6 40	4 48	1 49	6 29	5 0	1 49
14	W	6 49	4 39	2 50	6 46	4 43	2 49	6 42	4 47	2 49	6 29	5 0	2 45
15	Th	6 50	4 38	3 54	6 47	4 42	3 52	6 43	4 46	3 51	6 30	4 59	3 48
16	Fr	6 52	4 37	4 59	6 48	4 41	4 57	6 44	4 46	4 55	6 31	4 58	4 44
17	Sa	6 53	4 37	6 7	6 50	4 40	6 3	6 45	4 45	6 0	6 32	4 58	5 46
18	S	6 54	4 36	rises	6 51	4 40	rises	6 46	4 44	rises	6 33	4 58	rises
19	M	6 56	4 35	5 58	6 52	4 39	6 4	6 47	4 44	6 9	6 34	4 57	6 26
20	Tu	6 57	4 34	7 2	6 53	4 38	7 7	6 48	4 43	7 12	6 35	4 57	7 29
21	W	6 58	4 34	8 10	6 54	4 37	8 15	6 49	4 42	8 20	6 36	4 56	8 34
22	Th	6 59	4 33	9 22	6 55	4 37	9 26	6 50	4 42	9 30	6 37	4 56	9 41
23	Fr	7 0	4 32	10 34	6 57	4 36	10 37	6 51	4 41	10 40	6 38	4 56	10 48
24	Sa	7 2	4 32	11 45	6 58	4 36	11 46	6 52	4 41	11 49	6 38	4 56	11 52
25	S	7 3	4 31	...	6 59	4 35	...	6 54	4 40	...	6 39	4 55	...
26	M	7 4	4 31	12 55	7 0	4 35	12 55	6 55	4 40	12 56	6 40	4 55	12 56
27	Tu	7 5	4 30	2 5	7 1	4 34	2 2	6 56	4 39	2 2	6 41	4 55	1 58
28	W	7 6	4 30	3 11	7 2	4 34	3 9	6 57	4 39	3 8	6 42	4 55	3 0
29	Th	7 7	4 29	4 18	7 3	4 34	4 14	6 58	4 39	4 13	6 43	4 55	4 2
30	Fr	7 8	4 29	5 23	7 4	4 34	5 19	6 59	4 38	5 16	6 44	4 54	5 2

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 43 38	7	11 43 46	13	11 44 24	19	11 45 31	25	11 47 9
2	11 43 37	8	11 43 51	14	11 44 33	20	11 45 45	26	11 47 28
3	11 43 38	9	11 43 56	15	11 44 43	21	11 46 0	27	11 47 47
4	11 43 39	10	11 44 1	16	11 44 54	22	11 46 16	28	11 48 8
5	11 43 40	11	11 44 8	17	11 45 6	23	11 46 33	29	11 48 29
6	11 43 42	12	11 44 16	18	11 45 18	24	11 46 51	30	11 48 51

Twilight

Place	Nov.	Begins	Ends	Nov.	Begins	Ends	Nov.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 28	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York..	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 7	6 20	21	5 18	6 13
Washington.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 22	21	5 16	6 15
Charleston..	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon.....	2D.	11H.	43M.	A.M.	Full Moon.....	18D.	1H.	44M.	A.M.
First Quarter.....	10	10	9	A.M.	Last Quarter.....	24	8	12	P.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter,					Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.				

12th Month

DECEMBER, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 9	4 29	sets	7 5	4 33	sets	7 0	4 38	sets	6 45	4 54	sets
2	S	7 10	4 28	4 55	7 6	4 33	5 1	7 1	4 38	5 5	6 46	4 54	5 23
3	M	7 11	4 28	5 47	7 7	4 33	5 53	7 2	4 38	5 58	6 46	4 54	6 15
4	Tu	7 12	4 28	6 44	7 8	4 33	6 49	7 3	4 38	6 53	6 47	4 54	7 9
5	W	7 13	4 28	7 42	7 9	4 33	7 46	7 3	4 38	7 50	6 48	4 54	8 3
6	Th	7 14	4 28	8 40	7 10	4 33	8 43	7 4	4 38	8 46	6 48	4 54	8 57
7	Fr	7 15	4 28	9 38	7 11	4 33	9 41	7 5	4 38	9 43	6 49	4 54	9 51
8	Sa	7 16	4 28	10 37	7 12	4 33	10 38	7 6	4 38	10 40	6 50	4 54	10 44
9	S	7 17	4 28	11 35	7 13	4 33	11 36	7 7	4 38	11 37	6 51	4 54	11 38
10	M	7 18	4 28	...	7 14	4 33	...	7 8	4 38	...	6 51	4 55	...
11	Tu	7 19	4 28	12 34	7 14	4 33	12 34	7 9	4 38	12 35	6 52	4 55	12 32
12	W	7 20	4 28	1 36	7 15	4 33	1 35	7 10	4 38	1 33	6 52	4 55	1 28
13	Th	7 20	4 28	2 39	7 16	4 33	2 36	7 10	4 38	2 35	6 53	4 55	2 26
14	Fr	7 21	4 28	3 44	7 17	4 33	3 42	7 11	4 38	3 38	6 54	4 56	3 27
15	Sa	7 22	4 28	4 51	7 18	4 34	4 48	7 12	4 39	4 44	6 55	4 56	4 30
16	S	7 23	4 29	5 58	7 18	4 34	5 53	7 12	4 39	5 50	6 55	4 56	5 33
17	M	7 23	4 29	rises	7 19	4 34	rises	7 13	4 39	rises	6 56	4 57	rises
18	Tu	7 24	4 29	5 52	7 19	4 34	5 57	7 14	4 40	6 2	6 56	4 57	6 18
19	W	7 24	4 30	7 5	7 20	4 35	7 9	7 14	4 40	7 14	6 57	4 57	7 27
20	Th	7 25	4 30	8 20	7 20	4 35	8 23	7 15	4 40	8 26	6 57	4 58	8 35
21	Fr	7 26	4 31	9 33	7 21	4 36	9 35	7 15	4 41	9 37	6 58	4 58	9 43
22	Sa	7 26	4 31	10 45	7 21	4 36	10 46	7 16	4 41	10 47	6 58	4 59	10 48
23	S	7 27	4 32	11 55	7 22	4 37	11 54	7 16	4 42	11 54	6 59	4 59	11 52
24	M	7 27	4 32	...	7 22	4 37	...	7 17	4 43	...	6 59	5 0	...
25	Tu	7 27	4 33	1 3	7 23	4 38	1 2	7 17	4 43	1 0	7 0	5 0	12 55
26	W	7 28	4 33	2 10	7 23	4 39	2 7	7 17	4 44	2 6	7 0	5 1	1 55
27	Th	7 28	4 34	3 15	7 23	4 39	3 12	7 18	4 44	3 8	7 1	5 1	2 55
28	Fr	7 28	4 35	4 17	7 23	4 40	4 12	7 18	4 45	4 9	7 1	5 2	3 54
29	Sa	7 29	4 36	5 15	7 24	4 41	5 9	7 18	4 46	5 6	7 1	5 3	4 49
30	S	7 29	4 36	6 8	7 24	4 42	6 2	7 19	4 47	5 58	7 2	5 4	5 41
31	M	7 29	4 37	6 55	7 24	4 43	6 49	7 19	4 47	6 45	7 2	5 4	6 29

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 13	8	11 52 7	14	11 54 54	20	11 57 49	26	12 0 48
2	11 49 36	9	11 52 34	15	11 55 23	21	11 58 19	27	12 1 18
3	11 50 0	10	11 53 1	16	11 55 52	22	11 58 49	28	12 1 47
4	11 50 24	11	11 53 29	17	11 56 21	23	11 59 19	29	12 2 17
5	11 50 49	12	11 53 57	18	11 56 50	24	11 59 48	30	12 2 46
6	11 51 15	13	11 54 25	19	11 57 20	25	12 0 18	31	12 3 15
7	11 51 41								

Twilight

Place	Dec.	Begins	Ends	Dec.	Begins	Ends	Dec.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 13
New York..	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 12	21	5 42	6 15
Washington.	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston..	1	5 18	6 21	11	5 24	6 23	21	5 30	6 26

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	2D.	3H.	12M.	A.M.	Full Moon	17D.	2H.	6M.	P.M.
First Quarter	10	6	51	A.M.	Last Quarter	24	5	10	A.M.
					New Moon	31	9	13	P.M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars.

1st Month

JANUARY, 1957

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
1	Tu	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	W	7 29	4 38	sets	7 24	4 43	sets	7 19	4 48	sets	7 2	5 5	sets
3	Th	7 29	4 39	6 31	7 24	4 44	6 34	7 19	4 49	6 38	7 2	5 6	6 49
4	Fr	7 29	4 40	7 29	7 24	4 45	7 32	7 19	4 50	7 35	7 2	5 7	7 43
5	Sa	7 29	4 41	8 27	7 24	4 46	8 29	7 18	4 51	8 31	7 3	5 8	8 37
6	S	7 29	4 42	9 25	7 24	4 47	9 26	7 18	4 52	9 27	7 3	5 8	9 30
7	M	7 29	4 43	10 23	7 24	4 48	10 23	7 18	4 53	10 23	7 3	5 9	10 23
8	Tu	7 29	4 44	11 22	7 24	4 49	11 20	7 18	4 54	11 20	7 3	5 10	11 18
9	W	7 29	4 45	...	7 24	4 50	...	7 18	4 55	...	7 3	5 11	...
10	Th	7 29	4 46	12 23	7 24	4 51	12 22	7 18	4 56	12 20	7 3	5 12	12 14
11	Fr	7 29	4 47	1 26	7 24	4 52	1 23	7 18	4 57	1 20	7 3	5 13	1 11
12	Sa	7 28	4 48	2 30	7 24	4 53	2 27	7 18	4 58	2 23	7 3	5 13	2 11
13	S	7 28	4 49	3 35	7 23	4 54	3 31	7 18	4 59	3 26	7 3	5 14	3 12
14	M	7 28	4 50	4 38	7 23	4 55	4 34	7 18	5 0	4 28	7 3	5 15	4 14
15	Tu	7 27	4 51	5 38	7 23	4 56	5 33	7 18	5 1	5 29	7 2	5 16	5 14
16	W	7 27	4 53	rises	7 22	4 57	rises	7 18	5 2	rises	7 2	5 17	rises
17	Th	7 26	4 54	5 53	7 22	4 59	5 57	7 17	5 3	6 1	7 2	5 18	6 12
18	Fr	7 26	4 55	7 10	7 21	5 0	7 12	7 17	5 4	7 16	7 2	5 19	7 23
19	Sa	7 25	4 56	8 26	7 21	5 1	8 27	7 16	5 5	8 29	7 1	5 20	8 36
20	S	7 25	4 57	9 39	7 20	5 2	9 40	7 16	5 6	9 40	7 1	5 21	9 40
21	M	7 24	4 58	10 51	7 19	5 3	10 50	7 15	5 7	10 48	7 1	5 22	10 45
22	Tu	7 23	5 0	...	7 19	5 4	11 58	7 15	5 8	11 55	7 0	5 23	11 47
23	W	7 23	5 1	12 0	7 18	5 6	...	7 14	5 9	...	7 0	5 24	...
24	Th	7 22	5 2	1 7	7 18	5 7	1 4	7 14	5 11	1 0	7 0	5 25	12 48
25	Fr	7 22	5 3	2 10	7 17	5 8	2 6	7 13	5 12	2 2	6 59	5 25	1 49
26	Sa	7 21	5 4	3 9	7 16	5 9	3 4	7 12	5 13	3 0	6 59	5 26	2 45
27	S	7 20	5 5	4 3	7 15	5 10	3 58	7 12	5 14	3 54	6 58	5 27	3 38
28	M	7 19	5 6	4 52	7 15	5 12	4 47	7 11	5 15	4 42	6 58	5 28	4 27
29	Tu	7 18	5 7	5 34	7 14	5 13	5 30	7 10	5 16	5 25	6 57	5 29	5 12
30	W	7 17	5 8	6 12	7 14	5 14	6 8	7 9	5 17	6 4	6 57	5 30	5 52
31	Th	7 16	5 9	sets	7 13	5 15	sets	7 9	5 19	sets	6 56	5 31	sets
		7 15	5 12	6 20	7 12	5 17	6 22	7 8	5 20	6 23	6 56	5 32	6 31

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 43	8	12 6 52	14	12 9 13	20	12 11 9	26	12 12 40
2	12 4 11	9	12 7 17	15	12 9 34	21	12 11 26	27	12 12 53
3	12 4 39	10	12 7 41	16	12 9 54	22	12 11 42	28	12 13 4
4	12 5 6	11	12 8 4	17	12 10 14	23	12 11 58	29	12 13 15
5	12 5 33	12	12 8 27	18	12 10 34	24	12 12 13	30	12 13 25
6	12 6 0	13	12 8 50	19	12 10 52	25	12 12 27	31	12 13 34
7	12 6 26								

Twilight

Place	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends
Boston.....	1	H. M.	H. M.	11	H. M.	H. M.	21	H. M.	H. M.
New York..	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 44	6 39
Washington.	1	5 45	6 22	11	5 46	6 31	21	5 43	6 40
Charleston..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 33	21	5 42	6 41
		5 35	6 32	11	5 37	6 39	21	5 35	6 48

MOON'S PHASES, 1957 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

First Quarter	9D.	2H.	6M.	A.M.	Last Quarter	22D.	4H.	48M.	P.M.
Full Moon	16	1	21	A.M.	New Moon	30	4	24	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.					Evening Star—Mars.				

2nd Month

FEBRUARY, 1957

28 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 14	5 14	7 18	7 11	5 18	7 19	7 7	5 21	7 21	6 55	5 33	7 24
2	Sa	7 13	5 15	8 16	7 10	5 19	8 16	7 6	5 22	8 16	6 54	5 34	8 17
3	S	7 12	5 17	9 15	7 9	5 20	9 14	7 5	5 23	9 14	6 54	5 35	9 11
4	M	7 11	5 18	10 14	7 8	5 22	10 12	7 4	5 24	10 11	6 53	5 36	10 5
5	Tu	7 10	5 19	11 14	7 7	5 23	11 13	7 3	5 26	11 10	6 52	5 36	11 1
6	W	7 9	5 20	12 14	7 6	5 24	12 14	7 2	5 27	12 10	6 51	5 37	11 59
7	Th	7 7	5 22	1 17	7 5	5 25	1 17	7 1	5 28	1 11	6 51	5 38	12 5
8	Fr	7 6	5 23	2 20	7 4	5 26	2 16	7 0	5 29	2 11	6 50	5 39	12 58
9	Sa	7 5	5 24	3 20	7 3	5 28	3 16	6 59	5 30	3 11	6 49	5 40	1 58
10	S	7 4	5 26	3 20	7 1	5 29	3 16	6 58	5 31	3 11	6 48	5 41	2 57
11	M	7 2	5 27	4 16	7 0	5 30	4 11	6 57	5 33	4 7	6 47	5 42	3 53
12	Tu	7 1	5 28	5 5	6 59	5 31	5 2	6 55	5 34	4 57	6 46	5 43	4 46
13	W	7 0	5 29	5 48	6 57	5 32	5 47	6 54	5 35	5 44	6 46	5 44	5 34
14	Th	6 58	5 31	rises	6 56	5 33	rises	6 53	5 36	rises	6 45	5 44	rises
15	Fr	6 57	5 32	7 14	6 55	5 35	7 14	6 52	5 37	7 15	6 44	5 45	7 16
16	Sa	6 56	5 33	8 29	6 54	5 36	8 28	6 51	5 38	8 27	6 43	5 46	8 25
17	S	6 54	5 35	9 42	6 52	5 37	9 39	6 49	5 39	9 38	6 42	5 47	9 32
18	M	6 53	5 36	10 51	6 51	5 38	10 49	6 48	5 41	10 46	6 41	5 48	10 37
19	Tu	6 51	5 37	11 58	6 49	5 39	11 55	6 47	5 42	11 51	6 40	5 49	11 39
20	W	6 50	5 39	12 58	6 48	5 40	12 56	6 46	5 43	12 51	6 39	5 49	12 38
21	Th	6 48	5 40	1 0	6 47	5 42	1 56	6 44	5 44	1 48	6 38	5 50	12 38
22	Fr	6 47	5 41	1 57	6 45	5 43	1 53	6 43	5 45	1 48	6 37	5 51	1 33
23	Sa	6 45	5 42	2 48	6 44	5 44	2 43	6 42	5 46	2 37	6 35	5 52	2 23
24	S	6 44	5 44	3 33	6 42	5 45	3 28	6 40	5 47	3 24	6 34	5 53	3 10
25	M	6 42	5 45	4 12	6 41	5 46	4 8	6 39	5 48	4 4	6 33	5 54	3 51
26	Tu	6 41	5 46	4 46	6 39	5 47	4 43	6 37	5 49	4 39	6 32	5 54	4 29
27	W	6 39	5 48	5 17	6 38	5 49	5 14	6 36	5 50	5 11	6 31	5 55	5 4
28	Th	6 38	5 49	5 46	6 36	5 50	5 44	6 35	5 51	5 41	6 30	5 56	5 37

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 13 42	7	12 14 14	13	12 14 18	19	12 13 55	25	12 13 8
2	12 13 49	8	12 14 16	14	12 14 16	20	12 13 48	26	12 12 58
3	12 13 56	9	12 14 18	15	12 14 13	21	12 13 41	27	12 12 47
4	12 14 2	10	12 14 20	16	12 14 9	22	12 13 34	28	12 12 36
5	12 14 7	11	12 14 20	17	12 14 5	23	12 13 26		
6	12 14 11	12	12 14 19	18	12 14 0	24	12 13 17		

Twilight

Place	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 38	6 50	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 14	7 15
New York..	1	5 37	6 52	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 14
Washington.	1	5 35	6 54	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston..	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 16	7 12

MOON'S PHASES, 1957 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

First Quarter	7D.	6H.	23M.	P.M.	Last Quarter	21D.	7H.	18M.	A.M.
Full Moon	14	11	38	A.M.					
Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.					Evening Star—Mars.				

Perpetual Calendar

Source: Smithsonian Institution, from Ninth Edition, Smithsonian Physical Tables, by permission.
Prepared by G. M. Clemence, U.S. Naval Observatory.

This calendar gives the day of the week for any known date from the beginning of the Christian Era down to the year 2400.

To find calendar for any year of the Christian Era, first find Dominical letter for the year in the upper section of table. Two letters are given for leap year; the first to be used for January and February, the second for other months. In the lower section of table, find column in which the Dominical letter for the year is in the same line with the month for which the calendar is desired; this column gives the days of the week that are to be used with the month.

E.g., in the table of Dominical Letters we find that the letter for 1951 is G; in the line with July, this letter occurs in the first column; hence July 4, 1951, is Wednesday.

DOMINICAL LETTERS

Century	Julian Calendar								Gregorian Calendar				
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600		1500†	1600	1700	1800	1900
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300		2000	2100	2200	2300	
Year													
0	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB		—	BA	C	E	G
1 29 57 85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		F	G	B	D	F
2 30 58 86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		E	F	A	C	E
3 31 59 87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		D	E	G	B	D
4 32 60 88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED		CB	DC	FE	AG	CB
5 33 61 89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		A	B	D	F	A
6 34 62 90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		G	A	C	E	G
7 35 63 91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		F	G	B	D	F
8 36 64 92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF		ED	FE	AG	CB	ED
9 37 65 93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		C	D	F	A	C
10 38 66 94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		B	C	E	G	B
11 39 67 95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		A	B	D	F	A
12 40 68 96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA		GF	AG	CB	ED	GF
13 41 69 97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		E	F	A	C	E
14 42 70 98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		D	E	G	B	D
15 43 71 99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		C	D	F	A	C
16 44 72	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC		—	CB	ED	GF	BA
17 45 73	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		—	A	C	E	G
18 46 74	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		—	G	B	D	F
19 47 75	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		—	F	A	C	E
20 48 76	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE		—	ED	GF	BA	DC
21 49 77	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		—	C	E	G	B
22 50 78	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		—	B	D	F	A
23 51 79	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		—	A	C	E	G
24 52 80	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG		—	GF	BA	DC	FE
25 53 81	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		—	E	G	B	D
26 54 82	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		C	D	F	A	C
27 55 83	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		B	C	E	G	B
28 56 84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB		AG	BA	DC	FE	AG
Month	Dominical letter												
Jan., Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G						
Feb., Mar., Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C						
Apr., July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F						
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A						
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D						
Aug	C	D	E	F	G	A	B						
Sept., Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E						
Day													
1 8 15 22 29	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.						
2 9 16 23 30	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.						
3 10 17 24 31	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.						
4 11 18 25	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.						
5 12 19 26	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.						
6 13 20 27	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.						
7 14 21 28	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.						

† On and before 1582, Oct. 4 only. ‡ On and after 1582, Oct. 15 only.

Standard Time Calendar for U. S. Cities

(How to ascertain the same time for United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the monthly calendar pages 386-399)

Directions: For New York City subtract 4 minutes from the calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern Standard Time; for other cities, use the calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable, which correction is to be found in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

Use Calendar for Boston	Use Calendar for New York City	Use Calendar for Washington, D. C.	Use Calendar for Charleston
Idaho M. Boise City....add 45 Mb Pocatello....add 30 M	Connecticut M. Bridgeport....sub 7 E Hartford....sub 9 Eb New Haven....sub 8 E	California (Central) M. San Francisco add 10 Pe Colorado Colorado Springs 0 M Denver.....0 M Pueblo.....sub 2 M	Alabama M. Mobile.....sub 8 Cf Montgomery...sub 15 O
Maine Portland....sub 19 Eb	Illinois Chicago.....sub 9 Cb Springfield...sub 1 Ce	Delaware Wilmington....add 2 E	Arizona Phoenix.....add 28 M
Massachusetts Boston.....sub 16 E Fall River....sub 15 E Lowell.....sub 15 E Springfield...sub 10 E Worcester....sub 13 E	Indiana Evansville....sub 10 Cg Fort Wayne....sub 19 C Gary.....sub 11 C Indianapolis...sub 15 Ce Kokomo.....sub 15 C Terre Haute...sub 10 Ce	Dist. of Columbia Washington....add 8 E	Arkansas Hot Springs...add 12 Cb Little Rock...add 9 Cb
Michigan Battle Creek..add 41 E Detroit.....add 32 E Grand Rapids..add 43 E	Iowa Burlington....add 4 C Cedar Rapids..add 7 Cb Davenport....add 2 C Des Moines....add 15 C Sioux City....add 26 Cb	Kansas Topeka.....add 23 C Wichita.....add 29 Ce	California (Southern) Los Angeles...sub 7 Pb Monterey.....add 8 E San Diego.....sub 12 L Santa Barbara..sub 1 Pb
Minnesota Minneapolis..add 13 Cc	Nebraska Lincoln.....add 27 C Omaha.....add 24 C	Kentucky Frankfort....sub 20 C Lexington....sub 22 C Louisville....sub 17 C	Florida Jacksonville..add 27 El Key West.....add 27 Eh Miami.....add 21 Eh
Montana Butte.....add 30 Mc	Ohio Cincinnati....add 38 Ee Cleveland....add 27 E Columbus....add 32 E Dayton.....add 37 Ee Sandusky....add 31 E Toledo.....add 34 E Youngstown...add 23 E	Maryland Baltimore....add 6 E	Georgia Atlanta.....add 33 Eb Augusta.....add 23 E Macon.....add 34 E Savannah....add 24 E
New York Albany.....sub 5 E Binghamton...add 4 E Buffalo.....add 16 E Poughkeepsie..sub 4 E Rochester....add 10 E Schenectady...sub 4 E Syracuse.....add 5 E Utica.....add 1 E	Pennsylvania Easton.....add 1 E Erie.....add 20 Eb Harrisburg...add 8 E Philadelphia..add 1 Ea Pittsburgh....add 20 E Scranton.....add 3 E	Missouri Jefferson City..add 9 C Kansas City...add 18 C Springfield...add 13 Ce St. Louis.....add 1 C	Louisiana New Orleans...add 0 Cf Shreveport...add 15 C
North Dakota Bismarck....add 43 Cd	Rhode Island Providence....sub 14 Eb	Nevada Carson City...sub 1 P	Mississippi Jackson.....add 1 C Vicksburg....add 3 C
South Dakota Pierre.....add 41 Cb	Wyoming Cheyenne....sub 1 M	New Jersey Atlantic City..sub 2 E Trenton.....sub 1 Eb	New Mexico Santa Fé.....add 4 Mo
Oregon Portland.....add 11 Pc Salem.....add 12 Pc		North Carolina Raleigh.....add 15 Eg	South Carolina Charleston....add 20 E Columbia.....add 24 Eb
Washington Olympia.....add 12 Pd Seattle.....add 9 Pd Spokane.....sub 10 Pd		Oklahoma Muskogee....add 21 Cg Oklahoma City..add 30 Cg	Tennessee Memphis.....0 Cc Nashville....sub 13 Cc
Wisconsin Madison.....sub 2 C Milwaukee....sub 8 C		Utah Salt Lake....add 28 Mb	Texas Austin.....add 31 Cf Dallas.....add 27 C El Paso.....add 66 C Galveston....add 19 Cf San Antonio..add 34 Cf
		Virginia Norfolk.....add 5 Ec Richmond....add 10 Ec	
		West Virginia Charleston....add 26 E Wheeling.....add 23 Eb	

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE

Note—The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way subtracted instead of added and vice versa.

Date	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Jan. 1..	sub 3	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 17
15..	sub 2	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 15
Feb. 1..	sub 2	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 6	sub 12
15..	sub 2	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4	sub 9
Mar. 1..	sub 1	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2	sub 5
15..	0	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0	sub 1
April 1..	0	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2	add 4
15..	add 1	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4	add 8
May 1..	add 2	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 6	add 11
15..	add 2	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
June 1..	add 3	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 18
July 1..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
Aug. 1..	add 3	sub 3	sub 8	sub 14	add 3	add 6	add 7	add 14
15..	add 2	sub 3	sub 7	sub 10	add 3	add 5	add 5	add 10
Sept. 1..	add 1	sub 2	sub 5	sub 6	add 2	add 3	add 1	add 2
15..	add 1	sub 1	sub 3	sub 2	add 1	add 1	sub 1	sub 2
Oct. 1..	add 1	sub 1	sub 1	add 1	0	sub 3	sub 3	sub 6
15..	0	0	add 1	add 5	sub 1	sub 4	sub 5	sub 10
Nov. 1..	sub 1	add 1	add 3	add 9	sub 2	sub 5	sub 7	sub 13
15..	sub 2	add 2	add 5	add 13	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 16
Dec. 1..	sub 2	add 3	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 18
15..	sub 3	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16

Military Time

The United States Army on July 1, 1942, adopted the 24-hour clock system, a system long in effect in the Navy and which is patterned on the English system of beginning the day at midnight and numbering the hours around the clock. Thus 8 A.M. is written as 0800 and 8:25 A.M. as 0825. Under this system 4 P.M. becomes 1600 and the time of 7:52 P.M. becomes 1952 or 19 hours and 52 minutes past midnight. Under the new system the common time standard is divorced from the local time area in the handling of messages from one time zone to another. Within time zones messages are timed according to local reckoning. For long distance messages Greenwich time is the standard.

Standard Time and Daylight Saving Time

STANDARD TIME

Standard time is reckoned from Greenwich, England, recognized as the Prime Meridian. The world is considered as being divided into 24 zones, each 15° of arc, or one hour in time apart. The meridian of Greenwich (0°) extends through the center of the initial zone, and the zones to the eastward are numbered from 1 to 12 with the prefix "minus" indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich time.

Zones westward are similarly numbered, but prefixed "plus" showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich time. While these zones apply generally to sea areas, it should be noted that the standard time maintained in many countries does not coincide with zone time. A graphical representation of the zones is shown on the Standard Time Chart of the World (H.O. 5192) published by the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

The United States is divided into four standard time zones, each approximately 15° of longitude in width. All places in each zone use, instead of their own local time, the time counted from the transit of the "mean sun" across the meridian which passes through the approximate center of that zone.

These time zones are designated as Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific, and the time in these zones is reckoned from the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, respectively. The time in the various zones is slower than Greenwich time by 5, 6, 7, and 8 hours, respectively.

Apalachicola, Fla. located on the boundary between the Eastern and the Central Time zones is considered as within the Eastern zone.

The following municipalities located on the boundary between the Central and the Mountain Time zones use Central Standard Time:

Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Kans.; Stockton, Kans.; Plainville, Kans.; Ellis, Kans. All other places on this boundary use Mountain Standard Time.

All municipalities on the boundary between the Mountain and the Pacific Time Zones use Mountain Standard Time except Huntington, Oreg., which uses Pacific Standard Time.

The adoption of Standard Time by any State has no official bearing on the time zone boundaries, as the control of these boundary lines rests with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1936 the Eastern Zone limits were redrawn to include the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and all of Ohio; in 1941 to include all of Georgia; and in 1947 to add the western portions of Virginia and North Carolina and additional portions of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1949 a further extension included Hamilton and Rhea counties, Tennessee.

Effective April 30, 1950, the limits of the Mountain zone were extended to include Arizona.

Speed of Sound; Sound Barrier; Supersonic Flying

The speed of sound is generally placed at 1088 ft. per second at sea level at 32° F. It varies in other temperatures and in different media. Sound travels faster in water than in air, and even faster in iron and steel. If in air it travels a mile in 5 seconds, it does a mile under water in 1 second, and through iron in $\frac{1}{3}$ of a second. It travels through ice-cold vapor at approximately 4,708 ft. per sec., ice-cold water, 4,938; granite, 12,960; hard wood, 12,620; brick, 11,960; glass, 16,410 to 19,690; silver, 8,658; gold, 5,717.

When an airplane flies faster than the speed of sound it passes the sound barrier. At this point listeners inside the sound area hear thunderclaps, but the pilots do not hear them. The plane becomes uncontrollable until the pilot exerts control by maneuvers learned from experience. Planes

By Greenwich Time, official Alaska time is 10 hours slower; Guam, 10 hours faster; Hawaii, 10 hours slower; Panama Canal Zone, 5 hours slower; Philippines, 8 hours faster; Puerto Rico, 4 hours slower; Samoa, 11 hours slower; Virgin Islands, 4 hours slower.

Alaska time, by act of Congress in 1918 was fixed as that of the 150° meridian west, 10 hours slower than Greenwich. Actually, however, four times are used in the territory 120°W, 135°W, 150°W, 165°W, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, and 11 hours slow, respectively.

STANDARD TIME SIGNALS

Standard time signals are transmitted from the U. S. Naval Observatory through NSS (Annapolis) and over wires to various points using this service.

The National Bureau of Standards' broadcasting stations WWV (near Washington, D. C.) and WWVH at Maui, Hawaii, continuously transmit standard time signals and seconds signals of very high precision. The call letters WWV and Eastern Standard Time are given in voice every five minutes following each telegraphic code announcement, on frequencies of 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 megacycles. The call letters WWVH and Universal Time are given in telegraphic code every five minutes on frequencies of 5, 10 and 15 megacycles. The time announced at each station is with reference to return of the tone signal. Inquiries concerning WWV and WWVH should be addressed NBS Boulder Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Daylight Saving Time means advancing the clock by one hour during the summer, in the United States, usually, from 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in September, when the clock is turned back one hour.

During World War II Standard Time was advanced one hour, from Feb. 9, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1945. It was called War Time.

The U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office reports that Summer or Daylight Saving Time may be expected to be observed in these foreign countries:

Albania, the Azores, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada (varies locally), Channel Is., China (varies), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Falkland Is., Fernando Noronha, Formosa, Friendly Is., Great Britain, Greece, Grenada, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Israel, Macao, Madeira, Mexico (Northern District of Lower California only), French Morocco, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Philippines Is., Poland, Portugal, Tangier, Trinidad, Tripolitania, Turkey.

The following countries keep Daylight Saving time during the winter: British Honduras, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gold Coast Colony.

that break the sound barrier often do so when diving at high speed.

When a plane hits supersonic speed, its speed is measured by the prefix Mach. Mach was the name of Ernst Mach, a Czech-born German Physicist, who contributed to the study of sound. When a plane proceeds at the speed of sound it is going at Mach 1. If it is moving at twice the speed of sound it is Mach 2. When it nears Mach and is still below it, it can designate its speed as less than Mach, such as Mach .10. At the same time the plane must register its height, since the speed of sound varies according to heights. Mach is defined in the New Military and Naval Dictionary as: "In jet propulsion, the ratio of the velocity of a rocket or a jet to the velocity of sound in the medium being considered."

Bell Time on Shipboard

Source: Maritime Administration

Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.
1 Bell.... 12.30	1 Bell.... 4.30	1 Bell.... 8.30	1 Bell.... 12.30	1 Bell.... 4.30	1 Bell.... 8.30
2 Bells.... 1.00	2 Bells.... 5.00	2 Bells.... 9.00	2 Bells.... 1.00	2 Bells.... 5.00	2 Bells.... 9.00
3 ".... 1.30	3 ".... 5.30	3 ".... 9.30	3 ".... 1.30	3 ".... 5.30	3 ".... 9.30
4 ".... 2.00	4 ".... 6.00	4 ".... 10.00	4 ".... 2.00	4 ".... 6.00	4 ".... 10.00
5 ".... 2.30	5 ".... 6.30	5 ".... 10.30	5 ".... 2.30	5 ".... 6.30	5 ".... 10.30
6 ".... 3.00	6 ".... 7.00	6 ".... 11.00	6 ".... 3.00	6 ".... 7.00	6 ".... 11.00
7 ".... 3.30	7 ".... 7.30	7 ".... 11.30	7 ".... 3.30	7 ".... 7.30	7 ".... 11.30
8 ".... 4.00	8 ".... 8.00	8 ".... Noon	8 ".... 4.00	8 ".... 8.00	8 ".... Midnight

Latitude and Longitude

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator.

Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between these two meridians.

Standard Time Differences—United States Cities

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

At 12 o'clock noon Eastern Standard Time (New York City) the standard time in U. S. cities is as follows:

Akron, Ohio.	12.00 NOON	Hartford, Conn.	12.00 NOON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12.00 NOON
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10.00 A.M.	Helena, Mont.	10.00 A.M.	Portland, Me.	12.00 NOON
Atlanta, Ga.	12.00 NOON	Honolulu, T. H.	7.00 A.M.	Portland, Oreg.	9.00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md.	12.00 NOON	Houston, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Providence, R. I.	12.00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala.	11.00 A.M.	Indianapolis, Ind.	11.00 A.M.	Reno, Nev.	9.00 A.M.
Bismarck, N. Dak.	11.00 A.M.	Jacksonville, Fla.	12.00 NOON	Richmond, Va.	12.00 NOON
Boise, Idaho	10.00 A.M.	Kansas City, Mo.	11.00 A.M.	Rochester, N. Y.	12.00 NOON
Boston, Mass.	12.00 NOON	Knoxville, Tenn.	12.00 A.M.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	10.00 A.M.
Buffalo, N. Y.	12.00 NOON	Lincoln, Nebr.	11.00 A.M.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	11.00 A.M.
Butte, Mont.	10.00 A.M.	Little Rock, Ark.	11.00 A.M.	Spokane, Wash.	9.00 A.M.
Charleston, S. C.	12.00 NOON	Los Angeles, Calif.	9.00 A.M.	St. Paul, Minn.	11.00 A.M.
Charleston, W. Va.	12.00 NOON	Louisville, Ky.	11.00 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11.00 A.M.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	10.00 A.M.	Memphis, Tenn.	11.00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	10.00 A.M.
Chicago, Ill.	11.00 A.M.	Miami, Fla.	12.00 NOON	San Francisco, Calif.	9.00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	12.00 NOON	Milwaukee, Wis.	11.00 A.M.	Savannah, Ga.	12.00 NOON
Cleveland, Ohio	12.00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.00 A.M.	Seattle, Wash.	9.00 A.M.
Columbus, Ohio.	12.00 NOON	Newark, N. J.	12.00 NOON	Tacoma, Wash.	9.00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	New Haven, Conn.	12.00 NOON	Tampa, Fla.	12.00 NOON
Denver, Colo.	10.00 A.M.	New York, N. Y.	12.00 NOON	Toledo, Ohio.	12.00 NOON
Des Moines, Iowa.	11.00 A.M.	New Orleans, La.	11.00 A.M.	Topeka, Kan.	11.00 A.M.
Detroit, Mich.	12.00 NOON	Norfolk, Va.	12.00 NOON	Tulsa, Okla.	11.00 A.M.
Duluth, Minn.	11.00 A.M.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	11.00 A.M.	Washington, D. C.	12.00 NOON
El Paso, Tex. (*)	11.00 A.M.	Omaha, Nebr.	11.00 A.M.	Wichita, Kan.	11.00 A.M.
Fort Worth, Texas.	11.00 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	12.00 NOON	Wilmington, Del.	12.00 NOON
Galveston, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Phoenix, Ariz.	10.00 A.M.		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12.00 NOON	Pierre, S. Dak.	11.00 A.M.		

(*) Uses M.S.T. (10 A.M.), but by an act of Congress approved March 4, 1921, 41 Stat. 1446, 15 U.S.T. 265, all of Texas, including El Paso, is within the U. S. standard central-time zone.

Standard Time Differences—Foreign Cities

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

By government decree or proclamation Spain, France, Netherlands, Belgium and the U.S.S.R. have advanced their time from the standard meridian by one hour throughout the year. The time indicated in table is fixed by law and is called the legal time, or, more generally, standard time.

At 12 o'clock noon Eastern Standard Time (New York City) the standard time in foreign cities is as follows:

Alexandria.	7.00 P.M.	Cape Town.	7.00 P.M.	Lisbon	5.00 P.M.	Singapore.	12.30 A.M.*
Amsterdam.	6.00 P.M.	Caracas	12.30 P.M.	Liverpool.	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm.	6.00 P.M.
Athens.	7.00 P.M.	Copenhagen.	6.00 P.M.	London.	5.00 P.M.	Sydney	
Auckland.	5.00 A.M.*	Danzig.	6.00 P.M.	Madrid.	6.00 P.M.	(N. S. W.)	3.00 A.M.*
Baghdad.	8.00 P.M.	Dawson		Manila.	1.00 A.M.	Teheran.	8.30 P.M.
Bangkok.	12.00 MID.	(Yukon).	8.00 A.M.	Melbourne.	3.00 A.M.*	Tokyo.	2.00 A.M.*
Batavia.	12.30 A.M.*	Delhi.	10.30 P.M.	Mexico City.	11.00 A.M.	Valparaiso.	1.00 P.M.
Belfast.	5.00 P.M.	Dublin.	5.00 P.M.	Montevideo.	2.00 P.M.	Vancouver.	9.00 A.M.
Berlin.	6.00 P.M.	Geneva.	6.00 P.M.	Montreal.	12.00 NOON	Vienna.	6.00 P.M.
Bogota.	12.00 NOON	Halifax.	1.00 P.M.	Moscow.	8.00 P.M.	Warsaw.	6.00 P.M.
Bombay.	10.30 P.M.	Havana.	12.00 NOON	Oslo.	6.00 P.M.	Wellington	
Bremen.	6.00 P.M.	Hong Kong.	1.00 A.M.*	Paris.	6.00 P.M.	(N. Z.)	5.00 A.M.*
Brussels.	6.00 P.M.	Istanbul.	7.00 P.M.	Rio de Janeiro.	2.00 P.M.	Winnipeg.	11.00 A.M.
Bucharest.	7.00 P.M.	Johannesburg.	7.00 P.M.	Rome.	6.00 P.M.	Yokohama.	2.00 A.M.*
Budapest.	6.00 P.M.	Le Havre.	6.00 P.M.	Santiago		Zurich.	6.00 P.M.
Buenos Aires.	2.00 P.M.	Leningrad.	8.00 P.M.	(Chile).	1.00 P.M.		
Calcutta.	10.30 P.M.	Lima.	12.00 NOON	Shanghai.	1.00 A.M.*		

*Indicates morning of the following day.

Geographic Centers, United States and States

Source: U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

State	County	Locality	State	County	Locality
United States—Kansas, Smith County, Latitude 39°50', Longitude 98°35'.			State Capital, Trenton.		
STATES			New Mexico—Torrance, 12 miles W. of S. of Willard.		
Alabama—Chilton, 12 miles southwest of Clanton.			New York—Madison, 6 miles E. of S. of Oneida.		
Arizona—Yavapai, 55 miles southeast of Prescott.			North Carolina—Chatham, 10 miles N.W. of Sanford.		
Arkansas—Pulaski, 12 miles N. of W. of Little Rock.			North Dakota—Sheridan, 5 miles S.W. of McClusky.		
California—Madera, 35 miles northeast of Madera.			Ohio—Delaware, 25 miles E. of N. of Columbus.		
Colorado—Park, 30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak.			Oklahoma—Oklahoma, 8 miles N. of Oklahoma City.		
Connecticut—Hartford, at East Berlin.			Oregon—Crook, 25 miles E. of S. of Prineville.		
Delaware—Kent, 11 miles south of Dover.			Pennsylvania—Centre, 2½ miles S.W. of Bellefonte.		
District of Columbia—Washington, near Corner of Fourth and 'L' Streets, N. W.			Rhode Island—Kent, 1 mile W. of S. of Crompton.		
Florida—Citrus Co., 12 miles W. of N. of Brooksville.			South Carolina—Richland, 13 miles S.E. of Columbia.		
Georgia—Twiggs, 18 miles southeast of Macon.			South Dakota—Hughes, 8 miles N.E. of Pierre.		
Idaho—Custer, 24 miles south of west of Challis.			Tennessee—Rutherford, 5 mi. N.E. of Murfreesboro.		
Illinois—Logan, 28 miles northeast of Springfield.			Texas—McCulloch, 15 miles northeast of Brady.		
Indiana—Boone, 14 miles W. of N. of Indianapolis.			Utah—Sanpete, 3 miles north of Manti.		
Iowa—Story, 5 miles northeast of Ames.			Vermont—Washington, 3 miles east of Roxbury.		
Kansas—Barber, 15 miles northeast of Great Bend.			Virginia—Appomattox, 11 miles S. of E. of Amherst.		
Kentucky—Marion, 3 miles W. of N. of Lebanon.			Washington—Chelan, 10 miles S. of W. of Wenatchee.		
Louisiana—Avoyelles, 3 miles S.E. of Marksville.			West Virginia—Braxton, 4 miles east of Sutton.		
Maine—Piscataquis, 18 miles north of Dover.			Wisconsin—Wood, 9 miles southeast of Marshfield.		
Maryland—Anne Arundel, 3 miles E. of Collington.			Wyoming—Freemont, 58 miles N. of E. of Lander.		
Massachusetts—Worcester, northern part of the city.			Alaska—The geographic center is difficult to determine, for the outline of the Territory is very irregular, but if the outlying islands are included in the determination it is not far from a point 95 miles south of Fort Gibbon, in latitude 63°46' longitude 152°20'.		
Minnesota—Crow Wing, 10 miles S.W. of Brainerd.			North American Continent—The geographic center is in Pierce County, North Dakota, a few miles west of Devils Lake, latitude 48°10', longitude 100°10'W.		
Mississippi—Leake, 9 miles N. of W. of Carthage.					
Missouri—Miller, 20 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.					
Montana—Fergus, 12 miles west of Lewistown.					
Nebraska—Custer, 10 miles N.W. of Broken Bow.					
Nevada—Lander, 23 miles southeast of Austin.					
New Hampshire—Belknap, 3 miles east of Ashland.					
New Jersey—Mercer, 5 miles southeast of the					

The Sun

The Sun has a diameter of 864,100 miles, and is distant, on the average, 92,900,000 miles from the earth. It is supposed to be about one-and-a-half times as dense as water. The light of the Sun reaches the earth in 498.6 seconds or slightly more than eight minutes. The average surface solar temperature has been measured by several indirect methods which agree very closely on a value of 6,000 degrees, Centigrade, or about 10,000 degrees, Fahrenheit.

When sunlight is analyzed with a spectroscope, it is found to consist of a continuous spectrum composed of all colors of the rainbow, in order, crossed by dark lines. These "absorption lines" are produced by the gaseous materials in the atmosphere of the Sun. Of these materials, almost all have been identified. More than 60 of the 92 known terrestrial elements have been identified in the Sun, all in vaporous form because of the intense heat of the Sun.

The radiating surface of the Sun is called the photosphere, and just above it is the chromosphere, which is a kind of atmosphere in a constant state of agitation as if stirred by spouting gases. The chromosphere is visible to the naked eye only at times of total solar eclipse, appearing to be a pinkish-violet layer sometimes with great flame-like masses which are called prominences projecting above its general level. With proper instruments the chromosphere can be seen or photographed whenever the Sun is visible without waiting for an eclipse. Above the chromosphere is the corona, also visible to the naked eye only at times of total

eclipse, but instruments have been developed to permit the brighter portions of the corona to be studied at certain high mountain observatories without waiting for an eclipse. Its pearly light surges, in places, as far as 1,000,000 miles or more. The corona, in the opinion of astronomers, probably always is visible at points outside the atmosphere of the earth.

While it was believed for a while that the corona might consist of materials unknown on the earth, the increasing knowledge of the composition and behavior of matter made it certain that materials in the corona would be found to be familiar, but conditions in the corona would be quite unlike those in terrestrial laboratories. In 1942, theoretical studies indicated that iron, nickel and calcium, all in a terrifically high state of excitation because of some unknown source of energy, are the principal contributors to the composition of the corona.

There is an intimate connection between Sun spots and the corona. Sun spots are dark, cloud like regions from 500 to 50,000 miles in diameter which sometimes last more than a year; the record is 18 months. It is common to find a Sun spot which persists for three weeks. They increase in number in 11-year cycles.

The Sun sends out 400,000 times as much light as the moon. We receive from the Sun more light than we receive from the star Aldebaran. Aldebaran sends out 160 times as much light as the Sun but we receive 4,000,000,000 times as much light from the Sun as we receive from Aldebaran because the Sun is so much closer than the star.

The Sun's Semi-Diameter and Horizontal Parallax

Washington—Apparent Noon

1956	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax	1956	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax	1956	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax
Jan. 1	16 17.88	8.95	May 10	15 51.86	8.71	Sept. 7	15 54.42	8.74
11	16 17.67	8.95	20	15 49.92	8.69	17	15 57.00	8.76
21	16 17.05	8.94	30	15 48.26	8.68	27	15 59.65	8.78
31	16 15.92	8.93	June 9	15 46.95	8.67	Oct. 7	16 2.40	8.81
Feb. 10	16 14.30	8.92	19	15 46.15	8.66	17	16 5.20	8.83
20	16 12.38	8.90	29	15 45.72	8.66	27	16 7.85	8.86
Mar. 1	16 10.11	8.88	July 9	15 45.71	8.66	Nov. 6	16 10.30	8.88
11	16 7.54	8.85	19	15 46.23	8.66	16	16 12.60	8.90
21	16 4.90	8.83	29	15 47.12	8.67	26	16 14.48	8.92
31	16 2.13	8.80	Aug. 8	15 48.40	8.68	Dec. 6	16 16.00	8.93
Apr. 10	15 59.33	8.78	18	15 50.13	8.70	16	16 17.14	8.94
20	15 56.71	8.76	28	15 52.14	8.71	26	16 17.71	8.95
30	15 54.19	8.73						

Right Ascension of Mean Sun, 1956

Washington—Mean Noon

Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.
Jan. 1	18 41.3	Mar. 1	22 37.9	Apr. 30	2 34.4	June 29	6 31.0	Aug. 28	10 27.6	Oct. 27	14 24.1
11	19 20.7	11	23 17.3	May 10	3 13.9	July 9	7 10.4	Sept. 7	11 7.0	Nov. 6	15 5.5
21	20 0.2	21	23 56.7	20	3 53.3	19	7 49.8	17	11 46.4	16	15 43.0
31	20 39.6	31	0 36.2	30	4 32.7	29	8 29.3	27	12 25.8	26	16 22.4
Feb. 10	19 21.9	Apr. 10	1 15.6	June 9	5 12.1	Aug. 8	9 8.7	Oct. 7	13 5.2	Dec. 6	17 1.8
20	21 58.5	20	1 55.0	19	5 51.6	18	9 48.1	17	13 44.7	16	17 41.2

The Right Ascension of Mean Sun increases 3.943 minutes daily.

Chronological Eras, 1956

The year 1956 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the 180th and the beginning of the 181st year of the independence of the United States of America.

The year 1956 corresponds to the year 7464-7465 of the Byzantine era; 5716-5717 of the Jewish era, the year 5717 commencing at sunset, September 5, 1956; 2709 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2732 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of 683 Olympiad commencing July 1; 2616 of the Japanese era, and the 31st year of the period Showa; 1375-1376 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1376 commencing at sunset, August 7, 1956.

Name	Began
Grecian Mundane Era.....	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople.....	" 5508, Sept. 1
Alexandrian Era.....	" 5502, Aug. 29
Julian Period.....	" 4713, Jan. 1
Mundane Era.....	" 4008, Oct. 1
Jewish Mundane Era.....	" 3761, Oct. 1
Era of Abraham.....	" 2015, Oct. 1
Era of the Olympiads.....	" 776, July 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.).....	" 753, April 24
Era of Metonic Cycle.....	" 432, July 15

Name	Began
Grecian or Syro-Macedonia Era B. C.	312, Sept. 1
Era of Maccabees.....	" 166, Nov. 24
Tyrian Era.....	" 125, Oct. 10
Sidonian Era.....	" 110, Oct. 1
Julian Era.....	" 45, Jan. 1
Spanish Era.....	" 38, Jan. 1
Augustan Era.....	" 27, Feb. 14
Christian Era.....	" 1, Jan. 1
Destruction of Jerusalem.....	A. D. 69, Sept. 1
Mohammedan Era.....	" 622, July 16

Chronological Cycles, 1956

Dominical Letters.....	AG	Solar Cycle.....	5
Epact.....	17	Roman Indiction.....	9
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	19	Julian Period.....	6669

The Sun's Apparent Right Ascension and Declination, 1956

Washington—Apparent Noon

Date, 1956	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion	Date, 1956	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion	Date, 1956	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion	Date, 1956	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion
	h. m. s.	° ' "		h. m. s.	° ' "		h. m. s.	° ' "		h. m. s.	° ' "
Jan. 1	18 44 42	-23 2.8	Apr. 1	0 43 57	+ 4 43.4	July 1	6 42 40	+23 4.8	Oct. 1	12 31 10	- 3 22.0
2	18 49 7	-22 57.9	2	0 47 36	+ 5 6.5	2	6 46 48	+23 0.5	2	12 34 47	- 3 45.2
3	18 53 31	-22 52.5	3	0 51 14	+ 5 29.4	3	6 50 56	+22 55.7	3	12 38 25	- 4 8.4
4	18 57 35	-22 46.7	4	0 54 53	+ 5 52.2	4	6 55 3	+22 50.5	4	12 42 4	- 4 31.6
5	19 2 19	-22 40.3	5	0 58 32	+ 6 15.1	5	6 59 10	+22 44.9	5	12 45 42	- 4 54.7
6	19 6 43	-22 33.6	6	1 2 12	+ 6 37.8	6	7 3 17	+22 38.9	6	12 49 21	- 5 17.8
7	19 11 6	-22 26.4	7	1 5 51	+ 7 0.4	7	7 7 24	+22 32.5	7	12 53 0	- 5 40.8
8	19 15 29	-22 18.7	8	1 9 31	+ 7 22.8	8	7 11 30	+22 25.7	8	12 56 40	- 6 3.7
9	19 19 51	-22 10.6	9	1 13 11	+ 7 45.1	9	7 15 35	+22 18.5	9	13 0 20	- 6 26.5
10	19 24 13	-22 2.1	10	1 16 51	+ 8 7.3	10	7 19 40	+22 10.9	10	13 4 1	- 6 49.2
11	19 28 34	-21 53.1	11	1 20 32	+ 8 29.4	11	7 23 45	+22 3.0	11	13 7 24	- 7 11.9
12	19 32 54	-21 43.7	12	1 24 13	+ 8 51.3	12	7 27 49	+21 54.6	12	13 11 24	- 7 34.4
13	19 37 13	-21 33.9	13	1 27 54	+ 9 13.0	13	7 31 53	+21 45.9	13	13 15 6	- 7 56.9
14	19 41 32	-21 23.7	14	1 31 36	+ 9 34.7	14	7 35 56	+21 36.8	14	13 18 49	- 8 19.2
15	19 45 51	-21 13.0	15	1 35 18	+ 9 56.1	15	7 39 59	+21 27.4	15	13 22 32	- 8 41.4
16	19 50 9	-21 2.0	16	1 39 0	+ 10 17.4	16	7 44 1	+21 17.6	16	13 26 15	- 9 3.5
17	19 54 26	-20 50.6	17	1 42 43	+ 10 38.5	17	7 48 3	+21 7.9	17	13 29 59	- 9 25.5
18	19 58 43	-20 38.7	18	1 46 26	+ 10 59.4	18	7 52 4	+20 56.9	18	13 33 44	- 9 47.3
19	20 2 59	-20 26.5	19	1 50 9	+ 11 20.2	19	7 56 4	+20 46.0	19	13 37 29	- 10 9.0
20	20 7 14	-20 13.9	20	1 53 53	+ 11 40.8	20	8 0 4	+20 34.8	20	13 41 16	- 10 30.5
21	20 11 29	-20 0.9	21	1 57 37	+ 12 1.1	21	8 4 8	+20 23.3	21	13 45 3	- 10 51.9
22	20 15 42	-19 47.5	22	2 1 21	+ 12 21.3	22	8 8 3	+20 11.4	22	13 48 50	- 11 13.1
23	20 19 54	-19 33.8	23	2 5 6	+ 12 41.3	23	8 12 1	+19 59.1	23	13 52 38	- 11 34.2
24	20 24 6	-19 19.7	24	2 8 51	+ 13 1.0	24	8 15 59	+19 46.5	24	13 56 27	- 11 55.0
25	20 28 17	-19 5.3	25	2 12 37	+ 13 20.6	25	8 19 56	+19 33.6	25	14 0 16	- 12 15.7
26	20 32 28	-18 50.5	26	2 16 24	+ 13 29.9	26	8 23 52	+19 20.4	26	14 4 7	- 12 36.2
27	20 36 36	-18 35.4	27	2 20 11	+ 13 59.0	27	8 27 48	+19 6.8	27	14 7 58	- 12 56.6
28	20 40 45	-18 19.9	28	2 23 59	+ 14 17.9	28	8 31 44	+18 53.0	28	14 11 50	- 13 16.7
29	20 44 53	-18 4.1	29	2 27 47	+ 14 36.5	29	8 35 39	+18 38.8	29	14 15 43	- 13 36.6
30	20 49 0	-17 48.0	30	2 31 35	+ 14 54.9	30	8 39 33	+18 24.3	30	14 19 36	- 13 56.3
31	20 53 7	-17 31.5				31	8 43 27	+18 9.5	31	14 23 30	- 14 15.7
Feb. 1	20 57 12	-17 14.7	May 1	2 35 24	+ 15 13.1	Aug. 1	8 47 20	+17 54.4	Nov. 1	14 27 25	- 35.0
2	21 1 16	-16 57.7	2	2 39 14	+ 15 31.0	2	8 51 12	+17 39.0	2	14 31 21	- 42.4
3	21 5 20	-16 40.3	3	2 43 4	+ 15 48.7	3	8 55 4	+17 23.4	3	14 35 18	- 49.8
4	21 9 23	-16 22.7	4	2 46 54	+ 16 6.1	4	8 58 55	+17 7.4	4	14 39 15	- 57.1
5	21 13 25	-16 4.7	5	2 50 45	+ 16 23.2	5	9 2 46	+16 51.2	5	14 43 13	- 64.5
6	21 17 27	-15 46.5	6	2 54 38	+ 16 40.0	6	9 6 36	+16 34.7	6	14 47 12	- 71.8
7	21 21 27	-15 28.0	7	2 58 31	+ 16 56.6	7	9 10 25	+16 17.9	7	14 51 13	- 79.1
8	21 25 27	-15 9.2	8	3 2 24	+ 17 12.9	8	9 14 14	+16 0.9	8	14 55 14	- 86.4
9	21 29 26	-14 50.2	9	3 6 17	+ 17 28.9	9	9 18 3	+15 43.6	9	14 59 16	- 93.7
10	21 33 24	-14 31.0	10	3 10 11	+ 17 44.6	10	9 21 51	+15 26.0	10	15 3 18	- 101.0
11	21 37 22	-14 11.5	11	3 14 6	+ 18 0.1	11	9 25 38	+15 8.3	11	15 7 21	- 108.3
12	21 41 19	-13 51.7	12	3 18 1	+ 18 15.2	12	9 29 24	+14 50.2	12	15 11 25	- 115.6
13	21 45 13	-13 31.7	13	3 21 58	+ 18 30.0	13	9 33 10	+14 32.0	13	15 15 30	- 122.9
14	21 49 8	-13 11.6	14	3 25 55	+ 18 44.5	14	9 36 55	+14 13.5	14	15 19 36	- 130.2
15	21 53 4	-12 51.2	15	3 29 42	+ 18 58.7	15	9 40 40	+13 54.8	15	15 23 42	- 137.5
16	21 56 58	-12 30.5	16	3 33 49	+ 19 12.5	16	9 44 25	+13 35.8	16	15 27 50	- 144.8
17	22 0 51	-12 9.7	17	3 37 47	+ 19 26.0	17	9 48 8	+13 16.7	17	15 31 58	- 152.1
18	22 4 43	-11 48.7	18	3 41 46	+ 19 39.2	18	9 51 52	+12 57.3	18	15 35 58	- 159.4
19	22 8 35	-11 27.5	19	3 45 45	+ 19 52.1	19	9 55 35	+12 37.7	19	15 39 58	- 166.7
20	22 12 26	-11 6.2	20	3 49 45	+ 20 4.6	20	9 59 17	+12 18.0	20	15 43 58	- 174.0
21	22 16 15	-10 44.7	21	3 53 45	+ 20 16.8	21	10 2 58	+11 58.0	21	15 47 58	- 181.3
22	22 20 4	-10 23.0	22	3 57 46	+ 20 28.7	22	10 6 39	+11 37.9	22	15 51 58	- 188.6
23	22 23 53	-10 1.1	23	4 1 48	+ 20 40.1	23	10 10 20	+11 17.5	23	15 55 58	- 195.9
24	22 27 41	- 9 39.1	24	4 5 49	+ 20 51.3	24	10 14 1	+10 57.0	24	16 0 0	- 203.2
25	22 31 29	- 9 16.9	25	4 9 52	+ 21 2.1	25	10 17 41	+10 36.3	25	16 4 0	- 210.5
26	22 35 16	- 8 54.6	26	4 13 54	+ 21 12.5	26	10 21 21	+10 15.5	26	16 8 0	- 217.8
27	22 39 2	- 8 32.2	27	4 17 58	+ 21 22.5	27	10 25 0	+ 9 54.4	27	16 12 0	- 225.1
28	22 42 48	- 8 9.7	28	4 22 1	+ 21 32.2	28	10 28 39	+ 9 33.3	28	16 16 0	- 232.4
29	22 46 33	- 7 47.0	29	4 26 5	+ 21 41.5	29	10 32 18	+ 9 11.9	29	16 20 0	- 239.7
			30	4 30 10	+ 21 50.4	30	10 35 56	+ 8 50.4	30	16 24 0	- 247.0
			31	4 34 16	+ 21 58.9	31	10 39 34	+ 8 28.8			
Mar. 1	22 50 18	- 7 24.2	June 1	4 38 22	+ 22 7.1	Sept. 1	10 43 11	+ 8 7.0	Dec. 1	16 31 18	- 21 52.8
2	22 54 2	- 7 1.3	2	4 42 28	+ 22 14.8	2	10 46 48	+ 7 45.1	2	16 35 18	- 22 1.7
3	22 57 46	- 6 38.2	3	4 46 34	+ 22 22.2	3	10 50 26	+ 7 23.1	3	16 39 18	- 22 20.2
4	23 1 30	- 6 15.2	4	4 50 41	+ 22 29.2	4	10 54 3	+ 7 0.0	4	16 43 19	- 22 28.7
5	23 5 13	- 5 52.0	5	4 54 48	+ 22 35.8	5	10 57 40	+ 6 38.7	5	16 47 19	- 22 37.2
6	23 8 55	- 5 28.8	6	4 58 55	+ 22 42.1	6	11 1 16	+ 6 16.4	6	16 51 19	- 22 45.7
7	23 12 37	- 5 5.4	7	5 3 3	+ 22 47.9	7	11 4 52	+ 5 53.9	7	16 55 19	- 22 54.2
8	23 16 19	- 4 42.0	8	5 7 11	+ 22 53.3	8	11 8 28	+ 5 31.3	8	16 59 19	- 23 02.7
9	23 20 0	- 4 18.6	9	5 11 19	+ 22 58.3	9	11 12 4	+ 5 8.7	9	17 3 19	- 23 11.2
10	23 23 41	- 3 55.0	10	5 15 28	+ 23 3.9	10	11 15 40	+ 4 45.9	10	17 7 19	- 23 19.7
11	23 27 22	- 3 31.5	11	5 19 36	+ 23 9.9	11	11 19 15	+ 4 23.1	11	17 11 19	- 23 28.2
12	23 31 3	- 3 7.9	12	5 23 45	+ 23 16.3	12	11 22 51	+ 4 0.2	12	17 15 19	- 23 36.7
13	23 34 43	- 2 44.2	13	5 27 54	+ 23 22.2	13	11 26 26	+ 3 37.2	13	17 19 19	- 23 45.2
14	23 38 23	- 2 20.5	14	5 32 3	+ 23 28.2	14	11 30 1	+ 3 14.1	14	17 23 19	- 23 53.7
15	23 42 2	- 1 56.8	15	5 36 13	+ 23 34.2	15	11 33 37	+ 2 51.1	15	17 27 19	- 24 02.2
16	23 45 42	- 1 33.0	16	5 40 22	+ 23 40.2	16	11 37 12	+ 2 28.0	16	17 31 19	- 24 10.7
17	23 49 21	- 1 9.4	17	5 44 32	+ 23 46.2	17	11 40 47	+ 2 5.8	17	17 35 19	- 24 19.2
18	23 53 0	- 0 45.7	18	5 48 41	+ 23 52.2	18	11 44 22	+ 1 41.5	18	17 39 19	- 24 27.7
19	23 56 39	- 0 22.0	19	5 52 51	+ 23 58.2	19	11 47 57	+ 1 18.3	19	17 43 19	- 24 36.2
20	0 0 18	+ 0 1.7	20	5 57 0	+ 24 4.2	20	11 51 32	+ 0 55.0	20	17 47 19	- 24 44.7
21	0 4 36	+ 0 25.4	21	6 1 10	+ 24 10.2	21	11 55 8	+ 0 31.6	21	17 51 19	- 24 53.2
22	0 8 54	+ 0 49.1	22	6 5 19	+ 24 16.2	22	11 58 43	+ 0 8.3	22	17 55 19	- 25 01.7
23	0 13 13	+ 0 12.7	23	6 9 29	+ 24 22.2	23	12 2 18	+ 0 15.1	23	17 59 19	- 25 10.2
24	0 17 31	+ 0 36.3	24	6 13 38	+ 24 28.2	24	12 5 54	+ 0 38.5	24	18 3 19	- 25 18.7
25	0 21 49	+ 0 59.9	25	6 17 47	+ 24 34.2	25	12 9 30	+ 0 1.9	25	18 7 19	- 25 27.2
26	0 26 8	+ 0 23.4	26	6 21 57	+ 24 40.2	26	12 13 6	+ 0 25.3	26	18 11 19	- 25 35.7
27	0 30 26	+ 0 46.9	27	6 26 6	+ 24 46.2	27	12 16 42	+ 0 14.8	27	18 15 19	- 25 44.2
28	0 34 44	+ 0 10.4	28	6 30 14	+ 24 52.2	28	12 20 18	+ 0 3.3	28	18 19 19	- 25 52.7
29	0 39 2	+ 0 33.7	29	6 34 23	+ 24 58.2	29	12 23 55	+ 0 11.9	29	18 23 19	- 26 01.2
30	0 43 40	+ 0 57.0	30	6 38 32	+ 25 4.2	30	12 27 32	+ 0 58.7	30	18 27 19	- 26 09.

Greenwich Hour Angles, 1956

Of the Sun and the First Point of Aries
Greenwich Mean Time

To obtain the Sun's hour angle for any hour of the day, add to the tabular value for that day 15 degrees for each hour elapsed since midnight. To obtain the hour angle of the First Point of Aries for any hour of the day, add to the tabular value for that day 15 degrees, 2½ minutes for each hour elapsed since midnight.

Date 1956	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.	Date 1956	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.	Date 1956	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.	Date 1956	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.
Jan.	1 179 14.9	99 38.0	Apr.	1 178 59.6	189 19.6	July	1 179 5.7	279 1.3	Oct.	1 182 33.1	9 42.0
2 179 7.7	100 37.1		2 179 4.1	190 18.8		2 179 2.8	280 0.4		2 182 37.9	10 41.1	
3 179 0.7	101 36.3		3 179 8.6	191 17.9		3 178 59.9	280 59.5		3 182 42.6	11 40.3	
4 178 53.7	102 35.4		4 179 13.0	192 17.0		4 178 52.7	281 58.7		4 182 47.2	12 39.4	
5 178 46.8	103 34.6		5 179 17.4	193 16.2		5 178 54.5	282 57.8		5 182 51.8	13 38.6	
6 178 40.1	104 33.7		6 179 21.7	194 15.3		6 178 51.9	283 56.9		6 182 56.2	14 37.7	
7 178 33.4	105 32.8		7 179 26.0	195 14.4		7 178 49.4	284 56.1		7 183 0.6	15 36.8	
8 178 26.8	106 32.0		8 179 30.2	196 13.6		8 178 47.0	285 55.2		8 183 4.8	16 36.0	
9 178 20.4	107 31.1		9 179 34.4	197 12.7		9 178 44.6	286 54.4		9 183 9.0	17 35.1	
10 178 14.0	108 30.3		10 179 38.4	198 11.9		10 178 42.2	287 53.5		10 183 13.0	18 34.2	
11 178 7.8	109 29.4		11 179 42.5	199 11.0		11 178 40.0	288 52.6		11 183 16.9	19 33.4	
12 178 1.8	110 28.5		12 179 46.4	200 10.1		12 178 38.3	289 51.8		12 183 20.7	20 32.5	
13 177 55.9	111 27.7		13 179 50.3	201 9.3		13 178 36.4	290 50.9		13 183 24.4	21 31.7	
14 177 50.0	112 26.8		14 179 54.1	202 8.4		14 178 34.6	291 50.1		14 183 28.0	22 30.8	
15 177 44.5	113 25.9		15 179 57.8	203 7.6		15 178 33.0	292 49.2		15 183 31.4	23 29.9	
16 177 39.1	114 25.1		16 180 1.5	204 6.7		16 178 31.5	293 48.3		16 183 34.7	24 29.1	
17 177 33.8	115 24.2		17 180 5.0	205 5.8		17 178 30.1	294 47.5		17 183 37.9	25 28.2	
18 177 28.7	116 23.4		18 180 8.5	206 5.0		18 178 28.9	295 46.6		18 183 40.9	26 27.4	
19 177 23.8	117 22.5		19 180 11.8	207 4.1		19 178 27.8	296 45.8		19 183 43.8	27 26.5	
20 177 19.1	118 21.6		20 180 15.1	208 3.2		20 178 26.8	297 44.9		20 183 46.5	28 25.6	
21 177 14.6	119 20.8		21 180 18.3	209 2.4		21 178 25.9	298 44.0		21 183 49.1	29 24.7	
22 177 10.2	120 19.9		22 180 21.3	210 1.5		22 178 25.0	299 43.2		22 183 51.4	30 23.9	
23 177 6.1	121 19.1		23 180 24.3	211 0.7		23 178 24.3	300 42.3		23 183 53.7	31 23.0	
24 177 2.1	122 18.2		24 180 27.1	211 59.8		24 178 24.4	301 41.5		24 183 55.7	32 22.2	
25 176 58.4	123 17.3		25 180 29.9	212 58.9		25 178 24.1	302 40.6		25 183 57.6	33 21.3	
26 176 54.8	124 16.5		26 180 32.5	213 58.1		26 178 24.0	303 39.7		26 183 59.2	34 20.5	
27 176 51.5	125 15.6		27 180 34.9	214 57.2		27 178 24.1	304 38.9		27 184 0.7	35 19.6	
28 176 48.3	126 14.8		28 180 37.3	215 56.3		28 178 24.3	305 38.0		28 184 2.0	36 18.7	
29 176 45.4	127 13.9		29 180 39.5	216 55.5		29 178 24.6	306 37.1		29 184 3.1	37 17.9	
30 176 42.6	128 13.0		30 180 41.6	217 54.6		30 178 25.1	307 36.3		30 184 4.1	38 17.0	
31 176 40.1	129 12.2					31 178 25.7	308 35.4		31 184 4.8	39 16.2	
Feb.	1 176 37.7	130 11.3	May	1 180 43.6	218 53.8	Aug.	1 178 26.5	309 34.6	Nov.	1 184 5.3	40 15.3
2 176 35.6	131 10.5		2 180 45.4	219 52.9		2 178 27.7	310 33.7		2 184 5.6	41 14.4	
3 176 33.6	132 9.6		3 180 47.1	220 52.0		3 178 28.5	311 32.8		3 184 5.7	42 13.6	
4 176 31.9	133 8.7		4 180 48.6	221 51.2		4 178 29.7	312 32.0		4 184 5.6	43 12.7	
5 176 30.4	134 7.9		5 180 50.0	222 50.3		5 178 31.1	313 31.1		5 184 5.3	44 11.8	
6 176 29.0	135 7.0		6 180 51.3	223 49.5		6 178 32.6	314 30.3		6 184 4.8	45 11.0	
7 176 27.9	136 6.1		7 180 52.4	224 48.6		7 178 34.2	315 29.4		7 184 4.1	46 10.1	
8 176 26.9	137 5.3		8 180 53.3	225 47.7		8 178 36.0	316 28.5		8 184 3.2	47 9.3	
9 176 26.2	138 4.4		9 180 54.2	226 46.9		9 178 38.0	317 27.7		9 184 2.1	48 8.4	
10 176 25.6	139 3.6		10 180 54.8	227 46.0		10 178 40.1	318 26.8		10 184 0.8	49 7.5	
11 176 25.2	140 2.7		11 180 55.4	228 45.2		11 178 42.4	319 26.0		11 183 59.2	50 6.7	
12 176 25.1	141 1.8		12 180 55.7	229 44.3		12 178 44.8	320 25.1		12 183 57.5	51 5.8	
13 176 25.1	142 1.0		13 180 56.1	230 43.4		13 178 47.3	321 24.2		13 183 55.5	52 5.0	
14 176 25.3	143 0.1		14 180 56.0	231 42.6		14 178 50.0	322 23.4		14 183 53.4	53 4.1	
15 176 25.7	144 59.3		15 180 56.0	232 41.7		15 178 52.8	323 22.5		15 183 51.0	54 3.2	
16 176 26.3	145 58.4		16 180 55.9	233 40.8		16 178 55.8	324 21.6		16 183 48.4	55 2.4	
17 176 27.1	146 57.5		17 180 55.6	234 40.0		17 178 58.9	325 20.8		17 183 45.7	56 1.5	
18 176 28.1	147 56.7		18 180 55.1	235 39.1		18 179 1.2	326 19.9		18 183 42.7	57 0.6	
19 176 29.2	148 55.8		19 180 54.5	236 38.3		19 179 5.4	327 19.1		19 183 39.5	57 59.8	
20 176 30.5	149 54.9		20 180 53.8	237 37.4		20 179 9.8	328 18.2		20 183 36.1	58 58.9	
21 176 32.0	150 53.2		21 180 53.0	238 36.5		21 179 12.5	329 17.3		21 183 32.5	59 58.1	
22 176 33.7	151 52.4		22 180 52.0	239 35.7		22 179 16.2	330 16.5		22 183 28.7	60 57.2	
23 176 35.5	152 51.5		23 180 50.9	240 34.8		23 179 20.1	331 15.6		23 183 24.7	61 56.3	
24 176 37.5	153 50.6		24 180 49.7	241 34.0		24 179 24.0	332 14.8		24 183 20.4	62 55.5	
25 176 39.6	154 49.8		25 180 48.3	242 33.1		25 179 28.1	333 13.9		25 183 16.0	63 54.6	
26 176 41.9	155 48.9		26 180 46.9	243 32.2		26 179 32.2	334 13.0		26 183 11.4	64 53.8	
27 176 44.4	156 48.1		27 180 45.3	244 31.4		27 179 36.4	335 12.2		27 183 6.6	65 52.9	
28 176 47.0	157 47.2		28 180 43.5	245 30.5		28 179 40.8	336 11.3		28 183 1.6	66 52.0	
29 176 49.7	158 46.3		29 180 41.7	246 29.7		29 179 45.2	337 10.4		29 182 56.5	67 51.2	
			30 180 39.7	247 28.8		30 179 49.7	338 9.6		30 182 51.1	68 50.3	
			31 180 37.7	248 27.9		31 179 54.3	339 8.7				
Mar.	1 176 52.5	158 46.3	June	1 180 35.5	249 27.1	Sept.	1 179 58.9	340 7.9	Dec.	1 182 45.6	69 49.5
2 176 55.5	159 45.5		2 180 33.2	250 26.2		2 180 3.7	341 7.0		2 182 39.9	70 48.6	
3 176 58.6	160 44.6		3 180 30.8	251 25.4		3 180 8.8	342 6.1		3 182 34.1	71 47.7	
4 177 1.8	161 43.7		4 180 28.3	252 24.5		4 180 13.3	343 5.3		4 182 28.1	72 46.9	
5 177 5.1	162 42.9		5 180 25.7	253 23.6		5 180 18.2	344 4.4		5 182 22.0	73 46.0	
6 177 8.2	163 42.0		6 180 23.1	254 22.8		6 180 23.2	345 3.6		6 182 15.7	74 45.2	
7 177 12.1	164 41.2		7 180 20.5	255 21.9		7 180 28.3	346 2.7		7 182 9.3	75 44.3	
8 177 15.7	165 40.3		8 180 17.5	256 21.0		8 180 33.3	347 1.8		8 182 2.8	76 43.4	
9 177 19.4	166 39.4		9 180 14.6	257 20.2		9 180 38.5	348 1.0		9 181 56.2	77 42.6	
10 177 23.2	167 38.6		10 180 11.7	258 19.3		10 180 43.6	349 0.1		10 181 49.5	78 41.7	
11 177 27.1	168 37.7		11 180 8.7	259 18.5		11 180 48.8	349 59.2		11 181 42.6	79 40.9	
12 177 31.0	169 36.9		12 180 5.6	260 17.6		12 180 54.1	350 58.4		12 181 35.7	80 40.0	
13 177 35.1	170 36.0		13 180 2.5	261 16.7		13 180 59.4	351 57.5		13 181 28.7	81 39.1	
14 177 39.2	171 35.1		14 179 59.4	262 15.9		14 181 4.7	352 56.7		14 181 21.6	82 38.3	
15 177 43.3	172 34.3		15 179 56.2	263 15.0		15 181 10.0	353 55.8		15 181 14.4	83 37.4	
16 177 47.6	173 33.4		16 179 53.0	264 14.2		16 181 15.3	354 54.9		16 181 7.2	84 36.5	
17 177 51.8	174 32.5		17 179 49.8	265 13.3		17 181 20.7	355 54.1		17 180 59.9	85 35.7	
18 177 56.2	175 31.7		18 179 46.5	266 12.4		18 181 26.0	356 53.2		18 180 52.6	86 34.8	
19 178 0.0	176 30.8		19 179 43.3	267 11.6		19 181 31.3	357 52.3		19 180 45.2	87 34.0	
20 178 5.0	177 30.0		20 179 40.1	268 10.7		20 181 36.7	358 51.5		20 180 37.8	88 33.1	
21 178 9.5	178 29.1		21 179 36.8	269 9.9		21 181 42.0	359 50.6		21 180 30.4	89 32.2	
22 178 14.0	179 28.2		22 179 33.6	270 9.0		22 181 47.3	0 49.8		22 180 22.9	90 31.4	
23 178 18.5	180 27.4		23 179 30.3	271 8.1		23 181 52.6	1 48.9		23 180 15.5	91 30.5	
24 178 23.1	181 26.5		24 179 27.2	272 7.3		24 181 57.8	2 48.0		24 180 8.0	92 29.7	
25 178 27.7	182 25.6		25 179 24.0	273 6.4		25 182 3.0	3 47.2		25 180 0.5	93 28.8	
26 178 32.2	183 24.8		26 179 20.8	274 5.6		26 182 8.2	4 46.3		26 179 53.1	94 27.9	
27 178 36.8	184 23.9		27 179 17.7	275 4.7		27 182 13.3	5 45.5		27 179 45.6	95 27.1	
28 178 41.4	185 23.1		28 179 14.6	276 3.8		28 182 18.3	6 44.6		28 179 38.3	96 26.2	
29 178 46.0	186 22.2		29 179 11.6	277 3.0		29 182 23.3	7 43.7		29 179 30.9	97 25.4	
30 178 50.6	187 21.3		30 179 8.6	278 2.1		30 182 28.3					

The Moon

The Moon completes a circuit around the Earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of its motion in common with the Earth around the Sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the Moon's synodical period.

The mean distance from the Earth according to the American Ephemeris is 238,857 miles. The maximum distance, however, may reach 252,710 miles, and the least distance to which the Moon can approach the earth is 221,463 miles.

Its diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the Earth the sum of the two radii of the Earth and Moon—viz., 3,963 and

1,080 miles, respectively—we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,420 miles.

The orbit's form is that of a serpentine curve, always concave toward the sun.

The Moon revolves on an axis and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the Earth—27.321666 days. The Moon's revolution around the Earth is performed irregularly because of the elliptical orbit. The Moon's rotation is regular and this produces what is called "libration in longitude" which permits us to see first around the east side and then around the west side of the Moon.

The tides are caused mainly by the Moon, the tide-raising power of Moon and Sun is 11 to 5.

The Moon's Phases, 1956 (Standard Time)

A.M., light figures; P.M., black

1956	Phase	Day	Eastern Std. Time Boston, New York, Etc.	Central Std. Time St. Louis, New Orleans, Etc.	Mountain Std. Time Denver, Salt Lake City, Etc.	Pacific Std. Time San Francisco, Los Angeles, Etc.	Alaska Std. Time Fairbanks, Etc.
Jan.	Last Quarter...	4	H. M. 5 41	H. M. 4 41	H. M. 3 41	H. M. 2 41	H. M. 12 41
	New Moon...	12	10 1	9 1	8 1	7 1	5 1
	First Quarter...	20	5 58	4 58	3 58	2 58	12 58
	Full Moon...	27	9 40	8 40	7 40	6 40	4 40
Feb.	Last Quarter...	3	11 8	10 8	9 8	8 8	6 8
	New Moon...	11	4 38	3 38	2 38	1 38	11 38
	First Quarter...	19	4 21	3 21	2 21	1 21	18d. 11 21
	Full Moon...	25	8 41	7 41	6 41	5 41	3 41
Mar.	Last Quarter...	4	6 53	5 53	4 53	3 53	1 53
	New Moon...	12	8 36	7 36	6 36	5 36	3 36
	First Quarter...	19	12 13	11 13	10 13	9 13	7 13
	Full Moon...	26	8 11	7 11	6 11	5 11	3 11
Apr.	Last Quarter...	3	3 6	2 6	1 6	12 6	2d. 10 6
	New Moon...	10	9 39	8 39	7 39	6 39	4 39
	First Quarter...	17	6 28	5 28	4 28	3 28	1 28
	Full Moon...	24	8 40	7 40	6 40	5 40	3 40
May	Last Quarter...	2	9 55	8 55	7 55	6 55	4 55
	New Moon...	10	8 4	7 4	6 4	5 4	3 4
	First Quarter...	17	12 15	16d. 11 15	10 15	9 15	7 15
	Full Moon...	24	10 26	9 26	8 26	7 26	5 26
June	Last Quarter...	1	2 13	1 13	12 13	11 13	9 13
	New Moon...	8	4 29	3 29	2 29	1 29	11 29
	First Quarter...	15	6 56	5 56	4 56	3 56	1 56
	Full Moon...	23	1 13	12 13	22d. 11 13	10 13	8 13
July	Last Quarter...	1	3 40	2 40	1 40	12 40	30d. 10 40
	New Moon...	7	11 37	10 37	9 37	8 37	6 37
	First Quarter...	14	3 46	2 46	1 46	12 46	10 46
	Full Moon...	22	4 29	3 29	2 29	1 29	11 29
Aug.	Last Quarter...	30	2 31	1 31	12 31	11 31	9 31
	New Moon...	6	6 25	5 25	4 25	3 25	1 25
	First Quarter...	13	3 45	2 45	1 45	12 45	10 45
	Full Moon...	21	7 38	6 38	5 38	4 38	2 38
Sept.	Last Quarter...	28	11 13	10 13	9 13	8 13	6 13
	New Moon...	4	1 57	12 57	11 57	10 57	8 57
	First Quarter...	11	7 13	6 13	5 13	4 13	2 13
	Full Moon...	19	10 19	9 19	8 19	7 19	5 19
Oct.	Last Quarter...	27	6 25	5 25	4 25	3 25	1 25
	New Moon...	3	11 24	10 24	9 24	8 24	6 24
	First Quarter...	11	1 44	12 44	11 44	10 44	8 44
	Full Moon...	19	12 24	11 24	10 24	9 24	7 24
Nov.	Last Quarter...	26	1 2	12 2	11 2	10 2	8 2
	New Moon...	2	11 43	10 43	9 43	8 43	6 43
	First Quarter...	10	10 9	9 9	8 9	7 9	5 9
	Full Moon...	18	1 44	12 44	11 44	10 44	8 44
Dec.	Last Quarter...	24	8 12	7 12	6 12	5 12	3 12
	New Moon...	2	3 12	2 12	1 12	12 12	1d. 10 12
	First Quarter...	10	6 51	5 51	4 51	3 51	1 51
	Full Moon...	17	2 6	1 6	12 6	11 6	9 6
May	Last Quarter...	24	5 10	4 10	3 10	2 10	12 10
	New Moon...	31	9 13	8 13	7 13	6 13	4 13

MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE, 1956 Eastern Standard Time

Perigee, 1956				Apogee, 1956			
January	D.	H.		January	D.	H.	
January	26	8 A.M.		January	11	3 A.M.	25
February	23	1 P.M.		February	7	2 P.M.	June
March	21	7 P.M.		March	6	8 A.M.	July
April	15	5 P.M.		April	3	5 A.M.	August
May	12	8 P.M.		April	30	12 P.M.	September
June	9	10 P.M.		May	28	4 P.M.	October
							November
							December

Each month the Moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the Earth and in apogee when farthest from the Earth.

The average time for perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee, is 27d. 13h. 18m. 33s; known as the anomalistic month.

Star Tables, 1956

To find the time when star is on meridian, subtract R. A. M. S. of the sun table on page 404 from the star's Right Ascension, first adding 24h to the latter, if necessary; mark this result P. M., if less than 12h, but if greater than 12h subtract 12h and mark the remainder A. M.

Star	Mag-ni-tude	Par-al-lax	Light Yrs.	Right Ascen.	Decli-nation	Star	Mag-ni-tude	Par-al-lax	Light Yrs.	Right Ascen.	Decli-nation
A Andromedae (Alpheratz)	2.2	0.05	65	0 6.1	+28 51	A Geminorum (Castor)	1.6	0.07	50	7 31.8	+31 59
B Cassiopeiae	2.4	0.07	50	0 6.8	+58 54	A Canis Min. (Procyon)	0.5	0.31	10	7 37.0	+ 5 20
Γ Pegasi	2.9	0.01	300	0 11.0	+14 56	B Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	0.10	33	7 42.6	+28 8
Δ Phoenicis	2.4	0.05	65	0 24.1	-42 33	P Puppis	2.9	0.02	150	8 5.7	-24 11
A Cassiopeiae (Schedir)	2.3	0.02	150	0 38.0	+56 18	Δ Velorum	2.2	0.02	150	9 6.4	-43 15
B Ceti	2.2	0.04	80	0 41.4	-18 14	Δ Hydrae	2.2	0.02	150	9 25.4	- 8 28
Γ Cassiopeiae	2.2	0.04	80	0 54.0	+60 29	A Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	0.06	55	10 6.0	+12 11
B Andromedae	2.4	0.05	65	1 7.3	+35 23	Γ Leonis	2.6	0.02	150	10 17.5	+20 4
Δ Cassiopeiae	2.8	0.07	50	1 22.9	+60 0	B Ursae Maj.	2.4	0.04	80	10 59.2	+56 37
A Eridani (Achernar)	0.6	0.05	65	1 36.1	-57 28	Δ Ursae Maj.	2.0	0.05	65	11 1.0	+62 0
B Arietis	2.7	0.07	50	1 52.2	+20 36	Δ Leonis	2.6	0.07	50	11 11.8	+20 46
A Ursae Min. (Pole Star)	2.1	0.01	300	1 52.9	+89 4	B Leonis (Denebola)	2.2	0.10	33	11 46.8	+14 49
Γ Andromedae	2.3	0.02	150	2 1.2	+42 7	Γ Ursae Maj.	2.5	0.04	80	11 51.5	+53 56
A Arietis	2.2	0.04	80	2 4.7	+23 15	Δ Crux	1.0	0.02	150	12 24.1	-62 51
B Trianguli	3.1	0.01	300	2 6.9	+34 47	B Corvi	2.8	0.03	100	12 32.1	-23 9
A Ceti	2.8	0.02	150	3 0.0	+ 3 55	Γ Virginis	2.9	0.07	50	12 39.4	- 1 13
Γ Persel	3.1	0.01	300	3 1.6	+53 20	B Crux	1.5	0.01	300	12 45.1	-59 27
B Persel (Algol)	3.0	0.03	100	3 5.3	+40 47	E Ursae Majoris (Alloth)	1.7	0.06	55	12 52.1	+56 12
A Persel	1.9	0.02	150	3 21.2	+49 42	Z Ursae Majoris (Mizar)	2.4	0.04	80	13 22.2	+55 9
H Tauri (Alcyone)	3.0	0.01	300	3 44.9	+23 58	A Virginis (Spica)	1.2	0.01	300	13 22.9	-10 56
Z Persel	2.9	0.01	300	3 51.4	+31 45	H Ursae Maj. (Alkaid)	1.9	0.01	300	13 45.8	+49 32
E Persel	3.0	0.00	500	3 54.9	+39 53	B Bootis	2.8	0.10	33	13 52.6	+18 37
Γ Eridani	3.2	0.02	150	3 56.0	-13 38	B Centauri	0.9	0.04	80	14 0.7	-60 10
A Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	0.06	55	4 33.4	+16 25	⊖ Centauri	2.3	0.05	65	14 4.1	-36 9
I Aurigae	2.9	0.02	150	4 54.1	+33 6	A Bootis (Arcturus)	0.2	0.10	33	14 13.7	+19 25
H Aurigae	3.3	0.01	300	5 3.4	+41 11	A Centauri	0.1	0.76	4	14 36.6	-60 39
B Eridani	2.9	0.05	65	5 5.7	- 5 9	E Bootis	2.7	0.02	150	14 43.1	+27 16
B Orionis (Rigel)	0.3	0.00	500	5 12.4	- 8 15	B Ursae Min.	2.2	0.04	80	14 50.8	+74 20
A Aurigae (Capella)	0.2	0.07	50	5 13.4	+45 57	A Coronae Borealis	2.3	0.05	65	15 32.8	+26 52
Γ Orionis (Bellatrix)	1.7	0.02	150	5 22.8	+ 6 19	Δ Serpentis	2.8	0.04	80	15 42.1	+ 6 34
B Tauri (El Nath)	1.8	0.03	100	5 23.5	+28 34	Δ Scorpii	2.5	0.00	500	15 57.7	-22 30
Δ Orionis	2.5	0.00	500	5 29.8	- 0 20	B Scorpii	2.9	0.00	500	16 2.9	-19 41
A Leporis (Arneb)	2.7	0.02	150	5 30.8	-17 51	A Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	0.02	150	16 26.7	-26 20
I Orionis	2.9	0.00	500	5 33.3	- 5 56	B Herculis	2.8	0.02	150	16 28.3	+21 35
E Orionis	1.8	0.01	300	5 34.0	- 1 14	A Trianguli Australis	1.9	0.03	100	16 44.0	-68 57
Z Tauri	3.0	0.01	300	5 35.0	+21 7	E Scorpii	2.4	0.04	80	16 47.3	-34 13
Z Orionis	2.0	0.00	500	5 38.5	- 1 58	H Ophiuchi	2.6	0.03	100	17 7.9	-15 40
K Orionis	2.2	0.01	300	5 45.7	- 9 41	Δ Scorpii	1.7	0.02	150	17 30.6	-37 4
A Orionis (Betelgeux)	1.0	0.02	150	5 52.8	+ 7 24	Δ Ophiuchi	2.1	0.05	65	17 32.9	+12 35
B Aurigae	2.1	0.03	100	5 56.3	+44 57	Γ Draconis	2.4	0.02	150	17 55.6	+51 30
⊖ Aurigae	2.7	0.03	100	5 56.7	+37 13	A Lyrae (Vega)	0.1	0.12	27	18 35.4	+38 44
B Canis Maj.	2.0	0.01	300	6 20.8	-17 56	A Aquilae (Altair)	0.9	0.20	16	19 48.6	+ 8 45
A Carinae (Canopus)	-0.9	0.02	150	6 23.0	-52 40	Γ Cygni	2.3	0.00	500	20 20.6	+40 7
Γ Geminorum	1.9	0.05	65	6 35.2	+16 26	A Pavonis	2.1	0.01	300	20 22.2	+56 53
A Canis Majoris (Sirius)	-1.6	0.37	9	6 43.2	-16 39	A Cygni (Deneb)	1.3	0.01	300	20 39.9	+45 7
E Canis Maj.	1.6	0.01	300	6 56.9	-28 55	E Pegasi	2.5	0.02	150	21 42.0	+ 9 40
Δ Canis Maj.	2.0	0.01	300	7 6.6	-26 19	A Piscis Aust.	1.3	0.14	23	22 55.2	-29 51

MORNING STARS

Mercury—Jan. 27 to April 5; May 25 to July 19;
Sept. 26 to Nov. 12.
Venus—June 22 to end of year.
Mars—Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.
Jupiter—Jan. 1 to Feb. 16; Sept. 4 to end of year.
Saturn—Jan. 1 to May 20; Nov. 26 to end of year.

EVENING STARS

Mercury—Jan. 1 to Jan. 27; April 5 to May 25;
July 19 to Sept. 26; Nov. 12 to end of year.
Venus—Jan. 1 to June 22.
Mars—Sept. 10 to end of year.
Jupiter—Feb. 16 to Sept. 4.
Saturn—May 20 to end of year.

POLAR STAR, 1956

Mean time of upper transit (at Washington) and Polar Distance of Polaris.

Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.	Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.	Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.
Jan. 1	H. M. S.	° ' "	May. 1	H. M. S.	° ' "	Sept. 1	H. M. S.	° ' "
Feb. 1	5 8 38 P.M.	0 56 6	June. 1	11 13 54 A.M.	0 56 25	Oct. 1	3 12 41 A.M.	0 56 29
Mar. 1	5 8 38 P.M.	0 56 6	July. 1	9 12 26 A.M.	0 56 33	Nov. 1	1 15 10 A.M.	0 56 20
Apr. 1	1 11 50 P.M.	0 56 16	Aug. 1	7 15 5 A.M.	0 56 37	Dec. 1	9 31 P.M.	0 56 8
				5 13 55 A.M.	0 56 35		11 24 P.M.	0 55 57

Upper transit of Polaris occurs, on the average, 3m. 56s. earlier each day. The interval between lower and upper transit of Polaris is 11h. 56m. 2s. At the latitude of Washington, D. C., the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occurs 5h. 56m. before upper transit and 6h. 2m. after lower transit, while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5h. 56m. after upper transit and 6h. 2m. before lower transit.

Radio and Optical Telescopes Used for Studying the Stars

Radio telescopes, which have been built in increasing numbers since the end of World War II, continued in 1955 to supplement the work of optical telescopes in locating stars far beyond man's reach a few decades ago.

The radio telescope picks up impulses or "echoes" from stars. It was first proposed by Karl Jansky, an American, in 1932. Radio waves come from far distances and cannot always be traced to any visible object. Sometimes the source is a nebula or a cloud of gas. The radio telescope also is useful in tracing radio emissions from known stars and for studying the auroras and phenomena of meteors.

Among new radio telescopes projected or recently built are new additions to the equipment at Jodrell Bank, Cheshire, Eng., operated by the University of Manchester, where the newest of the radio telescopes has a parabolic mirror 250 ft. in diameter, built out of steel girders and a steel sheet, and rising 300 ft. above the ground. It is capable of being rotated and tilted to any angle.

Harvard is sponsoring the largest radio telescope in the U.S., at its George Agassiz station, Harvard, Mass. It will have a 60-ft. parabolic antenna. The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., has a 50-ft. antenna. Others are located at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O., and Maui, Hawaii. A large radio telescope has been built at Sydney, N. S. W., Australia and another on the African Gold Coast.

Other New Telescopes

A mirror telescope of the Schmidt type has been built in the workshop of the observatory at Upsala University, Upsala, Sweden, for the observatory at Canberra, Australia. It weighs 1 ton and its reflector is coated with aluminum, which has stronger reflecting qualities than silver. A smaller telescope of the same type has been constructed for Upsala and two larger ones are being built.

A Baker-reflector-corrector telescope, similar to the Schmidt but using a 24-in. parabolic mirror and taking photographs on a flat surface, is in use at the observatory of Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn. It differs slightly from the Baker-Schmidt type, which is a revision of that devised by Bernhard Schmidt in Hamburg, Germany and adapted by Dr. James G. Baker of Lick Observatory. The first Baker-Schmidt was installed in 1950 at Harvard Station, near Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.

Kinds of Telescopes

Astronomical telescopes are of two kinds, refracting and reflecting.

In the first, the light falls upon a lens which

converges the rays to a focus, where the image may be magnified by a second lens, called the eyepiece, or may be directly photographed.

The reflector consists of a concave mirror, generally of glass coated with silver or aluminum, which throws the rays back toward the upper end of the telescope, where they fall on the eyepiece or on the photographic plate, as in the case of the refractor. In some telescopes the light is reflected again by a secondary mirror and comes to a focus either to the side or after passing through a hole in the principal mirror.

World's Largest Refractors

The largest refractors in the world are: 40-inch of the University of Chicago, at the Yerkes Observatory, William Bay, Wis. (62 feet long); 36-inch of the University of California, at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton; 32½-inch, in the observatory at Meudon, France; 31½-inch, in the astrophysical observatory at Potsdam, Germany; 30-inch, at Pulkova, Russia; 30-inch, Univ. of Paris, at Nice; 28-inch, in Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England; 30-inch photographic refractor of the University of Pittsburgh; the 26-inch instruments at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, and at the University of Virginia; the 27-inch refractor of the University of Michigan, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, and the 26-inch refractor of Yale University, Canberra, Australia.

World's Largest Reflectors

The largest reflector is the 200-inch, Hale Telescope, of California Institute of Technology, Palomar Mountain, 66 mi. north of San Diego, Calif. The 48-inch Schmidt telescope acts as a scouting agent for the Hale.

Other large reflectors: 82-inch, Mt. Locke, Tex., owned by the University of Texas and the University of Chicago; 74-inch, David Dunlop Observatory, University of Toronto, at Richmond Hill, 12 miles north of Toronto, Can.; 72-inch, in the Dominion Astrophysical, Victoria, B. C.; 69-inch, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; 100-inch, Carnegie Institution, Mt. Wilson, Calif.; 61-inch, Oak Ridge, Mass., Station of Harvard; 60-inch, Harvard Univ., in South Africa; 48½-inch, Berlin-Babelsberg, Germany; 42-inch, Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz.; 40-inch, Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; 39½-inch, Hamburg University, Bergedorf, Germany; 37½-inch, Observatory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; 36-inch, of the University of California, Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton; 36-inch, Catholic University, Santiago, Chile; 36-inch, Steward Observatory, Tucson, Ariz.; 30-inch, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.; 24-inch, Observatory of the Univ. of Michigan, near Portage Lake, Mich.

Comets and Meteors

A comet increases in brilliancy as it approaches the sun and fades rapidly as it departs. There are three parts, nucleus, coma, and tail; the nucleus is supposed to be composed of stones or particles of dust. One can see stars through comets' tails.

Donati's was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

Name	Due to Return	Period in Years	Year of Disc.	Perihelion Dist.	Aphelion Dist.	Inclination to Ecliptic	Long. of Asc. Node on Ecliptic	From Asc. Node to Perihelion
Tempel II	Oct. 1956	5.27	1873	1.33	4.73	Deg. 13	Deg. 120	Deg. 190
Gregg-Skellerup	Dec. 1956	4.90	1902	0.86	4.91	18	215	356
D'Arrest	Jan. 1957	6.71	1851	1.36	5.71	18	144	174
Pons-Winnecke	Apr. 1957	6.15	1819	1.08	5.56	22	94	170
Encke	Oct. 1957	3.30	1786	0.34	2.22	12	335	185
Kopff	Dec. 1957	6.19	1906	1.70	5.34	7	255	30
Dutoit-Neujmin	Feb. 1958	5.58	1941	1.34	4.95	3	328	194
Neujmin II	Sept. 1959	5.45	1916	1.34	4.84	11	290	114
Tempel-Swift	Oct. 1959	5.68	1869	1.15	5.21	5	161	204
Wolff I	Dec. 1959	8.28	1884	2.43	5.50	27	86	52
Schaumasse	Apr. 1960	8.17	1900	1.20	6.91	31	76	351
Borelly	June 1960	7.01	1905	1.45	5.88	6	178	196
Brooks II	July 1960	6.93	1889	1.87	5.41	16	114	355
Taylor	Sept. 1960	6.37	1915	1.56	3.52	13	190	203
Metcalf	Sept. 1960	7.73	1906	1.63	6.22	3	45	321
Finlay	Oct. 1960	6.81	1886	1.04	6.16	13	63	40
Comas Sola	Apr. 1961	8.55	1926	1.77	6.60	5	260	25
Forbes	July 1961	6.44	1929	1.55	5.40	16	242	167
Perrine	June 1962	6.58	1896	1.19	4.57	11	206	190
Faye	Aug. 1962	7.44	1843	1.60	6.02	10	189	201
Whipple	Apr. 1963	7.42	1933	2.45	5.16	163	234	173
Tempel I	Apr. 1966	33.36	1866	2.10	7.50	162	57	112
Halley	1986	76.02	240 B.C.	0.59	35.32			

Meteoroids are celestial bodies, possibly remnants of stars or comets, that move through space at terrific velocity. Upon touching the earth's atmosphere they burn, causing meteors, or, if in quantity, meteoric showers (falling stars). Most of them are consumed but particles of fused minerals and stone often reach the earth. The largest recorded meteorite fell Feb. 17, 1930, 14 mi. sw. of Paragould, Ark., splitting into fragments of 80 to 320 lbs. A huge meteor is supposed to lie in Meteor Crater, Ariz., which is 1 mi. wide at the surface. A meteor twice this size is believed to have made Chubb (Anzaga) Crater in northern Quebec. A meteoric blast caused vast forest destruction in the vicinity of Lake Balkal, Siberia, in recent times.

Planetary Configurations, 1956

Eastern Standard Time. A.M., light figures; P.M., black figures

	D. H. M.				
Jan.	1	6 24	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 33'
	2	8 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	8	6 14	♂	♂	♂ N. 2° 25'
	8	1 20	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 35'
	11	1 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. E. 19° 1'
	14	4 —	♂	♂	♂ S. 1° 33'
	14	5 11	♂	♂	♂ S. 4° 27'
	16	3 37	♂	♂	♂ S. 7° 3'
	18	12 —	♂	♂	stationary
	19	4 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	27	9 —	♂	♂	inferior ♂ N. 3° 24'
	29	1 3	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 28'
Feb.	5	12 1	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 16'
	6	2 —	♂	♂	♂ N. 0° 15'
	8	12 —	♂	♂	stationary
	9	4 43	♂	♂	♂ S. 1° 9'
	15	6 3	♂	♂	♂ S. 5° 32'
	16	12 —	♂	♂	g
	16	8 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. W. 26° 34'
	21	5 —	♂	♂	♂
	21	11 —	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 22'
	25	5 57	♂	♂	♂
Mar.	3	3 —	♂	♂	in aphelion
	3	9 44	♂	♂	♂ N. 2° 59'
	6	12 11	♂	♂	♂ S. 2° 6'
	10	6 56	♂	♂	♂ S. 7° 26'
	12	6 —	♂	♂	stationary
	15	10 41	♂	♂	♂ S. 1° 7'
	20	10 21	♂	♂	enters ♀ spring com.
	23	9 41	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 22'
	23	11 —	♂	♂	gr. hel. lat. S.
	27	12 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	30	5 55	♂	♂	♂ N. 2° 50'
Apr.	3	11 56	♂	♂	♂ S. 4° 27'
	5	11 —	♂	♂	superior ♂ S. 0° 55'
	11	11 31	♂	♂	♂ S. 3° 32'
	12	1 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. E. 45° 47'
	14	9 1	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 36'
	16	3 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	17	2 —	♂	♂	stationary
	17	8 —	♂	♂	gr. hel. lat. N.
	19	2 15	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 27'
	26	11 51	♂	♂	♂ N. 2° 53'
	29	11 —	♂	♂	♂
May	2	5 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. E. 20° 56'
	2	11 19	♂	♂	♂ S. 6° 39'
	11	2 40	♂	♂	♂ N. 1° 56'
	13	2 —	♂	♂	♂
	13	8 11	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 10'
	14	6 —	♂	♂	stationary
	15	9 —	♂	♂	gr. brilliancy
	16	9 59	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 34'
	20	9 —	♂	♂	♂
	24	—	♂	♂	partial eclipse
	24	3 34	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 4'
	25	7 —	♂	♂	inferior ♂ S. 1° 44'
	30	3 —	♂	♂	in aphelion
	31	7 —	♂	♂	stationary
	31	7 28	♂	♂	♂ S. 8° 27'
June	6	11 —	♂	♂	stationary
	7	1 10	♂	♂	♂ S. 4° 48'
	8	—	♂	♂	total eclipse
	9	11 35	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 14'
	13	10 8	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 36'
	19	10 —	♂	♂	gr. hel. lat. S.
	20	3 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. W. 22° 46'
	20	6 12	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 10'
	21	5 24	♂	♂	enters ☉ sum. com.
	22	1 —	♂	♂	inferior ♂ S. 2° 8'
	29	8 37	♂	♂	♂ S. 9° 50'

	D. H. M.				
July	4	8 —	♂	♂	in aphelion
	6	12 12	♂	♂	♂ S. 3° 16'
	6	11 32	♂	♂	♂ N. 1° 44'
	11	2 26	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 33'
	13	2 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	13	3 —	♂	♂	stationary
	17	9 45	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 5'
	17	12 —	♂	♂	in aphelion
	19	4 —	♂	♂	superior ♂ N. 1° 34'
	27	9 28	♂	♂	♂ S. 10° 59'
	28	7 —	♂	♂	gr. brilliancy
	31	5 —	♂	♂	stationary
Aug.	3	7 40	♂	♂	♂ S. 2° 58'
	7	5 24	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 30'
	7	9 34	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 27'
	9	1 —	♂	♂	♂ S. 0° 10'
	11	1 —	♂	♂	stationary
	13	4 5	♂	♂	♂ N. 2° 45'
	19	7 —	♂	♂	♂
	21	5 —	♂	♂	♂
	21	11 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	23	4 5	♂	♂	♂ S. 11° 47'
	26	2 —	♂	♂	in aphelion
	31	12 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. E. 27° 13'
	31	1 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. W. 45° 55'
Sept.	1	7 29	♂	♂	♂ N. 1° 8'
	4	11 —	♂	♂	♂
	4	5 49	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 22'
	6	12 19	♂	♂	♂ N. 0° 45'
	7	12 —	♂	♂	nearest ☉
	10	2 1	♂	♂	♂ N. 2° 16'
	10	5 —	♂	♂	♂
	13	3 —	♂	♂	stationary
	19	9 2	♂	♂	♂ S. 11° 6'
	22	8 36	♂	♂	enters = aut. com.
	26	8 —	♂	♂	inferior ♂ S. 2° 38'
	30	8 51	♂	♂	♂ N. 5° 9'
Oct.	2	1 18	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 18'
	3	4 8	♂	♂	♂ N. 4° 26'
	4	4 —	♂	♂	stationary
	7	2 58	♂	♂	♂ N. 1° 47'
	9	2 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	11	9 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. W. 18° 4'
	12	6 —	♂	♂	stationary
	16	10 29	♂	♂	♂ S. 9° 0'
	25	9 —	♂	♂	♂ N. 0° 13'
	30	6 25	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 15'
	30	3 35	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 25'
Nov.	2	1 9	♂	♂	♂ N. 3° 29'
	4	5 22	♂	♂	♂ N. 1° 23'
	6	10 —	♂	♂	in perihelion
	12	4 —	♂	♂	superior ♂ S. 0° 46'
	13	6 34	♂	♂	♂ S. 6° 54'
	18	—	♂	♂	total eclipse
	22	1 —	♂	♂	in aphelion
	22	1 —	♂	♂	♂ S. 2° 50'
	26	8 6	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 10'
	27	10 —	♂	♂	♂
	29	12 25	♂	♂	♂ N. 4° 7'
Dec.	1	7 25	♂	♂	♂ N. 1° 3'
	2	—	♂	♂	partial eclipse
	3	2 13	♂	♂	♂ S. 4° 4'
	11	2 41	♂	♂	♂ S. 4° 58'
	21	4 0	♂	♂	enters ☉ winter com.
	22	12 —	♂	♂	♂
	24	6 32	♂	♂	♂ N. 6° 2'
	24	7 —	♂	♂	gr. elong. E. 19° 53'
	26	4 —	♂	♂	♂ S. 0° 30'
	29	7 54	♂	♂	♂ N. 0° 44'
	29	2 17	♂	♂	♂ S. 0° 10'

Planetary Configurations, 1957

As a service to those who consult the planetary configurations for early 1957 in the preceding fall, the WORLD ALMANAC publishes the configurations for January, February, March and April, 1957. Eastern Standard Time. A.M., light figures; P.M., black figures

D. H. M.				D. H. M.								
Jan.	1	1	—	♂	stationary	Mar.	4	3	—	□	b	○
	2	8	35	♂	♂ S. 3° 56'		7	8	25	♂	♂	♂
	3	1	—	⊕	in perihelion		10	8	—	♂	♂	♂
	5	1	—	♂	in perihelion		16	4	7	♂	♂	♂
	8	9	—	□	♂		17	1	—	♂	♂	♂
	9	3	45	♂	♂ S. 2° 56'		20	1	—	♂	♂	♂
	10	10	—	♂	♂ inferior ♀ N. 2° 56'		20	4	17	♂	♂	♂
	16	7	—	♂	stationary		21	11	—	♂	♂	♂
	20	2	51	♂	♂ N. 5° 54'		21	1	23	♂	b	♂
	21	11	—	♂	♂ N. 2° 49'		23	11	—	b	♂	♂
	21	1	—	♂	stationary		31	12	54	♂	♂	♂
	25	6	38	♂	b N. 0° 23'							
	28	10	44	♂	♂ S. 2° 1'							
	29	12	53	♂	♂ S. 4° 23'							
Feb.	2	2	—	♂	gr. elong. W. 25° 19'	Apr.	1	6	58	♂	♂	♂
	6	6	5	♂	♂ S. 0° 48'		3	12	—	♂	♂	♂
	16	10	2	♂	♂ N. 5° 54'		4	10	41	♂	♂	♂
	17	10	—	♂	♂		12	9	2	♂	♂	♂
	18	12	—	♂	in aphelion		13	6	—	♂	♂	♂
	22	4	16	b	b N. 0° 1'		14	8	—	♂	♂	♂
	27	6	—	♂	in aphelion		15	4	—	♂	♂	♂
	28	4	52	♂	♂ S. 7° 28'		17	9	41	♂	b	♂
	28	3	33	♂	♂ S. 6° 37'		25	10	—	♂	♂	♂
				♂	♂		29	—	—	♂	♂	♂
				♂	♂		30	3	53	♂	♂	♂
				♂	♂		30	10	25	♂	♂	♂

Astronomical Time

Source: U. S. Naval Observatory

The accepted standard for the measurement of time is the rate of rotation of the Earth on its axis. This rotation causes the stars to appear to cross the sky from east to west, in the same manner as the Sun.

Even if the Earth did not rotate at all on its own axis, the Sun would rise and set once during the year because of the Earth's journey around it.

The stars are not within the Earth's orbit. They are so far distant that their apparent positions are only very slightly affected by the Earth's orbital motion.

The positions of the stars are commonly reckoned from a point in the sky known as the Vernal Equinox. That point moves very slowly among the stars.

The period of the Earth's rotation measured with respect to the Vernal Equinox is called a sidereal day, or apparent equinoctial day.

The period measured with respect to the Sun is called an apparent solar day.

The apparent solar and sidereal days are of variable length.

The longest apparent solar day occurs about Dec. 23, and it exceeds the average day in length by approximately 30 seconds. In order to overcome this variation, mean time has been devised.

Mean solar time, which is universally used in ordinary life, is sometimes ahead of and sometimes behind apparent solar time, the two being the same only four times in a year. The difference between these two kinds of time is called the equation of time. Its maximum value is a little over 16 minutes.

The difference between mean equinoctial and apparent equinoctial or sidereal time is due to nutation. Its greatest value is only a little over a second, and its greatest daily change is a little more than a hundredth of a second.

The Calendar Year begins at the stroke of 12 on the night of Dec. 31. The solar day and the calendar month also begin at midnight. The interval during which the Earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a Sidereal Year, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.5 seconds of mean solar time.

The Tropical Year, on which the return of the seasons depends, is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox.

The Tropical Year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Astronomical Constants

MEAN solar parallax, 8".80. Nutation constant, 9".21.

Aberration constant, 20".47. Annual precession, 50".2564 + 0".000222 (t-1900).

Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27' 8".26 - 0".4684 (t-1900).

Annual diminution of obliquity, 0".4684.

Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57' 2".70.

Moon's mean distance from the earth (center to center), 239,857 miles.

Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,136 miles.

Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.

Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,416 miles in 498.5800 seconds.

Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox) 365.2421988 days. Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days. Anomalistic (from peri-

helion to perihelion), 365.2598413 days.

Length of Day—Mean Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.991 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (mean sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3,963.34 miles; equatorial diameter, 7,926.677 miles; equatorial circumference, 24,902 miles. Polar radius, 3,949.99 miles; polar diameter, 7,899.998 miles; meridional circumference, 24,860 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

Astronomical Signs and Symbols

☉	The Sun.	♁	The Earth.	♅	Uranus.	◻	Quadrature.
☾	The Moon.	♂	Mars.	♆	Neptune.	♂	Opposition.
☿	Mercury.	♂	Jupiter.	♇	Pluto.	♂	Ascending Node.
♀	Venus.	♄	Saturn.	♊	Conjunction.	♋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (♊) when they have the same Right Ascension, or are on the same meridian, i. e., when one is due north or south of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (♋) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (♌) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the

greatest apparent angular distance from the sun, the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (♌) or "descending" (♋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

The Planets and the Solar System

Name of Planet	Mean Daily Motion	Sidereal Revolution Days	Dist. from Sun in Miles		Approx. Dist. from Earth Millions of Miles	
			Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Mercury.....	14732.420	87.96925	43,355,000	28,566,000	136	50
Venus.....	5767.670	224.70080	67,653,000	66,738,000	161	25
Earth.....	3548.193	365.25636	94,452,000	91,342,000		
Mars.....	1886.519	686.9797	154,760,000	128,330,000	248	35
Jupiter.....	299.128	4332.588	506,710,000	459,940,000	600	367
Saturn.....	120.455	10759.20	935,570,000	836,700,000	1028	744
Uranus.....	42.235	30685.93	1,866,800,000	1,698,800,000	1960	1606
Neptune.....	21.532	60191.71	2,817,400,000	2,769,600,000	2910	2677
Pluto.....	14.283	90740.	4,600,000,000	2,760,000,000	4700	

Jupiter has 4 large and 8 small satellites, or moons, revolving around it; Saturn has 9; Uranus, 5; Neptune, 2; Mars, 2; the Earth, 1.

Name of Planet	Eccentricity of Orbit*	Synodical Revolution—Days	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic*		Orbital Velocity Miles per Second
Mercury.....	0.205 6257	116	7	0 14.1	29.73
Venus.....	0.006 7940	584	3	23 39.1	21.75
Earth.....	0.016 7276				18.50
Mars.....	0.093 3644	780	1	50 59.8	14.98
Jupiter.....	0.048 4288	399	1	18 20.1	8.11
Saturn.....	0.055 6956	378	2	29 24.3	5.99
Uranus.....	0.047 1985	370	0	46 22.9	4.22
Neptune.....	0.008 5717	367	1	46 26.8	3.40
Pluto.....	0.248 6438	367	17	8 38.4	3.00

Name of Planet	Mean Longitude at the Epoch*			Annual Sidereal Motion	Mean Long. of the Ascending Node*			Light at	
	°	'	"		°	'	"	Peri-helion	Aphe-lion
Mercury.....	3	39	31.71	76	46	15.1	+ 5.8	10.58	4.59
Venus.....	353	31	32.95	130	57	7.3	+ 0.5	1.94	1.91
Earth.....	100	7	38.53	102	11	1.4	+11.8	1.03	0.97
Mars.....	213	5	57.52	335	14	56.6	+16.1	0.52	0.36
Jupiter.....	138	22	44.51	13	36	49.6	+ 7.8	0.041	0.034
Saturn.....	231	43	51.40	92	11	9.9	+20.4	0.012	0.010
Uranus.....	124	6	30.89	169	56	45.8	+ 8.1	0.003	0.0025
Neptune.....	208	8	47.95	44	14	20.6	-18.8	0.001	0.001
Pluto.....	137	38	8.0	223	10	30.2	0.0	0.001	0.001

*Epoch, January 1, 1956, Greenwich Mean Noon.

Sun and Planets	Semi-Diameter			Volume $\oplus=1$.	Mass. $\oplus=1$.	Density $\oplus=1$.	Axial Rotation	Gravity at Surface $\oplus=1$.	Re-reflecting Power	Probable Temperature
	At Unit Distance	At Mean Least Dist.	In Miles (Mean S.-D.)							
Sun.....	15 59.6	...	432000	1300000.	333434.	0.26	d. h. m. s.	28.0	Pct.	F.
Mercury.....	3.4	5.4	1550	0.056	0.06	0.68	25 9 7 12	0.3	7	+ 600
Venus.....	8.5	30.4	3850	0.910	0.82	0.94	87 23 15 43	0.9	59	+ 68
Earth.....	15 32.6*	...	3957	1.000	1.000	1.00	24 16 49 9	1.0	44	+ 59
Moon.....	4.7	8.9	1080	0.020	0.012	0.60	27 7 43 12	0.2	7	+ 200
Mars.....	1 27.1	22.6	2100	0.150	0.108	0.71	24 37 23	0.4	15	+ 60
Jupiter.....	1 19.0	9.2	42875	1312.	318.4	0.24	9 55 41	2.6	56	- 270
Saturn.....	34.3	1.9	35575	763.	95.2	0.12	10 14 24	1.2	63	- 330
Uranus.....	36.6	1.3	15450	72.	14.6	0.25	10 8 ..	1.0	63	- 380
Neptune.....			16500		17.3	0.24	15 40 ..	1.0	73	- 400

*At mean distance.

The planet Pluto was an object of search for many years in accordance with predictions made by Dr. Percival Lowell, founder and director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. It was finally located by C. W. Tombaugh of that observatory and public announcement made on March 13, 1930. Its mass, according to a recent determination by new methods, is about 0.83 of the mass of the earth. Its average distance from the Sun is about 3,700,000,000 miles. Perihelion will occur in 1989 and Aphelion in 2114. It lies in the constellation of Leo. On January 1, 1956 its predicted position in the sky will be 10 hours 18 minutes in Right Ascension and 22 degrees 11 minutes in North Declination.

Greenwich Meridian and Date Line

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

In 1884, the International Meridian Conference, held at Washington, D. C., established the meridian passing through Greenwich, England, as the prime meridian from which time was to be counted or reckoned. Inasmuch as there was no formal agreement entered into by the nations attending, as to an International Date Line, as such, the line delineating the change from American to Asiatic time is designated simply as the Date Line.

The 180th meridian, because it is midway around the earth from the prime meridian and passes generally through ocean areas, became the logical selection for a Date Line. The line deviates somewhat from the 180th meridian to include islands of the same group in the time zone having the same date. The Date Line is defined as follows:

Starting at the North Pole it extends southward on the 180th meridian to 75°N.; thence southeastward to 68°N. and the longitude of the meridian passing between the Diomed Islands (approx. 168° 58' 22"W.); thence due south through Bering Strait to 65° 30'N.; thence southwestward to 53°N., 170°E.; thence southeastward to 48°N. and the

180th meridian; then due south to 5°S., thence southeastward to 15°S., 172° 30'W.; thence due south to 45° 00'S., 172° 30'W.; thence southwestward to 51°S. and the 180th meridian; thence due south to the South Pole.

When crossing this line in a westerly direction the date must be advanced 1 day, and when crossing in an easterly direction, the date must be set back 1 day.

The line is so bent that it passes through Bering Strait with Asia to the West and Alaska to the East, then bends west so as to leave all the Aleutian Islands on the East. The line turning east again follows the 180° meridian until 5° below the equator, where it bends to the east toward the Samoan Islands which are left to the east and away from the Fiji Islands to the west. It continues south on the meridian of 172° 30' W., east of Tonga Islands and New Zealand, to 45° 00' S., thence the line continues southwesterly to the 180th meridian at 51° 00' S., thence southerly on the 180th meridian to the Pole.

Rising and Setting of Planets, 1956

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

		Boston		New York		Washington		Charleston	
		Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.
VENUS	Jan. 1	9 27	6 58	9 23	7 2	9 18	7 7	9 4	7 20
	15	9 17	7 34	9 14	7 37	9 11	7 40	9 2	7 49
	Feb. 1	8 56	8 15	8 55	8 16	8 54	8 18	8 50	8 21
	15	8 35	8 48	8 35	8 47	8 36	8 47	8 38	8 44
	Mar. 1	8 11	9 21	8 13	9 19	8 15	9 17	8 21	9 11
	15	7 50	9 51	7 54	9 48	7 57	9 45	8 8	9 34
	Apr. 1	7 30	10 25	7 35	10 20	7 40	10 15	7 56	9 58
	15	7 18	10 46	7 24	10 40	7 31	10 33	7 50	10 14
	May 1	7 8	10 53	7 14	10 47	7 22	10 40	7 43	10 19
	15	6 55	10 38	7 2	10 32	7 9	10 25	7 30	10 4
	June 1	6 17	9 41	6 22	9 36	6 29	9 29	6 48	9 10
	15	5 15	8 14	5 20	8 9	5 25	8 4	5 42	7 47
MARS	July 1	3 47	6 17	3 51	6 13	3 56	6 8	4 10	5 54
	15	2 47	5 4	2 50	5 0	2 55	4 56	3 7	4 42
	Aug. 1	2 4	4 21	2 6	4 19	2 10	4 14	2 23	3 49
	15	1 45	4 12	1 49	4 8	1 54	4 3	2 5	3 46
	Sept. 1	1 43	4 8	1 47	4 4	1 52	3 59	2 14	3 45
	15	1 55	4 4	1 59	4 1	2 3	3 57	2 33	3 42
	Oct. 1	2 19	3 56	2 21	3 53	2 24	3 50	2 53	3 35
	15	2 44	3 44	2 46	3 43	2 48	3 41	3 20	3 25
	Nov. 1	3 19	3 26	3 19	3 26	3 19	3 26	3 44	3 16
	15	3 49	3 11	3 48	3 12	3 47	3 13	4 14	3 9
	Dec. 1	4 27	2 55	4 25	2 58	4 22	2 55	4 41	3 8
	15	5 1	2 48	4 58	2 51	4 54	2 55	4 41	3 8
JUPITER	Jan. 1	3 45	1 30	3 41	1 34	3 37	1 38	3 25	1 50
	15	3 37	1 3	3 33	1 7	3 28	1 12	3 14	1 59
	Feb. 1	3 26	12 33	3 21	12 38	3 16	12 44	3 0	12 51
	15	3 16	12 13	3 10	12 18	3 5	12 24	2 48	12 41
	Mar. 1	3 1	11 54	2 56	11 59	2 50	12 5	2 33	12 32
	15	2 46	11 39	2 40	11 45	2 34	11 50	2 17	12 52
	Apr. 1	2 22	11 25	2 17	11 30	2 12	11 35	1 55	11 40
	15	1 59	11 14	1 55	11 18	1 50	11 24	1 34	11 26
	May 1	1 30	11 2	1 26	11 6	1 21	11 11	1 8	11 10
	15	1 1	10 51	12 57	10 54	12 53	10 58	12 41	10 51
	June 1	12 23	10 35	12 20	10 38	12 16	10 42	12 7	10 33
	15	11 46	10 18	11 44	10 20	11 41	10 23	11 31	10 4
	July 1	11 4	9 53	11 2	9 55	11 0	9 57	10 15	9 33
SATURN	Aug. 1	9 29	8 35	9 28	8 36	9 26	8 35	9 21	8 43
	15	8 37	7 41	8 36	7 43	8 34	7 45	8 28	7 50
	Sept. 1	7 24	6 20	7 22	6 22	7 20	6 24	7 14	6 30
	15	6 18	5 6	6 16	5 8	6 14	5 10	6 7	5 18
	Oct. 1	5 3	3 48	5 1	3 51	4 58	3 53	4 51	4 0
	15	4 1	2 53	3 59	2 55	4 57	2 58	3 51	3 4
	Nov. 1	2 55	2 3	2 54	2 5	2 52	2 6	2 47	2 11
	15	2 6	1 33	2 5	1 34	2 4	1 35	2 1	1 38
	Dec. 1	1 15	1 6	1 16	1 5	1 15	1 7	1 14	1 8
	15	12 33	12 46	12 34	12 45	12 34	12 45	12 35	12 44
	Jan. 1	8 46	10 19	8 48	10 17	8 51	10 14	8 59	10 6
	15	7 45	9 22	7 48	9 20	7 51	9 17	7 59	9 9
	Feb. 1	6 29	8 11	6 32	8 9	6 35	8 6	6 43	7 58
	15	5 25	7 12	5 27	7 10	5 30	7 7	5 40	6 57
	Mar. 1	4 15	6 8	4 18	6 5	4 20	6 2	4 31	5 52
	15	3 12	5 9	3 15	5 6	3 19	5 2	3 29	4 52
	Apr. 1	1 59	4 0	2 2	3 56	2 6	3 52	2 16	3 42
	15	1 2	3 3	1 5	3 0	1 9	2 56	1 20	2 45
	May 1	12 1	2 0	12 4	1 57	12 8	1 53	12 18	1 43
	15	11 11	1 8	11 14	1 4	11 17	1 1	11 27	12 51
	June 1	10 13	12 4	10 16	12 1	10 20	11 5	10 29	11 48
	15	9 28	11 11	9 31	11 8	9 34	10 8	9 43	10 55
	July 1	8 39	10 14	8 41	10 11	8 44	9 20	8 53	10 0
	15	7 57	9 25	7 59	9 23	7 12	8 22	8 10	9 12
	Aug. 1	7 8	8 26	7 10	8 24	7 32	7 34	7 19	8 15
	15	6 28	7 38	6 30	7 36	6 43	6 36	6 38	7 28
	Sept. 1	5 40	6 45	5 41	6 38	5 43	5 49	5 49	6 30
	15	5 0	5 52	5 2	5 50	5 3	5 49	5 8	5 44
	Oct. 1	4 15	4 57	4 16	4 56	4 17	4 54	4 22	4 50
	15	3 33	4 9	3 35	4 7	3 36	4 6	3 39	4 5
	Nov. 1	2 44	3 9	2 45	3 8	2 46	3 7	2 47	3 5
	15	2 2	2 19	2 2	2 18	2 3	2 17	2 4	2 16
	Dec. 1	1 10	1 22	1 10	1 21	1 11	1 20	1 12	1 19
	15	12 23	12 30	12 23	12 30	12 23	12 30	12 24	12 29
SATURN	Jan. 1	4 17	1 59	4 13	2 3	4 8	2 7	3 56	2 19
	15	3 28	1 8	3 24	1 12	3 20	1 16	3 7	1 29
	Feb. 1	2 28	12 5	2 24	12 9	2 19	12 14	2 6	12 27
	15	1 36	11 14	1 32	11 17	1 27	11 22	1 15	11 35
	Mar. 1	12 39	10 15	12 35	10 20	12 31	10 24	11 19	10 37
	15	11 41	9 21	11 37	9 25	11 32	9 30	11 19	9 43
	Apr. 1	10 32	8 14	10 28	8 18	10 23	8 23	9 12	8 35
	15	9 35	7 16	9 30	7 21	9 26	7 25	8 5	7 38
	May 1	8 26	6 11	8 22	6 15	8 18	6 19	7 5	6 32
	15	7 26	5 12	7 22	5 16	7 18	5 21	5 53	5 34
	June 1	6 13	4 2	6 9	4 5	6 5	4 10	4 53	4 22
	15	5 13	3 3	5 9	3 7	5 5	3 11	3 47	3 24
	July 1	4 6	1 58	4 3	2 1	3 58	2 6	2 49	2 17
	15	3 9	1 1	3 5	1 4	3 2	1 8	1 38	1 21
	Aug. 1	1 57	11 45	1 53	11 49	1 50	11 5	12 47	12 5
	15	12 4	10 54	1 4	10 58	1 56	11 1	11 44	10 9
	Sept. 1	11 14	9 49	12 0	9 53	11 6	9 5	10 53	9 19
	15	10 17	8 57	11 10	9 0	10 9	8 6	9 56	7 26
	Oct. 1	9 29	7 58	10 14	8 1	9 21	7 15	8 10	6 27
	15	8 31	6 5	9 25	8 27	8 23	6 14	7 22	5 38
	Nov. 1	6 51	5 16	7 40	4 23	7 36	4 28	6 28	4 42
	15	6 4	4 19	6 47	3 34	5 55	3 39	5 41	3 53

Eclipses in 1956

FOUR ECLIPSES DUE

Two of Sun, Two of Moon

In the year 1956 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 24, 1956, not visible in the United States. The beginning is visible generally in Asia except the western part, the Aleutian Islands, the Pacific Ocean except the eastern part, Australia, the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic regions. The ending is visible generally in Africa except the northwestern part, Asia Minor except the extreme northwestern part, southeastern Russia, Asia except the northern coast, the Indian Ocean, Australia, the western Pacific Ocean and the Antarctic regions.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

Greenwich Mean Time

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra.....	May 24	12 35.3	p.m.
Moon enters umbra.....	May 24	1 48.7	p.m.
Middle of the eclipse.....	May 24	3 31.3	p.m.
Moon leaves umbra.....	May 24	5 13.8	p.m.
Moon leaves penumbra.....	May 24	6 27.3	p.m.
The Magnitude of the Eclipse is 0.970 of the Moon's diameter.			

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, not visible in the United States. It will be seen as a partial eclipse soon after sunrise in the northern and southern islands of New Zealand. The path of totality is entirely over the Pacific Ocean.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

Local Mean Time

All times are A.M.

Place	Beginning	Middle	Ending	Magnitude
	h.	h.	h.	
Tutuila, Samoa	8.23	9.14	10.05	0.23

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 17-18, 1956, visible in the United States. The beginning is visible generally in North America, South America, the Atlantic Ocean except the southeastern part, Europe except southeastern Russia, northwestern Africa, the Arctic regions, northern coast of Asia and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The ending is visible generally in North America, South America except the eastern coast, the western part of the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic regions, northeastern Asia, the extreme northeastern coast of Australia and the Pacific Ocean.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

Eastern Standard Time

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra.....	November 17	10 59.9	p.m.
Moon enters umbra.....	November 18	12 2.6	a.m.
Total eclipse begins.....	November 18	1 8.0	a.m.
Middle of the eclipse.....	November 18	1 47.6	a.m.
Total eclipse ends.....	November 18	2 27.3	a.m.
Moon leaves umbra.....	November 18	3 32.7	a.m.
Moon leaves penumbra.....	November 18	4 35.3	a.m.
The Magnitude of the Eclipse is 1.323 of the Moon's diameter.			

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 2, 1956, not visible in the United States. It will be visible generally in eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Asia Minor and most of Asia except southern India, Indo-China and south China.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

Greenwich Mean Time

	d.	h.	m.
Eclipse begins.....	December 2	5 51.6	a.m.
Middle of the eclipse.....	December 2	8 0.0	a.m.
Eclipse ends.....	December 2	10 8.5	a.m.
The Magnitude of greatest eclipse is 0.805 of the Sun's diameter.			

Days Between Two Dates

The table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added after Feb. 28.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

The Zodiac

The Sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the Sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as shown herewith.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac with which the signs coincided

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.

in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about 2,000 years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of 2,000 years, moved about 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on. The signs of the zodiac with their Latin and English names are as follows:

Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
	8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.
	9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
	11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.
	12. ♒ Pisces. The Fishes.

Visibility at Sea

Source: United States Coast Guard

The following tables give the approximate geographic range of visibility for an object which may be seen by an observer whose eye is at sea or lake level. In practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above sea or lake level.

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles
5	2.5	55	8.5	110	12.0	450	24.3
10	3.6	60	8.9	120	12.6	500	25.6
15	4.4	65	9.2	130	13.1	550	26.8
20	5.1	70	9.6	140	13.6	600	28.0
25	5.7	75	9.9	150	14.1	650	29.1
30	6.3	80	10.3	200	16.2	700	30.3
35	6.8	85	10.6	250	18.2	800	32.4
40	7.2	90	10.9	300	19.9	900	34.4
45	7.7	95	11.2	350	21.5	1,000	36.2
50	8.1	100	11.5	400	22.9		

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE LEVEL

Height, Feet	Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Statute Miles
5	2.9	55	9.8	110	13.8	450	28.0
10	4.2	60	10.2	120	14.5	500	29.5
15	5.1	65	10.6	130	15.1	550	31.0
20	5.9	70	11.0	140	15.6	600	32.3
25	6.6	75	11.4	150	16.2	650	33.7
30	7.2	80	11.8	200	18.7	700	34.9
35	7.8	85	12.2	250	20.9	800	37.3
40	8.3	90	12.5	300	22.9	900	39.6
45	8.9	95	12.9	350	24.7	1,000	41.7
50	9.3	100	13.2	400	26.4		

Roughly, the distance of visibility in nautical miles is equal to eight-sevenths of the square root of the height of the light above sea level.

The actual curvature of the surface of the earth for the first mile is about 9 inches, and increases at first approximately as the square of the distance. The approximate curvature effect may be found by multiplying the square of the distance in miles by .6, the answer being in feet.

CANDLE-POWER OF BRIGHTEST UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSES

Station	C.P.	Station	C.P.	Station	C.P.
Hillsboro Inlet, Fla.	5,500,000	Windward Point, Cuba	500,000	Craighill Chan. Range,	250,000
Liston Range, Del.	5,000,000	Cape Elizabeth, Me.	500,000	Md.	250,000
White Shoal, Mich.	3,000,000	Farallon, Calif.	500,000	No. Manitowish, Mich.	250,000
Molokai, T. H.	2,500,000	Keeweenaw, Mich.	500,000	Beaverhead, Rhode Isl.	250,000
Cubit's Gap, La.	2,000,000	Pigeon Point, Calif.	450,000	Sturgeon Bay Can., Wis.	250,000
Cape Kumukahi, T. H.	1,700,000	Cherry Island Range,		Ediz Hook, Wash.	250,000
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	1,500,000	Del.	450,000	Horseshoe West R'g., Pa.	250,000
Nawiliwili, Hawaii.	1,200,000	St. Augustine, Fla.	450,000	Chester Range, Pa.	250,000
Cape San Juan, P. R.	1,200,000	Split Rock, Minn.	450,000	Little Tinicum Isl., N. J.	250,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,100,000	Cape Canaveral, Fla.	450,000	Bellevue Range, Del.	250,000
Point Arguello, Calif.	1,100,000	Pensacola, Fla.	400,000	Ham Bluff, West Indies.	250,000
Fire Island, N. Y.	1,100,000	Mifflin Bar Range, N. J.	400,000	Twin River Point, Wisc.	250,000
Kilauea Point, T. H.	1,100,000	Marquette, Mich.	400,000	Gay Head Light, Mass.	250,000
Point Borinquen, P. R.	1,100,000	Rock of Ages, Mich.	400,000	St. John's, Fla.	250,000
Sankaty Head, Mass.	1,100,000	Devils Island, Wis.	400,000	New Castle Range, N. J.	250,000
Point Cabrillo, Calif.	1,100,000	The Graves, Mass.	400,000	Deepwater Point Range,	
Hereford Inlet, N. J.	1,000,000	Pt. Arena, Calif.	400,000	Del.	250,000
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	1,000,000	Staten Island, N. Y.	350,000	Scotch Cap, Alaska.	240,000
Point Sur, Calif.	1,000,000	Marblehead, Ohio.	350,000	Bulkhead Bar Range, Del.	200,000
Cape St. Elias, Alaska	1,000,000	Petit Manan, Me.	350,000	Ponce de Leon Inlet, Fla.	200,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000,000	Reedy Island Range, Del.	350,000	Umpuqua River, Ore.	200,000
Cape Cod, Mass.	1,000,000	Cape Blanco, Ore.	300,000	Piedras Blancas, Calif.	200,000
Hecla Head, Ore.	1,000,000	Cape Flattery, Wash.	300,000	Montauk Point, N. Y.	200,000
Point Vicente, Calif.	900,000	North Point, Wisc.	300,000	Two Harbors, Minn.	200,000
Barbers Pt., Hawaii	700,000	Chapel Hill Range, N. J.	300,000	E. River Range, N. Y.	200,000
Cape Charles, Va.	700,000	Cape May, N. J.	300,000	Cape Spencer, Alaska	200,000
Whitfish Pt., Mich.	700,000	Columbia River Range		Cp. Hinchinbrook, Alas.	200,000
Marcus Hk Range, Del.	600,000	Lights, Wash.	300,000	Manhattan Range, Ohio.	200,000
30-Mile Point, N. Y.	600,000	Stratford Pt., Conn.	300,000	Point Loma, Calif.	200,000
Anacapa Isl., Calif.	600,000	Cape Arago, Ore.	250,000	Mt. Desert, Me.	200,000
Kauhoia Point, Hawaii	560,000	North Head, Wash.	250,000	Cape San Blas, Fla.	200,000
Pauwela Pt. Hawaii	500,000	Cape Hatteras, N. C.	250,000	Brazos River, Texas.	200,000

The Fire Island (N. Y.) Light is 167 feet high; visible 19.3 nautical miles; distance based on observer's eye being 15 feet above sea level.

The luminous range of the light to an aircraft or any object at a height not affected by the curvature of the earth is about 30 miles with clear visibility. Electricity is the illuminant now used in most of the larger lighthouses, electric incandescent lamps placed inside the larger sizes of lenses producing beams of as much as 5,500,000 candlepower where such brilliance is required.

The highest light maintained by the U. S. Coast Guard is on top of the island of Lohua, Hawaiian Islands; 709 feet above sea level.

The highest light on the Pacific coast of continental United States is South Point Light on Santa Rosa Island, Calif., 530 feet above sea level.

The highest light on the Atlantic coast of continental United States is the rear range light of Marcus Hook Range, on the Delaware River, 278 feet above the level of the sea.

Knots and Miles

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

A Knot is a measure of speed, one knot being a speed of one nautical mile an hour.

The U. S. Statute Mile is 5,280 feet. In Europe, the old miles, which varied in length from about 3,300 feet to over 36,000 feet, have been mostly replaced, officially at least, by the kilometer, which equals 0.6214 statute mile or 3,280.8 feet.

The International Nautical Mile is 1,852 meters or 6,076.10 feet.

The International Nautical Mile was adopted for official use by agencies of the U. S. Government on July 1, 1954.

International Nautical Mile—1.150777 statute miles; a fathom—6 feet; a cable—100 fathoms or 600 feet or approximately 0.1 nautical mile.

To convert statute miles into international nautical miles multiply statute miles by 0.868978; to convert international nautical miles into statute miles multiply nautical miles by 1.150777 or roughly 1 1/7.

A Nautical, Geographic, or Sea Mile at any place is considered, for purposes of navigation, to be equal to the length of one minute of latitude at that place.

The Weather Bureau

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

A national weather service was established 1870, under the Army Signal Corps. The present Weather Bureau, formed in the Department of Agriculture, took over the meteorological work of the Signal Corps, July 1, 1891. Subsequent legislation and executive decisions extended the Bureau's responsibilities in the fields of weather and climate until its service now applies to civil aeronautics and other modern fields as well as to general agricultural, commercial, industrial, and transportation interests. The Fourth Plan of Government Reorganization, 1940, transferred it from Agriculture to the Department of Commerce.

The Weather Bureau is authorized to carry on research into the causes of weather and climate because of their vital influence on the national welfare. Through a Joint Meteorological Committee in Washington, it maintains close liaison with the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy to coordinate military and civil meteorological operations. It also cooperates closely with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The Central Office of the Weather Bureau is in Washington, D. C. For administrative purposes, the United States (including Alaska) is divided into five regions, each with a regional office. On the operational plane, state forecasts and much of the general public service of the Bureau originate in 21 forecast centers throughout the country. These forecast centers aid approximately 300 local offices, which have the most direct contact with the public in discharging their functions.

General Public Service

The General Public Service provides daily bulletins and forecasts for business, commerce, industry, and the general public. These forecasts are published in practically all daily newspapers and broadcast from most radio and television stations daily. The automatic telephone forecast repeater, installed in ten cities, is a popular service.

Aviation Weather Service

Twenty-six Flight Advisory Weather Service (FAWS) Centers issue every 6 hours regional forecasts covering the entire country and some 350 terminal forecasts for the most important airports. These forecasts, which are transmitted over national teletypewriter circuits, provide invaluable weather information for pilots and other aviation interests. As a further aid to safety in the air, these FAWS centers maintain continuous watch on current weather developments in their areas and keep their associated air traffic control centers (operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration) advised of significant developments for relay to aircraft in flight. Similar forecast service is provided for the Hawaiian Islands by the Center at Honolulu and for Alaska by a center located in Anchorage. Local preflight briefing service is provided by Weather Bureau stations at some 210 airports throughout the country. The Bureau also provides weather advices and forecasts for transoceanic flight operations.

Crop Weather Service

The Corn and Wheat Crop Weather Service and the Cotton Crop Weather Service, organized by state divisions in the principal crop areas, furnish special weather bulletins to growers during the crop season.

Special Services

The Fruit-Frost Service provides detailed and localized forecasts and warnings to fruit growers on a cooperative basis in those states where winter and spring fruit and vegetable production is a major activity. The Fire-Weather Warning Service warns against atmospheric conditions conducive to disastrous fires in the forest areas of the nation. The Hurricane Warning Service prepares its highly important advisories and warnings at special hurricane forecast centers along the nation's coasts.

Climatological Service

The Climatological Service, which covers the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the oceans, is headed by the Climatological Services Division in Washington. In the field an area climatologist is responsible for applications of climatology to problems of the national economy in his geographical area. This work is supported in each state by state climatologists who (a) direct liaison with state interests and (b) carry out certain state responsibilities such as those of Crop-Weather Services and severe storm investigation. The work depends basically on observations taken at about 11,000 substations (mostly manned by unpaid cooperative observers) and about 300 regular Weather Bureau stations. Three data monitoring centers receive and process, by modern tabulating methods, the original climatological observations of all substations and regular stations, and publish periodical summaries of data. The repository for American weather records and facilities for large-scale tabulation are maintained in the National Weather Records Center, Asheville, N. C.

River and Flood Service

The River and Flood Forecasting Service is conducted through 85 river district offices and six river forecasting centers and issues river stage and flood warnings for all the principal rivers and tributaries of the United States. Rainfall studies conducted in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers and of the Department of Agriculture assist in the planning of engineering works for flood control and navigation, as well as for water utilization and power development.

Research and Development

The Weather Bureau conducts scientific investigations pertaining to the problems of its meteorological services. This research is aimed at increasing the accuracy and time scope of forecasts of weather, storms, and floods and the development and application of modern meteorological science in the technical work of the Bureau.

The Atmosphere

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

The atmosphere is composed of a mixture of gases which envelop the Earth. The permanent gases near the surface of the Earth are mainly nitrogen, oxygen, and argon, which are present in the amounts of approximately 78, 21, and 1 per cent by volume, respectively. Other constituents, amounting to less than one-tenth of one per cent, are carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon. These proportions remain approximately the same up to about 180,000 feet, above which there may be a slight decrease of heavier gases relative to the lighter gases. There is always a small amount of water vapor in the air. It occupies space independently of the other gases and varies in amount from practically zero to an extreme of about 4 per cent by volume. Ozone appears in very small quantities at low levels, increases to a maximum at about 65,000 feet, and then diminishes with height; small amounts of ozone have been observed by rocket at an altitude of about 230,000 feet. Recent spectroscopic evidence also indicates the presence of small amounts of methane and nitrogen-oxygen compounds in the atmosphere.

The attraction of gravity prevents all except the lightest gases from escaping into space. The air rests upon the Earth's surface with the weight equivalent to a layer of water 34 feet deep. In other words, at the bottom of the atmosphere the mixture of gases exerts a pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch. This pressure is exerted equally in all directions.

Air, of course, is easily compressed. The density, therefore, is greatest near the surface of the Earth because the air is compressed by the weight of all the air that lies above. At sea level the density is only about one eight-hundredth that of water; it follows, then, that the atmosphere would be 800 times 34 feet, in depth, or about 5 miles, if it were of the same density at all altitudes. Actually, however, the density decreases as the height increases because the weight of the air that lies above decreases.

The temperature of the air, except in some regions near the surface of the Earth, normally decreases with increasing height until a level called the tropopause is reached. The portion of the atmosphere below the tropopause is known as the troposphere, and that for several miles above the tropopause, as the stratosphere.

The height of the tropopause, at any one place, varies from day to day and is often observed as a multiple boundary; on the average it is higher at lower latitude and higher in Summer than in Winter, and its range is from 25,000 to 60,000 feet, approximately. From the tropopause to about 150 thousand feet, the average temperature at any given place increases with height; near the bottom of this layer the temperature is estimated to range seasonally and latitudinally from about -55 degrees Fahrenheit to -115 degrees Fahrenheit; near the top of this layer, the temperature goes above +90° F at times.

Speed of Winds in the United States (Miles an Hour)

Source: Weather Bureau; wind velocities in true values

Stations			Stations			Stations		
Avg.	High		Avg.	High		Avg.	High	
Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles	
Albany, N. Y.	9.0	71	Jacksonville, Fla.	8.8	76	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.1	88
Albuquerque, N. M.	8.8	90	Key West, Fla.	9.7	91	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.4	73
Atlanta, Ga.	9.8	70	Knoxville, Tenn.	6.7	71	Portland, Ore.	6.8	57
Bismarck, N. D.	10.8	72	Little Rock, Ark.	7.5	61	Rochester, N. Y.	9.1	73
Boston, Mass.	11.8	87	Louisville, Ky.	8.7	68	St. Louis, Mo.	11.0	91
Buffalo, N. Y.	14.6	91	Memphis, Tenn.	9.7	57	Salt Lake City, Utah	8.8	71
Hatteras, N. C.	13.1	110	Miami, Fla.	12.6	132	San Diego, Calif.	6.4	53
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6.7	82	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.2	92	San Francisco, Calif.	9.1	51
Chicago, Ill.	10.7	87	Mobile, Ala.	9.2	98	Savannah, Ga.	9.0	90
Cincinnati, Ohio	7.5	49	Montgomery, Ala.	6.5	60	Spokane, Wash.	6.7	56
Cleveland, Ohio	12.7	78	Nashville, Tenn.	8.6	73	Tooth Island, Wash.	14.1	94
Denver, Colo.	7.5	65	New Orleans, La.	7.7	98	Toledo, Ohio	11.3	87
Detroit, Mich.	10.6	95	New York, N. Y.	14.6	113	Washington, D. C.	7.1	62
Ft. Smith, Ark.	7.4	58	*North Head, Wash.	14.6	113	Mt. Wash'ton, N. H.	36.9	188
Galveston, Texas.	10.8	91	Omaha, Nebr.	9.5	109			
Helena, Mont.	7.9	73	Pensacola, Fla.	10.1	114			

*North Head, Wash., Station closed April, 1953.

SPEED AND DIRECTION OF WINDS AT NEW YORK (MILES AN HOUR)

Month	Fastest mile	Direction	Year	Month	Fastest mile	Direction	Year
January	76	SW	1913	September	99	N	1944
February	91	SW	1912	October	113	SE	1954
March	91	SW	1913	November	87	W	1934
April	95	NW	1912	December	91	NW	1934
May	74	W	1945				
June	94	W	1952				
July	95	NW	1914				
August	74	NW	1944	Year	113	SE	Oct. 1954

Normally, highs that follow lows bring clearing weather, while lows that follow highs cause unsettled weather.

Although highs and lows sometimes remain stationary or even retrograde, they usually move across the country from a westerly quarter, passing off to the northeast. The average speed of lows ranges from 477 to 718 miles a day, of highs from 485 to 594 miles a day; the higher speeds governing in Winter, lower in Summer.

Weather Bureau Warnings

Small Craft—A red pennant indicates moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. Small craft warnings usually are not displayed at night.

Northeast Storm—A red pennant above a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northeast.

Southeast Storm—A red pennant below a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southeast.

Southwest Storm—A white pennant below a square red flag with black centre displayed by

day, or a white lantern below a red lantern at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southwest.

Northwest Storm—A white pennant above a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern above a red lantern at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northwest.

Hurricane, or Whole Gale—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, at night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally occur.

LOCAL INDICATIONS OF WEATHER TRENDS (Adapted for use with aneroid barometers)

Barometer	Wind from	Weather Indicated
High and steady	SW to NW	Fair and little temperature change for one or two days.
High and rising rapidly	SW to NW	Fair followed by rain within two days.
Very high, falling slowly	SW to NW	Fair and slowly rising temperature for two days.
High and falling rapidly	S to SE	Rain within 24 hours.
High and falling rapidly	S to SE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 to 24 hours
High and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Rain in 12 to 18 hours.
High and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 hours.
High and falling slowly	E to NE	Summer—light winds, fair. Winter—rain in 24 hours.
High and falling rapidly	E to NE	Summer—rain in 12 to 24 hours.
Low and falling slowly	SE to NE	Winter—rain or snow and increasing winds.
Low and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Rain will continue one or two days.
Low and rising slowly	S to SW	Rain and high wind; clearing and cooler in 36 hours.
Low and falling rapidly	S to E	Clearing soon and fair several days.
Low and falling rapidly	E to N	Severe storm soon, clearing and cooler in 24 hours.
Low and rising rapidly	Going to W	Northeast gales with heavy rain or snow, followed in winter by cold wave.
		Clearing and colder.

Winds, Their Force and Official Designations

Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour
Calm	Less than 1	Gentle	8 to 12	Strong	25 to 38	Whole gale	55 to 72
Very light	1 to 3	Moderate	13 to 18	Gale	39 to 54	Hurricane	Above 72
Light	4 to 7	Fresh	19 to 24				

Cyclone—System of winds circulating about a center of low barometric pressure. The winds blow spirally inward toward the center and the whole system may travel at the rate of 20 miles per hour or more. The direction in equatorial latitudes is from west to east, in a cyclone in the Northern Hemisphere the wind rotates around the center in a direction opposite the hands of a clock.

Tornado—Violent rotary storm of small diameter which leaves devastation along a path seldom more than a few hundred yards in width and of 10 to 40 miles in length. The tornado is accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud around which the winds revolve spirally upward in a direction usually opposite to the hands of a clock. The wind speed

within a tornado has not been measured, but some estimates place it as high as 500 miles per hour. Tornado funnels sometimes rise and fall, which accounts for whole sections unscathed along a path of demolished buildings and uprooted trees.

Hurricane—A tropical cyclone, accompanied by low barometric pressure and high winds which sometimes attain a velocity of 100 miles an hour or more. The winds take the form of a circle or oval shaped area, sometimes as much as 300 miles in diameter. Hurricanes usually move toward the west or northwest at 10 to 15 mph. When the center approaches 25° to 30° N. Lat., direction of motion changes to northeast with increased speed. The use of women's names to designate hurricanes has dramatized them in popular imagination.

Normal Temperatures, Highs, Lows; Precipitation

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

These normals are based on records for the thirty-year period 1921 to 1950 inclusive.

Extreme temperatures are based on the period of record through 1954.

Stations are city office stations. "AP" after the city indicates "airport station."

The minus (—) sign indicates temperatures below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration.

State	Station	Normal temperature				Extreme temperature		Normal annual precipitation
		January		July		High-est	Lowest	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			
Alabama	Mobile	61	45	90	74	104	-1	62.23
Alabama	Montgomery	59	42	91	72	107	-5	50.93
Arizona	Phoenix	64	38	104	78	118	-16	7.12
Arkansas	Little Rock (AP)	51	32	93	71	110	-13	47.38
California	Los Angeles	65	45	83	62	109	28	14.54
California	San Francisco	55	45	64	53	101	27	20.51
Colorado	Denver	43	20	86	62	105	-29	13.43
Connecticut	New Haven (AP)	37	21	80	62	101	-15	44.99
Delaware	Wilmington (AP)	42	25	87	65	102	-2	44.60
Dist. of Col.	Washington	44	29	87	68	106	-15	41.44
Florida	Jacksonville	66	49	91	74	104	-10	52.30
Florida	Key West	76	66	89	78	95	43	39.52
Florida	Miami	74	63	87	76	95	27	47.20
Georgia	Atlanta	53	37	87	70	103	-9	47.96
Idaho	Boise (AP)	35	20	91	59	109	-17	11.48
Illinois	Chicago (AP)	33	17	85	64	105	-23	32.72
Indiana	Indianapolis	39	23	88	68	107	-25	39.24
Iowa	Des Moines	31	14	88	67	110	-30	30.89
Iowa	Dubuque (AP)	27	12	84	63	110	-32	32.85
Kansas	Wichita (AP)	41	23	92	69	114	-22	30.70
Kentucky	Louisville	43	28	88	69	107	-20	41.60
Louisiana	New Orleans	64	48	90	76	102	-7	63.54
Maine	Eastport	30	14	69	52	93	-23	35.92
Maine	Portland (AP)	31	11	79	57	103	-39	41.78
Maryland	Baltimore	44	30	87	70	107	-7	42.59
Massachusetts	Boston (AP)	37	22	80	64	104	-18	38.76
Michigan	Detroit City (AP)	33	19	84	63	105	-24	31.03
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie (AP)	22	6	75	52	98	-37	30.19
Minnesota	St. Paul (AP)	23	7	85	64	108	-41	25.60
Mississippi	Vicksburg	58	41	90	73	104	-1	49.63
Missouri	St. Louis	41	26	90	72	112	-22	37.86
Montana	Helena	27	10	81	53	103	-42	12.55
Nebraska	Omaha (AP)	32	14	89	68	114	-32	25.90
Nevada	Winnemucca (AP)	37	18	92	56	108	-36	8.75
N. Hampshire	Concord (AP)	32	9	83	55	102	-37	37.23
New Jersey	Atlantic City	42	29	79	68	104	-9	41.77
New Mexico	Albuquerque (AP)	46	22	92	66	102	-6	8.68
New Mexico	Roswell (AP)	54	25	92	66	110	-29	12.07
New York	Albany	33	17	83	64	104	-26	35.81
New York	New York	40	26	82	67	102	-14	42.03
No. Carolina	Charlotte (AP)	52	32	89	68	104	-5	43.09
No. Carolina	Raleigh	51	34	89	70	105	-2	45.83
No. Dakota	Bismarck (AP)	20	-2	86	59	114	-45	15.40
Ohio	Cincinnati	42	27	88	68	109	-17	39.34
Ohio	Cleveland	36	23	81	67	103	-17	33.50
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	47	28	93	72	113	-17	32.59
Oregon	Portland	44	35	79	58	107	-2	39.91
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg (AP)	39	24	86	67	104	-14	36.01
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	42	28	85	69	106	-11	41.44
Rhode Island	Block Island (AP)	38	26	75	63	95	-10	38.63
So. Carolina	Charleston	59	44	88	75	104	-7	45.99
So. Dakota	Huron (AP)	25	2	90	61	111	-43	17.54
So. Dakota	Rapid City (AP)	33	9	86	59	109	-33	17.10
Tennessee	Nashville (AP)	49	31	91	69	107	-13	45.03
Texas	Amarillo (AP)	49	22	92	64	109	-16	21.12
Texas	Galveston	60	49	87	79	101	-8	45.19
Texas	Houston	62	46	92	75	108	-5	45.37
Utah	Salt Lake City	37	21	92	65	106	-30	15.81
Vermont	Burlington (AP)	28	8	82	58	101	-29	32.22
Virginia	Norfolk	51	35	87	71	106	-2	43.26
Washington	Seattle	45	36	75	56	100	-3	31.92
Washington	Spokane (AP)	30	20	82	57	108	-30	14.92
West Virginia	Parkersburg	43	26	86	65	106	-27	39.11
Wisconsin	Madison	27	12	82	64	107	-29	30.71
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	30	16	80	64	105	-25	28.87
Wyoming	Cheyenne (AP)	37	14	83	54	100	-38	16.25
Alaska	Juneau	34	26	62	50	83	-21	90.25
Hawaii	Honolulu	77	67	82	74	88	-56	23.92
Puerto Rico	San Juan	80	70	84	76	94	62	60.00

—Closed May 31, 1953, moved to Minneapolis.

Annual Snowfall (Inches)—Denver, Colo., 56.2; Eastport, Maine, 71.0; Boston, Mass., 42.3; Detroit, Mich., 39.4; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 83.4; Minneapolis, Minn., 42.4; Helena, Mont., 54.1; Albany, N. Y., 50.3; Rochester, N. Y., 74.4; Cleveland, O., 42.2; Salt Lake City, Utah (airport), 55.1; Burlington, Vt., 64.7; Cheyenne, Wyo., 56.6; Juneau, Alaska (airport), 80.5.

Highest Temperature—The National Geographic Society notes the highest temperature ever recorded under standard conditions was taken on Sept. 13, 1922 in northwestern Libya, about 25 miles south of Tripoli, the thermometer soared to 136.4 degrees.

Lowest Temperature—A reading still recognized as the world's record for sub-freezing temperatures was taken in February 1892 in the northern Siberian village of Verkhoyansk, the thermometer there hit 90 degrees below zero.

The lowest official temperature on the North American continent was recorded at 81 degrees below zero in February, 1947, at a lonely airport in the Yukon called Snag.

These are the meteorological champions—the official temperature extremes—but there are plenty of other claimants to thermometer fame. However, sun readings are unofficial records, since meteorological data to qualify officially must be taken on instruments in sheltered and ventilated locations.

Absolute Zero—Absolute Temperature

Absolute zero—the point at which, theoretically, all molecular motion ceases—exists at 459.6 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.15 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute

Temperature, as determined by observation of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations.

A temperature 0.8 degrees, Centigrade, from the absolute zero was reached in 1921 in the physical laboratory of the University of Leyden.

Monthly Normal Temperature and Precipitation

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce
 These normals are based on records for the thirty-year period 1921 to 1950 inclusive. For stations that did not have continuous records from the same instrument site for the entire 30 years, the means have been adjusted to the record at the present site.

Stations are city office stations. AP after the city indicates airport station.
 Temperature in Fahrenheit; precipitation in inches; T, trace, less than .05 inch.

Stations	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Ap.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Albany, N. Y.	25	2.5	26	2.2	36	2.6	47	2.8	59	3.2	69	3.9	73	4.1	71	3.2	64	3.7	52	2.5	41	2.9	29	2.4
Albuquerque, N. M.	32	3	39	3	46	4	55	5	65	9	75	7	79	1.4	77	1.4	70	1.0	58	4	44	4	36	3
Amarillo, Texas.	35	6	40	6	46	1.0	56	1.4	64	3.0	74	3.2	78	2.4	77	3.0	69	2.3	59	1.9	45	9	37	7
Anchorage, Alaska.	13	8	19	6	25	6	35	5	46	5	54	9	57	1.5	56	2.6	48	2.7	36	1.9	22	1.0	14	8
Ashville, N. C.	39	3.0	41	2.8	47	3.6	55	2.9	63	3.0	71	3.5	74	4.5	73	3.6	68	2.7	57	2.5	47	2.1	40	3.0
Atlanta, Ga.	45	4.5	47	4.6	53	5.5	61	4.2	69	3.7	77	4.0	79	4.4	78	3.8	74	2.9	63	2.5	52	3.3	45	4.4
Baltimore, Md.	37	3.7	37	3.0	45	3.6	54	3.6	64	3.7	73	4.5	74	4.5	76	4.4	70	3.5	59	3.4	49	3.0	39	2.9
Barrow, Alaska.	-15	2	-18	1	-15	1	-10	1	19	1	34	3	40	8	38	8	31	5	17	5	1	3	-10	2
Birmingham, Ala.	45	5.0	48	5.2	54	6.3	62	4.7	69	3.7	77	4.2	80	5.1	79	4.6	75	2.7	64	2.9	52	4.0	46	5.2
Bismarck, N. D.	9	4	13	4	27	8	43	1.4	55	1.9	64	1.3	72	2.3	69	1.5	58	1.4	46	1.0	28	5	15	4
Boise, Idaho (AP)	27	1.3	34	1.3	42	1.3	50	1.1	58	1.1	65	1.8	75	2	72	2	62	5	53	9	40	1.3	31	1.3
Boston, Mass. (AP)	29	3.5	29	2.9	38	3.4	47	3.5	58	2.9	67	3.5	75	4.5	73	3.8	68	2.5	58	2.8	44	3.5	33	3.4
Brownsville, Tex. (AP)	60	1.5	64	1.2	68	1.1	74	1.6	79	3.4	83	3	84	3.2	84	2.4	81	6.3	76	2.9	68	1.5	62	2.2
Buffalo, N. Y. (AP)	25	2.8	25	2.6	33	2.7	44	2.5	55	2.5	65	2.7	71	3.2	69	2.5	62	3.0	51	2.5	40	3.1	29	2.9
Burlington, Vt. (AP)	18	1.9	18	1.5	29	2.2	42	2.6	55	2.9	65	3.6	70	3.8	68	3.0	60	3.1	48	2.9	36	2.8	23	1.9
Charleston, S. C.	51	2.5	53	3.1	58	3.4	66	2.4	73	3.4	80	4	81	5.0	81	6.5	78	5.3	68	2.4	59	1.9	52	2.7
Chicago, Ill. (AP)	25	1.8	27	1.4	37	2.8	48	2.8	59	3.7	69	4.1	75	2.7	73	3.2	66	2.2	55	2.4	43	2.7	33	2.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	35	3.4	36	2.5	44	4.1	55	3.6	65	3.5	74	4.0	78	3.7	76	3.4	70	2.6	59	2.3	48	2.3	37	2.8
Cleveland, Ohio.	29	2.4	30	2.2	38	3.0	48	2.9	59	3.0	69	3.3	74	3.3	72	2.7	66	3.2	55	2.2	46	3.1	37	2.8
Columbus, Ohio.	31	2.8	33	2.1	41	3.2	51	3.2	62	3.2	72	3.7	76	3.5	74	3.0	68	2.6	56	2.2	43	2.7	33	2.3
Dallas, Texas (AP)	46	2.5	50	2.6	57	2.8	66	3.9	74	5.0	82	3.4	85	2.0	86	1.8	79	2.7	69	2.7	56	2.4	48	2.6
Davenport, Iowa.	24	1.6	28	1.3	38	2.7	48	3.3	62	3.4	72	4.8	77	3.3	75	3.6	67	4.1	55	2.3	40	2.2	28	1.7
Denver, Colo.	31	5	34	6	39	12	49	19	57	2.1	67	1.4	74	1.2	72	1.3	64	9	53	1.0	41	7	34	5
Des Moines, Iowa (AP)	23	1.2	27	1.1	38	2.0	51	2.4	62	3.6	71	5.0	77	3.0	74	3.8	66	3	55	2	39	1.7	27	1.1
Detroit, Mich. (AP)	26	2.1	27	2.0	35	2.5	46	2.9	58	3.6	68	2.9	73	2.9	71	2.6	64	2.8	53	2.3	40	2.2	29	2.2
Dodge City, Kan. (AP)	30	5	35	8	43	1.1	54	2.3	63	2.9	73	3.0	80	2.6	79	2.7	70	1.5	58	1.6	43	9	33	5
Duluth, Minn.	10	1.0	13	1.0	25	1.5	38	2.2	49	2.9	59	3.7	66	3.3	65	3.2	56	3.0	45	2.0	29	1.7	15	1.0
Eastport, Maine.	22	3.2	22	2.7	31	2.9	39	2.6	48	2.5	55	2.9	61	2.9	61	2.9	56	3.2	48	3.4	38	3.7	26	3.1
Eureka, Calif.	47	6.2	48	5.6	49	4.6	51	2.9	53	1.8	56	1.56	56	1.57	56	1.57	54	2.7	51	4.6	49	6.1	49	6.1
Fairbanks, Alaska (AP)	-10	1.0	-3	5	9	6	29	3	47	7	59	1.4	61	1.9	56	2.3	45	1.2	27	9	3	6	-9	5
Fresno, Calif. (AP)	45	1.6	51	1.7	55	1.6	61	1.0	69	3	76	1.82	79	2	79	2	73	2	64	7	53	7	46	1.6
Galveston, Texas	24	4.1	57	2.9	62	3.1	69	3.1	76	3.2	81	3.3	83	4.8	84	3.5	80	5.4	74	3.6	64	3.8	57	4.3
Grand Junction, Colo. (AP)	26	1.6	32	6	41	9	52	7	62	7	71	4	78	8	76	12	67	10	54	8	39	5	28	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	26	1.9	26	1.7	35	2.4	47	2.9	58	3.3	68	3.2	74	2.6	72	2.6	64	3.5	53	2.6	40	2.5	29	2.2
Helena, Mont.	19	6	25	5	33	8	43	1.0	51	1.8	58	2.4	67	1.1	65	9	53	12	46	7	33	7	26	7
Honolulu, T. H.	72	4	72	2.5	72	2.3	73	2.0	75	1.0	77	6	78	1.1	78	1.1	78	1.3	77	2.3	75	2.1	73	3.5
Huron, S. D. (AP)	13	6	18	5	32	1.1	46	1.9	58	2.2	68	3.1	75	2.1	73	2.0	63	1.7	50	1.3	32	7	20	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	31	3.0	33	2	42	3.9	53	3.7	63	3.8	73	4.2	78	3.2	76	3.5	69	3.6	58	2.4	44	3.0	33	2.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	57	2.8	59	2.6	63	3.5	69	3.0	75	3.6	80	6.7	82	7.9	81	6.3	79	6.8	71	5.1	63	1.6	58	2.4
Juneau, Alaska.	29	8.0	30	5.8	36	5.0	40	5.7	48	5.1	54	1	56	6	56	7.4	51	4	4	36	3	31	7.7	
Kansas City, Mo. (AP)	30	1.4	35	1.2	44	2.5	56	3.6	65	4.4	75	5.0	81	2.8	79	3.9	71	3.8	60	2.9	44	2.2	34	1.5
Lander, Wyo. (AP)	17	5	23	6	31	1	42	2	52	2.6	61	1.3	70	1.8	68	1.57	1.2	45	1.5	30	9	20	5	
Little Rock, Ark. (AP)	42	5.1	46	4.1	53	4.9	62	5.2	70	4.9	77	3.4	81	3.1	81	3.1	75	2.8	64	2.8	51	3.9	44	4.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	55	2.4	56	3.4	59	2.4	61	5.2	70	4.9	77	3.4	81	3.1	81	3.1	75	2.8	64	2.8	51	3.9	44	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	36	4.1	38	3.0	46	4.7	56	4.1	66	3.6	76	4.1	79	3.1	77	3.3	71	3	67	2.5	52	1.0	57	3.1
Marquette, Mich.	29	1.2	19	1.7	27	2.0	39	2.5	50	2.6	60	3.2	69	3.1	65	2.7	58	3	44	2.7	33	3.1	38	3.3
Memphis, Tenn.	42	5.4	44	4.2	52	5.2	62	4.7	70	3.6	79	3.2	83	3.8	80	2.5	75	2.6	67	2.3	53	3.1	44	2.8
Miami, Fla.	68	2.1	69	1.7	71	2.1	74	3.4	77	4.3	80	5.5	82	4.4	82	5.1	81	6.7	78	7.9	72	2.2	69	1.7
Milford, Utah (AP)	24	6	31	7	39	1	48	8	57	7	66	4	74	8	72	8	63	4	50	9	37	5	28	7
Milwaukee, Wis.	23	1.7	25	1.4	34	2.4	45	2.6	55	2.9	65	3.2	72	2.4	71	2.9	64	3.4	53	2.1	38	2.3	27	1.6
Minn'polis, Minn. (AP)	40	4.9	42	4.2	50	6.0	60	3.7	68	3.8	77	3.2	80	4.0	79	3.3	72	2.7	62	2.5	49	3.4	42	4.1
Mobile, Ala.	29	3.9	29	3.3	37	4.1	46	3.9	57	3.9	66	3.8	71	3.7	70	4.1	64	3.5	53	3.0	43	3.9	32	3.9
New Haven, Conn. (AP)	56	4.8	58	4.2	63	6.6	70	5.4	76	5.4	82	5.6	83	7	83	6.4	80	5.8	73	3.7	62	4.0	57	4.6
New Orleans, La.	29	3.9	29	3.3	37	4.1	46	3.9	57	3.9	66	3.8	71	3.7	70	4.1	64	3.5	53	3.0	43	3.9	32	3.9
New York, N. Y.	61	2	6	9	8	9	21	8	34	6	46	1	50	2.5	49	2.8	42	2.9	30	1.7	17	1.1	8	1.2
Nome, Alaska (AP)	33	3.5	33	3.1	41	3.6	50	3.2	61	3.5	70	3.7	75	4.2	73	4.3	67	3.7	57	3.0	46	3.1	36	3.1
Norfolk, Va.	61	2	6	9	8	9	21	8	34	6	46	1	50	2.5	49	2.8	42	2.9	30	1.7	17	1.1	8	1.2
North Platte, Neb. (AP)	43	3.2	43	3.1	50	3.3	58	3.2	67	3.4	76	4.2	79	6.0	78	5.1								

Source: Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

[illegible]

Table of Magnetic Declination

Specially prepared for the WORLD ALMANAC in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Values observed at selected points, reduced to January 1955; also the annual change. A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes increasing declination, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

State	Station	Ap- prox. Lat.	Ap- prox. Long.	Decl'n Jan. 1955	An- nu- al Chg.	State	Station	Ap- prox. Lat.	Ap- prox. Long.	Decl'n Jan. 1955	An- nu- al Chg.
Ala.	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 16 E	-01	N. Y.	Buffalo	42 56	78 52	7 21	00
	Mobile	30 42	88 09	5 08	-01		Ithaca	42 27	76 28	9 22	00
	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	3 00	-01	N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 39	4 17	-00
Ariz.	Nogales	31 21	110 56	13 16	-03		Wilmington	34 13	77 56	3 21 W	+01
	Prescott	34 32	112 27	14 07	-03	N. D.	Bismarck	46 49	100 47	13 02 E	-03
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 19	-03		Pembina	48 58	97 15	8 35	-04
Ark.	Little Rock	34 47	92 18	7 04	-01	Ohio	Cincinnati	39 08	84 31	0 45 E	00
Calif.	Los Angeles	34 05	118 15	15 17	-02		Cleveland	41 28	81 37	4 48 W	00
	Sacramento	38 32	121 30	16 29	-02		Columbus	40 03	82 59	1 52 W	00
	San Diego	32 52	117 13	14 37	-02	Okla.	Atoka	34 23	96 09	8 47 E	-02
	San Francisco	37 48	122 28	17 19	-02		Guthrie	35 53	97 25	9 42 E	-02
Colo.	Denver	39 46	104 54	13 39 E	-03	Oreg.	Portland	45 31	122 43	22 12 E	-03
Conn.	Hartford	41 47	72 42	13 23 W	00	Pa.	Harrisburg	40 15	76 53	8 25 W	00
	New Haven	41 19	72 55	12 22	00		Philadelphia	39 57	75 12	9 46	00
Del.	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 47	00	R. I.	Providence	41 46	71 28	14 42	00
D. C.	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 58 W	00	S. C.	Charleston	32 46	79 49	1 36 W	00
Fla.	Jacksonville	30 22	81 40	1 03 E	00		Columbia	34 02	81 03	0 03 E	00
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 48	-01	S. D.	Pierre	44 22	100 21	11 37	-02
Ga.	Tallahassee	30 26	84 18	2 33	-01		Yankton	42 52	97 23	10 20 E	-02
	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 37	-01	Tenn.	Knoxville	35 57	83 57	0 36 W	00
	Savannah	32 01	81 04	0 22	00		Memphis	35 08	89 56	5 31 E	-01
Idaho	Boise	43 37	116 12	18 26 E	-03		Nashville	36 09	86 44	3 23 E	-01
Ill.	Chicago	41 47	87 35	2 28 E	-01	Texas	Austin	30 16	97 46	9 02 E	-02
	Springfield	39 50	89 39	3 54 E	-01		El Paso	31 48	106 26	12 09	-03
Ind.	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 46 W	00		Galveston	29 19	94 47	8 24	-02
	Indianapolis	39 48	86 12	0 39 E	00		Houston	29 43	95 23	8 45	-02
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 34	7 16	-01		San Antonio	29 29	98 32	9 43	-02
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	5 32	-01	Utah	Ogden	41 10	111 58	16 59	-03
Kan.	Ness City	38 28	99 54	10 58	-02		Salt Lake City	40 47	111 52	16 11 E	-03
	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 02	-01	Vt.	Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 54 W	00
Ky.	Lexington	38 02	84 30	0 07	00		Montpelier	44 15	72 32	16 27	00
	Louisville	38 14	85 42	0 40	00	Va.	Lynchburg	37 24	79 08	4 06	00
La.	Baton Rouge	30 24	91 10	6 45	-02		Norfolk	36 52	76 16	6 22	00
	New Orleans	29 56	90 08	6 10	-01		Richmond	37 33	77 29	5 37 W	00
	Shreveport	32 28	93 42	7 39 E	-02	Wash.	Olympia	47 03	122 53	22 32 E	-03
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	19 34 W	00		Walla Walla	46 04	118 23	20 24	-03
	Eastport	44 55	67 00	21 39	00	W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	3 10 W	00
	Portland	43 41	70 18	17 04	00		Wheeling	40 04	80 40	2 40 W	00
Md.	Annapolis	38 50	76 30	7 39	00	Wis.	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	4 24 E	-01
	Baltimore	39 18	76 35	7 50	00		Madison	43 04	89 25	3 49	-01
Mass.	Boston	42 20	71 01	15 17	00		Milwaukee	43 04	87 52	2 15	-01
	Pittsfield	42 26	73 15	13 40	00	Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 09	104 52	14 08 E	-03
Mich.	Detroit	42 20	82 58	2 37	00						
	Lansing	42 44	84 32	1 28 W	-02						
Minn.	Marquette	46 33	87 23	0 21 E	-02						
	Duluth	46 44	92 03	6 42	-02						
	St. Paul	44 58	93 06	7 25	-02						
Miss.	Jackson	32 20	90 12	6 36	-01						
	Oxford	34 22	89 32	5 49	-01						
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 34	92 11	6 56	-01						
	Kansas City	39 01	94 32	8 51	-01						
	St. Louis	38 39	90 18	4 45	-01						
Mont.	Helena	46 37	112 04	18 00	-04						
Neb.	Lincoln	40 50	96 40	9 26	-02						
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	8 48 E	-02						
Nev.	Carson City	39 07	119 46	17 18 E	-03						
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	16 34 E	-03						
N. H.	Concord	43 13	71 32	15 29 W	00						
N. J.	Trenton	40 15	74 48	10 23 W	00						
N. M.	Santa Fe	35 41	105 57	12 53 E	-03						
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	13 23 W	00						
	Brooklyn	40 35	73 54	11 17	00						

TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES

Alaska	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	15 43 E	-01
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	5 35	-01
	Kodiak	57 48	152 22	23 10	-01
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	19 15	-02
	Sitka	57 03	135 20	29 09	-02
Canal Zone	Colon	9 21	79 57	4 34	-02
T. H.	Hilo	19 44	155 04	10 48	+01
	Honolulu	21 38	157 52	11 51 E	+01
P. R.	Ponce	18 02	66 38	6 23 W	+04
	San Juan	18 27	66 08	6 43 W	+04

EXTREME VALUES

Maine	Van Buren	47 10	67 57	22 30 W	-09
Alaska	Demarcation Pt.	69 39	141 00	36 56 E	-00

Changes in the Weather and its Effect on Human Beings

Source: Our American Weather, by Dr. George H. T. Kimble, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co.

The weather is getting warmer. During the past 100 years there has been an increase in the annual temperature of at least 2° around the shore of the North Atlantic, and up to 10° in other places. If this change were to continue, it would mean that in 100 years a great many of our habits would be affected.

The northern margins of the main crop belts of Eastern North America have been advancing during the past 30-40 years. Cotton is now being experimented with in Ontario. Barley has become an Iceland crop, and sheep raising a source of livelihood for Greenlanders. There also have

been similar shifts in forest belts. White birch is dying because it needs frozen ground. Birds are nesting farther north, too, staying longer in the winter.

There is a tendency for more people to die when the thermometer takes a sharp upward turn and this is not confined to the summer season. Even in winter about 10% more people died in the New York region following a two day rise of temperature on the order of 15° than on days with a corresponding drop in temperature. Even in the severest cold spells, the life expectation of New Yorkers was greater than in the most pronounced mild spells.

The Meaning of "One Inch of Rain"

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 226,512 pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

8,345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 27,143 gallons of water. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet would mean 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern. This is equal to 1,870 U. S. gallons, or 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each.

Ten inches of snow equals in water content, on the average, about one inch of rain.

Daily Maximum and Minimum Temperature at New York, 1954

Source: Weather Bureau, New York. Note: Highest and lowest in bold-face figures.

Source: Weather Bureau, New York, New England, and the West																									
Date	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	47	23	35	20	56	40	46	30	73	52	83	64	82	68	87	75	77	60	81	72	48	36	42	35	
2	46	31	49	35	50	35	52	35	63	53	77	64	88	68	77	69	79	62	83	71	54	41	37	29	
3	46	34	46	40	47	29	48	24	60	50	79	61	83	69	71	64	83	66	77	68	51	38	37	27	
4	42	29	45	33	39	23	41	23	56	48	80	63	70	65	81	65	83	66	81	72	49	40	36	29	
5	39	26	42	29	33	21	43	33	58	42	70	56	77	63	77	68	84	67	79	64	47	39	44	24	
6	38	29	42	30	39	23	46	41	59	47	72	54	81	60	80	62	89	71	64	49	48	36	24	17	
7	36	26	38	27	49	28	72	53	60	46	78	59	73	65	83	65	81	69	57	38	52	37	29	16	
8	31	21	33	27	48	35	75	44	53	48	78	59	77	64	84	68	80	69	61	42	62	39	36	24	
9	39	21	42	28	55	36	57	34	61	48	71	59	80	65	74	64	75	64	68	53	57	35	49	33	
10	42	16	48	32	53	36	49	38	52	46	69	59	77	64	83	65	70	61	77	62	47	33	42	33	
11	24	13	46	27	46	31	71	47	59	43	83	62	80	66	74	59	70	59	81	63	50	34	39	31	
12	29	15	27	13	48	31	57	45	62	46	78	63	79	65	74	56	71	54	85	66	57	37	38	31	
13	24	11	26	11	42	37	69	41	62	48	87	65	92	65	79	62	70	57	85	65	46	35	40	37	
14	32	16	41	25	50	35	64	52	65	49	78	61	94	69	80	63	71	57	78	68	58	39	49	35	
15	40	28	68	41	40	29	61	42	66	51	72	60	82	68	75	64	58	55	72	60	49	35	44	32	
16	38	34	68	43	44	26	57	41	80	56	65	58	73	62	88	69	67	55	67	52	56	42	42	29	
17	38	9	46	38	48	32	62	41	69	61	71	56	80	61	77	63	70	57	59	49	61	58	54	38	
18	29	9	58	37	51	33	70	42	68	56	72	57	80	67	78	61	61	55	63	49	59	54	43	32	
19	40	25	58	37	47	37	69	57	72	56	86	59	85	69	86	66	72	56	58	48	58	57	53	21	
20	56	38	48	38	60	42	74	59	58	54	85	64	88	69	82	71	73	66	57	45	66	57	32	16	
21	55	30	55	45	42	31	74	58	57	50	88	65	89	72	75	64	69	57	58	45	59	38	31	19	
22	30	16	60	37	49	27	74	58	65	54	82	67	87	68	81	62	69	54	59	44	42	36	31	19	
23	30	16	48	33	54	40	73	55	68	55	81	69	86	65	78	65	65	49	70	45	46	42	48	32	
24	35	23	48	36	55	40	62	47	70	57	84	63	84	69	80	61	69	51	73	57	49	39	37	28	
25	42	32	55	42	52	41	70	48	74	55	90	71	84	65	87	70	74	55	67	47	35	45	31	31	
26	56	37	52	38	64	44	64	54	74	57	88	75	81	66	82	64	73	60	62	53	47	35	45	31	
27	57	43	56	35	52	40	56	47	62	57	83	64	89	68	74	61	71	57	69	48	48	35	51	34	
28	43	19	54	40	46	41	50	46	74	55	72	61	91	70	80	65	82	57	66	43	52	40	60	42	
29	33	14	—	—	66	45	62	44	79	63	74	61	89	72	75	64	79	64	57	49	49	40	56	39	
30	42	29	—	—	47	34	63	47	79	63	77	63	91	74	73	66	81	65	50	39	47	37	53	39	
31	31	22	—	—	44	32	—	—	82	60	—	—	96	75	72	60	—	—	48	38	—	—	—	43	36
Averages	39	24	48	33	48	34	62	44	66	52	78	62	83	67	79	64	74	60	68	54	52	40	42	30	
Normal*	40	26	40	25	49	33	58	42	69	53	78	62	82	67	80	66	75	60	65	50	53	40	42	29	

*Based on the thirty years from 1921 to 1950.

DAILY, MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF RECORD AT NEW YORK CITY, 1871-1954

Temperatures above 99° (reduced by 100) and zero or below, in bold-face type.

Temperatures above 32° (reduced by 100 and zero if below, in bold-face type)																								
Date	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1.	60	5	51	3	63	5	79	12	83	34	95	45	98	55	98	57	93	51	88	38	81	32	67	9
2.	65	1	63	1	67	9	76	22	87	38	94	45	99	58	96	58	99	52	87	39	80	31	60	12
3.	60	3	54	1	63	9	74	25	88	36	94	44	99	55	93	55	94	51	85	37	73	28	61	10
4.	66	3	56	1	69	7	79	21	83	38	95	48	98	57	96	56	94	48	85	38	73	28	64	11
5.	62	4	69	3	70	3	77	20	86	38	96	49	96	56	95	56	91	53	90	34	72	26	62	11
6.	64	4	61	3	69	6	76	23	92	38	97	47	93	57	93	58	98	48	89	35	71	30	66	11
7.	62	3	57	2	71	6	86	24	88	39	94	47	92	54	2	59	0	50	83	38	75	30	66	10
8.	64	4	63	3	65	10	85	23	87	36	92	47	98	58	94	56	92	52	82	38	73	29	63	8
9.	65	5	59	14	65	13	82	25	91	34	96	47	2	58	98	59	92	50	84	37	72	28	69	9
10.	58	6	60	6	62	12	82	27	89	36	90	49	0	55	99	55	94	47	88	35	74	26	61	8
11.	58	1	63	6	62	15	80	24	89	36	98	49	96	58	98	55	95	43	85	34	74	26	61	9
12.	67	2	65	2	71	11	75	22	83	36	90	52	93	58	98	55	95	43	85	34	74	26	66	10
13.	67	5	62	1	66	5	81	25	86	38	91	53	97	59	95	56	93	49	85	33	73	22	64	12
14.	68	5	61	1	72	13	85	25	88	41	91	49	94	58	93	56	90	50	85	33	67	22	66	12
15.	66	6	71	8	65	15	83	28	89	43	95	47	94	56	94	58	90	45	81	31	70	19	60	6
16.	57	1	68	1	76	14	85	28	87	42	93	50	94	55	96	55	90	50	88	32	70	17	63	5
17.	59	5	61	6	80	9	83	28	86	39	92	52	96	56	93	55	88	48	87	35	70	18	58	2
18.	56	1	69	2	72	7	90	25	87	41	93	49	96	58	91	55	87	44	82	33	71	18	62	0
19.	62	3	60	2	74	9	81	21	90	41	92	52	96	58	95	56	89	44	79	30	71	18	58	2
20.	63	4	67	6	80	9	88	24	91	43	96	48	94	56	93	56	89	46	76	31	74	20	61	3
21.	61	5	68	5	80	7	83	26	88	41	94	50	99	57	92	55	87	40	83	33	72	17	62	4
22.	61	2	63	7	75	11	84	33	91	43	94	52	97	55	94	53	96	40	80	31	70	14	62	1
23.	63	2	69	5	75	11	83	30	92	43	96	47	93	58	90	53	95	41	85	35	72	16	68	5
24.	58	1	63	4	70	13	83	29	86	42	93	52	94	56	92	51	86	43	77	34	66	17	58	5
25.	57	0	73	1	77	13	88	27	94	40	97	50	94	58	93	52	87	41	73	32	63	18	65	4
26.	71	0	69	6	72	20	81	29	92	44	97	55	96	55	1	53	90	42	74	31	67	16	63	3
27.	66	1	65	4	75	20	91	34	92	41	94	54	99	56	99	51	86	41	76	27	70	12	62	8
28.	65	1	62	7	81	12	85	34	87	44	94	53	96	58	99	53	87	42	81	31	67	16	60	8
29.	54	0	64	2	84	10	84	32	91	41	97	52	98	58	97	55	85	43	75	31	63	15	57	6
30.	61	2	—	—	78	16	87	30	89	42	97	55	95	97	56	92	84	39	79	31	69	7	57	13
31.	62	3	—	—	72	13	—	—	95	45	—	—	—	0	55	97	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	71	5	72	14	84	23	91	42	95	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	29	—	—	—	—	61

Monthly and Annual Mean New York Temperature

Source: Weather Bureau, New York. Highest and lowest degrees in bold face figures

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1871..	30.4	31.8	43.6	53.6	60.8	69.1	71.9	73.0	60.8	54.9	39.3	29.7	51.6
1872..	29.4	30.3	28.9	47.7	61.1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27.4	50.6
1873..	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.3	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	26.3	50.2
1874..	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875..	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876..	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1881..	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1884..	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.0
1889..	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	70.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1900..	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.8	76.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	24.3	54.3
1903..	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	52.0	41.4	25.0	49.8
1917..	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	53.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	56.0	41.2	25.0	49.8
1918..	31.6	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1923..	31.0	27.1	37.0	49.4	59.3	72.0	72.3	71.3	67.0	55.6	45.4	42.0	52.4
1927..	30.2	36.6	42.6	47.7	58.0	65.8	73.0	67.5	66.8	58.7	48.6	36.6	52.7
1932..	42.8	36.0	37.0	48.4	60.9	69.0	73.9	74.8	67.7	57.6	43.7	39.0	54.2
1934..	34.4	19.8	37.2	49.5	62.6	72.4	76.2	70.4	68.2	53.8	48.2	33.4	52.2
1939..	32.3	37.4	38.8	47.8	63.7	70.8	74.1	76.8	67.4	56.4	43.2	36.2	53.7
1941..	29.8	31.4	35.7	56.0	63.0	70.2	74.7	72.7	69.0	60.0	49.6	38.2	54.2
1942..	30.9	29.6	42.9	53.3	64.1	69.8	74.9	72.8	67.5	58.8	46.6	31.6	53.6
1943..	30.8	34.1	39.6	45.4	61.3	74.4	75.8	74.5	66.2	55.0	44.8	32.6	52.9
1944..	34.2	32.6	37.0	48.2	65.1	70.4	77.2	75.9	68.3	56.3	46.0	32.4	53.6
1945..	25.4	34.4	51.0	54.8	58.9	70.6	73.8	72.8	69.7	56.2	47.4	30.9	53.8
1946..	34.0	31.4	49.6	49.8	61.0	68.5	74.1	70.6	69.8	61.9	50.0	38.2	54.9
1947..	37.1	28.9	37.4	49.8	59.0	67.4	74.4	75.2	68.4	63.2	44.0	33.8	53.4
1948..	25.9	31.2	42.0	50.0	59.0	68.6	75.6	74.8	69.3	55.9	52.4	38.8	53.6
1949..	39.0	38.9	42.4	53.2	62.3	72.6	78.6	76.6	65.7	62.8	46.6	40.2	56.6
1950..	42.3	32.9	37.0	48.3	58.4	69.4	74.9	72.9	64.7	60.3	47.9	35.0	53.7
1951..	36.5	36.5	41.5	52.2	62.2	68.7	75.4	73.8	67.4	58.7	43.3	39.0	54.6
1952..	36.4	36.5	40.1	53.9	59.7	72.7	78.9	74.1	69.1	54.5	48.1	38.4	55.2
1953..	37.9	37.9	43.3	50.9	62.1	71.6	76.0	75.2	69.1	60.0	49.4	40.7	56.2
1954..	31.4	40.2	41.2	53.0	59.2	70.3	75.3	71.7	60.9	60.9	45.9	35.8	54.3

Day's Length at New York City—Sunrise to Sunset

Days	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1...	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
2...	9.19	10.8	11.16	12.41	13.56	14.54	15.2	14.18	13.7	11.47	10.27	9.31
3...	9.20	10.10	11.19	12.44	13.58	14.54	15.2	14.16	13.4	11.44	10.25	9.28
4...	9.21	10.12	11.21	12.47	14.0	14.55	15.2	14.14	13.2	11.40	10.23	9.27
5...	9.22	10.13	11.24	12.49	14.4	14.57	15.0	14.12	12.59	11.39	10.21	9.26
6...	9.23	10.15	11.26	12.52	14.6	14.57	14.59	14.10	12.57	11.36	10.18	9.25
7...	9.24	10.19	11.31	12.54	14.9	14.58	14.59	14.8	12.54	11.32	10.15	9.24
8...	9.25	10.21	11.33	12.57	14.11	15.0	14.59	14.7	12.51	11.31	10.13	9.23
9...	9.26	10.23	11.36	12.59	14.13	15.0	14.56	14.3	12.49	11.27	10.11	9.22
10...	9.27	10.26	11.38	13.0	14.15	15.1	14.56	14.2	12.46	11.24	10.9	9.21
11...	9.28	10.29	11.41	13.0	14.17	15.1	14.56	14.0	12.42	11.22	10.7	9.20
12...	9.29	10.31	11.43	13.0	14.19	15.2	14.54	13.57	12.41	11.19	10.4	9.19
13...	9.31	10.33	11.45	13.10	14.21	15.2	14.54	13.55	12.38	11.17	10.2	9.19
14...	9.32	10.35	11.48	13.12	14.23	15.4	14.51	13.53	12.34	11.14	9.59	9.18
15...	9.33	10.37	11.50	13.15	14.25	15.4	14.50	13.50	12.31	11.2	9.59	9.17
16...	9.34	10.41	11.53	13.17	14.27	15.4	14.49	13.48	12.30	11.9	9.57	9.17
17...	9.37	10.43	11.57	13.20	14.29	15.4	14.47	13.46	12.26	11.7	9.55	9.17
18...	9.40	10.45	12.0	13.22	14.31	15.4	14.46	13.43	12.24	11.4	9.53	9.16
19...	9.41	10.48	12.0	13.25	14.33	15.4	14.44	13.41	12.23	11.2	9.50	9.15
20...	9.42	10.50	12.0	13.27	14.34	15.5	14.42	13.39	12.21	10.59	9.49	9.15
21...	9.43	10.52	12.0	13.27	14.34	15.5	14.42	13.36	12.18	10.57	9.47	9.15
22...	9.45	10.56	12.1	13.32	14.36	15.6	14.40	13.34	12.15	10.53	9.44	9.14
23...	9.48	10.58	12.13	13.34	14.38	15.6	14.38	13.31	12.11	10.51	9.44	9.14
24...	9.50	11.0	12.16	13.37	14.41	15.6	14.36	13.29	12.8	10.49	9.41	9.15
25...	9.52	11.3	12.18	13.39	14.42	15.5	14.33	13.26	12.5	10.46	9.41	9.15
26...	9.53	11.5	12.21	13.42	14.44	15.5	14.31	13.24	12.3	10.44	9.40	9.16
27...	9.54	11.8	12.24	13.44	14.46	15.5	14.31	13.21	12.0	10.42	9.38	9.17
28...	9.58	11.12	12.26	13.46	14.47	15.4	14.30	13.19	11.57	10.39	9.36	9.17
29...	10.0	11.14	12.29	13.49	14.49	15.4	14.28	13.16	11.55	10.37	9.35	9.17
30...	10.1	11.16	12.34	13.51	14.49	15.3	14.26	13.15	11.52	10.35	9.32	9.18
31...	10.2	.....	12.36	13.53	14.51	15.3	14.24	13.12	11.48	10.32	9.31	9.18
31...	10.6	.....	12.39	.....	14.52	.....	14.22	13.10	.....	10.29	.....	9.18

The above table is one of averages and is approximately correct for an average year. There are slight variations from year to year, in extreme cases as much as 2 or 3 minutes a day. Table does not show length of day in seconds.

Extremes of Wind, Precipitation and Snowfall at New York

†Includes sleet. "T" trace, less than 0.1 inch. *Beginning 1884-5.

Month	Wind Velocity Highest, miles per hour since 1912				Precipitation (Inches)			†Snowfall* (Inches)		
	Fast- est M.	Dir.	Day	Yr.	Greatest 24 H.	Day	Yr.	Greatest 24 H.	Day	Yr.
January.....	76	sw.	3	1913	3.42	3-4	1944	13.4	23-24	1935
February.....	91	sw.	22	1912	3.25	11-12	1886	17.8	17-18	1893
March.....	91	sw.	27	1913	3.60	25-26	1876	16.5	12	1888
April.....	95	nw.	23	1912	3.72	5-6	1886	10.2	3-4	1915
May.....	74	w	22	1945	4.17	7-8	1908	T.	4	1946
June.....	94	w	19	1952	3.88	14-15	1917	0.0	.....	.....
July.....	95	nw.	23	1914	3.80	26	1872	0.0	.....	.....
August.....	74	nw.	16	1944	5.05	16-17	1909	0.0	.....	.....
September.....	99	n.	14	1944	6.17	23	1882	0.0	.....	.....
October.....	113	se.	15	1954	9.40	8-9	1903	0.4	30	1925
November.....	87	w.	1	1934	3.62	15-16	1892	8.8	26-27	1898
December.....	91	nw.	27	1934	3.23	13-14	1941	25.8	26-27	1947

The heaviest snowfall in New York City's history buried the city Dec. 26-27, 1947. Between 3:20 a.m. Dec. 26 and 3:05 a.m. Dec. 27, 25.8 inches of snow fell, or 4.9 inches more than during the blizzard of 1888, which began at 12:10 a.m. March 12 and ended 2:30 p.m. March 14. But the 1947 snowstorm was not classified as a blizzard by the Weather Bureau.

The snowfall for the 1947-48 season was the next to heaviest in the records of the New York Weather Bureau. Between Dec. 10, 1947, and March 11, 1948, 61.5 inches fell. The all-time record was set in the 1892-93 season when 77.6 inches fell.

New York City Tide Tables, 1956

Source: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Eastern Standard Time; observations made at The Battery, Time meridian 75° W. The hours of the day are numbered consecutively from 0^h (midnight) to 23^h (11:00 p.m.). 12^h is noon. All hours greater than 12 are in the afternoon (p.m.).

Heights are reckoned from the datum of soundings on charts of the locality which is mean low water.

January					February—Continued					March—Continued				
Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	10 48	5.1	4 29	-0.9	4	2 22	4.0	8 56	0.4	9	6 16	4.2	0 04	0.2
Su	23 25	4.5	17 04	-1.1	Sa	14 42	3.2	21 09	0.3	F	18 42	4.0	12 34	-0.1
2	11 43	4.8	5 22	-0.6	5	3 17	3.9	9 56	0.4	10	6 57	4.4	0 49	0.0
M	...	...	17 54	-0.8	Su	15 44	3.1	22 05	0.3	Sa	19 20	4.2	13 15	-0.3
3	0 20	4.5	6 19	-0.3	6	4 16	3.9	10 49	0.2	11	7 34	4.5	1 33	-0.2
Tu	12 37	4.4	18 49	-0.5	M	16 47	3.1	22 56	0.3	Su	19 54	4.5	13 54	-0.4
4	1 12	4.4	7 24	0.0	7	5 13	4.0	11 38	0.1	12	8 09	4.5	2 13	-0.4
W	13 29	4.0	19 49	-0.3	Tu	17 44	3.3	23 45	0.2	M	20 27	4.6	14 30	-0.5
5	2 06	4.3	8 31	0.2	8	6 03	4.2	...	...	13	8 43	4.5	2 52	-0.5
Th	14 23	3.7	20 49	-0.1	W	18 31	3.5	12 24	-0.1	Tu	20 59	4.7	15 05	-0.5
6	3 00	4.2	9 32	0.2	9	6 46	4.3	0 31	0.0	14	9 17	4.4	3 28	-0.6
F	15 19	3.4	21 43	-0.1	Th	19 13	3.7	13 09	-0.3	W	21 34	4.8	15 37	-0.5
7	3 57	4.1	10 27	0.2	10	7 26	4.5	1 16	-0.1	15	9 56	4.2	4 05	-0.5
Sa	16 19	3.3	22 35	0.0	F	19 51	3.9	13 50	-0.5	Th	22 15	4.8	16 08	-0.4
8	4 53	4.2	11 18	0.0	11	8 03	4.5	1 59	-0.2	16	10 42	4.1	4 43	-0.4
Su	17 18	3.3	23 23	0.0	Sa	20 27	4.0	14 29	-0.6	F	23 05	4.7	16 41	-0.3
9	5 45	4.3	...	...	12	8 36	4.5	2 38	-0.3	17	11 37	3.9	5 28	-0.2
M	18 10	3.4	12 06	-0.1	Su	21 00	4.1	15 04	-0.6	Sa	...	...	17 23	0.0
10	6 31	4.4	0 10	-0.1	13	9 09	4.4	3 15	-0.4	18	0 02	4.6	6 28	0.1
Tu	18 56	3.5	12 52	-0.3	M	21 32	4.2	15 35	-0.6	Su	12 37	3.8	18 23	0.2
11	7 12	4.5	0 55	-0.1	14	9 39	4.3	3 47	-0.4	19	1 04	4.5	7 49	0.2
W	19 38	3.6	13 37	-0.4	Tu	22 05	4.2	16 04	-0.5	M	13 42	3.7	20 01	0.4
12	7 50	4.6	1 40	-0.2	15	10 11	4.1	4 19	-0.3	20	2 11	4.4	9 04	0.1
Th	20 17	3.7	14 19	-0.5	W	22 41	4.3	16 31	-0.4	Tu	14 53	3.8	21 22	0.2
13	8 26	4.6	2 21	-0.2	16	10 52	4.0	4 52	-0.2	21	3 23	4.4	10 08	-0.1
F	20 54	3.7	14 57	-0.6	Th	23 26	4.3	16 59	-0.3	W	16 05	4.0	22 28	0.0
14	9 01	4.5	2 59	-0.2	17	11 40	3.8	5 32	0.0	22	4 34	4.5	11 03	-0.4
Sa	21 31	3.7	15 33	-0.5	F	...	...	17 36	-0.2	Th	17 11	4.3	23 25	-0.4
15	9 33	4.4	3 33	-0.1	18	0 16	4.3	6 30	0.2	23	5 37	4.7	11 55	-0.6
Su	22 07	3.7	16 05	-0.5	Sa	12 35	3.7	18 29	0.0	F	18 07	4.7	...	...
16	10 03	4.2	4 05	-0.1	19	1 14	4.3	8 01	0.3	24	6 31	4.9	0 20	-0.6
M	22 41	3.8	16 33	-0.4	Su	13 38	3.5	20 04	0.2	Sa	18 57	5.0	12 45	-0.8
17	10 34	4.1	4 34	0.0	20	2 20	4.3	9 21	0.2	25	7 19	5.0	1 11	-0.8
Tu	23 17	3.8	16 57	-0.3	M	14 54	3.5	21 31	0.1	Su	19 42	5.3	13 32	-0.9
18	11 12	3.9	5 05	0.1	21	3 36	4.4	10 26	-0.1	26	8 04	4.9	2 01	-1.0
W	23 56	4.0	17 25	-0.2	Tu	16 16	3.6	22 37	-0.2	M	20 26	5.3	14 17	-0.9
19	11 58	3.8	5 45	0.2	22	4 50	4.6	11 23	-0.4	27	8 48	4.8	2 46	-0.9
Th	...	...	18 01	-0.1	W	17 24	4.0	23 37	-0.5	Tu	21 10	5.2	15 00	-0.8
20	0 43	4.0	6 47	0.4	23	5 53	4.9	...	...	28	9 33	4.5	3 30	-0.8
F	12 50	3.6	18 57	0.0	Th	18 23	4.4	12 17	-0.7	W	21 54	5.0	15 41	-0.6
21	1 36	4.2	8 25	0.4	24	6 48	5.1	0 33	-0.8	29	10 20	4.2	4 12	-0.6
Sa	13 49	3.5	20 27	0.0	F	19 15	4.7	13 09	-1.0	Th	22 39	4.8	16 19	-0.3
22	2 41	4.3	9 40	0.2	25	7 37	5.3	1 27	-1.0	30	11 08	3.9	4 54	-0.3
Su	15 02	3.4	21 44	-0.1	Sa	20 03	5.0	13 58	-1.2	F	23 25	4.5	16 57	0.1
23	3 53	4.4	10 43	-0.1	26	8 25	5.2	2 18	-1.2	31	11 57	3.7	5 38	0.1
M	16 26	3.5	22 48	-0.3	Su	20 50	5.1	14 44	-1.3	Sa	...	...	17 37	0.5
24	5 05	4.7	11 41	-0.5	27	9 12	5.0	3 06	-1.2					
Tu	17 37	3.8	23 47	-0.6	M	21 38	5.0	15 27	-1.2					
25	6 06	5.0	...	...	28	10 00	4.8	3 51	-1.0					
W	18 37	4.2	12 36	-0.8	Tu	22 26	4.9	16 10	-1.0					
26	7 01	5.3	0 45	-0.9	29	10 48	4.4	4 35	-0.7					
Th	19 30	4.5	13 30	-1.1	W	23 15	4.7	16 50	-0.6					
27	7 53	5.4	1 41	-1.1										
F	20 21	4.7	14 20	-1.3										
28	8 43	5.4	2 33	-1.2										
Sa	21 13	4.8	15 08	-1.4										
29	9 34	5.2	3 23	-1.2										
Su	22 04	4.8	15 53	-1.4										
30	10 26	5.0	4 11	-1.0										
M	22 57	4.7	16 37	-1.2										
31	11 17	4.6	4 59	-0.8										
Tu	23 50	4.6	17 23	-0.9										

February					March					April				
Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	12 07	4.2	18 11	-0.5	1	11 37	4.1	5 22	-0.4	1	0 10	4.2	6 28	0.4
2	0 39	4.4	6 47	0.0	Th	...	...	17 32	-0.2	Su	12 46	3.5	18 28	0.8
Th	12 57	3.8	19 05	-0.1	F	12 25	3.7	18 20	0.2	2	0 57	4.0	7 31	0.6
3	1 29	4.2	7 51	0.3	3	0 51	4.2	7 09	0.4	M	13 36	3.3	19 41	1.1
F	13 47	3.5	20 07	0.2	Sa	13 15	3.4	19 19	0.5	3	1 47	3.8	8 37	0.7
					4	1 40	4.0	8 16	0.6	Tu	14 31	3.3	20 54	1.1
					Su	14 08	3.2	20 28	0.7	4	2 41	3.7	9 35	0.6
					5	2 33	3.8	9 20	0.6	W	15 29	3.4	21 54	0.9
					M	15 07	3.1	21 32	0.7	5	3 42	3.7	10 25	0.4
					6	3 31	3.7	10 15	0.5	Th	16 28	3.6	22 45	0.7
					Tu	16 11	3.2	22 27	0.6	6	4 42	3.8	11 10	0.3
					7	4 33	3.8	11 05	0.3	F	17 20	3.9	23 33	0.4
					W	17 10	3.4	23 17	0.4	7	5 35	4.0	11 53	0.1
					8	5 28	4.0	11 50	0.1	Sa	18 04	4.3	...	...
					Th	18 00	3.7	...	...	8	6 20	4.2	0 18	0.1
										Su	18 43	4.6	12 34	-0.1
										9	7 01	4.4	1 02	-0.1
										M	19 19	4.9	13 15	-0.3
										10	7 39	4.5	1 46	-0.4
										Tu	19 54	5.1	13 54	-0.4
										11	8 18	4.5	2 27	-0.6
										W	20 30	5.2	14 33	-0.4

New York City Tide Tables, 1956

April—Continued

Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
12	8 57	4.4	3 10	-0.6
Th	21 11	5.3	15 11	-0.4
13	9 43	4.3	3 52	-0.6
F	21 59	5.2	15 50	-0.3
14	10 39	4.2	4 35	-0.5
Sa	22 56	5.0	16 32	-0.2
15	11 39	4.1	5 24	-0.3
Su	23 57	4.9	17 22	0.1
16	.. ..	..	6 23	-0.1
M	12 40	4.0	18 31	0.3
17	0 59	4.7	7 34	0.0
Tu	13 41	4.1	19 56	0.4
18	2 02	4.6	8 44	0.0
W	14 45	4.2	21 11	0.3
19	3 08	4.5	9 46	-0.1
Th	15 50	4.4	22 15	0.1
20	4 15	4.5	10 41	-0.3
F	16 52	4.7	23 11	-0.2
21	5 16	4.5	11 31	-0.5
Sa	17 47	5.0	.. ..	..
22	6 10	4.6	0 03	-0.4
Su	18 36	5.2	12 18	-0.5
23	6 58	4.7	0 53	-0.6
M	19 20	5.4	13 05	-0.6
24	7 42	4.6	1 41	-0.6
Tu	20 02	5.4	13 50	-0.5
25	8 26	4.5	2 26	-0.6
W	20 43	5.3	14 33	-0.4
26	9 09	4.3	3 10	-0.6
Th	21 24	5.1	15 13	-0.2
27	9 54	4.1	3 51	-0.4
F	22 05	4.8	15 52	0.1
28	10 42	3.9	4 30	-0.2
Sa	22 49	4.6	16 28	0.4
29	11 31	3.7	5 11	0.1
Su	23 33	4.3	17 04	0.7
30	.. ..	..	5 53	0.4
M	12 19	3.6	17 44	1.0

May

1	0 16	4.1	6 45	0.6
Tu	13 06	3.5	18 45	1.2
2	1 01	4.0	7 46	0.7
W	13 54	3.5	20 06	1.3
3	1 50	3.8	8 46	0.7
Th	14 44	3.6	21 14	1.2
4	2 42	3.8	9 38	0.6
F	15 38	3.8	22 08	0.9
5	3 43	3.8	10 25	0.4
Sa	16 30	4.1	22 57	0.6
6	4 43	3.9	11 08	0.2
Su	17 19	4.5	23 44	0.3
7	5 36	4.1	11 51	0.0
M	18 04	4.9	.. ..	..
8	6 25	4.2	0 31	0.0
Tu	18 45	5.2	12 34	-0.1
9	7 09	4.4	1 19	-0.3
W	19 26	5.5	13 20	-0.3
10	7 53	4.4	2 05	-0.5
Th	20 08	5.6	14 04	-0.4
11	8 40	4.5	2 51	-0.7
F	20 55	5.6	14 51	-0.4
12	9 34	4.4	3 38	-0.8
Sa	21 48	5.5	15 37	-0.3
13	10 32	4.4	4 25	-0.7
Su	22 48	5.3	16 27	-0.2
14	11 34	4.4	5 15	-0.5
M	23 49	5.1	17 22	0.0
15	.. ..	..	6 11	-0.3
Tu	12 33	4.4	18 27	0.3
16	0 49	4.9	7 15	-0.2
W	13 32	4.5	19 43	0.4
17	1 48	4.7	8 21	-0.1
Th	14 30	4.6	20 54	0.3

May—Continued

Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
18	2 48	4.5	9 21	-0.1
F	15 30	4.7	21 57	0.2
19	3 50	4.3	10 15	-0.2
Sa	16 28	4.9	22 52	0.0
20	4 51	4.3	11 04	-0.2
Su	17 24	5.1	23 43	-0.1
21	5 47	4.3	11 52	-0.3
M	18 14	5.2	.. ..	..
22	6 36	4.3	0 33	-0.2
Tu	18 58	5.3	12 38	-0.2
23	7 22	4.3	1 21	-0.3
W	19 39	5.3	13 24	-0.1
24	8 04	4.2	2 06	-0.3
Th	20 19	5.3	14 07	0.0
25	8 47	4.1	2 49	-0.3
F	20 57	5.1	14 49	0.1
26	9 32	4.0	3 30	-0.2
Sa	21 36	4.9	15 28	0.3
27	10 17	3.9	4 09	-0.1
Su	22 17	4.7	16 06	0.5
28	11 04	3.8	4 46	0.1
M	22 56	4.5	16 40	0.7
29	11 50	3.7	5 23	0.3
Tu	23 36	4.3	17 14	1.0
30	.. ..	..	6 02	0.4
W	12 33	3.7	17 53	1.1
31	0 15	4.1	6 47	0.6
Th	13 14	3.8	18 59	1.2

June

1	0 56	4.0	7 44	0.6
F	13 55	3.9	20 21	1.2
2	1 41	3.9	8 40	0.6
Sa	14 42	4.1	21 24	1.0
3	2 35	3.8	9 33	0.5
Su	15 34	4.4	22 19	0.7
4	3 41	3.8	10 20	0.3
M	16 30	4.7	23 10	0.4
5	4 48	3.9	11 08	0.1
Tu	17 24	5.1	.. ..	..
6	5 49	4.1	0 01	0.1
W	18 15	5.4	11 56	0.0
7	6 42	4.3	0 52	-0.2
Th	19 03	5.7	12 49	-0.2
8	7 33	4.5	1 43	-0.5
F	19 51	5.8	13 41	-0.3
9	8 25	4.6	2 34	-0.7
Sa	20 42	5.8	14 34	-0.4
10	9 20	4.7	3 23	-0.9
Su	21 37	5.7	15 26	-0.4
11	10 20	4.7	4 11	-0.9
M	22 37	5.5	16 18	-0.3
12	11 20	4.8	5 00	-0.8
Tu	23 35	5.3	17 13	-0.1
13	.. ..	..	5 52	-0.6
W	12 18	4.8	18 14	0.1
14	0 32	5.0	6 50	-0.3
Th	13 13	4.9	19 22	0.3
15	1 27	4.7	7 52	-0.1
F	14 08	4.9	20 30	0.4
16	2 23	4.4	8 51	0.4
Sa	15 04	4.9	21 33	0.4
17	3 22	4.2	9 46	0.0
Su	16 01	4.9	22 30	0.3
18	4 23	4.0	10 38	0.0
M	16 57	5.0	23 22	0.2
19	5 21	4.0	11 26	0.1
Tu	17 50	5.1	.. ..	..
20	6 14	4.0	0 11	0.1
W	18 36	5.2	12 13	0.1
21	7 01	4.1	0 59	0.0
Th	19 18	5.2	12 59	0.2
22	7 44	4.1	1 44	-0.1
F	19 57	5.2	13 44	0.2

June—Continued

Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
23	8 27	4.1	2 28	-0.1
Sa	20 35	5.1	14 27	0.3
24	9 09	4.1	3 07	-0.1
Su	21 11	4.9	15 07	0.4
25	9 51	4.0	3 46	-0.1
M	21 47	4.8	15 44	0.5
26	10 34	4.0	4 21	0.0
Tu	22 23	4.6	16 18	0.7
27	11 15	4.0	4 53	0.2
W	22 57	4.4	16 50	0.8
28	11 54	4.0	5 23	0.3
Th	23 32	4.3	17 21	1.0
29	.. ..	..	5 51	0.4
F	12 30	4.1	18 00	1.1
30	0 11	4.1	6 25	0.5
Sa	13 08	4.3	19 09	1.1

July

1	0 55	4.0	7 16	0.6
Su	13 50	4.4	20 36	1.1
2	1 47	3.9	8 30	0.6
M	14 43	4.6	21 42	0.8
3	2 48	3.8	9 35	0.4
Tu	15 45	4.8	22 40	0.5
4	4 05	3.9	10 34	0.3
W	16 51	5.1	23 35	0.2
5	5 20	4.1	11 31	0.1
Th	17 51	5.5	.. ..	..
6	6 22	4.3	0 29	-0.1
F	18 46	5.8	12 28	-0.2
7	7 17	4.6	1 23	-0.5
Sa	19 37	5.9	13 26	-0.4
8	8 10	4.9	2 15	-0.7
Su	20 29	6.0	14 20	-0.5
9	9 04	5.0	3 04	-0.9
M	21 22	5.9	15 13	-0.5
10	10 01	5.1	3 52	-1.0
Tu	22 20	5.7	16 05	-0.5
11	10 58	5.1	4 39	-0.9
W	23 15	5.4	16 56	-0.3
12	11 54	5.2	5 28	-0.6
Th	.. ..	..	17 52	0.0
13	0 11	5.1	6 20	-0.3
F	12 47	5.1	18 55	0.3
14	1 03	4.7	7 18	0.0
Sa	13 40	5.0	20 02	0.5
15	1 56	4.3	8 19	0.2
Su	14 35	4.9	21 06	0.6
16	2 53	4.0	9 17	0.6
M	15 31	4.8	22 05	0.6
17	3 53	3.8	10 11	0.4
Tu	16 29	4.8	22 59	0.5
18	4 54	3.8	11 02	0.4
W	17 24	4.9	23 47	0.4
19	5 51	3.9	11 50	0.5
Th	18 13	5.0	.. ..	..
20	6 40	4.0	0 35	0.2
F	18 55	5.1	12 36	0.4
21	7 24	4.1	1 20	0.1
Sa	19 35	5.1	13 23	0.4
22	8 04	4.2	2 03	0.0
Su	20 12	5.1	14 06	0.4
23	8 43	4.3	2 42	-0.1
M	20 47	5.0	14 46	0.4
24	9 21	4.3	3 19	-0.1
Tu	21 21	4.9	15 23	0.4
25	9 58	4.3	3 53	0.0
W	21 51	4.7	15 57	0.5
26	10 34	4.3	4 22	0.1
Th	22 21	4.5	16 27	0.6
27	11 09	4.4	4 47	0.2
F	22 53	4.4	16 56	0.7
28	11 44	4.4	5 10	0.3
Sa	23 33	4.2	17 30	0.9

New York City Tide Tables, 1956

July—Continued					September—Continued					October—Continued				
Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
29	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	2	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	8	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
Su	12 24	4.6	18 19	1.0	Su	18 17	5.6	12 02	-0.1	M	23 40	4.0	17 23	0.2
30	0 21	4.1	6 22	0.5	3	6 45	5.2	0 40	-0.4	Tu	11 59	4.7	5 25	0.6
M	13 10	4.7	19 46	1.0	M	19 08	5.8	12 57	-0.4	9	...	...	18 14	0.6
31	1 16	4.0	7 27	0.6	4	7 35	5.5	1 30	-0.7	10	0 32	3.8	6 16	0.9
Tu	14 06	4.8	21 10	0.9	Tu	19 56	5.8	13 49	-0.6	W	12 48	4.4	19 16	0.8
August					5	8 23	5.7	2 17	-0.8	11	1 25	3.7	7 25	1.2
1	2 21	3.9	9 02	0.6	W	20 44	5.7	14 40	-0.7	Th	13 39	4.2	20 21	0.9
W	15 13	4.9	22 15	0.6	6	9 11	5.7	3 03	-0.8	12	2 19	3.6	8 37	1.3
2	3 42	3.9	10 13	0.4	Th	21 33	5.4	15 28	-0.6	F	14 32	4.1	21 20	0.8
Th	16 26	5.1	23 13	0.3	7	10 02	5.6	3 46	-0.7	13	3 16	3.6	9 38	1.2
3	5 02	4.2	11 15	0.2	F	22 23	5.0	16 15	-0.4	Sa	15 29	4.0	22 10	0.6
F	17 32	4.4	...	...	8	10 53	5.4	4 30	-0.4	14	4 13	3.8	10 30	0.9
Sa	6 07	4.5	0 08	-0.1	Sa	23 15	4.7	17 02	0.0	Su	16 26	4.1	22 55	0.4
4	18 31	5.7	12 14	-0.1	9	11 44	5.1	5 14	0.0	15	5 05	4.1	11 17	0.7
5	7 02	4.9	1 02	-0.4	Su	...	...	17 53	0.4	M	17 19	4.2	23 38	0.3
Su	19 24	5.9	13 11	-0.4	10	0 08	4.3	6 01	0.5	16	5 50	4.4	...	...
6	7 53	5.2	1 53	-0.7	M	12 36	4.9	18 51	0.7	Tu	18 04	4.4	12 02	0.4
M	20 14	6.0	14 06	-0.6	11	1 00	4.0	6 59	0.8	17	6 30	4.7	0 19	0.1
7	8 45	5.4	2 42	-0.9	Tu	13 26	4.6	19 58	0.9	W	18 45	4.5	12 45	0.2
Tu	21 05	5.9	14 58	-0.6	12	1 55	3.8	8 08	1.1	18	7 07	5.0	0 58	0.0
8	9 37	5.5	3 28	-0.9	W	14 19	4.4	21 02	1.0	Th	19 21	4.5	13 28	0.0
W	21 57	5.6	15 47	-0.6	13	2 53	3.7	9 14	1.1	19	7 40	5.2	1 37	-0.1
9	10 31	5.4	4 14	-0.8	Th	15 16	4.3	21 59	0.8	F	19 56	4.5	14 10	-0.2
Th	22 51	5.3	16 36	-0.4	14	3 54	3.7	10 10	1.0	20	8 13	5.3	2 14	-0.2
10	11 25	5.4	4 59	-0.5	F	16 15	4.3	22 48	0.6	Sa	20 33	4.5	14 50	-0.3
F	23 44	4.9	17 28	0.0	15	4 53	3.9	11 01	0.9	21	8 48	5.3	2 50	-0.2
11	...	...	5 47	-0.2	Sa	17 10	4.5	23 34	0.4	Su	21 12	4.4	15 30	-0.3
Sa	12 18	5.2	18 25	0.4	16	5 44	4.1	11 47	0.7	22	9 30	5.3	3 26	-0.1
12	0 36	4.5	6 40	0.2	Su	17 58	4.6	...	...	M	22 00	4.2	16 11	-0.3
Su	13 10	5.0	19 29	0.7	17	6 27	4.4	0 17	0.3	23	10 20	5.1	4 05	0.0
13	1 28	4.2	7 40	0.6	M	18 40	4.8	12 32	0.5	Tu	23 00	4.1	16 56	-0.1
M	14 02	4.8	20 35	0.8	18	7 05	4.7	0 57	0.1	24	11 21	5.0	4 48	0.2
14	2 23	3.9	8 45	0.8	Tu	19 17	4.9	13 15	0.3	W	...	...	17 49	0.1
Tu	14 57	4.6	21 36	0.8	19	7 40	4.9	1 36	0.0	25	0 05	4.0	5 45	0.4
15	3 23	3.7	9 43	0.8	W	19 52	4.9	13 56	0.1	Th	12 24	4.8	18 56	0.2
W	15 55	4.6	22 31	0.7	20	8 13	5.0	2 13	0.0	26	1 07	4.1	7 08	0.6
16	4 26	3.7	10 36	0.8	Th	20 24	4.8	14 35	0.1	F	13 28	4.7	20 09	0.2
Th	16 52	4.6	23 20	0.6	21	8 44	5.1	2 47	0.0	27	2 10	4.2	8 33	0.5
17	5 25	3.9	11 26	0.7	F	20 55	4.7	15 12	0.0	Sa	14 31	4.6	21 15	0.1
F	17 44	4.8	...	...	22	9 14	5.1	3 18	0.0	28	3 15	4.4	9 41	0.3
18	6 45	4.1	0 06	0.4	Sa	21 26	4.5	15 47	0.1	Su	15 38	4.6	22 11	-0.2
Sa	18 30	4.9	12 13	0.6	23	9 50	5.1	3 47	0.1	29	4 18	4.6	10 41	0.0
19	6 58	4.3	0 51	0.2	Su	22 07	4.3	16 23	0.2	M	16 42	4.6	23 03	-0.4
Su	19 09	5.0	12 59	0.5	24	10 34	5.0	4 17	0.2	30	5 17	5.0	11 35	-0.3
20	7 37	4.5	1 33	0.1	M	22 58	4.2	17 02	0.3	Tu	17 40	4.7	23 52	-0.5
M	19 46	5.1	13 42	0.4	25	11 20	4.9	4 52	0.3	31	6 10	5.3	...	...
21	8 13	4.6	2 12	0.0	Tu	23 59	4.0	17 52	0.5	W	18 31	4.8	12 26	-0.5
Tu	20 21	5.0	14 22	0.3	26	...	...	5 39	0.6	November				
22	8 48	4.7	2 48	0.0	W	12 30	4.9	19 08	0.7	1	6 56	5.5	0 40	-0.6
W	20 52	4.9	15 00	0.3	27	1 05	4.0	7 00	0.8	Th	19 18	4.8	13 16	-0.6
23	9 19	4.7	3 21	0.0	Th	13 35	4.8	20 30	0.6	2	7 40	5.6	1 26	-0.6
Th	21 21	4.7	15 35	0.3	28	2 16	4.0	8 42	0.7	F	20 03	4.6	14 04	-0.7
24	9 50	4.7	3 49	0.1	F	14 44	4.8	21 37	0.4	3	8 23	5.5	2 12	-0.6
F	21 49	4.6	16 07	0.4	29	3 26	4.2	9 55	0.5	Sa	20 47	4.5	14 49	-0.6
25	10 23	4.8	4 15	0.2	Sa	15 56	4.9	22 34	0.1	4	9 06	5.3	2 54	-0.4
Sa	22 23	4.4	16 37	0.5	30	4 35	4.5	10 54	0.1	Su	21 33	4.2	15 33	-0.5
26	11 02	4.8	4 39	0.3	Su	17 02	5.0	23 26	-0.2	5	9 50	5.0	3 35	-0.1
Su	23 08	4.2	17 11	0.6	October					M	22 22	4.0	16 14	-0.3
27	11 49	4.8	5 09	0.4	1	5 35	5.0	11 50	-0.2	6	10 35	4.7	4 15	0.2
M	...	...	17 57	0.8	M	18 00	5.2	...	...	Tu	23 12	3.8	16 56	0.0
28	0 01	4.1	5 52	0.6	2	6 28	5.3	0 16	-0.5	7	11 22	4.5	4 54	0.5
Tu	12 43	4.8	19 17	0.9	Tu	18 50	5.4	12 42	-0.5	W	...	...	17 40	0.3
29	1 01	4.0	6 58	0.7	3	7 16	5.6	1 05	-0.7	8	0 03	3.6	5 37	0.8
W	13 44	4.8	20 48	0.9	W	19 37	5.4	13 33	-0.6	Th	12 08	4.2	18 31	0.5
30	2 14	3.9	8 48	0.7	4	8 01	5.8	1 51	-0.7	9	0 52	3.5	6 34	1.1
Th	14 55	4.9	21 55	0.6	Th	20 22	5.2	14 22	-0.7	F	12 54	4.0	19 30	0.6
31	3 33	4.0	10 02	0.5	5	8 46	5.7	2 37	-0.7	10	1 41	3.5	7 48	1.2
F	16 11	5.0	22 54	0.2	F	21 08	5.0	15 09	-0.6	Sa	13 42	3.8	20 31	0.6
September					6	9 32	5.5	3 19	-0.5	11	2 31	3.6	8 56	1.1
1	4 40	4.3	11 05	0.2	Sa	21 57	4.7	15 53	-0.4	Su	14 33	3.7	21 24	0.5
Sa	17 18	5.3	23 48	-0.1	7	10 20	5.3	4 01	-0.2	12	3 24	3.7	9 52	0.9
					Su	22 47	4.3	16 37	-0.1	M	15 29	3.7	22 12	0.4

New York City Tide Tables, 1956

November—Continued						December						December—Continued					
Day	High		Low			Day	High		Low			Day	High		Low		
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.			Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.			Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	
13	4 16	4.0	10 42	0.6		1	7 22	5.2	1 04	-0.5		19	9 09	5.4	3 01	-0.8	
Tu	16 27	3.8	22 55	0.2		Sa	19 45	4.1	13 46	-0.6		W	21 45	4.3	15 45	-1.1	
14	5 06	4.3	11 29	0.3		2	8 03	5.2	1 49	-0.5		20	10 04	5.2	3 50	-0.8	
W	17 21	3.9	23 37	0.0		Su	20 28	4.0	14 30	-0.6		Th	22 44	4.4	16 32	-1.1	
15	5 50	4.6				3	8 44	5.0	2 32	-0.3		21	11 02	5.0	4 41	-0.7	
Th	18 08	4.0	12 15	0.1		M	21 12	3.9	15 13	-0.6		F	23 42	4.4	17 21	-0.9	
16	6 31	4.9	0 19	-0.1		4	9 24	4.8	3 14	-0.2		22			5 37	-0.4	
F	18 51	4.1	13 00	-0.2		Tu	21 57	3.8	15 53	-0.5		Sa	12 00	4.8	18 15	-0.7	
17	7 10	5.2	1 00	-0.3		5	10 05	4.5	3 53	0.0		23	0 38	4.5	6 41	-0.2	
Sa	19 32	4.2	13 45	-0.4		W	22 45	3.6	16 31	-0.3		Su	12 56	4.5	19 15	-0.5	
18	7 49	5.3	1 44	-0.4		6	10 48	4.3	4 30	0.3		24	1 34	4.5	7 53	0.0	
Su	20 14	4.3	14 30	-0.6		Th	23 31	3.6	17 09	-0.1		M	13 52	4.2	20 19	-0.4	
19	8 31	5.4	2 28	-0.5		7	11 29	4.1	5 07	0.5		25	2 31	4.5	9 01	0.0	
M	21 01	4.2	15 15	-0.7		F			17 49	0.1		Tu	14 52	3.9	21 19	-0.3	
20	9 19	5.3	3 12	-0.5		8	0 16	3.5	5 45	0.7		26	3 31	4.5	10 03	-0.1	
Tu	21 56	4.2	15 59	-0.7		Sa	12 09	3.9	18 32	0.3		W	15 53	3.7	22 15	-0.4	
21	10 14	5.2	3 58	-0.4		9	0 59	3.5	6 39	0.9		27	4 31	4.5	10 58	-0.2	
W	22 57	4.2	16 47	-0.6		Su	12 48	3.7	19 25	0.4		Th	16 56	3.7	23 06	-0.4	
22	11 15	5.0	4 48	-0.2		10	1 41	3.6	7 57	1.0		28	5 28	4.6	11 49	-0.3	
Th	23 58	4.2	17 38	-0.5		M	13 30	3.6	20 24	0.4		F	17 53	3.7	23 55	-0.4	
23			5 47	0.0		11	2 27	3.7	9 05	0.8		29	6 19	4.8			
F	12 15	4.8	18 37	-0.3		Tu	14 20	3.4	21 19	0.3		Sa	18 43	3.7	12 39	-0.4	
24	0 58	4.2	6 59	0.2		12	3 17	3.9	10 02	0.6		30	7 04	4.8	0 43	-0.4	
Sa	13 14	4.6	19 44	-0.2		W	15 22	3.4	22 07	0.2		Su	19 27	3.8	13 26	-0.5	
25	1 56	4.3	8 16	0.2		13	4 12	4.1	10 53	0.3		31	7 45	4.8	1 30	-0.4	
Su	14 15	4.4	20 48	-0.2		Th	16 29	3.5	22 54	0.0		M	20 10	3.8	14 11	-0.6	
26	2 56	4.4	9 24	0.1		14	5 06	4.4	11 43	0.0							
M	15 16	4.2	21 46	-0.3		F	17 29	3.6	23 41	-0.2							
27	3 56	4.6	10 23	-0.1		15	5 58	4.8									
Tu	16 19	4.2	22 40	-0.4		Sa	18 23	3.8	12 32	-0.3							
28	4 56	4.8	11 17	-0.3		16	6 45	5.1	0 30	-0.4							
W	17 18	4.2	23 29	-0.5		Su	19 10	4.0	13 22	-0.6							
29	5 50	5.0				17	7 31	5.3	1 21	-0.6							
Th	18 13	4.2	12 09	-0.5		M	19 59	4.2	14 11	-0.9							
30	6 37	5.2	0 17	-0.5		18	8 18	5.4	2 11	-0.7							
F	19 00	4.2	12 58	-0.6		Tu	20 49	4.3	14 58	-1.1							

Tide is the rising and falling of the sea and is rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the moon, modified by a similar influence of the sun, which is less in influence because of the distance from the attracting body. Tides at most places occur twice each day, becoming each day later by half an hour to an hour and a half. Tides do not always rise to the same height. At new and full moon the range is increased (spring tides) while at the moon's quadrature the range is decreased (neap tides). The rise and fall of the tides is also increased when the moon is in perigee (nearest the earth) and decreased when the moon is in apogee (farthest from the earth).

Time of Tides at Points on the Atlantic Coast

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

To be added or subtracted from Time of Tides tables at New York City, as shown on pages 423-426

H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	
Albany, N. Y. add	9 05	League Island, Pa. add	5 40	Portland, Me. add	2 35
Annapolis, Md. add	9 15	Marblehead, Mass. add	2 40	Portsmouth, N. H. add	2 55
Atlantic City, N. J. sub.	1 10	Miami Beach, Fla. sub.	0 20	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. add	4 35
Baltimore, Md. add	11 00	Nahant, Mass. add	2 45	Providence, R. I. sub.	0 55
Bar Harbor, Me. add	2 15	Nantucket, Mass. add	3 35	Richmond, Va. add	8 30
Beaufort, N. C. add	0 35	Newark, N. J. add	0 50	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y. sub.	0 40
Block Is. Hbr., R. I. sub.	1 00	New Bedford, Mass. sub.	0 55	Rockland, Me. add	2 20
Boston, Mass. add	2 45	Newburyport, Mass. add	3 25	Rockport, Mass. add	2 35
Bridgeport, Conn. add	2 55	New Haven, Conn. add	2 50	Salem, Mass. add	2 40
Bristol, R. I. sub.	0 55	New London, Conn. add	1 10	Sandy Hook, N. J. sub.	0 35
Cape May, N. J. sub.	0 45	Newport, R. I. sub.	1 05	Savannah, Ga. add	0 20
Charleston, S. C. sub.	0 30	Norfolk, Va. add	0 55	Southport, N. C. sub.	0 30
Eastport, Me. add	2 25	Norwich, Conn. add	1 50	Viney d Hav'n, Mass. add	12 25
Gloucester, Mass. add	2 40	Old Pt. Comfort, Va. add	0 20	Washington, D. C. add	0 05
Hell Gate, N. Y. add	2 00	Philadelphia, Pa. add	6 05	Watch Hill, R. I. sub.	3 25
Isle of Shoals, N. H. add	2 35	Plymouth, Mass. add	2 55	West Point, N. Y. add	2 05
Jacksonville, Fla. add	1 25	Point Lookout, Md. add	5 00	Wilmington, N. C. add	2 05

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE

Places	Feet	Ins.	Places	Feet	Ins.	Places	Feet	Ins.
Bahoa, Panama...	12	7	Mobile, Ala.	1	6	San Diego, Calif.	4	7
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	New London, Conn.	2	7	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Boston, Mass.	9	6	New Orleans, La.	See Note		San Francisco, Calif.	3	11
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	3	6	Savannah, Ga.	7	5
Colon, Panama	1	1	New York, N. Y.	4	5	Seattle, Wash.	7	7
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Pt. Comfort, Va.	2	6	Tampa, Fla.	1	10
Galveston, Tex.	1	0	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	10	Washington, D. C.	2	11
Key West, Fla.	1	4	Portland, Me.	8	11			

At New Orleans, the periodic rise and fall of the tide varies with the stage of the Mississippi River, being about 10 inches at low river stage and zero at high river stage. The greatest tides in the world are reported in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where, under a combination of certain astronomical conditions, it is possible for the tide in Minas Basin to rise 53½ feet from low water. The mean range at Calais, Maine, is 20 feet but a range in excess of 23 feet can be expected each month.

ART GALLERIES, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS

Classified under Regions. Consult also Washington, D. C., and New York City.

NEW ENGLAND

Atheneum, Hartford

Wadsworth Atheneum, 25 Atheneum Sq., N., Hartford, Conn., established 1844, comprises Colt, Morgan and Avery Memorial buildings of 50 galleries illustrating arts of Europe and America; containing J. P. Morgan collection of antique bronzes, porcelain, silver; Wallace Nutting collection of early American furniture; painting from 1300 A.D. to today; tapestries, arms, armor; period rooms; early Central and South American art; ship models; Lifar collection of ballet design and costume; S. P. Avery collection of oriental porcelain and modern bronzes; old master and modern drawings; religious arts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. The Atheneum maintains a reference library, lectures, art classes and publishes the Bulletin and catalogues of exhibitions.

Mystic Seaport

Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Conn., is a 19th century coastal village recreated by the Marine Historical Association, Inc. Buildings include an apothecary, smithy, chapel, schoolhouse, ropewalk, sail loft and museums. At the docks lie the wooden whale-ship, Charles W. Morgan; the square-rigger Joseph Conrad; schooner Australia; Chinese junk Mon Lei and ferryboat Brinckerhoff. In 1954 there were over 100,000 visitors, including 900 boats.

At Yale University

Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, Conn., founded 1832 by Col. John Trumbull (Washington's aide-de-camp) and Benjamin Silliman, was the first art gallery connected with a university. The original gallery was replaced in 1901.

The collections contain objects illustrative of the art of the ancient Orient, of Greece and Rome (notably antiquities from the University's excavations in Dura-Europos, a Hellenistic-Roman trade route city on the Euphrates, and from Gerasa in Transjordan); of the Near and Far East, consisting mainly of textiles and Japanese prints; Europe (the Jarves and Griggs Collections of Early Italian Painting, and French Impressionists from the Webb Collection); America, Colonial interiors, Trumbull Collection of paintings of the American Revolution, the Garvan Collection of American furniture, silver, glass, pewter, prints and painting; the Morgan Collection of American Miniatures, and the Edwin Austin Abbey Collection, Greene Collection of portrait engravings; Collection of Société Anonyme (modern painting, sculpture and prints).

Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, founded 1866 by George Peabody, is used in connection with teaching and scientific research. It has large collections in vertebrate paleontology, zoology, invertebrate paleontology, mineralogy, archaeology. Connected with the museum is the Bingham Oceanographic laboratory with collections of deepsea fishes and invertebrates.

The first floor gives a survey of animal life, both recent and fossil. The Great Hall is devoted to reptiles, amphibians and birds, with one of the foremost collections of dinosaurs in America. The skeleton of a Brontosaurus is 67 ft. long and 16 ft. high. A mural depicting the great reptiles in their natural size and environment, 110 ft. long and 16 ft. high, is considered the largest painting ever made of a natural history subject. There are two halls of mammals.

The Hall of Astronomy on the third floor has a large collection of meteorites, including the Weston Fall, first to be observed to fall from the sky. Other notable collections are in the Hall of Minerals, the Hall of Southern New England, two halls devoted to zoology, and four halls devoted to anthropology and primitive culture. One shows the culture of the Plains Indians and another the prehistoric culture of South America.

Antiquarian, Concord

Antiquarian Museum, Concord, Mass., situated at the intersection of Lexington Road and Cambridge Turnpike, contains antiques from Concord families, 1685-1870, and relics associated with the military Daniel Hawthorne of Concord, the seat of Nathaniel Emerson, Amos Bronson Alcott, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Peabody, Frank Sanborn, William Bull and other famous Americans. The study of Emerson's house, with his books as he left them, has been moved into the museum; here are also furniture, Thoreau's stay at Walden; and books, old Concord, where "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world."

Antiquarian, Worcester

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has one of the largest reference libraries of American history and printing in the country. It has nearly 1,000,000 titles, covering 20 miles of shelving. It has the most complete collection of early American newspapers, almanacs, and American printing before 1820. The collections of local history for the entire country, biography, and American literature are notable. Graphic arts, such as lithographs, early American engraving, and engraved bookplates are other fields in which the library is constantly used by researchers.

Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield

The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., is an art, science and local history museum. The eight art galleries include painting, sculpture and pottery from the earliest times to the present, works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Raeburn, Stuart and a large Hudson River group, as well as modern masters. "The Adoration of the Magi," dated 1477, by the Spanish painter Juan Pons, is the most famous work to be discovered by this artist and teacher. An educational program of classes, lectures, motion pictures, and music is carried out, with annual attendance over 100,000.

The natural history collections include miniature groups of large animals by Louis Paul Jonas, a biology room with the story of life on its walls, and the "Stellarium," a miniature planetarium. In the Hall of Man is one of the five sledges with which Robert E. Peary reached the north pole, while in the historical collection is the original "One Hoss Shay," immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Huntington Ave., Boston, contains superior collections of the art of the Far East, the Middle East, Egypt and America. The Chinese and Japanese painting and sculpture collections contain many rare items and there is an important Indian collection. The Museum has conducted excavations in Egypt and obtained valuable objects at Gizeh. In the classical collection the Eros relief, the Cretan chryseophantine statuette and the gold bowl are considered exceptional.

The textiles include examples of Medieval French and Flemish work, also Asiatic, Peruvian, Coptic, English and American. Medieval and Renaissance sculpture are well represented. The examples of decorative arts include the Liberty bowl and other pieces by Paul Revere. The American period rooms, from the 17th to the early 19th century, are authentic interiors and include a McIntire room from Peabody, Mass., and the Karolik American furniture and paintings, 1720 to 1865.

In painting the major works of all important schools of Europe and America are represented. The Museum has Velasquez' Don Carlos and the Dwarf, El Greco's Fray Paravicino, Van der Weyden's St. Luke Drawing the Virgin, Rembrandt's St. John, Lorenzetti's Madonna, Duccio's Crucifixion, as well as outstanding work by Gauguin, Caravaggio, Canaletto, Copley, Rubens, Renoir, Manet, Cezanne and Monet.

Boston Museum of Science

Boston Museum of Science, Science Park, Boston, combines exhibits of natural history, science, industry, man, public health and astronomy. It carries forward in a 1951 structure the work of the Museum of Natural History, founded 1830.

The Museum specializes in exhibits that operate or permit audience participation. A fully equipped ship's bridge, with instruments, faces up Charles River. The atomic energy exhibit, with a 6-ft. model of Uranium-235 atom, has continuous cloud chambers in which cosmic ray tracks and radioactive particles are made visible. Marine transportation is explained with the help of a 9,000,000 candlepower lens from Navesink, N. J. lighthouse, and models of ships and engines. Among the dioramas is a notable one showing the building of a pyramid at Gizeh, with 2,500 figures.

At Harvard University

The Computation Laboratory of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was completed in 1946. Under the direction of Prof. Howard H. Aiken, research is carried on in fields relating to the construction and operation of large-scale digital calculating and data processing machinery in both its scientific and its commercial applications.

The building houses a library of 850 volumes, the shops and laboratories. In the center of the building is the machine room, where the IBM

Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator, Mark I, and the Harvard Automatic Magnetic Drum Calculator, Mark IV, compute tables and solve mathematical problems.

The Mark I Calculator is the first large-scale digital computer built. It is constructed of electro-mechanical counters and relays, and is automatically controlled by perforated paper tape. The machine can store at one time 91 numbers of 23 decimal digits, and can add any two of these in 0.3 seconds. The 46-digit product of two such numbers can be obtained in 1.8 seconds. The machine can be programmed so that it automatically stops if an error is made. Results are printed in any desired format on electric typewriters controlled by the machine. These pages can be reproduced by the photo-offset without transcription.

The Mark IV Calculator is an electronic digital computer employing a magnetic drum and static magnetic delay lines for the internal storage of 4,230 numbers of 16 decimal digits and 10,000 program orders. In one second the machine can perform up to 277 additions, 83 multiplications, and 37 divisions. Results are recorded on magnetic tape. An independent unit of the calculator reproduces the numbers in printed form, using four electric typewriters.

The Computation Laboratory constructed two other digital calculators, the Mark II and Mark III, located at Dahlgren, Va., and operated by the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Navy.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was founded 1866 by George Peabody. Its collections, acquired by expeditions, are notable for the objects of Mayan origin, and for ethnological materials from the Pacific Islands, Central Africa, South America, the Pueblo area of the American Southwest and the Indian settlements of the western plains. Some of the objects date from the Lewis & Clark expedition of 1806; others were obtained through the leadership of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910) son of Louis Agassiz. The Museum has the largest collection of Old World Prehistoric material in the Americas, including the only Palaeolithic skull (from Palestine) to be seen in the Western Hemisphere. The Museum Library is extensive in all anthropological and related subjects.

Massachusetts Historical

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, oldest historical organization in the U. S., was founded in August, 1790, and held its first meeting in Boston on January 24, 1791. Resident membership is limited to 125 citizens of the Commonwealth, to 50 corresponding members not living in Massachusetts, and 10 honorary members, not inhabitants of the United States. Endowments exceed \$1,000,000.

The museum contains many relics associated with American history, and valuable portraits by Smibert, Harding, Copley, Stuart, and other American painters. Two collections of coins, ancient, medieval, and modern, were given to the Society by William Sumner Appleton, I, and by Henry Adams.

The library has the Winthrop Papers, covering three centuries of New England, the private papers of Thomas Jefferson and the Adams Papers, 300,000 pages of mss. of John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams. These are being edited by Lyman Henry Butterfield and will be published by Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Jones Library, Amherst

The Jones Library, Amherst, Mass., inc. 1919, was given the town of Amherst by Samuel Minot Jones (1836-1912), who provided \$690,118 in his will. The building, of Connecticut Valley architecture, was erected 1928, and houses art, genealogical and historical collections besides general works. It has special collections of Emily Dickinson, Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson), and Robert Frost material; exhibition and story-telling rooms for children, a stage and an auditorium.

Old Sturbridge Village

Old Sturbridge Village, on Route 20 near Southbridge, Mass., is a reconstructed village on the Quinebaug river, reproducing the atmosphere of 1790 and later in New England. It is based on the collections of Albert B. Wells, a former executive of the American Optical Co., and his brother, J. Cheney Wells, and is described as a "functioning community," as well as a museum. Most of the houses were removed from New England villages.

Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth

Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass., estab. 1824, contains surviving relics of the Mayflower Pilgrims and the cradle of Peregrine White, first child born in their families, including swords of Myles Standish, Bibles of Governor Bradford and John Alden, the colony; original chairs and chests, books owned

by Pilgrims, original letters, manuscripts, records of the churches and fragments recovered from sites of original settlements. The patent of Plymouth Colony, 1621, oldest state document in New England, is here. The collections are maintained by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth.

Salem Museums

Essex Institute, 132-134 Essex St., Salem, Mass., founded to promote history, science and art, houses one of New England's finest collections of original records of settlement and seafaring. The library comprises over 750,000 books and pamphlets. There are 1,850 logbooks, 5,100 broadsides, 3,000 almanacs, 4,400 vols. in the Ward China collection, 35,000 imprints by Essex County writers, complete editions of Hawthorne and Whittier, original records of witchcraft trials, customs reports, business papers of the sailing ship era. Among relics the institute has a sampler made by Gov. Endecott's wife before 1638, the cradle of Judge Story, the table of Moll Pitcher; also a large number of military uniforms, guns, swords of all wars, furniture, pewter and household articles. The Institute supervises three completely furnished buildings illustrating their times: John Ward house, 1684; Pingree house, 128 Essex St., designed by Samuel McIntire, 1804; Peirce-Nichols house, 80 Federal St., also by McIntire, 1782-1801, called "the finest wooden house in New England." A colonial apothecary and cobbler's shop are exhibited. In the Annex are larger objects including a one-horse chaise of 1785, early spinets and pianos including the piano on which Lowell Mason wrote *Nearer My God to Thee*; also early American tools, sewing machines, dolls and toys.

The Peabody Museum of Salem, founded 1867 by George Peabody, occupies the rebuilt East India Marine Hall (1824). It took over the museum of the East India Marine Society, begun 1799, and the natural history collections of Essex Institute, begun 1834, and developed collections in marine materials, ethnology and natural history. American sailing vessels, whaling, the Salem trade with India and China, ethnology of the Far East and South Pacific, are among the subjects covered.

Whaling, New Bedford

The Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Mass., contains a collection of furniture, costumes, portraits, American glassware, firearms and historical documents.

On display are a large and unique collection of whaling implements, Log-books, shipping lists and curios are preserved here. Of especial interest are the Lagoda, largest ship model in the world, the humpback whale skeleton, the collections of scrimshaw and whaling irons, and the DeCoppet collection of 40 ship models.

Worcester Art Museum

The Worcester Art Museum was founded in Worcester, Mass., 1896, with Stephen Salisbury as its first and largest benefactor.

The permanent collection consists of 25 galleries illustrating the evolution of art from early Egyptian civilization to modern times, with primary emphasis on painting and sculpture; especially notable are the ancient mosaics from Antioch; Egyptian, Classical, Oriental, and Medieval sculpture; the Gothic tapestry of the Last Judgement; the Italian and Flemish paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries; the English, French, and Early American collections of the 18th century.

Currier Gallery, Manchester

Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H., is notable for American paintings of 18th, 19th and 20th centuries by Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, Sargent, Henri, Homer, Hassam, Waugh, Bierstadt, Alexander, James, Sample, Sheeler, Wyeth, etc.; paintings by Tintoretto, Costa, Ruisdael, Monet, Corot, Constable, Picasso, Perugini. It has American primitives and French wallpaper from the Vaughan house in Thetford, Vt., as well as early American and later furniture. Examples of American and English silver by John Coney, Benjamin Burt, Hester Bateman, Andrew Tyler, Paul Revere, Edward Winslow, William Cowell, etc., are exhibited, also textiles, hooked rugs, pewter and household accessories, and American glass, including an important group of Suncook, N. H., glass.

New Hampshire Historical

The New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H., organized 1823, maintains an extensive library with exhibits. The library contains over 75,000 volumes, pamphlets, and manuscripts, state papers, maps and documents relating to early New Hampshire records, a nearly complete file of New Hampshire newspapers up to 1900, a genealogical section, portrait gallery and auditorium. Displayed in the Society's gallery are portraits painted in the Concord by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Here also are original paintings or authentic reproductions of New Hampshire notables,

including those of Daniel Webster, Ebenezer and Abigail Webster, his parents; Dudley Leavitt, Almanac publisher; John Wheelwright, founder of Exeter; Lewis Bartlett by Trumbull, and many others. The painting "Crawford Notch" by Thomas Hill was a gift by popular subscription.

The Society displays two Revolutionary War flags of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Army, which were captured by the British at Fort Anne, New York (1777). Exhibited here also are collections of New Hampshire-made glassware and silver, the Durgin Collection of historic china, silver and pewter services from New Hampshire churches, miniatures, paper money, and the Daniel Webster, General Stark, and President Pierce Collections.

Newport and Providence

Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I., founded 1853, has a marine museum and extensive exhibits of silver, china, glass, furniture, etc. It uses two brick structures and a meeting house built by the Seventh Day Baptists in 1729 and owns a house of 1675, an ancient grist mill and several forts. The library has 150,000 books and 1,700 manuscript vols. of log books, custom house papers, mercantile records; also loose mss. of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I., occupies the historic John Brown House, 52 Power St. It comprises a museum of objects of Rhode Island origin and rooms containing furniture made by Newport 18th century cabinet makers. The library specializes in the history of Rhode Island and genealogy.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Thomas Alva Edison Museum

The Thomas Alva Edison Museum, West Orange, N. J., opened 1948, by Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, comprises Edison's library of 10,000 books and original notebooks and records; his workshop, where the phonograph, universal electric motor, nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery, motion picture apparatus, etc., were perfected; his chemical room, where he worked on coal-tar derivatives, and the approach to electronics.

Montclair Art Museum

The Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, N. J., is the only public museum in the state dedicated entirely to art. The museum houses hundreds of art treasures, including comprehensive examples from the four cultural groups of North American Indians; a large collection of American and foreign paintings, sculptures, and prints; an Eighteenth Century Dutch clock; various pieces of furniture; early costumes; a Fifteenth Century illuminated Book of the Hours; English, Irish, Scotch, French, and American silver; Chinese snuff bottles and other Oriental art objects; Roman glass dating from 1000 B. C.; and Greek and Roman pottery.

Newark Museum

Newark Museum, 43-49 Washington St., Newark, N. J., a museum of art, science and industry, offers a program of changing exhibitions, a Junior Museum and arts workshops for adults. Its collections include 400 American paintings, with primitives well represented; American sculpture, examples of Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan art; the Eugene Schaefer collection of ancient glass, ceramics, bronzes and jewelry. Science collections include birds, insects, fossils, economic botany, minerals, shells, fossils. There also are a planetarium, over 200 models of mechanical movements, a lending library circulating over 10,000 three-dimensional objects, and a reference library. Newark's oldest schoolhouse (1784) stands in the garden. The main building (1926) was the gift of Louis Bamberger.

New Jersey State Museum

New Jersey State Museum, State House Annex, Trenton, N. J., estab. 1890, is a division of the Dept. of Education. It shows exhibits of birds and mammals, physical and economical geology, Indian artifacts and other New Jersey materials. The museum sends out instructional films and other materials to schools and community groups. Operates with County Educational Audio-Visual Aid Centers.

Albright Gallery, Buffalo

The Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., conducted by the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, includes in its permanent collection works by David, Seurat, Cezanne, Renoir, Degas, Vuillard, Picasso, Soutine, Gauguin, Bellows, Hassam, Homer, Earl, Gilbert Stuart, Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, Claude Lorrain, di Credì, Pannini, Caracciolo, Reubens and Gericault; sculpture by Maillol, Despiau, Brancusi, Lachaise, Lehmbruck, Pipchitz and Gericault; also rare

early Greek, Oriental, Spanish and Italian marbles and bronzes.

Buffalo Museum of Science

The Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Park, Buffalo, N. Y., is operated by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Its exhibits in full color in 17 compact halls tell a related story of man's scientific knowledge, beginning with the constitution of matter and ending with civilization.

Outstanding among the permanent exhibits are the Transparent Man, the Malvina Hoffman bronzes of selected racial types, the electrically operated doll exhibit illustrating the laws of heredity, the Bermuda Coral Reef group, the famous Marchand wax flowers in the Hall of Plant Life and the Hall of Conservation, the Milestones of Science embracing rare editions of books on science; African and South Pacific collections of primitive art, folk art textiles from Indonesia, and collections of Chinese ceramics and bronzes, and Mesopotamian seals.

Cooperstown Museums

Cooperstown, N. Y., on Lake Otsego, was the one-time home of Jas. Fenimore Cooper and inspired his Leatherstocking Tales. It has three distinctive museums.

The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, opened 1939, contains a distinguished collection of baseball souvenirs. Balls, bats, uniforms of famous players, like Babe Ruth and Cy Young, pictures of old time clubs, trophies presented to many stars, lithographs and paintings of early games and famous incidents, a complete set of souvenirs of World Series winners and pictures of the winning teams are among the more than 4,000 exhibits in the collection. One of the items is Ruth's No. 3 uniform, worn by the Yankees (June 13, 1948) in the last game of the season.

The building contains the Hall of Fame where the Abner Doubleday field, asserted to have been the first in which modern baseball was played.

Fenimore House, on Route 80, is the administrative office of the New York State Historical Assn. and contains one of its museums. It has Brower's famous life masks of the Founding Fathers, his formal records and manuscripts, including the Hamilton-Burr correspondence; a gallery of folk art and of New York state painters. It conducts exhibits, seminars and educational work.

The Farmers' Museum, across the road from Fenimore House, operated by the Historical Assn., contains farm implements, wagons, carts, looms, pottery and dairy utensils used in New York state since colonial times. Besides the main building, a great stone dairy barn, it has a smithy, a country store, a print shop, a one-room school, a law office, etc., of the 1800-1840 period. The Cardiff Giant, famous hoax of 80 years ago, carved from a block of gypsum, is on view.

Corning Glass Center

Corning Glass Center, Corning, N. Y., opened May, 1951, on the centennial of Corning Glass Works, contains the Corning Museum of Glass, a library devoted solely to the subject of glass; the Hall of Science and Industry and the Steuben factory where the making of crystal glass is demonstrated. Examples of glass from pre-Christian times to early American and modern glass are shown. The first casting of the 200-inch disc for the Hale Telescope on Palomar Mtn. is on exhibition. It conducts ten weeks of summer theatre.

Fort Ticonderoga Museum

Fort Ticonderoga Museum is located in the restored fort, commanding the waters connecting Lake George with Lake Champlain in Essex Co., N. Y. The village of the same name is one mile west. The fort and adjacent grounds are owned by Fort Ticonderoga Association. Ruined casemates and walls have been restored and have been built inside structures similar to the originals have been built inside the walls and are filled with relics of Indian, colonial and Revolutionary days, including arms, shot, utensils, glass, etc., picked up on the grounds, occupied by thousands of troops in the 18th century.

The fort was begun 1755 by the French and named Fort Carillon. In 1758 it was the headquarters of Gen. Montcalm, who captured Fort William Henry on Lake George. In 1758 Montcalm with 3,800 stood off the British Gen. Abercromby with 15,000. In 1759 the fort was captured by the British Gen. Lord Jeffrey Amherst and renamed Ticonderoga. On May 10, 1775 Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, with Benedict Arnold joining in, surprised the British garrison.

The cannon of the fort were hauled across New England by Gen. Henry Knox to Washington's batteries at Dorchester Heights, opposite Boston. In 1777 Gen. John Burgoyne captured the fort. When Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga the fort came back into American hands. Benedict Arnold built his ill-fated flotilla on the beach below the fort 1776.

At Cornell University

The Collection of Regional History and the University Archives are housed in the Albert R. Mann Library at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The Collection of Regional History was established in 1942 with the aid of a Rockefeller grant, and in 1951 the University Archives was established and added to this division.

The combined collections already hold more than 6,000,000 manuscript sheets and volumes, newspapers, pamphlets, broadsides, maps, pictures, photographs, recordings, microfilms, and movies, emphasizing the history of New York State and the activities of its residents. Of special interest to researchers are extensive collections relating to the development of western lands. The Archives include the correspondence files and records of the founders, administrators, professors, and alumni of Cornell.

The Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, opened in November, 1953. The building is the former President's House, built in 1876 by Andrew D. White, co-founder and first president of the university.

The museum houses the university's art collections, including 16th, 17th and 19th century paintings in the Maganini and Clark collections, and paintings by young contemporaries, especially in the Zadok and Solinger collections. The William P. Chapman collection of more than 3,000 prints contains an outstanding group of etchings and lithographs by Whistler, and other works of graphic art from the 16th to the 20th century.

A focus for community interest and activity in the arts as well as a part of the university's educational program, the museum sponsors exhibitions of works from the permanent collections, loan exhibitions, lectures, discussions, motion pictures and other activities. It is the center for the university's annual Festival of Contemporary Arts.

New York State Museum

The New York State Museum, Albany, New York, had its origin (1836) in materials gathered by the Geological and Natural History Surveys of the State of New York. These materials, placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1845, formed the nucleus of the collections of the New York State Museum of Natural History established by the State Legislature in 1870. Today the Museum is the custodian of all state-owned property, appropriate to a general museum, which is not placed in other custody by specific law.

The extensive collections are grouped under the headings of geology, paleontology, zoology, entomology, botany, archeology and ethnology, history and industry, and the fine arts. Its most important collections are in geology and biology. These contain basic scientific source materials, including many hundred type specimens.

The exhibit halls of the State Museum are on the fifth floor of the State Education Building, in the heart of Albany. Some of the more famous exhibits are the restoration of the Gilboa Devonian forest, the Cohoes mastodon, the six life-size Iroquois Indian groups, the original water color bird paintings of Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and the scenes of nineteenth century life by E. L. Henry, N.A.

Rochester Museums

George Eastman House of Photography, 900 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y., opened 1949, is a memorial to George Eastman, photographic pioneer, and occupies his former home. It contains extensive historical collections, including Daguerre's cameras, Fox Talbot prints, Muybridge negatives, technological material down to color processes of Mannes and Godowsky; a large collection of early motion pictures; 30,000 movie stills; examples of cameras and apparatus; a library of 4,000 vols. and bound sets of photographic magazines going back to 1850. The paintings collected by Eastman, including Rembrandt, Tintoretto, Van Dyck, Romney, Gainsborough, etc., remain in their original places. Cavalcade of Color is a showing of 700 color slides with sound and music. The Birthplace of George Eastman was brought here from Watertown, N.Y.

Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, founded 1912, is a community museum of the natural history, archaeology, ethnology, culture and industrial science of western New York, with educational exhibits, classes and lectures. It has pioneer shops and rooms, a hall of American women's fashions and a hall of optical science.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y., was established by joint resolution of Congress approved July 18, 1939, to preserve and make available books, manuscripts and other historical material donated by President Roosevelt, and related historical material. The building was erected with privately subscribed funds on a sec-

tion of the Roosevelt estate turned over to the Government July 4, 1940. The museum portion has historic documents and photographs, ship models, art objects and curios. All of the books and most of the manuscript collections are available for research. Mr. Roosevelt's White House papers are the largest single group. A number of his associates have placed their personal papers in the Library.

The Library is maintained by the Government and is administered by the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Admin.

Sunnyside, Irvington

Sunnyside, in Irvington and Tarrytown, N. Y., the home of Washington Irving, was bought by him in 1835 and developed from a salt-box cottage into a gabled house "as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat." He lived here from 1838 until his death in 1859, except for 1842-46, spent in Madrid as minister to Spain. Here he completed his Life of Washington and entertained Thackeray, Prince Louis Napoleon, William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Nathaniel Willis, etc. Restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the house is a picturesque example of romantic Gothic in a wooded vale. It contains 1,000 household objects and many books originally owned by Irving and memorabilia, including the costume worn by Joseph Jefferson when he played Rip van Winkle. At the entrance of Sunnyside Lane on Broadway stands the Washington Irving Memorial by Daniel Chester French.

Tarrytown-Yonkers Restorations

Three fully restored buildings recalling days when manors were established by royal edict in the province of New York are located on the old Albany Post Road, now Broadway (U. S. 9) in Yonkers and North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y., was begun c. 1682 by Frederick Philipse, carpenter-architect for Director Peter Stuyvesant of the Dutch province of New Netherland. Philipse was granted the manor of Philipsborough by the British, 1693, and by 1694 owned a huge terrain on the Hudson from Spuyten Duyvil, opposite the northern tip of Manhattan, to the Croton River. The Manor Hall, only surviving building of a community of mills and barns on the banks of the Nepperhan River (now underground) was augmented by Philipse's grandson, 1745, and was a center of colonial social life. When the Philipse family remained loyal to Britain in the Revolution it was confiscated and sold; taken over by the State, 1908, it was restored by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1911, and more recently by New York State.

Philipse Castle, built at a mill site on the Pocantico in North Tarrytown, N. Y., by Frederick Philipse, 1683, comprises a completely restored Dutch colonial mansion, a mill and farm buildings. A section added by Gerard Beekman after 1785 reflects the decorative taste of the early republic. The stone mansion is equipped with furniture, linens and kitchen utensils of the 17th and 18th centuries. A separate exhibit has Victorian furnishings of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

On the Pocantico, beyond the mill pond, stands the Washington Irving Memorial Bridge, and farther upstream is the site of the old bridge where, according to Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman chased Ichabod Crane. This adjoins Sleepy Hollow cemetery, where the Dutch Church, restored, appears substantially as erected, 1699, by Frederick Philipse and his second wife, Catherine van Cortlandt. In and his second wife, Catherine van Cortlandt. In Sleepy Hollow Cemetery are buried many great Americans, including Irving, J. K. Paulding, Carl Schurz and Andrew Carnegie.

Syracuse Fine Arts

The Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y., founded 1896, contains the first permanent collection exclusively by American artists ever assembled in a museum. Its biennial Ceramic National sponsored by the Museum, the Onondaga Pottery Company, Syracuse, and the Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, features ceramic sculpture, pottery and enamels, and gives a large number of prizes offered by industries. Selected works from the initial showing in Syracuse are sent to leading museums in the U. S. and Canada. The Museum functions as a Community Art Center, with classes in arts and crafts for adults and children, and as a music center.

Utica, N. Y., Institute

Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, 312-318 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., is a community art center offering through its Community Arts Program changing exhibits, period rooms dating from 1900, collections of 19th and 20th century American and European art, art lending service, art library, record library and loan service, lectures, films and music programs. The School of Art has classes for children and adults in painting, drawing, design, ceramics and sculpture.

Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh

The Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science, Pittsburgh, Pa., has an auditorium seating 500 and can demonstrate 9,000 stars and planets, and comets, clouds and other phenomena. It has five galleries devoted to the natural sciences. The Micro-zoo, showing microscopic water animals magnified to monster size is a popular feature. A 10-inch siderostat telescope is available for public use. Schedule for schools includes tours and laboratory demonstrations for science classes, sky dramas and exhibitions for geography, Latin, and English classes; and monthly changes in galleries.

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

Carnegie Institute, located in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., founded and endowed by Andrew Carnegie (1896), houses under one roof the central branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with special departments covering technology, art, and music; the Department of Fine Arts, with a representative and growing collection of modern painting and sculpture, and with the distinction of having international exhibitions of paintings; Carnegie Museum, covering the natural sciences and applied arts, and Carnegie Music Hall.

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia

Franklin Institute, Benjamin Franklin Parkway and 20th St., Philadelphia, founded 1824, is one of the country's oldest and foremost institutions for the study and promotion of the mechanic arts and applied science. The building contains a memorial hall dedicated to Franklin, a museum, a library, the Fels Planetarium and offices. A heroic-sized statue of Franklin by James Earle Fraser stands in the hall.

The Museum maintains scientific exhibits which may be operated by visitors. There are permanent exhibits showing applications of basic science and special displays on current developments.

The Fels Planetarium, donated to the Franklin Institute, 1933, by Samuel S. Fels, reproduces the stellar world of past, present and future.

The Library, founded at the same time as the Institute, has over 146,000 vols., 9,000 maps and 51,000 pamphlets, including complete runs of domestic and foreign technical periodicals.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute, first issued 1826, has been published continually since. Its papers are written by distinguished and qualified workers in scientific fields.

The Committee on Science and the Arts of the Institute awards medals and certificates of merit to men or organizations deserving of recognition for their work in science, the most distinguished of which is the Franklin Medal.

The Franklin Institute Laboratories for Research and Development specialize in research for industry and the U. S. Government. Problems in physical science, particularly nuclear physics, are studied by the Institute's Bartol Research Foundation at Swarthmore, Pa. The Biochemical Research Foundation, affiliated with the Institute, has laboratories at Newark, Del., for the study of cell growth, reproduction and diseases from a chemical point of view, and of new organic compounds that have therapeutic value.

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., founded 1913 by Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon, is an endowed nonprofit body for research in pure and applied sciences, for training research workers and providing technical information of use to industries and municipalities for the preservation of health and resources. From Mar. 1, 1954 to Mar. 1, 1955, the Institute expended \$4,784,344, of which \$1,033,172 was used for pure research in the 6 departments and on 12 fellowships, with 147 members engaged. In applied science 390 members were employed on 64 other fellowships.

During 1954 departments and fellowships produced 7 books, 8 bulletins, 50 research papers and 62 other scientific articles. The Institute issues Mellon Institute News, American Pollution Control Assn. News, and Industrial Hygiene Digest.

Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia at 19th and the Parkway (1812), the oldest scientific institution of its kind, possesses a collection of natural objects in many respects unrivaled. Its Natural History Museum exhibits animal life groups, minerals, birds common to Philadelphia and vicinity, and from all parts of the earth; the Fluorescence exhibit, which reveals glowing colors hidden in certain minerals, and the Hall of Earth History, which graphically depicts the story of the earth and its first inhabitants. A hall of birds is named for J. J. Audubon, once a member.

The Academy's study collection of birds contains more than 150,000 specimens, and its insect col-

lection more than 2,000,000 specimens. Its shell collection is equally notable. The herbarium contains plants from all parts of the world. The library has 150,000 vols.

Pennsylvania Academy

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Pa., founded 1805, is the oldest art institution in the United States. Organized "to promote the cultivation of the fine arts in America," it set high standards of excellence, which have been maintained in its acquisition of paintings and in its educational work. The institution possesses a representative cross section of American art, from the collections of Peales, Gilbert Stuarts, Sully through Eakins, Homer and Chase to contemporary artists of national importance.

Pennsylvania Historical

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., has one of the most important manuscript depositories in the U. S. consisting of over 4,000,000 items. Its library has approximately 500,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals. Included are books from the library of Benjamin Franklin, an almost complete set of Poor Richard Almanacks, including the first issue of 1733; Pennsylvania printings of the 18th century; the Cassel collection of Pennsylvania German imprints; the Charlemagne Tower collection of Colonial Laws.

There are over 7,000 vols. of newspapers including at least one paper for every date of issue in Philadelphia from 1728 to date. The print collection consists of some 45,000 items. The museum has portraits and memorabilia of Penn. Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography is the oldest general historical magazine.

Philadelphia Museum of Art

The Philadelphia Museum of Art at Benjamin Franklin Parkway and Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., has collections of first rank in the arts of Europe and America, representative of the Christian era and especially rich in medieval, Renaissance, modern and oriental art, in painting, sculpture and tapestries. Among antique architectural exhibits are the Romanesque cloister of the 11th century from Saint-Genis de Fontaines, France; three rondels of French Gothic glass of about 1270 A. D., a portal from the abbey of St. Laurent of the 12th century; a French Gothic chapel from Pierrecourt of the 14th century; an altar from the Church of the Templars at Norroy-sur-Vair (Vosges) about 1400, and a French Gothic room of the 15th century from Le Mans.

Conspicuous among the Renaissance objects from Italy and France are the sculptures and carvings in marble, bronze and wood from the Foule collection, including a Virgin and Child by Desiderio, an Adoring Virgin by Luca della Robbia and numerous 15th century bronzes. Among the architectural units are elements from the Piccolomini Palace in Siena, Santa Maria del Popolo in Rome, and the Chateau de Pagny, including its choir screen and the sculptured Virgin of Pagny.

The south wing of the Museum is devoted to oriental art, beginning with the Near East, where the installation includes the carpets of the McIlhenny Collection and the Joseph Lees Williams Memorial Collection. From Sasanian Persia comes an arched portal excavated at Damghan, as well as a series of bas-reliefs from Rayy. Islamic art of Egypt, Anatolia and Persia is represented, the last by a mosque revetment of mosaic tile and by a vaulted interior of painted stucco—both of the Safavid period. The display of art of India includes an entire sculptured temple portico of the 15th century from Madura besides many works of the Græco-Buddhist, Buddhist and Hindu periods. The section devoted to the art of China surrounds a large palace hall of the Ming period, and includes as other major units a stone tomb chamber of the T'ang dynasty.

Among the notable works are the John G. Johnson collection of over 1,000 paintings, containing many Italian and Flemish masterpieces by such artists as Van Eyck, Van der Weyden, Masolino, Antonella da Messina, Botticelli, Rubens and Rembrandt. The Anna H. Wilstach collection contains Italian, Flemish and Spanish baroque paintings. The John H. McFadden collection has English 18th century portraits and landscapes. The Wm. L. and Geo. W. Elkins collections include Dutch, English, American and notably French paintings from Pissarro to the Impressionists, supplemented by Post-Impressionists and the Lisa Norris Elkins collection. There is an excellent collection of French 20th century art in the Gallatin and Arensberg collections and a large new section devoted wholly to modern art.

University of Pennsylvania

The University Museum, of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pa., was founded 1839 and is concerned with the study of man, par-

ticularly as exemplified by the remains of ancient civilizations and the customs of primitive peoples. Its activities comprise field research in archaeology and ethnology conducted through its expeditions to all parts of the world, and museum research.

The American Section contains exhibits illustrating the customs, arts, and industries of the historic Indian tribes of North America; Mayan and Mexican pottery and sculpture; archaeological objects from South America, comprising Colombian gold work, Peruvian pottery and textiles, and ethnological collections illustrating the living tribes.

The Babylonian Section contains a tablet library with about 20,000 cuneiform documents from Nippur and Ur. The Egyptian collection includes pieces from the temple of Merenptah; the Far East section has iconography of the Gupta, Gandhara and South India schools; there are mosaic fountains in the Islamic section, and collections from Ancient Crete, Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Palestine.

The Elkins Library of the Museum contains approximately 30,000 volumes relating to archaeology, anthropology, ethnology and allied subjects.

The Johnson Film Library contains approximately 80,000 feet of 16 mm. motion picture films, some in color. The Educational Department gives classes and gallery talks for school, college and club groups.

Valley Forge

Valley Forge State Park, 2,033 acres, 22 mi. n. of Philadelphia (State Roads 23 and 83) preserves the site of Washington's encampment during the hard winter of 1777-78, when 11,098 soldiers reported for duty of whom 2,898 were incapacitated. Of special interest are Washington's headquarters, National Memorial Arch, restored soldiers' huts, field hospital, redoubts, Dogwood blooms, in May, attract many visitors. Adjoining are Washington Memorial Chapel, built by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk; the Cloister of the Colonies, Peace carillon, Museum of American History and Memorial Bell Tower dedicated 1953 by the D.A.R.

Delaware Art Center

The Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts, Est. 1912, occupies its own building, the Delaware Art Center, Park Dr. at Woodlawn Ave., Wilmington, Del. It supports permanent exhibits, varied monthly exhibitions, lectures and a large educational program, with classes for children and adults. Of unique value is its collection of paintings and drawings by Howard Pyle (born in Wilmington 1853, died in Florence, 1911). The Art Center has the extensive Bancroft English Pre-Raphaelite Collection of Paintings by Rossetti, Brown, Watts, Sandys, Burne-Jones, Millais, and owns some contemporary American paintings.

SOUTH

Baltimore Museum of Art

The Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Md., has extensive collections of paintings, sculpture, ceramics, tapestries, furniture, covering many periods. A partial list includes: Mosaics, from 2nd to 6th century A.D., from Antioch, Syria; Oriental Room containing sculpture, bronze vessels and ceramics; Saïdie A. May Collection of classical, medieval and Renaissance art, as well as an important collection of modern paintings and sculpture, principally French; Jacob Epstein Collection of paintings by Old Master, bronzes by Rodin and Barye; Mary Frick Jacobs Collection of European paintings from the 15th to the 18th century, tapestries, furniture, porcelains, jades, and other objects d'art; Mrs. P. B. Daingerfield Collection of English, French and American 18th and early 19th century paintings; George A. Lucas Collection (on loan) of 19th century French paintings; Cone Collection of late 19th and 20th century French paintings and sculpture (including a survey of Matisse and numerous items by Picasso), as well as textiles, laces, jewelry, rugs, furniture and other art objects of various periods and cultures; the Gallagher Memorial Collection of contemporary American paintings; Maryland Wing with colonial rooms, paintings and Americana and the White Collection of Maryland silver.

The Saïdie A. May Young People's Art Center has 4 studios, a large gallery, a lecture hall, staff offices of the Museum's Education Department, which conducts painting, sculpture and pottery classes. The Museum's program also includes movies and concerts.

Maryland Academy of Sciences

Maryland Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, founded 1797, occupies quarters in the Enoch Pratt Library Bldg. It supports exhibits and lectures on science and in studies including astronomical observations, mobile exhibits for schools. It conducts Davis Planetarium. Two sections are doing special work in American archeology and in mineralogy.

Maryland Historical Society

Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, Md., founded 1844, is privately

supported and has 3,500 members. It is the home of the original manuscript of the Star-Spangled Banner, presented 1953 by Mrs. May McShane Jenkins, in memory of her mother-in-law, Catherine Key Jenkins.

The Society maintains a library, art gallery and museum and publishes periodicals devoted to history. The library has 50,000 books, 20,000 pamphlets and thousands of manuscripts, prints and maps. Among its treasures are the papers of the Lords Baltimore, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Robert Gilmor, Robert Oliver, the Lloyd, Ridgely and Latrobe families. The original competitive designs for the United States Capitol (1792) and drawings for public structures by Benjamin H. Latrobe are here. There are 250 engraved portraits of George Washington and a group of original portraits and engravings by St. Meemin.

The gallery and museum has portraits by American artists, landscapes, drawings and miniatures; furniture of the 18th and early 19th century, silver, porcelain, glass, military relics, jewelry and costumes. Special collections include furnishings of the Paterson-Bonaparte and other families, and Confederate items. Other major groups are Oriental export china, Amelung glass, early American kitchenware, and the Klirk silver service of the old battleship Maryland.

The Maritime collection consists of ship models, drawings, paintings and lithographs of Chesapeake Bay craft, charts of Baltimore house flags, compasses, ship's gear and a collection of ship's logs and maritime records.

Peabody, Baltimore

Peabody Institute Library, 1 East Mt. Vernon Pl., Baltimore, endowed 1857 by George Peabody, has 265,000 vols. and 2,500 maps, many unique. Subjects include, among others, religion, 16th, 17th, and 18th century imprints, Maryland newspapers, voyages, genealogy, bibliography, incunabula, illustrated books on flora and fauna, a special section on early 19th century American Fiction, Cervantes and the complete files of John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), who wrote as "Mark Littleton." Research facilities are available.

Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

The Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, Md., is a gift to the city from Henry Walters. (d. 1931). The exhibits illustrate the history of all the arts from ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt to the 19th century. Noteworthy are the Egyptian small sculptures; the Greek, Roman and Etruscan bronzes and ceramics; the Roman sarcophagi; the medieval arts in general, with particular emphasis on Byzantine arts and enamels, carved ivories, stained glass, and illuminated manuscripts; Renaissance bronzes, enamels and jewelry; 18th century English and French porcelain, ormolu and small sculptures; the collection of Bayre bronzes; the Oriental ceramics and the Islamic pottery and metal-work.

The paintings range from Italian and Spanish examples of the 13th century to the chief French schools of the 19th. The library contains over 1300 incunabula.

Appomattox, Va.

The house in which Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. U. S. Grant, USA, Apr. 9, 1865, has been reproduced by the National Park Service in the grounds of Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, which covers 968 acres and includes the final position of the opposing armies. The original house, owned by Wilmer McLean, was dismantled for removal but never re-erected.

Colonial Williamsburg

The historic portions of Williamsburg, Va., 56 miles east of Richmond, have been restored to their 18th century appearance in what constitutes the most comprehensive restoration of the American past ever undertaken. The work started in 1926, made possible by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. More than \$30,000,000 has been expended and the work continues. It is carried forward by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., a non-profit educational corporation. On over 216 acres, more than 400 colonial homes, taverns, shops and public buildings have been reconstructed after the removal of more than 500 post-colonial structures. Most of more than 90 18th century buildings have been restored. Eight principal buildings, including the colonial Capitol, Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, George Wythe House, Ludwig-Paradise House, Public Gaol, the Magazine and Guard-house, and the Brush-Everard House, have been accurately furnished and are open to the public daily with guides in colonial dress. Points of interest include Bruton Parish Church (1715), the so-called Christopher Wren building of the College of William and Mary (1695), and the Court-house of 1770. Visitors exceed 500,000 a year.

Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia, 1699-

1780, and played a part in the movement for independence. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason and other early patriots received their early training here.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., was founded 1943 to promote study, research and publication of American history in all its early phases. It publishes historical monographs and documentary works and the William and Mary Quarterly, a journal of early American history.

James Monroe Memorial

The James Monroe Law Office and Museum in Fredericksburg, Va., is the original building in which President Monroe practiced law in the 1780's. Owned by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation and opened as a museum in 1927, it houses a large collection of personal possessions of Monroe and his family; china, silver, portraits, court costumes and White House furniture including desk on which Monroe Doctrine was signed. The Foundation owns a large part of original Monroe correspondence and a large library pertaining to Monroe and the Monroe Doctrine which comprise a complete reference library on Monroe.

Mariners' Museum

The Mariners' Museum was founded 1930 by Archer Milton Huntington. It is situated on Route 60, on the Virginia Peninsula near Hampton Roads, six miles north of Newport News, Va.

The Museum contains one of the largest collections of ship models, marine pictorial material, figureheads, navigation instruments and memorabilia in the Western Hemisphere. It includes more than 750 models ranging from bark canoes to large scale ship models, and working mechanical scale models of ship propulsion machinery. More than 80 ship figureheads show the art of the ship carver, the masterpiece of which is an eagle with a wingspread of 18 feet, from U. S. S. Lancaster (1858). The Marine Library contains 35,000 vols. and thousands of maps, charts and plans of vessels.

Norfolk Arts and Sciences

Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, Yarmouth at the Hague, Norfolk, Va., is the headquarters of numerous local cultural organizations including its sponsoring group, the Norfolk Society of Arts. There are 13 galleries on two floors, a library room housing the horticultural library of the federated garden clubs, D.A.R. and C.S.A. historical records and the art and Tidewater history reference library. It exhibits 18th century furniture, old master and 20th century paintings and sculpture, Serpell collection of ivories, fans and enamels. Dr. J. C. Perry collections of Chinese ceramics and American Indian artifacts, old master drawing collections and Norfolk and Tidewater material in history and history.

The Myers Historic House, Freemason and Bank Street, built 1792, has been restored. It now has its original furniture, silver, a Tidewater kitchen, paintings and restored garden.

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Boulevard and Grove Ave., Richmond, Va., estab. 1936, was founded by John Barton Payne and others and is administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia. It has a comprehensive collection of old masters of the Italian, Dutch, English and French schools, as well as a fine group by American artists, historical and modern.

Virginia Historical

Virginia Historical Society, 707 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., estab. 1831, has its hq. in the house occupied by the R. E. Lee family during the Civil War and its library and portrait gallery in an annex. The library has 100,000 printed items and 500,000 mss., prints, maps, etc., relating to early history. It has original diaries of Geo. Washington and Wm. Byrd, II, letterbooks of Gov. Alex. Spotswood and "King" Carter, military papers of Gen. R. E. Lee and the library of John Randolph of Roanoke. Over 500 paintings include portraits of the Lee and Randolph families, John Marshall (the society's first president), Arthur Lee, and works by Wollaston, Hesselius, Sully and Thos. Willson Peale. The society maintains Battle Abbey, Richmond, devoted to Confederate memorabilia and Virginia House, bequeathed by Alex. W. Weddell, constructed from a priory of Warwick, England. It publishes books and periodicals on Virginia history.

Virginia War Memorial

The War Memorial Museum of Virginia in Warwick, just outside of Newport News, Va., exhibits thousands of implements and memorabilia of World War I and World War II. These include weapons and equipment used by American, French,

Japanese, Russians, English, and many other nations.

Topping World War II items is the watch used by Pvt. Lockhart when he timed the approach of the Japs at Pearl Harbor.

Other outstanding items of the World War II collection include: Gen. Montgomery's shoulder patches worn by the British Eighth Army in Africa and a tank that entered Paris the first day of the liberation and later was used by Gen. George S. Patton.

Mint Museum of Art

The Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte, N. C., occupies a building erected 1835 as the first branch of the Philadelphia Mint. It is a free educational institution fostering appreciation of the arts by exhibitions, classes and lectures. Monthly it presents collected or traveling exhibitions. Collections include works by Salvati, Granacci, Fungai, Ghirlandalo, Ramsay, Child Hassam, Thomas Sully and others.

Morehead Planetarium

The Morehead Planetarium of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, opened 1949, constitutes the sixth Zeiss Planetarium in this country, and the first in the world to be owned by a University.

The building houses a memorial rotunda in which paintings and objects of art are permanently exhibited; a Copernican Orrery which mechanically demonstrates planetary order and motion; and scientific and art exhibits that are changed periodically. The Planetarium chamber seats 500 under a 68-foot dome.

Marine Studios, Florida

Marine Studios, at Marineland, near St. Augustine, Fla., built originally as an underwater motion picture studio, has over 10,000 specimens of 125 species of salt water fish and animals on exhibit. The specimens range in size from small coral reef fish to large sharks.

All specimens are placed together in two oceanariums and are not segregated by species. One oceanarium is circular in shape, 75 feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep, containing 380,000 gallons of sea water. The other is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 18 feet deep, containing 420,000 gallons of sea water. There are over 300 portholes for underwater observation. Trained porpoises may be watched in the Porpoise Stadium.

Ringling Museums, Sarasota

The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota, Fla., was established by John Ringling and given to the state of Florida at his death in 1936, together with his adjoining home. The museum contains the most important paintings from nearly 500 made by Ringling, and newer acquisitions. Included are works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Veronese, Strozzi, Tiepolo, Piero di Cosimo, Poussin, Velasquez, Murillo, Gainsborough, Reynolds and many other masters. It is built around three sides of a tropical garden court, incorporating arches, columns and doorways from Europe. An important exhibit is the 18th-century Asolo Theater, brought from Italy in 1950 and in regular use.

The Ringling Residence (Ca' d' Zan), in Venetian Gothic style reminiscent of the Doge's palace, is maintained much as it was when the Ringlings lived there. The Museum of the American Circus was built by the state and opened in 1948. It contains old parade wagons, lithographs, and the Chambers collection of historical material on the European and American circus.

Alabama Natural History

The Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama, contains a geological section with 20,000 specimens of minerals; a large collection of fossils of the Cretaceous and Tertiary ages from Alabama and the Gulf Coast; an herbarium of 2,500 Alabama ferns and flowering plants; a collection of 200,000 marine shells, native and foreign; an outstanding collection of Alabama fresh water shells; a very large collection of land shells, mostly from the United States; 13,000 species of United States beetles and a large and worldwide collection of Carabid beetles; large collections of birds, reptiles, and batrachians; an enormous collection of skeletal material and artifacts from aboriginal sites in Alabama and in the Southeast; and a small but representative and fine lot of artifacts from the primitive area of the southern Pacific region. The library contains 25,000 vols.

An adjunct of the museum is Mound State Monument at Moundville, in adjacent parts of Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties. On a tract of 300 acres containing 34 mounds of the truncated pyramid or domiciliary type has been constructed a burial museum of reinforced concrete, containing a central exhibition hall and in situ burials in

each sink. There are also an administration building with a small auditorium; a large archaeological research laboratory; and picnic shelters.

Old Harrodsburg, Kentucky

Pioneer Memorial State Park, Harrodsburg, Ky., 30 mi. from Lexington, contains the reconstructed Fort Harrod (1927) with stockade, blockhouses and cabins; Lincoln Marriage Temple, sheltering log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's parents, were married; Mansion museum, with relics of Shaker-town, Ky.; shops and houses. Fort Harrod founded 1774, protected first white settlement west of Alleghenies, and was one of posts used by Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark for equipping troops against British and Indians, 1778-1782.

Patton Museum, Fort Knox

The George S. Patton, Jr., Museum, at Fort Knox, near Louisville, Ky., contains World War II equipment, collected by Gen. Patton from pieces captured from Nazi armies, including armored vehicles, field pieces, Gen. Patton's jeep, small arms, and weapons captured in Korea.

Museum of Atomic Energy

The American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tenn., first and only museum devoted entirely to atomic energy, opened March, 1949. It is 20 mi. from Knoxville, and 20 mi. from Norris Dam. It can be reached by US 27, US 70, US 25W and state highway 61.

The museum is operated for the AEC by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. It shows the development and peacetime application of atomic energy by demonstrations, poster animations, motion pictures, a 250,000-volt generator, a miniature atomic reactor, etc., and illustrates the use of isotopes in agriculture, industry and medicine. It makes exhibits on atomic energy available to sponsors and schools and mails atomic energy literature on request.

Delgado Museum, New Orleans

The Isaac Delgado Museum of Art in City Park, New Orleans, La., houses various collections and art objects including Italian Renaissance paintings given by Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Chapman H. Hyams Collection of Barbizon and other salon paintings and statuary, the Morgan Whitney collection of carved jades and other hard stones, the Frank T. Howard collection of Greek vases and ancient Aegean glass, old and modern masterpieces of painting and sculpture and works by New Orleans and Louisiana artists, past and present.

Louisiana State Museum

The Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, La., estab. 1906, consists of the Cabildo, the Presbytere, the old State Arsenal (Museum of War), the Jackson House, War Annex, the Pontalba historic house, set up as of 1849; Madame John's Legacy, an ancient residence, and the St. Ann Street Pontalba building. During 1954 840,529 people visited the Museum.

In the Cabildo, built in 1795, where the Louisiana Purchase was consummated in 1803, are exhibited period costumes, material of both World War I and World War II, and of the War of 1812. Mardi Gras costumes, Carnival favors, the history of music in New Orleans and important works of art. Particularly important are the portraits of French and Spanish governors, of the Montegut family, John Paul Jones, the Lafitte brothers, Generals Beauregard, Plache and Thomas, and the Napoleon Death Mask. The Museum is rich in 19th Century American portraits, clothes, industrial products, sculpture and photographs. There is a large Audubon collection.

Old Court House, Vicksburg

Old Court House Museum, Vicksburg, Miss., occupies the Warren County Court House, built by slave labor on a high eminence in 1853, filling an entire square. It is managed by the Vicksburg & Warren County Historical Society. The building has porticoes supported by 30-ft. fluted columns. The clock in the tower still marks the hours after 90-odd years. Here the Confederate flag was lowered and the U. S. flag raised on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell.

Museum exhibits number over 5,000 items, including china and silver of early founders; Confederate relics, flags and manuscripts; receipts for slaves; handwritten field orders of siege of Vicksburg and map used by Gen. U. S. Grant; a wallpaper newspaper printed by the Federals July 4, 1863; pastels of early river packets and pictures of old Vicksburg; pioneer memorials.

Tulane Research Institute

The Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, located near St. Charles Ave. in New Orleans, La., founded in 1924, is devoted to

research, education and public service related to Middle America, a region limited arbitrarily to Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the Bahamas.

The museum gallery features archaeological relics of the ancient civilizations of Middle America, including the Maya of Yucatan and Central America, the Aztec and earlier cultures of Mexico, and the circum-Caribbean tribes of southern Central America. Also on display are exhibits on modern Indians, and rare historical books and documents, including the Codex Tulane, a genealogy of Mixtec kings painted on a white deerskin scroll 14 feet long.

MIDDLE WEST

Cincinnati Art Museum

The Cincinnati Art Museum and the Art Academy of Cincinnati comprise the Cincinnati Museum Association in Cincinnati, Ohio. The museum contains the Mary M. Emery collection of 15th to 20th century paintings, the Mary Hanna collection of 17th to 19th century paintings, the J. J. Emery collection of European and American paintings, the Emilie Heine collection of 17th to 20th century paintings and the Herbert Greer French collection of print masterpieces from the 15th through the 19th centuries, also Nabataean antiquities from Khirbet-Tannur, Egyptian, Graeco-Roman, Medieval, Renaissance, modern and oriental sculpture; Islamic pottery and miniatures; Chinese ritual bronzes and paintings and a Louis XVI salon and its complete furnishings. Also a comprehensive collection of musical instruments and an outstanding collection of American Indian objects and art of primitive peoples. Important loans to the Museum include the U. S. Playing Card Company's comprehensive historical collection of playing cards and the Arthur Joseph collection of Meissen porcelain. The Museum library covers every period of art.

Cleveland Health Museum

The Cleveland Health Museum in Cleveland, Ohio, first of its kind in America, was incorporated in 1936 on a non-profit basis. Its hundreds of three-dimensional exhibits, largely designed and built in Museum studios, dramatize means and advantages of maintaining good health. The special health education department has a comprehensive film library and loan exhibits. The museum co-sponsors a weekly television program, Prescription for Living.

Cleveland Museum of Art

The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, includes in its permanent collections and visiting exhibitions primitive, ancient, and classical art; various periods of Europe; Near and Far East; Pacific localities; Africa; North, Central, and South America; as represented in sculpture, painting, graphic processes, the decorative arts in furniture, tapestry, lace, metals, pottery and jewelry.

Richness of quality is to be found in its medieval collections, including an important portion of the great Guelph Treasure of the House of Brunswick; the Holden Collection of European paintings; the Louis XVI Rousseau de la Rotonde Room; the J. H. Wade Collection with its great decorative art and paintings and the extensive Severance-Prentiss collections. Recent additions include paintings by Monet, Van Dyck; a French primitive; 12th century Chinese landscape painting, a Japanese Wooden Angel, 7th century, Enamel Chasse, Limoges; French 18th century bed of Marie Antoinette, attr. to Georges Jacob.

Cleveland Natural History

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., (founded 1920), has study collections of shells, insects, birds, mammals, fossils and ethnological material. Some of these are ranked among the top ten in the country. The Museum sponsors occasional expeditions to distant places and operates for the City of Cleveland its Zoo and Aquarium. A former Hamann Museum collection of Western Reserve University is on deposit here, and there is a Spitz Planetarium in operation continuously. The most outstanding specimens in the Museum are Devonian fishes, gems, the Johnstown Mastodon, and a series of well mounted small birds and mammals. There are many affiliated clubs, including Gem-Cutters, Telescope Makers, and others.

Cleveland Western Reserve

The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825-10915 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, founded 1867, occupies two 70-room buildings opposite Wade Park. Among the museum collections are: early Cleveland dioramas; the Richard Warren Miniature rooms depicting the homes of one family from Plymouth Colony 1620 to 1880; an American Indian collection, including eight Indian settings; a log cabin interior and pioneer tools; the Bierce collec-

tion of Washingtoniana; a comprehensive lighting exhibit; early Western Reserve materials; a large costume collection; and the D. Z. Norton collection of Napoleonic and paintings by Archibald Willard, including his first large painting of the "Spirit of '76." A mill room, a Marine room, Shaker and Eskimo collections are shown.

The library of 19th Century American history has about 200,000 books, 100,000 pamphlets (many unique), 20,000 vols. of newspapers, an estimated 1,000,000 manuscripts, many pictures, and maps. In addition to the materials on the Western Reserve, which include the papers of the Connecticut Land Company, the collection contains much on other parts of Ohio and the eastern United States. Strong sections are: the William P. Palmer Civil War collection, including many Southern newspapers and other material on the Confederacy; Lincoln; railroads; the American Indian; Shaker manuscripts; a costume collection; exploration, travel and genealogy, including some 12,000 family histories and supporting local history.

Fort Recovery, Ohio

Fort Recovery, Mercer Co., Ohio, lies on the Wabash river one mile east of the Indiana line. (State Route 49). The reconstructed fort (1932), plus monuments (1912), library and museum commemorate the defeat of the American Army under Gen. Arthur St. Clair Nov. 4, 1791, by the Maumee Indians, and the Indian attack on the fort June 30, 1794, after it had been erected by Gen. Anthony Wayne. The monument contains bones of slain soldiers.

Fallen Timbers monument on the Maumee river, sw. of Toledo, O., commemorates the victory of Wayne over Indians and British Aug. 20, 1794.

Toledo Museum of Art

The Toledo Museum of Art was founded 1901 and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drummond Libbey "for the benefit of all those who seek self-improvement." Its Museum School of Design has free art and music appreciation courses.

The Museum has one of the most complete collections of ancient glass. Its painting collection numbers more than 600 European and American works, including masterpieces by: El Greco, Velasquez, Goya, Holbein, Rembrandt, LeNain, Filippino Lippi, DiCosimo, Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso; Robert Peke, Samuel F. B. Morse, Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West.

Sculpture includes Greek and Roman examples, pieces from the French and Spanish Gothic periods and the Italian Renaissance, as well as from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The Museum has a reference and lending library of 15,000 volumes, 25,000 slides; and a music lending library of 8,000 records and 400 scores.

Herron Institute, Indianapolis

The John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis, Ind., including an art museum and a school in separate buildings, was erected 1906 from funds bequeathed to the Art Association of Indianapolis by John Herron. It is owned and operated by the Art Association of Indianapolis (organized 1883).

The collection of more than 11,000 objects is arranged in 12 galleries in the museum building, and represents the arts of countries throughout the world, from ancient to modern times. Most important paintings include Dutch 17th Century landscapes, work of American artists, and French post-impressionist pictures. The collection of ancient Chinese bronzes and porcelains of the Sung and Ming dynasties is exceptionally good.

Indiana State Memorials

Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial and Lincoln State Park, near Lincoln City, Spencer Co., Ind., includes most of Tom Lincoln's farm and the grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Two limestone buildings connected by a semi-circular cloistered walk are memorials to Lincoln and his mother.

Lincolnbloss State Memorial, home of Gene Stratton Porter, author and naturalist, from 1895 to 1913, is at Geneva, Ind., where swampy, heavily timbered land, since drained, provided Mrs. Porter with many of her stories. The Gene Stratton Porter State Memorial, in Wildflower Woods, from Sylvan Lake, near Roma, City, Ind., was her home from 1913 to 1918. Both houses, two-story log cabins, were designed by Mrs. Porter.

Territorial Capitol State Memorial, Vincennes, Ind., is a two-story frame house with green shutters and a stoop porch, the seat of Indiana Territory, 1800 to 1813, reopened to the public 1950. Wm. Henry Harrison, 9th President, was the first governor of the Territory.

Spring Mill Village, a restored pioneer settlement dating back to 1814, is located in Spring Mill State Park 3 mi. east of Mitchell, Ind. It contains a stone grist mill with overshot wheel and corn; wooden gears and huge stones still grinding corn; postoffice, general store, apothecary's shop, tavern, distillery, saw mill and houses; also hat

shop where pioneer "bee gum" hats were made.

Dearborn, Mich., Exhibits

The Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich., near Detroit, were founded by Henry Ford and dedicated to Thomas Alva Edison. The Henry Ford Museum is housed in reproductions of Independence Hall, Congress Hall and Old City Hall, Philadelphia, and its 14 acres include exhibits of antique automobiles, locomotives, fire engines, farm implements, furniture, glass, silver, etc.

Greenfield Village has over 100 separate buildings illustrating 19th Century America, including the laboratory and other buildings used by Edison at Menlo Park, N.J., where he invented the electric light; a silk mill, a grist mill, a cooper shop, a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a Cape Cod windmill, etc., moved from original sites; the Logan County, Ill., courthouse in which Lincoln practiced law, containing relics such as the chair he sat in when shot; the Wright Brothers cycle shop from Dayton, Ohio; the birthplaces of Henry Ford, William Holmes McGuffey, Luther Burbank and Orville Wright; the house in which Noah Webster prepared his dictionary. There are also machine shops, a village fire house, an inn of stagecoach days, a covered bridge from Pennsylvania, a showboat and many other historic houses and objects intended to recall development of industries and cultural life in the United States.

Detroit Historical Museum

The Detroit Historical Museum, Woodward at Kirby, was founded by the Detroit Historical Society and is maintained by the City of Detroit.

Four main exhibit areas present (1) The Streets of Detroit—full scale street scenes of two periods; (2) Metropolitan Services, with exhibits of cultural, recreational aspects of life in the city and the work of city departments and public utilities; (3) Social History, emphasizing home life and standards of living of typical citizens; (4) Industrial exhibits of the development of commerce and industry over 250 years; (5) Hall of Patriotism, and the Hall of Citizenship.

The Museum of Great Lakes History is housed in the schooner J. T. Wing, the last commercial schooner on the Great Lakes, beached on Belle Isle, Open April through September.

Fort Wayne Military Museum, 6053 W. Jefferson, includes the bastions, casemates, tunnels, barracks building and powder magazine with associated exhibits on military history of this area.

Detroit Institute of Arts

The Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., is a municipally owned museum of art. Its aim is to represent within one building the whole meaning of the arts in human society since the first appearance of the instinct of design. It represents in orderly historical sequence every stage of human culture and every great art epoch from prehistoric man to the 20th century.

Within this general plan the most distinguished sections are the arts of the Italian Middle Ages and the Renaissance, the arts of the Netherlands from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, the baroque and rococo period of European culture, the American colonial period and the romantic period, the European twentieth century arts, the arts of the Near East and Far East.

The collection consists of more than 1,000 paintings, a fine collection of sculpture and examples of furniture, goldsmiths' work, glass, graphic arts, textiles.

Recent additions include Rodin's Eve and Houdon's Mme. Thelusson; pre-historic Irish gold jewelry; arms and armor from the Hearst collection; a Flemish tapestry, a French toilet service, 8 pieces of Sevres and Vincennes porcelain; works by Guardi, Credi, Constable, Fragonard, Ghirlandajo, Gentileschi, Kokochka, Lawrence, Mino da Fiesole, Sassetti.

Chicago Academy of Sciences

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Museum of Natural History, in Lincoln Park at 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., was founded 1857 for "the promotion and diffusion of scientific knowledge."

Emphasis in the public exhibits is placed upon the natural history of the Chicago region. The Chicago Environs Hall is composed of large habitat groups illustrating ecological relationships in replicas of typical dune, marsh, prairie, and woodland sites in the vicinity of Chicago. Study collections also represent many other areas in North America.

Adler Planetarium, Chicago

The Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, on Chicago's lake front, was the first institution of its kind in America. It was presented to the people of Chicago by Max Adler, May 12, 1930, and is operated by the Chicago Park District. Although commonly referred to as the Planetarium, it is really an Astronomical Museum, of which the Planetarium instrument is the principal exhibit.

The astronomical museum contains an unexcelled collection of antique astronomical and mathematical instruments among which are astrolabes, nocturnals, armillae, celestial globes, sun dials, early telescopes, etc., beautifully made by the most skilled craftsmen of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries as well as modern instruments, together with exhibits explaining various phases of astronomy. Set into the walls of the main floor corridors are 72 large transparencies of astronomical photographs made with the world's foremost telescopes.

Art Institute of Chicago

The Art Institute of Chicago, on Michigan Ave., Chicago, founded 1879, is one of the great galleries and educational centers of the nation. Its paintings represent major work in many schools. The Ryerson Library of Art and the Burnham Library of Architecture have over 70,000 vols., many prints, photographs and lantern slides. In 1953 the attendance reached 1,053,304.

Many masterpieces adorn its walls, especially of French, Dutch, Flemish, Italian and American art, including 4 El Greco paintings, Saurat's La Grande Jatte, Rembrandt's Girl at Open Half-door, 4 panels by Tiepolo, Adoration of the Magi by van Leyden, Edouard Manet by Fantin-Latour and other famous work by Monet, Crivelli, Degas, Courbet, Winslow Homer, Poussin, Titian, Constable, Corot, Innes, Gilbert Stuart and others. Similarly many masters are represented among the prints and drawings. There is a large Oriental Dept. and an extensive Decorative Arts Dept., with the famous Thorne miniature rooms, and many examples of china, lusterware, rugs, glass, pottery and vestments.

John Crerar, Chicago

John Crerar Library, Michigan Ave. and Randolph St., Chicago, has collections in every branch of science, technology and medicine, including the Senn medical, Chanute on aeronautics, DuBois Reymond on comparative physiology, Meissner on physiology, Baum on historical medicine, Martin on gynecology, Grulee on pediatrics, Prande on Spallanzani, private papers of Ludwig Hektoen and James B. Herrick. It has collections of books on cremation, cooking, international congresses and expositions and is especially strong in aeronautics, chemistry, radio, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, botany, zoology, biology, engineering, railroads, mining and geology, and in collections of scientific periodicals and indexes.

Chicago Historical Society

The Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill., incorporated 1857, is located in Lincoln Park. While specializing in the history of Chicago and the Midwest it includes exhibits of national importance.

In the presentation of exhibits, the Society has made extensive use of the principles of visual education. The story of American History is given in the chronological arrangement of period rooms. Each exhibit in the building is displayed so as to deal with a specific subject and its related facts as a unit. One of the 18 period rooms is the Senate Chamber, a reproduction of the original in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, the seat of the Government of the United States prior to its transfer to Washington (1800). Authentic relics owned by George and Martha Washington are shown.

Lincoln Hall contains one of the greatest collections of Lincolniana in existence, including personal effects and over 1,000 letters, documents. A corridor lined with etchings, lithographs and engravings of Abraham Lincoln, leads to the Lincoln Parlor, a reproduction of the front parlor of the Lincoln Home in Springfield, Ill. There is also an exact reproduction of the bedroom in which Lincoln died, including bed and furniture.

The Gilpin Reference Library has available general Americana although the emphasis is placed upon the history of Chicago and the Old Northwest. The book collection of 80,000 volumes and pamphlets embraces current historical works, early America, reports of foreign travelers, pioneer sketches of political development.

Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago

The Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens in Chicago, Ill., operated by the Chicago Park District, covers 25 acres, exhibits more than 2,600 mammals, birds and reptiles collected from all over the world. Annual attendance is 4,000,000.

The exhibits are housed in five buildings, five barns, 30 outdoor yards and enclosures, nine dens for wolves and foxes, nine bear pits, raccoon pit, outdoor pool for sea lions, penguin pool, wild fowl pond, bird of prey cages, pheasantries, flightless bird section, and the world's only Zoo-rookery. This is a landscaped rock garden with a meandering stream in its center. There are no fences, only a water barrier, and visitors may photograph birds without interference of wires and bars. Included among the many winged creatures are flamingos, cranes, storks, swans and peacocks. A

"Zoo Answer Shop" has been established, at which visitors may ask questions about the various members of the animal kingdom.

The Zoo became famous as the home of Bushman, called the most perfect specimen of gorilla in captivity until his death on Jan. 1, 1951, at the age of 22 years, 9 months. In his prime Bushman stood 6 feet, 2 inches and weighed over 550 lbs. Sinbad, youngest of the four young gorillas flown over from Africa in October, 1948, at 6 years weighed 115 pounds, slightly more than Bushman at the same age. The 4 young gorillas and their ages on Mar. 1, 1955, were Sinbad, 7 years; Rajah, 7½ years; Irwin Young, 8½ years; and Lotus, the only female of the group, 9 years.

Chicago Natural History

Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, presents a comprehensive survey of the races of man as well as flora, fauna and geology. The exhibits and scientific study collections are divided into four major departments: anthropology, botany, geology, zoology. These include many subdivisions. Outstanding among them are the Hall of the Stone Age; the Races of Mankind, a series of sculptures in bronze and stone by Malvina Hoffman; the North American Indian groups and exhibits of Ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Etruria and Rome; China, Tibet and other parts of Asia; Africa and islands of the South Pacific. The Hall of Babylonian Archaeology contains the results of collection on the site of the ancient city of Kish.

The Hall of Plant Life and the botanical exhibits give a survey of the plant world from the lowest microscopical forms. A large diorama reproduces an alpine meadow in the Rocky Mountains; other dioramas represent spring flora in an Illinois woodland, seashore plants of the intertidal zone of the Bay of Fundy, fresh water aquatics from South America, and a South African desert scene displaying one of the most unusual of woody plants, the two-leaved tumbao. Two halls are devoted to plant economics and two to North American and foreign woods.

The museum has the world's largest collection of meteorites and an extensive collection of fossil skeletons of prehistoric animals, as well as life-size dioramas showing them in their native habitats. The Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall contains many mounted game animals collected by this naturalist. The first specimens of the giant panda ever to reach the U. S. are shown.

Newberry Library, Chicago

The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., was founded in 1837 by a bequest from Walter Loomis Newberry and incorporated 1893 as a free public reference library. Its books and manuscript collections, about 725,000 in number, fall within the general field of the humanities and include texts and comments on thought and culture since classical times. Though emphasis has been on English and American literature and history and on the Renaissance, later Western European collections are also good, and in some respects unusual, for pre-19th century periods. The Library is especially strong in such out of the way subjects as the Arthurian legend, old Gaelic texts, 16th century imprints, 17th century novels and political miscellanies, genealogy, linguistics, and pre-1800 reference works.

The Edward E. Ayer Collection of about 80,000 vols. is concerned with the colonial and frontier history of the Americas, the anthropology of the Indians and of the Pacific natives, and the history of their relations with the white man. The Philippines collection is one of the finest extant. The William B. Greenlee Collection of 6,000 vols. concerns the history and literature of Portugal.

The John M. Wing Foundation is one of the strongest collections of its kind on the history of printing and calligraphy. The Library's music collection is especially rich in classical scores.

The Library's collections on the social, economic and cultural history of the Midwest include the central-office papers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 1850-1901, and of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-1906, the correspondence of Victor F. Lawson, Edward Price Bell, Carter Harrison, and other Chicago leaders and letters and manuscripts of Sherwood Anderson, Floyd Dell, F. F. Browne, Henry B. Fuller, Joseph Kirkland, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Eunice Tietjens, and Henry Kitchell Webster, and the calligraphic inventor Platt R. Spencer.

Oriental Institute, Chicago

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is a research institute devoted to the study of the ancient civilizations of the Near East. It discovers, records, and studies the cultural monuments particularly of ancient Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Persia and interprets their importance for the development of Western civilization.

Five exhibition halls in James H. Breasted Hall.

the Institute's headquarters, present collections of objects representative of the art, architecture, religion, literature, and handicrafts of the ancient Near East. The objects include colossal sculptures such as a 40-ton human-headed winged bull from the Assyrian palace at Khorsabad, a 16-foot statue of Tutankhamon from Egypt, and a gold treasure from Persia. The exhibits are free.

Science and Industry, Chicago

The Museum of Science and Industry, in Jackson Park, Chicago, was founded by Julius Rosenwald and contains numerous exhibits devoted to scientific and industrial processes, illustrating the theme inscribed above the central dome: Science Discerns the Laws of Nature; Industry Applies Them to the Needs of Man. The Museum occupies the restored Fine Arts building of the Columbian Exposition, 1893, an example of classical adaptation.

Many of the exhibits place the spectator in the midst of the setting or enable him to operate devices demonstrating activities. Unusual displays are those of an Illinois coal mine, a Santa Fe electric railway model, an operating gray iron foundry that makes castings, the evolution of the automobile, and the mechanized operation of a modern farm. The world's first moving rubber sidewalk is part of the new story of rubber. The World of Hardwoods exhibit is a collection of rare and useful woods and how they were used. A large section demonstrates the application of electrical energy and the latest electronic developments. Public health is stressed in polio, cancer, heart and resuscitation exhibits.

Now open to visitors is the U-505, former German submarine captured on the high seas during World War II. The interior of the U-505 has been restored to operating condition and can be inspected.

Shedd Aquarium, Chicago

The John G. Shedd Aquarium, 1200 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., displays approximately 10,000 aquatic specimens from the rivers and oceans of every continent. Here the visitor may see fishes from the sea horse to the shark, in their natural marine surroundings. There are turtles, salamanders, invertebrates. The specimens vary from 325 pound groupers to mosquito fish, 1 inch long.

Illinois State Historical

Illinois State Historical Library, Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill., has over 95,000 vols. and numerous manuscripts. The 11,000 vols. of newspapers are supplemented by 6,300 reels of microfilm. The Henry Horner Lincoln collection contains 6,000 books and pamphlets and the Alfred W. Stern Civil War collection is one of the largest in the country. There are over 1,000 original Lincoln manuscripts; and c. 350 original U.S. Grant manuscripts. The library also specializes in Illinois history, Mormons in Illinois, mid-west Americana and genealogy. The State Historian, Harry E. Pratt, also is secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, a department of the library. Independent of this is the Illinois State Library, administered by the secretary of state.

Layton Gallery, Milwaukee

Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee, Wis., was organized, incorporated and endowed by Frederick Layton (1881). Its permanent collection includes paintings by John Constable, George Romney, Sir Peter Lely, Jacob Ruysdael, Thomas Couture, Corot, Bastien-Lepage, and such American artists as Rembrandt Peck, Albert Bierstadt, Asher B. Durand, George Inness, Ralph Blakelock, Thomas Moran, Warren Davis, Frederic Remington, Eastman Johnson, Abbott Thayer, Hovsep Pushman, Winslow Homer, and Gerrit V. Sinclair, Karl Priebe, Carol Blanchard, Forrest Flower, Ben Shahn, Edmund Lewandowski, Richard Jansen, Max Kohn, Charles Thwaits, Rufino Tamaya, Alfred Sessler and Don Kingman.

Wisconsin State Historical

The Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis., estab. 1846, is the largest of any American historical society, and contains upwards of 347,205 vols. and periodicals; 367,206 pamphlets; 1,875,000 manuscript items and 3,916 bound manuscripts and 12,000 reels of microfilm. There is a large genealogical collection. Although collecting Wisconsin records is its primary purpose, the library serves the University of Wisconsin in the field of American history. Foremost among its collections are 500 vols. of manuscripts relating to the old West gathered by Dr. Lyman Draper. The McCormick collection was obtained 1951 from Chicago. Many manuscripts deal with labor. The state archives and the state museums are included; the society conducts an annual summer institute for local history and the American History Research Center.

Minnesota Historical, St. Paul

On Capitol Hill in St. Paul, Minn., adjacent to the State Capitol, the Minnesota Historical Society, chartered 1849 by the first Minnesota territorial legislature, is the oldest incorporated institution in the State. The museum of the society, with its varied displays, shows how Minnesotans of the past lived in terms of the tools and implements they worked with, the clothes they wore, the furnishings they used in their homes, and conveyances in which they traveled.

The library contains over 200,000 items, including an extensive collection of materials relating to the Scandinavian elements in the United States; and has one of the largest collections of genealogical and biographical publications in the country.

In the manuscript division are over 2,000,000 items, covering three centuries of Minnesota history and including letters, diaries, and other documents left by men and women who have played some part in making Minnesota. The picture department contains over 450,000 paintings, photographs, and prints.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, Minn., estab. 1915, is associated with the Minneapolis School of Art, both sponsored by the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. It has extensive collections representing the fine and decorative arts from ancient times to the present, and is especially noted for its 15th to 16th century Flemish tapestries and early 16th century French Artemesia series, Early American silver, pre-Columbian materials from Mexico, Central and South America, and French, English and American period rooms. Persian pottery, Cambodian sculpture, Chinese porcelains and bronzes and antique gold jewelry further give distinction to the remarkable Far Eastern section.

Among the most famous paintings in the Institute are works by Titian, Rembrandt, El Greco, Rubens, Chardin, Goya, Degas, Matisse, Gauguin, Cezanne, Renoir, and many other masters. Works of sculpture include Rodin's the Age of Bronze, Lipchitz' Matador, Maillol's the Three Graces, an Egyptian 6th dynasty funerary stela and an Assyrian bas-relief.

Walker Art Center, Minneapolis

The Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, Minn., developed over collections of oriental ceramics and jade and European and American paintings begun in 1879 by Thomas Barlow Walker, pioneer lumberman. It has extensive collections of contemporary paintings, sculpture and prints. The Center conducts exhibitions of 19th and 20th century art, including photography and design, one-man shows and historical exhibits, and supplements exhibitions with classes for adults and children, workshops, lectures and films. It publishes the Design Quarterly.

At Davenport, Iowa

Davenport Public Museum, 704 Brady Street, Davenport, Ia., established 1867, as Davenport Academy of Sciences, contains the hall of History of Man in the area from earliest Indians to the Steamboat era; excavations from Hopewell mounds, Capt. W. P. Hall collection of Missouri-Arkansas Indian pottery, mineralogy, paleontology, zoology and botany; Herbarium of 20,000 sheets, C. A. Ficke collection of Peruvian pottery ethnological collections from oriental civilizations, ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and recent Eskimos. The library of Science, History and Art has 75,000 vols.

Davenport Municipal Art Gallery, 120 W. Fifth St., estab. 1925, originated with paintings collected by C. A. Ficke, including outstanding examples of Mexican colonial, and has since expanded its paintings of European and American schools. It has frequent exhibitions of wood block prints, water colors, portraits, ceramics, photographs and costume designs, and annually holds the Quad-City artists' exhibition (Davenport, Ia., Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill.).

Des Moines Art Center

The Des Moines Art Center, in Greenwood Park, Des Moines, Ia., estab. 1948, has collections of American contemporary painting and sculpture, also examples of work by Goya, Rodin and oriental art. The Center maintains a reference library, daily classes in drawing, painting, sculpture, ceramics, weaving, and gives lectures, concerts and motion pictures. The building was designed by Eliel Saarinen and the court has a bronze fountain sculpture by Carl Milles.

Iowa History and Archives

Iowa State Department of History and Archives occupies the State Historical Bldg., East 12th St. and Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia. It preserves the history of Iowa from aboriginal days, containing geological specimens, fossil coal plants, utensils of Indians and white pioneers, a complete record of birds, animals, insects, trees; a valuable manu-

script division, with letters from authors, explorers, statesmen; war histories, and G. A. R. collection, autographs, and bound newspapers.

Iowa State Historical

The State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., incorp. 1857, is housed by the State University and contains 104,000 books and 7,200 bound vols. of newspaper files. It specializes in Iowa and midwestern history, publishes a monthly, the *Palladium*, a quarterly, *Iowa Journal of History*, and books on Iowa history, biography and government. It is supported by state appropriation, and has 5,000 members and 350 depositories and exchanges.

Norwegian-American Museum

The Norwegian-American Historical Museum, Decorah, Iowa, estab. 1877, preserves historical and cultural objects relating to the pioneers who came from Norway. Household utensils, silverware, tapestries, decorative chests; pioneer life exhibits; memorabilia of Civil War veterans are shown; there is also the outdoor museum of two pioneer homes, a schoolhouse, a mill house and a drying house, all built of logs.

St. Joseph Museum

St. Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Mo., founded 1927, a municipal project, occupies a special place among museums for its emphasis on natural history, wildlife of its region and materials related to Indian tribes, from Alaska to Florida. Ethnological exhibits come from the Far East, Africa and the Arctic, while birds and mammals represent both rare and extinct species and include numerous examples of American fauna. The Museum directs educational and avocational activities.

Academy of Science, St. Louis

The Academy of Science of St. Louis, 4642 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., was founded 1856. The museum serves as a nucleus from which larger, more comprehensive museums may develop in the fields of anthropology, natural history, science and industry. The museum's most outstanding collection is the Whelpley Collection of Indian Relics. The library contains some 75,000 volumes of scientific periodicals.

City Art Museum, St. Louis

The City Art Museum of St. Louis, Mo., municipally owned, is located in Forest Park. Its art collections extend from those of ancient Assyria and Egypt to the present. There are outstanding examples of work by Holbein, Rembrandt and Zurbaran, and the Barberini Satyr represents the peak of Renaissance sculpture.

The historic phases of European and American decorative arts are similarly outlined in furniture, textiles, ceramics and other objects. Included are typical medieval, gothic, Hispano-Moresque, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Georgian, Louis XV and American rooms from Georgian to Victorian times. Unusual among the European rooms is the Gothic Court with its great XVI century stairway from Morlaix, France. Sculpture, pottery, textile and other crafts illustrate the primitive arts of America and Africa.

The Oriental collections contain sculptures, jades, textiles and paintings representative of the historic periods of Far Eastern culture; one of the great collections of Chinese ceramics in America, and another of early Chinese bronzes. Among the Chinese sculptures, porcelains and early bronzes are specimens ranking among world masterpieces. From the Near East are carpets, velvets and other textiles, ceramics, metalwork, etc., originating in Persia and the adjacent regions. The classical galleries contain Greek sculptures in marble and bronze, a Greek helmet which is possibly the finest extant, ceramics, glass, mosaics and gems. Roman portrait busts, ceramics, glass and metalwork.

Kansas City Museum

The Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Mo., municipally owned, is modernizing its exhibits of regional and natural history. Eskimoland permits school groups to enter igloo and hear recorded sounds of the north. Indianland, based on an Osage Indian dwelling, and Pioneerland, using Daniel Boone's log cabin, are new additions. The North American Mammal wing opened with an exhibit of 3 Kodiak bears. The Museum exhibits dioramas of Kansas City. It has a small planetarium and cooperates with school and community groups in educational programs.

Missouri Historical Society

The Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial Bldg., Forest Park, St. Louis, has a free museum open daily, and a library restricted to research. Historical memorabilia of early St. Louis (founded 1764), the Lewis and Clark expedition, the steamboat era, are found in the museum. The Chas. A. Lindbergh collection commemorating his flight to Paris in the Spirit of St. Louis plane in 1927 comprises 15,000 items. The library con-

tains Spanish colonial archives, 1,000 Jefferson letters, Mississippi Valley history, 1,000,000 manuscripts, old photographs and material relating to the history of advertising in the Middle West.

Nelson-Atkins, Kansas City, Mo.

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts is in Kansas City, Mo. The fields of art represented include paintings, sculpture, decorative arts, textiles, tapestries, period rooms, ceramics, etc. The collections cover all periods from pre-classical to modern times and many world-famous artists are represented. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation includes Italian Renaissance painting and sculpture. There is a comprehensive collection of Chinese art.

Eisenhower, Abilene

The original Eisenhower home in Abilene, Kans., containing all the authentic furnishings as they were left when Mrs. Eisenhower, mother of the President, died in 1946, and a new museum building of native stone, are the property of the Eisenhower Foundation to Promote Citizenship and to Honor Veterans of America's Wars. The museum is the repository of the President's trophies and medals, over 3,000 items. Five Eisenhower sons grew up in the home and their pictures and belongings are in place there. The two buildings are open to the public.

Kansas State Historical Society

The Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan., was founded (1875) by Kansas newspaper men. The society's collection of bound volumes of American newspapers, now totaling more than 68,000, ranks second only to the Library of Congress. In addition newspapers have been photographed on more than 4,800 reels of microfilm. There are 2,000,000 official documents of the territory and state dating from 1854 in the archives division, and the private manuscript collection numbers 300,000 pieces. The Society's library includes 390,000 volumes, periodicals and pamphlets, and 10,000 printed maps, atlases and charts showing the development of Kansas during three centuries. There are more than 26,500 photographs and paintings of Kansas subjects. The museum also contains nearly 35,000 objects including a Spanish sword believed to date from Coronado's Kansas exploration of 1541, and a 1912 airplane built in Kansas.

The Society also is trustee of the Shawnee Methodist Mission established 1830 near present Kansas City, the Kaw Methodist Mission (1850) at Council Grove, and the First Territorial Capitol (1855) on the Fort Riley military reservation.

Univ. of Kansas Museums

Natural History—The Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., in Dyche Hall, is devoted to vertebrates (fossil and recent), Amollusks and archaeology. In addition to extensive research collections there are dioramas and habitat groups. A panorama of North American mammals is 550 feet long and presents mammals in typical attitudes in their natural habitats from the Arctic to the Tropics. The horse, Comanche, lone survivor of Custer's battle of the Little Big Horn is on display.

The University of Kansas Museum of Art, Lawrence, Kan., contains a large collection of European and American paintings and sculpture. The Thayer collection of European and Oriental decorative arts, medals and plaquettes from the Renaissance to the present, the Jones collection of timepieces. Noteworthy are a large wood Madonna by Riemenschneider, two rare 18th century German wood sculptures; paintings by Sully, Rombouts, Troyon, Solimena, Palma Giovane, Seest, Van Tilborgh, Winslow Homer.

The Snow Entomological Museum, named in honor of a former chancellor of the University, Dr. Francis Huntington Snow, now contains 1-400,000 insect specimens. The research collections are particularly rich in the Hemiptera, Homoptera, and in the bees. Also included are all groups of insects, as well as biting arthropods such as chiggers.

Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha

The Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Nebr., occupies a building of Georgia pink marble (1934). Surrounding the patio and concert hall are 10 galleries. The permanent collection of paintings, furniture, and other art objects are shown in the south galleries in period arrangement from the Middle Ages to the present day. Paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, industrial arts and architecture make up monthly exhibits.

Two permanent installations are featured on the ground floor: The Early West and Arts of the North American Indians. Other exhibit rooms accommodate displays including Oriental and Classical groups and the Graphic Arts. The Mu-

seum has a substantial art reference library and art classes for adults and children.

Nebraska State Historical

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb., founded 1878, in September, 1953, entered its new building at 1500 R St. The museum contains Indian artifacts and materials from northern plains and by exhibits and other techniques portrays Nebraska from prehistoric times to now. There is a library of 40,000 books, 37,000 vols. of newspapers and pioneer mss. The society publishes Nebraska History and three other series.

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma Historical Society

Oklahoma Historical Society, founded 1893, occupies its building on the State Capitol grounds at Oklahoma City, Okla. Its museum contains over 15,000 objects relating to Indian and Mound cultures. It has a historical library of 25,000 vols., the archives of the Five Civilized tribes and other Indians, a newspaper collection and Union and Confederate memorial rooms. There are portraits and sculptures of distinguished Oklahomans. The silver service of the battleship Oklahoma, sunk at Pearl Harbor in 1941, is on display.

Tulsa, Okla.

Philbrook Art Center, Tulsa, Okla., opened 1939 by Southwestern Art Assn., conducts exhibits and educational projects and possesses, besides paintings of European and American masters, extensive collections representing Indian and Spanish colonial cultures, including pottery, basketry, paintings, artifacts. It conducts an annual competition of paintings by artists of Indian or Eskimo extraction and an exhibition in May of contemporary American Indian paintings.

Alamo, San Antonio

Of the five old Spanish Missions in or near San Antonio, Tex., the greatest renown attaches, for patriotic reasons, to the Alamo now preserved as the Cradle of Texas Liberty. This was the Mission de San Antonio de Valero, founded 1718 and named for St. Anthony of Padua and the Marquis of Valero, Spanish viceroy. Alamo is Spanish for cottonwood. Church and convent were surrounded by a wall 8 ft. high, 2½ ft. wide. In February, 1836, Santa Anna and 1,000 Mexicans besieged 184 Texans under Col. William Barrett Travis in the Alamo. They fought to the last man. Davy Crockett and Col. James Bowie dying with them, Mar. 6, 1836. The bodies were burned on the site. The church, in ruins, was bought about 40 years ago from the Catholic church by the State of Texas. The building has been restored, the Plaza cleared and the whole is a memorial to Texas defenders.

San Antonio also has Mission San Jose (1720) called Queen of the Missions; Concepcion (1730), San Juan Capistrano (1731) and San Francisco de la Espada (c. 1730), all holding services.

Hall of State, Dallas

The Hall of State was erected with state funds at a cost of \$1,200,000 and is located in Fair Park in Dallas, Texas. It was built in commemoration of Texas heroes as part of the centennial program in 1936. Later leased by the state to the City of Dallas, it has been the home of the Dallas Historical Society (founded 1922) since 1938.

At the entrance are the heroic figures of Sam Houston, William Barrett Travis, Stephen Fuller Austin, James Walker Fannin, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar and Thomas Jefferson Rusk.

Murals are by J. O. Mahoney Jr. (South Texas Room), Arthur Neindorff (North Texas Room), Olin H. Travis (East Texas Room), Tom Lea (West Texas Room), and Eugene Savage, Reveau Bassett, and Buck Wina Jr. (Hall of the Six Flags).

Above the central entrance stands the heroic statue of a Tejas warrior, by Allie Tennant. Pompeo Coppini made the figures of Travis, Rusk, Houston, Austin, Lamar, and Fannin in the Hall of the Heroes. A portrait bust of Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, by Felix de Weldon, was added to the Hall of the Heroes in 1945. A statue of a Cowboy, carved of wood by Dorothy Austin, is in the West Texas Room.

The Texana Reference Library and Archives are open to qualified students.

San Jacinto Museum, Texas

San Jacinto Monument and Museum are located on San Jacinto battleground, a state park of about 460 acres, 22 mi. east of downtown Houston, Texas, scene of the battle on April 21, 1836, between the Texan and Mexican armies, which won independence for Texas. The memorial, constructed in 1936-1939 with federal and state funds, commemorates the heroes of the Battle of San Jacinto and all other patriots. The monument and museum are operated by the San Jacinto Museum of History Association, a non-profit, educational organization. The monument, 570 feet high, is built of rein-

forced concrete faced with Texas fossilized buff limestone. The museum proper which forms the base of the building, is 124 feet square. On the outside of the base are eight massive panels on which is engraved a brief account of the history of Texas. Above the panels, at the base of the shaft, which is 48 feet square at its foundation, tapering to 30 feet square at the observation tower, is a frieze by Wm. M. McVey, depicting significant phases in the Anglo-American colonization of Texas. At the apex is a star 34 feet high.

The museum has approximately 500,000 pages of manuscripts including papers of Sam Houston, Lamar and other patriots, and documents relating to the history of Mexico and Texas.

The relic collection, 9,000 items, includes royal, church and private seals, uniforms and vestments, coins, medals and materials made of gold, silver, copper and iron. The picture collection has 1,500 items. The library has 20,000 publications and 85,000 issues of newspapers. The museum's permanent exhibits present ten periods of Texas history, from aborigines to the modern state.

Texas Memorial Museum

The Texas Memorial Museum in Austin, Tex., is directed by the Regents of The University of Texas. Exhibits cover anthropology, botany, geology, history, and zoology.

The anthropology exhibits show the tools, utensils, weapons, ornaments and costumes of several races of man and many tribes. Interesting collections of objects of the Chinese, Japanese, Javanese, African Negro, and American Indian are shown. Many cases are devoted to the stone and flint work of the Texas Indians. Others contain numerous specimens of Caddoan and Asinai pottery, smoking pipes, and shell ornaments. Seven dioramas represent the domestic life of Texas Indian tribes. The museum contains an excellent collection of blankets and baskets of the American Indians.

Exhibits of vertebrate fossils in the Museum include several unusual skeletons of extinct animals from the several geologic periods in Texas. Four cases show exhibits of early man, represented by artifacts associated with extinct animals, such as the Columbian elephant, the American horse, and the long-horned bison. Maps show the land areas of Texas during successive geologic periods.

Outstanding exhibits in the history division include the gavel of former Vice President John Garner; the first printed copy of the Declaration of Texas Independence, the original President Polk Warrant, dated Dec. 29, 1845, extending the laws of the United States over the state of Texas; and the Wooten fire-arm collection.

Arizona State Museum

The Arizona State Museum in Tucson is chiefly anthropological, stressing particularly the archaeology and ethnology of the Southwest. However, there are historical and natural history materials. There are over 100,000 specimens in the Museum. Outstanding exhibits and collections include:

Western Apache exhibit; tree ring exhibit, including a 10-foot section of Giant Sequoia with over 1700 annual rings; prehistoric Southwestern textile, pottery, stone and bone work. One alcove devoted to Ventana Cave, a stratified record of Man's occupancy for about 10,000 years.

Museum of Northern Arizona

The Museum of Northern Arizona, situated three miles north of Flagstaff, Ariz., is operated by the Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Inc. The Museum library contains 4,000 books, 8,500 pamphlets, 200 journals, 1,200 maps.

The permanent exhibits, exclusively devoted to Northern Arizona, present the results of research in graphic form: earth history, animals and plants, and the history and activities of the human inhabitants, prehistoric and contemporary. There are study collections of 68,000 specimens.

Museum of New Mexico

The Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe, N. M., has its headquarters in the historic Palace of the Governors, oldest public building in the United States, built 1610, on the Plaza of Santa Fe.

The exhibits of the Museum are devoted principally to the Southwest. The old palace contains the archaeological exhibits and Spanish colonial and American territorial displays and is the headquarters of the Historical Society of New Mexico. Other buildings are the Art Gallery, containing exhibits of the work of southwestern artists; the Hall of Ethnology, illustrating the living Indian of the Southwest and his cultural attainments; the Laboratory of Anthropology, used mainly for research projects and housing important anthropological collections; and the Museum of International Folk Art.

Navajo Art, Santa Fe

The Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art in Santa Fe, N. M., occupies a site of 10 acres in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo mountains.

Designed as an interpretation in modern form of a Navajo ceremonial hogan, the building itself is an integral background for the exhibition of sand paintings, as well as a repository for the myths, music, poetry, sacred lore and objects connected with Navajo religion.

In the Research Department, the Wheelwright Collections include over 300 sand paintings transcribed from the originals by various recorders on different parts of the Navajo Reservation; music records of approximately 2000 Navajo chants; ceremonial objects, baskets, blankets and silver; an extensive library of books and manuscripts on Navajo art and religion. Comparative material from Asia and other countries is also represented.

FAR WEST—PACIFIC COAST

Colorado Springs

The Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, a \$2,000,000 institution given to the Pike's Peak Region by Alice Bemis Taylor, and completed 1936, has an interesting permanent collection of paintings, prints and drawings by contemporary artists and features an extensive exhibition program in all fields of the arts. The Taylor Museum of the Fine Arts Center specializes in culture history of the American Southwest and Latin America, and is famed for its collections of religious folk art of New Mexico, Latin American and Southwestern materials and the John Frederick Huckel collection of 112 Navajo sand painting reproductions. In addition to the gallery facilities, the Art Center houses a complete theatre, music room and library as well as a school.

Museums in Denver, Colo.

The Colorado State Museum of the State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, portrays life in the old West and Southwest, showing Indian and pioneer relics, scale models of stage coaches, covered wagons, early railroad equipment. There is a model of Denver in 1860, and 42 dioramas show the life of Indian, trapper and miner. The library has complete files of Colorado newspapers. The Society also administers the Healy House and Dexter cabin of the 1830s in Leadville; the restored adobe Fort Garland of 1858; Pike's 1807 stockade site near La Jara, and Chief Ouray monument at Montrose.

The Denver Art Museum is composed of five branch museums. Departmental collections total more than 50,000 objects, including Oriental, Egyptian, African Negro, South Sea, American Indian, Classical, European and American. Activities units include special community education exhibition and gallery tour projects, publications, Children's Museum, Museum Art School and Cooke-Daniels Foundation lecture series.

The Denver Museum of Natural History in City Park, Denver, Colo., is governed by a board of trustees for the city of Denver. The Museum is noted for the excellence of its ecological displays of North and South America, its new Hall of Man, Australian exhibits, and fossil displays. The Museum is open free, and has more than 500,000 visitors annually.

Nevada State Museum

The Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nev., exhibits collections in the mineralogy, archeology, mammalogy, ornithology and history of Nevada. It occupies the former United States Mint, and coins and documents relating to its operation, 1870-1893, are shown.

Besides collections of birds common to the Great Basin region, the museum has the Max Fleischmann room of habitat groups of Nevada mammals and North American and African game heads; relics of the Nevada Indians; fluorescent rocks and ores, and the 7,500 items of arrowheads, Indian baskets, shells and coins of the Dr. S. L. Lee collection. Outstanding is the unique replica of a mine, extending 300 ft. long under the museum.

California Academy of Sciences

The California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif., incorporated 1853, for the advancement of the natural sciences through public education, exploration, and research, is the oldest scientific institution on the Pacific coast. It maintains in Golden Gate Park a public museum of natural history, the Morrison Planetarium, the Steinhart Aquarium, a scientific library, and research departments with scientific collections.

Museum buildings include North American Hall, which preserves in permanent form some of the most beautiful and striking aspects of the natural history of the West; African Hall, containing 24 habitat groups of African animals; and the Hall of Science, which houses Morrison Planetarium, a Foucault pendulum, other astronomical exhibits, and the William Barclay Stephens clock and watch collection. Other facilities in the Hall of Science include the May Treat Morrison Auditorium and the James Moffitt Memorial Library of 3,000 vols. dealing with birds and mammals.

The Academy's research collection includes some 10,871 mammals, 68,814 birds, 75,000 reptiles and amphibians, 532,000 fishes, 380,000 plant specimens, 3,000,000 insects, and 1,650,000 specimens in the field of paleontology. Its collections are especially rich in material from California, Alaska, and the Galapagos Islands.

De Young, San Francisco

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, has 64 galleries, a lecture hall, two garden courts and a library, and receives nearly 1,000,000 visitors a year.

The museum's permanent collection of European and American art is housed in galleries surrounding a central court adorned with Flemish tapestries given by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation. Paintings, sculpture, stained glass windows, tapestries, furniture, decorative arts, and several paneled period rooms, illustrate the cultures of the Western world from ancient times to about 1850. This section recently augmented by a new wing contains, aside from very fine Medieval works, such masterpieces as The Tribute Money by Rubens, St. John the Baptist by El Greco, a marble by Verrocchio and many other works.

Five rooms are devoted to gifts by Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Oakes, mostly French 18th century art including two original paneled rooms complemented by an outdoor formal garden in the 18th century style, outstanding pieces of furniture, tapestries, sculpture, and paintings by Boucher, Nattier and Greuze and portraits by Rubens and Van Dyck. The permanent collection has also been enriched by the Samuel H. Kress Collection of 39 paintings, including Spanish, Dutch, French and Italian masterpieces by Fra Angelico, Titian, El Greco, Pieter de Hooch, Goya and others.

The cultures of the Orient and the Pacific Basin, the pre-Columbian Central and South America and the North American Indians are shown and California's history is the theme of a large section containing old paintings, prints, authentic interiors, a costume collection, historical portraits and documents.

Legion of Honor, San Francisco

The California Palace of the Legion of Honor, in Lincoln Park, San Francisco, Calif., was given to the city of San Francisco in 1924 by the late Adolph B. Spreckels and his wife as a museum of painting and sculpture in memory of California soldiers who fell in World War I. Architecturally, the building is Louis XVI in period, based upon the palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris. A triumphal arch, surrounded by colonnades, constitutes the entrance and extends into the Court of Honor. In the center of the court is Rodin's *The Thinker*.

The permanent collections include sculpture by Rodin, the gift of Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels; the Mildred Anna Williams Collection of European and American painting; the Collis Potter Huntington Memorial Collection of 18th century French painting, sculpture, tapestries, furniture and porcelain; and the Albert Campbell Hooper Collection of Dutch and English paintings and the decorative arts. The Jacob Stern Collection of 18th and 19th century European and American paintings is on indefinite loan to the Museum. Important recent additions include works by Rembrandt, Renoir, Claude Lorrain, Delacroix, Magnasco and Degas.

San Francisco Museum of Art

The San Francisco Museum of Art, San Francisco, Calif., contains 12 galleries, an auditorium and classrooms. It owns collections of prints and drawings, principally modern European and American; collections of paintings and sculpture by contemporary Western artists, also contemporary European and Eastern American, and Latin American.

The 20th anniversary, 1955-56, is being observed with special exhibitions of collections of contemporary art; Japanese architecture and tradition; German expressionist prints; contemporary Eskimo art; sculpture by Wotruba and Barbara Hepworth; John Marin; Max Beckmann; Renoir retrospective; new reputations in American art; and in European art; Design in Scandinavia.

Crocker Gallery, Sacramento

The Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Calif., estab. 1885, is supported by the City of Sacramento and governed by the California Museum Assn. It is known for its outstanding collection of over 1,000 drawings dating from the 15th century through the early 19th century. It has over 700 paintings of European and American Schools. It also has 70 fine pieces of 12th century Korean pottery.

Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles

The Griffith Observatory and Planetarium, on the slope of Mt. Hollywood, Los Angeles, Calif.,

has twin 9½-inch and 12-inch Zeiss refracting telescopes, three 8-inch solar refractors, the Planetarium theater seating 500, and the Hall of Science. Several complicated space travel projectors in the Planetarium give spectacular imitations of celestial journeys.

Among the astronomical exhibits in the Hall of Science are the Foucault pendulum, a large working model of the moon, a model of the solar system, telescopes for viewing the sun and its spectrum, a series of artificial solar eclipses projected on a screen, a collection of meteorites, a model of our galaxy and models of the planets. Physics, chemistry and geology are represented by such exhibits as a million-volt Tesla coil, polarized light, electrical discharge through gases, oscilloscope, Wilson cloud chamber, spectra of gases, reflection and refraction of light, magnetism, fluorescence, minerals and rocks, geological clock and chemical elements.

Special exhibits include working model of cyclotron; large working scale model of the 200-inch telescope and dome.

Helms Hall, Los Angeles

Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., is under direction of the Helms Athletic Foundation, founded, 1936, by Paul H. Helms to honor athletes, coaches and others who have contributed to amateur, collegiate and professional athletics in a noteworthy way.

Election to Helms Hall is by decision of its board, whose members are Al Santoro, George T. Davis, Ned Cronin, Sid Ziff, Paul Zimmerman, and R. C. Samuelsen. Paul H. Helms is chairman, and W. R. (Bill) Schroeder is Secretary.

Projects of the Foundation are the annual Helms World Trophy awards; Sports Hall of Fame awards; Athlete of the Year, and Athlete of the Month; Ross Bowl Hall of Fame and numerous other projects.

Henry E. Huntington Library

The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, near Los Angeles, Calif., is an endowed educational institution devoted to advancing the cause of higher learning. It includes a research library for the preservation and diffusion of knowledge, particularly in the fields of English and American literature and history. It also maintains a free public museum, art gallery, botanical garden of 50,000 specimens and desert plant garden of 25,000 representatives of 2,500 varieties.

Among the treasures of the library are the Ellesmere manuscript of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, made about 1400; a Gutenberg Bible (Mainz, about 1455-56); the first book printed in English, by Caxton at Bruges, 1475, and Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography in his own handwriting.

There are two vaults equipped with every known device for the protection and preservation of their contents—the rare books and manuscripts. The former vault contains approximately 190,000 items, the latter about 1,000,000 letters and documents. The great majority of the rare books and manuscripts were collected by Mr. Huntington (1907-1927). The reference collection numbers nearly 150,000 volumes.

The collections center on English and American history and literature. There is also a group of nearly 5,400 incunabula (books printed between 1450-1500), the eighth largest in existence. The group of English imprints before 1641 numbers over 11,000 volumes.

The principal collection in the Art Gallery is a representative group of 18th century British paintings, including characteristic works in portraiture and landscape. Among the canvases exhibited are 11 by Gainsborough, 12 by Reynolds, 11 by Romney, 4 by Raeburn, and 7 by Lawrence. Thomas Gainsborough's "The Blue Boy," Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Pinkie" are in the Gallery.

Los Angeles County Museum

The Los Angeles County Museum in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Calif., is administered by the County Board of Supervisors through a Board of Governors and the Director.

Permanent art galleries include American and European art in historical sequence: William Randolph Hearst Hall of Ancient Art, containing Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Persian, Chinese and Indian collections; Gothic Room, 14th-15th century, French, Italian, Flemish, German, and Spanish; Renaissance gallery, 16th century; Southern and Northern Baroque, 17th century; collection of 16th century Limoges; collection of 16th-17th century Swiss and Flemish stained glass; English, 18th century; French, 18th century; American painting and watercolors, early 20th century; French Impressionist and Modern, 19th-20th century; English and American decorative arts, 17th-19th century; American galleries.

Science galleries include world famous Ice Age Fossils from the Rancho La Brea tar pits; North American and African habitat groups; birds, min-

erals, insects, shells, California's Fossil Record. Scientific reference collections include 500,000 fossils from Rancho La Brea; 31,000 sets of invertebrate fossils; 25,000 birds; 10,000 mammals; 500,000 insects (specializing in Lepidoptera of the southwest); 86,000 plants; 7,000 minerals; 116,000 specimens of marine animals.

Southwest Museum

The Southwest Museum in Highland Park, Los Angeles, Calif., was incorporated 1907 as "a free public institution of history, science, and art." Its collections number hundreds of thousands of objects illustrating the cultures of the American Indians, while its scientific reference library aggregates about 60,000 items. Field work has been conducted in California, Nevada, Mexico, and the Southwest. The Museum maintains the Casa de Adobe, replica of an old Spanish ranch house.

Pasadena Art Museum

The Pasadena Art Museum, 46 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif., has permanent collections in modern German painting, American painting, Oriental art and a considerable print cabinet. About 30 exhibitions are held annually and the year's program includes movies, gallery talks, lectures and concerts. Annual attendance 60,000.

Santa Barbara Museum of Art

Santa Barbara, Calif., Museum of Art, opened 1940, has an outstanding collection of contemporary drawings, oils, and water colors and a permanent collection of ancient Chinese, Assyrian, Korean art; Roman and Greek sculpture, ceramics, glass and coins; African and Pre-Columbian art and oriental instruments. There is a doll collection, 17th-19th centuries. Yearly attendance is over 85,000.

San Diego Gallery, Museums

The Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego, Calif., places emphasis on Old Master paintings, notably Spanish and Italian; on Contemporary American and Old Asiatic Arts. Among modern canvases are paintings by Henri Matisse, A. Masson, Derain, Vlaminck, Dufy, Friez and J. Villon; by Spaniards de Cavedes, Zuloaga, J. Junyer, Pruna, Miró, Dalí and the brothers de Zubiaurre. American contemporaries include Bertola, Breinin, Burchfield, de Diego, J. de Martini, Feininger, H. V. Poor, U. Romano, Doris Rosenthal, Sloan, M. Sterne, Tomlin and Zerbe. The earlier American painters include Duveneck, Homer, La Farge, Ryder, Twachtman, Prendergast, Davies, Dearth, Mary Cassatt, Henri, Luks, Bellows and Reiffel.

An important acquisition of 75 prints from the Bertie Heilbron estate, includes prints by Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Tiepolo, Callot, Meryon, Whistler, McBay, Zorn, Brockhurst and Cameron. 24 prints and drawings, gifts of Mrs. Irving T. Snyder, include Rembrandt, Van Ostade, Legros, Millet, Delacroix, Rodin and Whistler.

The old Spanish painting collection is second only to that of the Hispanic Society of America in New York City. Included is the portrait of the Marques de Solage by Goya, the equal of the best Goya portraiture. Other gems in the old Spanish section are by Velazquez, El Greco, Bermejo, and Fray Sanchez Cotan.

Outstanding sculpture examples are by Jacob Epstein, Mestrovic, Maillol, Maria Martins, Derjinsky, F. Flannagan, Donald Nord (9 examples), and Zorach.

The San Diego Museum of Man in Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., is a museum of anthropology and archaeology. Although all races of man are considered, the ethnic groups of the American continents are given the greatest attention. The collections comprise the handicrafts of many different peoples, with emphasis on American Indian cultures. There are also models of Indian habitations from the Arctic to the Tropics. An Egyptian hall has been added.

San Diego Natural History Museum, operated by the San Diego Society of Natural History (incorporated 1874) occupies a modern fireproof building centrally located Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.

Public exhibits, study collections and library occupy three floors 220 feet long and include up-to-date habitat groups, identification series and a few manually operated displays. The Museum is devoted to the fields of zoology, botany, and geology, ornithology, mineralogy, conchology. Prominence is given to the natural history of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, with particular emphasis on San Diego County.

San Diego Zoo

The San Diego Zoo operated by the Zoological Society of San Diego, Calif., in Balboa Park ranks as one of the largest zoos in the world, with over 3,500 animals representing 843 different species, some of great rarity. The Zoo sprawls over 200 acres of semi-tropical landscaped mesas and wild canyons, has 5 mi. of roads and guided

bus tours. Attendance reaches 1,250,000 annually and is increasing, thus exceeding the population of San Diego.

Rarest animals shown are three koalas from Australia. Also to be seen is the very rare tuatara, lizard-like reptile from New Zealand, the Australasian bustard, the ocellated turkey from Honduras, a collection of over 30 huge Galapagos tortoises, the rare bush dog from the Guianas, the beautiful maned wolf from Brazil, the Montague Island giant grizzly bear, Steller's sea eagle from Siberia, the Northern elephant seal, the Hawaiian duck, the Kagu bird from New Caledonia, an outstanding collection of birds of paradise from New Guinea, the money-eating eagle from the Philippines, the Allenopithecus monkey from the Belgian Congo, and the gerenuk or giraffe-antelope from East Africa.

Other valuable exhibits include the Malayan or Saddle-backed tapir, the Kea parrot of New Zealand, a two-headed California king snake, the Nelson desert bighorn sheep, the lowland gorilla, the Andean crested ducks, Baer's white-eyed duck, the Pygmy hippopotamus, Celebes crested ape, Roosevelt sable antelope, Grezy's zebra, black rhinoceros, African elephant, thick-billed parrot, king penguin, shoebill stork, Eyton's plumed tree duck, and Galapagos hawk.

Among the rare breeding animals exhibited are the spectacled langur, Andean condor, ocellated turkey, hippopotamus, crowned pigeon, lesser panda, East African colobus monkey, Guiana bush dog, Vicuña, Uganda giraffe, Anoa or pygmy buffalo, Cuban iguanas, albino king snakes, and several generations of albino gopher snakes. A black cobra has lived at the zoo for more than a quarter of a century. Three generations of boa constrictors have been represented in the collection, while 18 out of 21 known captive breeding records for rattlesnakes are held by the Zoo.

Two of the largest free-flight cages are located in the San Diego Zoo. The largest houses the birds of prey including the Andean condors. The smaller contains shore and marsh birds and has an observation bird walk inside the cage that permits the visitor to view and photograph the birds without the interfering wire barrier.

Newest construction at the Zoo is the Administration-Entrance-Restaurant building opened 1954 with a Flamingo Lagoon opposite the breezeway-type entrance gates. The Wegforth Bowl will seat over 1,000 persons. Research is carried on with the help of an annual Fellowship from the Ellen B. Scripps Foundation. An educational program is conducted in liaison with city and county schools and State College. An animal behaviorist with a doctorate in psychology is employed to study the great apes and other animals.

Rosicrucian, San Jose

The Rosicrucian Order (AMORC) maintains at San Jose, Calif., the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, Art Gallery, Egyptian Temple, Science Museum and Planetarium. The museum contains collections

Disneyland, Vast Pacific Coast Amusement Enterprise

Disneyland, a world of make-believe built to Hollywood proportions, was opened to the public July 15, 1955, by Walt Disney, film producer, and associates at Anaheim, Calif., 22 mi. southwest of Los Angeles on the Santa Ana Freeway. Loosely described as an amusement park, it differs from all others of that category in the size of its devices and the elaborate nature of the reproductions. It is intended to entertain thousands of visitors that annually flock to southern California, and is a profit-making venture in which films, television programs and other entertainment projects have a place.

A 200-acre orange grove was displaced by this immense development, 100 acres being set aside as parking space for possibly 12,000 motor cars. Disneyland itself covers 60 acres and has four major themes—Adventureland, Frontierland, Fantasyland and Tomorrowland, all built on a scale of five-eighths of the normal size. Entrance

of ancient jewelry, rare scarabs, mummies and temple ornaments; the temple is a replica of an authentic 6th dynasty Egyptian temple; there is also a full-size reproduction of an Egyptian rock tomb. The art gallery houses national and international exhibits. The science museum demonstrates such subjects as sound waves, electric current, ultra-violet fluorescence, bending of light, the seismographs, Uranisphere, Foucault pendulum and models of moon and space travel.

Montana Historical

The Historical Society of Montana, Helena, Mont., conducts two galleries, a museum and a historical library in its spacious building erected 1951 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Montana past and present, through buffalo and Indian days, mining camps, frontier settlements, cattle roundups, is the subject of paintings, dioramas and exhibits. Outstanding is the Chas. M. Russell room, which has the 41 paintings of the Mackay Collection augmented by 50 other Russell paintings and includes The Last Roundup. The Gallery of Western Art, the formal historical museum and the informal museum of historical objects, are supplemented by audio-visual programs and publications.

Natural History, Oregon

The Museum of Natural History is a part of the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oreg. It has collections relating to geology, botany, zoology and anthropology.

Included in the Condon Museum of Geology is material from the John Day fossil beds in central Oregon; suites of fossils, both vertebrate and invertebrate, from various regions in the western part of the American continent; a complete skeleton of the saber-tooth tiger from the Rancho La Brea near Los Angeles, Calif. The Herbarium contains extensive collections of the flora of Oregon and other western states as well as comparative material from elsewhere. The zoological collections contain approximately 10,000 bird and animal skins together with skeletal material.

The anthropological collections which make up the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology contain specimens of basketry and other crafts from the Pacific Northwest; valuable scientific materials from the early cave culture of the Northern Great Basin; materials from the Southwestern United States; Congolese iron work and collections from the Aleutians and Micronesia.

Seattle Art Museum

The Seattle Art Museum, Seattle, Wash. (1933) has outstanding collections in the arts of China, Japan, and India, with collections in world art from prehistoric to contemporary times. The Samuel H. Kress collection illustrates 4 centuries of Italian paintings and includes Flemish and Dutch 17th century paintings. There is a comprehensive collection of contemporary Northwest artists' works and the Museum exhibits the work of the artists of this region each year.

is through Main Street, U.S.A., a reproduction of a town of the 1890's, with gas-lighted streets, horse-cars, shops of the period. Adventureland is a jungle, with a river, a waterfall, tropical vegetation and simulated wild animals. Frontierland has a stockaded fort, a stern-wheel steamboat, burros and reminiscences of the plains. Fantasyland starts with a reproduction of a medieval castle, with moat and portcullis, and contains a realization of many storybook characters and episodes. Tomorrowland appropriately deals with rockets, spaceships and adventures of the future. The principal appeal is to youthful visitors and adults with youthful memories.

Numerous restaurants in different styles of decoration are scattered about the grounds. The cost of Disneyland was placed at \$16,500,000. A hotel with motel accommodations, reported capable of sheltering 1,250 guests, was erected outside the exposition grounds.

Museum Furnishes Snakes to Pose for Artists

Source: University of Illinois

One of the services of the Natural History Museum of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill., is to supply reptiles, amphibians, birds and other forms of animal life to artists who illustrate books about the animal world. Accuracy in delineation is an absolute condition for acceptance of an artist's work. The museum authorities reported in March, 1955, that they had shipped 1,000 specimens to artists in New

York and New Jersey, shipments including 75 snakes, 65 frogs, 40 lizards and 48 salamanders. Some of these were live specimens. Snakes must be kept from cold, and golden mice similarly cannot be exposed to excessive heat or cold without perishing. Turtles are "pickled" in formaldehyde and alcohol. The museum has 750,000 specimens and frequently receives additions from students on field trips.

It is the glory of a good bit of work that it opens the way for better things and thus rapidly leads to its own eclipse. The object of research is the advancement not of the investigator, but of the knowledge.—Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin.

COLLECTIONS IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Baylor University

Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas, contains 192,000 volumes. Of this number, Texas Collection includes 26,500 bound items and over 2,000,000 pages of manuscripts in the Aynesworth, Acree, Baylor, McGregor, Pat M. Neff, and Dorothy Scarborough divisions, all of which pertain to the history of Texas and the Southwest.

Baylor Univ. also has the most comprehensive collection of first editions, manuscripts and letters of Robert Browning in the world. A building specially erected for this collection in 1952 contains the Foyer of Meditation, where 44 stained glass windows illustrate poems by Browning.

Brown University

Brown University Library, Providence, R. I., contains 817,531 vols., 27,500 maps, 30,000 manuscripts, 23,800 broadsides and leaflets, 4,200 films, 43,000 pieces of sheet music, 14,000 phonograph records. The yearly accessions average 18,000 vols. and 7,000 other items. The University was founded 1764. The existence of the college library is first indicated by a gift from President James Manning in 1767. The John Hay Library houses the general collection.

The most famous of the special collections are: Chambers Dante Collection, 1,700 vols.; George Earl Church Collection on South America, 3,500 vols.; Foster Horace Collection, 600 editions; Harris Collection of American Poetry and Plays, the world's largest, 181,000 bound vols., etc.; McLellan Lincoln Collection, 10,000 books, pamphlets and newspapers, 4,550 broadsides, leaflets, 6,400 prints, photostats, 1,842 manuscripts, of which over 700 were written or signed by President Lincoln, 303 pieces of sheet music; Knights Stamps Collection; Rider Collection of Rhode Island History, 5,000 vols., 10,000 pamphlets; Wheaton Collection of International Law, 6,500 vols.; Wilbour collection of Egyptology and a large collection in modern mathematics.

Divisional libraries located in other buildings on the campus are: Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Pembroke College Library.

The Annmary Brown Memorial, estab. 1907, and deeded to the university 1948, is a center for Renaissance studies, and contains the Gen. Rush C. Hawkins collection of incunabula and the university's collections of 15th and 16th century books.

The John Carter Brown Library, estab. 1846 and willed to the university, 1900, is a growing collection of about 30,000 vols., relating to the history of North, South, and Central America. Composed of source material printed before 1801, the collection contains highly valued individual treasures of Americana.

University of California

The combined resources of the libraries of the University of California on its eight campuses exceed 3,500,000 vols. The libraries are autonomous, but policy is integrated.

Berkeley. Sixth largest university library in the U. S. contains over 2,000,000 vols. Includes Main Library, 21 branches, and over 50 departmental libraries. Outstanding collections in biological and physical sciences, engineering, Slavic studies, printing and typography, forestry, music, public health, Mark Twain. Noteworthy are the East Asiatic Library, about 225,000 vols.; Law Library, over 112,000 vols., including a notable Canon Law collection; Bancroft Library, specializing in the history of California and Western America, Mexico and Central America, with over 100,000 vols. and more than 1,000,000 pieces of manuscript and other non-book materials.

Los Angeles. About 1,125,000 vols. Serves UCLA; has large collections in Western Americana, folklore, British Commonwealth history, 19th century fiction, music (10,000 scores), Scandinavian and German literature and linguistics, Oriental languages (35,000 vols.), U. S. Southern history, and Spinoza. Major extramural collections are the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, 66,000 books and manuscripts concentrating in English culture of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; the Bio-medical Library, 70,000 vols.; the Engineering Library, 25,000 vols.; the School of Law Library, 85,000 vols. Important additions were made during 1955 to the Library's collections of 19th century literature, the Spinoza and Norman Douglas collections, and microfilm files of early California newspapers.

San Francisco. Medical College Library, 190,000

101,800 vols. on medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and nursing, receives approximately 1,500 current periodicals. Special collections: Esther Rosenkrantz collection of Osleriana, and the history of Anesthesia. Hastings College of Law Library, over 31,000 vols.

Davis. University Library, over 112,000 vols. Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara College Library, 83,000 vols. Civil War and Lincoln, 11,500 vols.

Riverside. Citrus Experiment Station Library and College of Letters and Science Library, 57,300 vols.

La Jolla. Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, over 27,000 vols.

Mount Hamilton. Lick Observatory, 20,900 vols.

Catholic University of America

The John K. Mullen Memorial Library of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 450,000 vols., with important collections of Patristics, Christian Orientalia, Medieval Literature and History, Brazilian and Portuguese Literature and History, Bibliography, Canon Law and Catholic Church History and Literature. Between 900 and 1,000 volume-years of Catholic diocesan newspapers have been filmed. Among recent acquisitions was a file of 100 years of the Vatican daily newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*.

University of Chicago

The Library of the University of Chicago, estab. 1892, contains more than 1,900,000 books. Central in the system is the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library (970,000 vols.) Numerous departmental libraries serve the needs of law, theology, science, geography, geology and other subjects. The Library is a member of the Midwest Inter-Library Center, Chicago, in which 16 institutions have deposited over 820,000 vols. for research.

The collections of special materials include: Nicholas Bacon collection of English manor rolls, 3,000 pieces; Stephen A. Douglas papers, 16,000 papers; Reuben T. Durrett collection of Kentucky history, biography and newspapers, 15,000 vols.; George Morris Eckles collection of Cromwelliana; William H. English items on Midwestern history, 7,500 items; Private papers of Frank O. Lowden; Elijah Grant Communitist Colony Letters, 1,200; Samuel Harper Collection on Russia; Bonaventure Lafayette Collection of Manuscripts, 250 pieces; Barton, Oldroyd, and Hannay Collections of Lincolniana, 4,000 vols. and mss.; Wyndham Robertson collection of Civil War papers, 10,000 pieces; the Harriet Monroe Library of Modern Poetry; Delos Franklin Wilcox collection on public utilities, 10,000; letters and papers of Hermann von Holst; some 6,000 vols. of early children's books including the Encyclopaedia Britannica collection of books for children; the Fred W. Atkinson and the Morton collections of American drama; the William Harlow Briggs collection of dramatic criticism, 1900-1944; 200,000 sheets of German, Estonian and Finnish folk-songs, mostly photostats; photostats of all known manuscripts of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales (84); the Lincke Library of German fiction, 1790-1850 (15,000 vols.); and Karl Heinemann's Goethe Library (1,750 vols.). The Swift Hall Library has many early Bibles.

In 1954 the Library received the papers of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago as the core of a new collection which will include documents of atomic development. In 1955 there were added to this collection the manuscripts, notes and working papers of Enrico Fermi, Nobel Prize winner and recipient of the first special award given by the United States Atomic Energy Commission. During 1955 also the Library was chosen as one of 16 research libraries to receive microfilm copies of the private papers of the Adams family, and as one of 9 libraries to receive the microfilmed records and briefs of 23 important trials involving communism in the U. S. Numerous additions, among made to the Library's rare book collections, among them four incunabula, a beautifully-executed manuscript of a 16th-century book of hours, first editions of James Fenimore Cooper, Dickens, and James Joyce, and the papers of the poet Jeremy Ingalls.

University of Cincinnati

The Library of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, has 670,000 vols., and is especially strong in research material. The Taft Fund, an endowment for the humanities, has built up fine collections in languages and litera-

tures. There is a special library of 65,000 vols. in classics and archaeology and a collection of 7,000 vols. in modern Greek. Other important units include geology and chemistry, Americana, Troubadour poetry, Petrarch and Shakespeare. The Elliston Fund supports rooms devoted to modern poetry and recordings of contemporary poetry.

City College of New York

At the close of the year 1953-44 the Library of the College of the City of New York contained 417,753 vols., of which 360,681 were at the uptown Center, Convent Avenue and 139th St., New York, and 57,072 (including an education collection) at the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration, E. 23rd St. and Lexington Ave. The Uptown Center houses, in addition to the general collection, the libraries of the Schools of Technology and Education, and the Russell Sage collection in the field of social welfare.

University of Colorado

The Library of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., contains 785,000 volumes, including its government documents collection. The strong collections are in the fields of English drama and criticism, medieval and Central European history, Mexicana, history of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, and medicine.

Columbia University

The Libraries of Columbia University in the City of New York contain approximately 2,800,000 vols. and large collections of manuscripts, pamphlets and related materials. In addition to the central bookstacks, Circulation and Reference departments in Butler Library (completed 1934), there are departmental and professional school libraries in Butler Library, Low Library, and other buildings on the campus. The Medical Library is at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, 168th St. and Broadway, and the Optometry Library at 132 West 60th St. The Charles Paterno Italian Library is in Casa Italiana, Amsterdam Avenue and 117th St.

The original library was a donation of books owned by a London clergyman to King's College, predecessor of Columbia, in 1761. Columbia collections are important in architecture, government, American history, law, politics. One of the major enterprises is the Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, a constantly growing repository of original Russian material. Of special interest is the Oral History Project begun by Professor Allan Nevins in 1948, which records on tape recollections of leaders in American affairs.

The chief departmental and school libraries and their volumes are as follows: Law, 334,500; Medical, 200,000; Business, 133,000; Journalism, 9,000 and a complete newspaper morgue; Library Service, 67,000; East Asiatic, 184,000; Paterno, 28,000; Avery, 54,000; Fine Arts, 22,000; Music, 37,000, including 12,262 phonograph records; Engineering, 115,000 and 200,000 trade catalogs; Physics, 15,000; Chemistry, 35,000; Mathematics, 13,000; Geology, 50,000 and 65,000 maps; Zoology-Botany, 44,000; Psychology, 17,000.

Among the major special collections are the Park Benjamin, New York literature, 1835-1865; Book Arts and Typographic Library; Pimpton, early textbooks; Smith, early mathematics; Dale, weights and measures; Epstein, photography; Joan of Arc; Kilroe collection of Tammanian; Lodge, early editions of classics; Seligman, early editions in economics; Spinoza; Brander Matthews Dramatic Library; Pulitzer—items that have earned Pulitzer prizes in journalism, letters and music; college and university catalogs; Montgomery, history of accountancy; Scudder, 500 file drawers of material on American Business firms; Webster, plastic surgery; Huntington, anatomy and Curtis, physiology.

Recent acquisitions include the Gouverneur Morris papers (letters, manuscripts and documents) ca. 1768-1816; the Stephen Crane memorabilia collected by his wife; the L. S. Alexander Gumby scrapbooks on the American Negro; the papers of Samuel J. Tilden, Hart Crane, Allan Nevins, James Truslow Adams, Louis Boudin and Thomas S. Jones, and the poster collection of Gabriel Engel, besides many rare volumes in different fields.

Affiliated institutions with libraries are Teachers College, Barnard College, College of Pharmacy, New York School of Social Work, and Union Theological Seminary.

Cornell University

Cornell University, in Ithaca, N. Y., with units in New York City, Buffalo and Geneva, is served by libraries with a total of 1,700,000 vols. Libraries on the Ithaca campus include the University, largest with 1,200,000 vols., and the libraries of Agriculture-Home-Economics, Architecture, Business, Engineering, Industrial and Labor Relations, Law, Veterinary Medicine and 30 departmental libraries. In addition there are the Cornell Medical Library, New York, N. Y., Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory Library, Buffalo, N. Y., and Experiment Station Library, Geneva, N. Y.

The libraries have extensive collections in such fields as Agriculture and related sciences, American Civil War, American History in general, architecture, Assyriology, botany, chemistry, China, Cornellianna, Dante, dramatic literature, Egyptology, engineering, English and French Revolutions, entomology, Freemasonry, history of science, history of superstition, Icelandic culture and literature, languages and literature in general, legal trials, ornithology, Petrarch, philosophy, physics, the Reformation, Rhaeto-Romanic language and literature, slavery, Spinoza, Wordsworth, etc.

The Dante collection (10,000 vols.) contains the Foligno edition of the Divine Comedy, 1472, and nine other 15th century editions of this work. The Petrarch collection (5,000 vols.) has 475 editions of the Rime, 15th century manuscripts of the Sonnets, many incunabula and translations. The Icelandic collections (23,000 vols.) covers Icelandic literature from the earliest literature to the present. The Wordsworth collection (2,000 vols.) includes all first editions of Wordsworth, manuscripts, over 100 original letters by Wordsworth. The President White Historical library is based on the personal library of Andrew D. White, first president of the university.

Dartmouth College

Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H., founded 1769, is the largest undergraduate college library in the country. The general book collection, together with the libraries of Dartmouth Medical School, Thayer School of Engineering, and Tuck School of Business Administration, contains 727,467 vols. The main library is housed in the Baker Memorial building, erected in 1928 by George F. Baker in memory of his uncle, Fisher Ames Baker.

Among the special collections are: American calligraphy, bookplates, crystallography, Dartmouth College archives, early medical classics, French economic history, the George Ticknor library (excluding Spanish literature), longevity, New England railroads, New Hampshire history and imprints, publications of Dartmouth alumni, Spanish plays and the Thalberg movie scripts collections. Also books by Rupert Brooke, with his personal library; Robert Burns, Erskine Caldwell, Stephen Crane, Cunningham Graham, Robert Frost, James Gibbons Huneker, H. L. Mencken, Genevieve Taggard, Daniel Webster and the library on polar regions of Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

University of Denver

The University of Denver Libraries, Denver, Colo., contain 314,381 vols., in 3 separate units. Mary Reed Library on the University Park campus 5 miles south of downtown Denver, has special collections in speech pathology, international relations and social sciences; the last two groups have had special support from the Social Science Foundation. The Libraries of the School of Business Administration and the College of Law are located in downtown Denver.

University of Detroit

The Library of the University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., contains over 165,000 vols., with important collections in early church and medieval history. Waddingus' *Annales Minorum*, Baroni's *Annales Ecclesiastici*, Muratori's *Rerum Italicum Scriptores*, Monumenta Germaniae Historica and Paedagogica, Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Acta Sanctorum, Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca, Migne and the Rolls Series are among its important books.

Duke University

The libraries at Duke University, Durham, N. C., contain 1,159,512 vols. The General Library has 727,073 vols.; Law, 102,772; Divinity, 67,025; Hospital 56,200; Woman's College 101,347, with smaller numbers of books in the following schools and departmental libraries: engineering, physics, mathematics, biology, forestry and chemistry. There are more than 1,550,000 items in the George Wash-

ington Flowers Memorial collection of manuscripts and printed materials on Southern history. The university is the repository for the papers of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Thomas Nelson Page, John Esten Cooke, Thomas Holly Chivers, William Gilmore Simms and other Southern authors. It contains also the Trent collection of Walt Whitman materials; the Lanson collection of French literature; collections of Shakespeare, and English and American literature; and the Mazzoni collection of about 90,000 pieces of Italian literature; several distinguished Latin-American collections; the Louis Strisower collection on international law, and the archives of the Socialist party of America.

George Washington University

The George Washington University Library, Washington, D. C., estab. 1821, contains 290,000 vols., including the Richard Heinzl collection of Germanic philology and literature; the Curt Wachsmuth collection of Greek and Roman literature and history; the Mount Vernon collection of Political History, International Law and the Social Sciences; Hispanic American books; the Chauncey M. Depew public speaking collection; 7,500 mounted photographs of the Russell Sturgis collection, the W. Lloyd Wright collection of Washingtoniana, and the former Library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of 50,000 vols. and 20,000 pamphlets.

Harvard University

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., was founded 1638 when John Harvard bequeathed 400 books to the institution that was to take his name. It is the oldest library in the U. S. and the largest university library, with 5,832,912 at the end of fiscal 1954. Accessions for the year were 123,554 vols.

The main library is the Library of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (Harvard College Library) with the principal collection in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Bldg., 2,021,102 vols.; the Houghton Library Bldg. for rare books and manuscripts, 153,608 vols., and the Lamont Library Bldg. for undergraduates, 107,124 vols. There are 11 other undergraduate collections, 7 house libraries, 22 libraries of divisions under this Faculty, including the Applied Science division, 34,843 vols. Affiliated are 16 research institution libraries, including those of Arnold Arboretum, Dumbarton Oaks, Fogg Art Museum, and Harvard College Observatory.

Libraries of other faculties are: Graduate School of Business Administration, 310,663 vols.; Faculty of Design, 92,020 vols.; Divinity School, 202,779 vols.; Graduate School of Education, 43,988 vols.; Law School, 805,363 vols.; Schools of Medicine, Public Health and Dental Medicine, 321,585 vols., and Graduate School of Public Administration, 266,442.

Recent acquisitions in the Houghton Library, housing rare books and manuscripts, include examples of the first works printed in North and South America and Africa, a hitherto unknown manuscript of Chaucer's treatise on the astrolabe, 22 incunabula including two collections of sermons of Savonarola, first editions of Machiavelli's Prince and Lorenzo Valla's Donation of Constantine, and tracts of Luther, Calvin, and other Reformation leaders. Early English books include Frampton's translation of Marco Polo, 1579, Udall's translation of Erasmus' Apophthegms, 1542, and the Pembroke copy of Holland's Bazilologia, 1618. Of the 17th century there are a large collection of Mazarinades and French news tracts, the first edition of Cervantes' Ocho comedies, several Blaeu atlases, musical treatises by Praetorius and others, and a rare Czech chronicle. Among later items are manuscripts of Heine, Charlotte Brontë, Barham, Swinburne, Thackeray, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Beerbohm, Henry James, T. S. Eliot, G. B. Shaw, and Thomas Wolfe. There are also important collections of drawings by Count Rumford and John Leech, and a drawing by William Blake. Printed additions include numerous Americana, Canadiana, and works of German, French, and Slavic literature of later centuries. Of outstanding interest are three special collections: the William A. M. Burden Aeronautical Collection, comprising over 600 books and manuscripts, mostly concerned with balloon ascensions; the Longfellow Collection from Craigie House, including 200 literary manuscripts, nearly 1,900 letters of Longfellow, 15,000 letters to Longfellow, over 100 special copies of printed books, and the Richard von Mises Collection of Rainer Maria Rilke.

University of Illinois

The combined resources of the libraries at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., are 2,800,000 vols. The library of the Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy is in Chicago and an undergraduate division is at Navy Pier, Chicago. Valuable departmental libraries are those of Engineering, 71,000 vols.; Architecture, 27,700 vols.; Law, 101,000 vols.; Agriculture, 36,000 vols. There are extensive collections in literature, history and music, the latter including the John Philip Sousa collection of band music. The newspaper division now has 28,400 vols.

Indiana University

Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Ind., contains in its central unit, departmental libraries, and other centers approximately 2,383,000 separate pieces. Of this approximately 946,600 are catalogued and processed volumes; more than 850,000 are manuscripts; 297,800 pamphlets; 13,900 photographs and prints; 37,100 slides; 4,300 reels of film; 12,000 records; 99,870 music scores; and an estimated 91,700 are maps.

The Department of Special Collections and Rare Books has about 39,000 books and pamphlets and 850,000 manuscripts. It owns Jos. B. Oaklea Lincoln collection of 4,500 items. The war of 1812 collection consists of 1,100 books and 11,600 mss., including the 7,000 letters and papers of Jonathan Williams, one-time secretary to Benjamin Franklin, and Supt. of West Point. The American Revolution collection numbers 1,351 vols. The Augustan collection (English politics and government, 1688-1731, 6,700 titles) emphasizes Daniel Defoe. Also papers of Hugh McCulloch, secretary of treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, 15,000 items; 6,000 manuscripts and 4,000 books and pamphlets on the Far West from the library of Robert S. Ellison; 823,000 mss. in the Indiana history collections; 3,100 mss. in the Lafayette collection and 1,600 books and pamphlets in the Oscar L. Watkins Wordsworth collection.

State University of Iowa

The Libraries of the State University of Iowa contain 826,838 vols. and about 365,000 processed but uncatalogued government documents. Important is the Leigh Hunt collection of 3,500 manuscripts, books, association copies and periodicals collected by Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Among the 1,700 manuscripts are letters to and from Shelley, Keats, Browning and Dickens. The library also contains the John Springer collection of 1,850 books on printing and allied subjects, and the Mark Ranney memorial collection of 3,650 vols. in the fields of literature, art and history. Helping to preserve the cultural record of the day is the rapidly growing collection of books and manuscripts by Iowa authors. Gifts of their writings received from Herbert Hoover, John R. Mott and Carl Van Vechten, formed the nucleus of the book collection. The manuscript collection includes writings by MacKinlay Kantor, Wallace Stegner, James Norman Hall, Carl Van Vechten, Marquis Childs, Hartzell Spence, Frank Luther Mott, Phil Spong, Wilbur Schramm, Cornelia L. Meigs, Arthur Davidson Ficke, and many others. The Bollinger Lincoln collection contains 4,150 books about Lincoln.

Johns Hopkins University

The Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md. (founded 1876), contains 1,048,102 vols. chosen for scholarly and research value. About 36,000 volumes are in the John Work Garrett Library at Evergreen House, a collection particularly strong in early Maryland items and the history of art. Also included are approximately 167,234 vols., comprising the William H. Welch Medical Library and the Library of the Institute of the History of Medicine, which specializes in the book needs of the medical profession.

Also of first importance are the Tudor and Stuart Club Collection of 17th Century English literature, the Hutzler Collection of Economic Classics, the Barnett Collection of Trade Union Publications, the Birney Slavery Collection, the Mackall Bibliographical Collection, the Strouse Rabbinical Library, the Loewenberg Collection of Modern German Drama, the Collitz Collection of Linguistics, the Colet Collection of French Drama, the McCoy Art Collection, the Hoffman Collection of Bibles, the Fowler Collection of Architectural Classics, the Ottensen Icelandic Collection, the Hauer Chinese Collection, the Havens Southey Collection, the Vincent Collection of Swiss history, the Abbé Meteorology Collection, and manuscripts

of Sidney Lanier, Francis Lieber, D. C. Gilman, John Banister Tabb, and Edward Lucas White.

University of Kansas

The Libraries of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., consist of approximately 650,000 vols. On the Lawrence campus the collections are located in Watson Library and several departmental special libraries, including Law, Engineering, Geology, and Physical Sciences. At the KU Medical Center in Kansas City, Kans., are the Medical School Library and the Logan Clendening Library of the History of Medicine. The general collections are strong in economic history and theory, European history, and mathematics, besides the following special collections: Kansas Collection including Pennell Collection of Early Kansas Photographs; Ralph M. Ellis Collection of Ornithology and Rare Books (approx. 17,000 vols.); T. J. Fitzpatrick collection on the History of Botany; James F. Spoerri collection of James Joyce.

University of Kentucky

The University of Kentucky Libraries contain nearly 700,000 vols. The manuscript division contains 3,000 bound vols., 300,000 separate pieces. They are strong in the history of Kentucky, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and Deep South. The Samuel M. Wilson Library of Americana contains 10,000 books, 100,000 mss. dealing with the history of Kentucky and the Presbyterian church, including the Gov. Shelby family papers, and political tracts of the early 1800s. Other collections are: Records of the John P. Morton Publishing Co., Louisville, 436 vols.; Southern country store records, 2,000 vols. and 50,000 pieces; Grant C. Knight collection of letters of modern authors, 491 pieces; Laura Clay collection of papers relating to the woman suffrage movement, 10,000 pieces; records of the Kentucky Court of Appeals (about 70,000 cases) from 1860 to 1943; and books and manuscripts of Kentucky authors, including James Lane Allen, Young E. Allison, Harriet Arnow, Ben Lucien Burman, John Fox, Jr., A. B. Guthrie, Jr., Thomas Merton, and Robert Penn Warren.

Louisiana State University

Books of all the libraries in the University system now total 625,813 vols. The Hill Memorial Library and branch libraries on the Baton Rouge, La., campus contains 491,717 vols. The holdings of other units are: Law Library, 91,337 vols.; Medical Library 38,778 vols. Among the Library's more important materials for research are (1) The Louisiana Collection, containing printed materials relating to the State of Louisiana, its history, people, and resources. It includes also the writings of Louisiana novelists, poets and dramatists, and selected material on the Lower Mississippi River and the Lower Mississippi Valley. (2) The Newspaper Collection, especially strong in Louisiana papers. (3) The Romance Language Collection, 13,159 vols., including a special Blondheim Collection on the dialects of France.

Also containing research materials, though not a part of the Library, is the University's Department of Archives, containing 347,000 historical manuscripts and about 1,650,000 items of state and parish agencies.

Mass. Institute of Technology

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries contain more than 500,000 vols. and comprise one general and 5 divisional libraries. The Charles Hayden Memorial Library houses the General Library, containing the main reference and research collection and the union catalog, the Science Library and the Humanities Library. Special facilities in this building include the Boston Stein Club Map Room, music library, exhibition gallery, projection room and microfilm laboratory.

Located outside of the Charles Hayden Memorial Library are the following divisional libraries: the Dewey Library (industrial management), the Engineering Library, the Rotch Library (architecture and city planning). Other special collections: Early aeronautical prints and books, Baldwin (18th and early 19th century civil engineering), Theodore Schwarz map collection, Gaffield (19th century glass making in the United States), prints and books on early shipbuilding, naval history, marine and electrical engineering.

University of Michigan

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., is served chiefly by the University Library with its 27 divisional libraries, and by the William L.

Clements Library of American History, the Law Library, and the Michigan Historical Collections, with total resources of 2,321,624 vols.

The University Library is especially strong in publications of French local historical and scientific societies; history of the Netherlands, 3,600 items, with emphasis on source materials and the 16th and 17th centuries of Dutch and Belgian history; Far Eastern studies in Japanese and Chinese, 55,000 vols.; social science, the Parsons collection of 6,000 vols., stressing political economy and statistics of European countries before 1850.

Some of the special collections are: English and American drama before 1850, strongest in Restoration and 18th century plays; Shakespeare, 8,000 vols.; history of mathematics, 3,500 vols. dating from the 15th century to 1850; history of medicine, about 2,000 vols. of first, early, and important editions on anatomy, surgery, and internal medicine; military art and science previous to 1800, a considerable part of the Stephen Spaulding Memorial Collection of 3,474 vols.; Hubbard Collection of Imaginary Voyages, 3,800 vols., which includes many editions of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe and Swift's Gulliver's Travels; Worcester Philippine Collection, 1,200 vols.; polar exploration, presented by William H. Hobbs, 7,500 items, books, photographs and letters of Arctic and Antarctic explorers of the 20th century. The Music Library, chiefly through the acquisition in 1954 of the library of the late Jean-Auguste Stelfeld of Antwerp, Belgium, now possesses among its rare items about 200 mss., 700 books and 1,000 publications of music printed before 1800.

Among the larger divisional libraries are the Bureau of Government, 33,758 vols.; Business Administration, 109,700 vols.; Museums, 46,679 vols. and 110,000 reprints in natural history and systematics, paleontology and anthropology, including the Howard A. Kelly mycological collection of 12,000 items, the Bryant Walker mollusk collection, 6,000 items, and about 7,000 vols. of ornithology; Transportation, over 150,000 books, pamphlets, prints, and serials, covering this broad field with some emphasis on the engineering aspects.

WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY

The William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan, was founded by William L. Clements (1861-1934), Bay City, Mich., industrialist and regent of the university. The Library is now supported by the university, acting through the Board of Regents and the Library's Committee of Management. It contains approximately 35,000 volumes in the Division of Books, 200,000 pieces in the Manuscript Division, and more than 25,000 printed and about 800 manuscript maps in the Map Division.

Rare and famous volumes fill the heavily protected cases of the Book Division. Among the noteworthy items are the 1493 edition of the Epistola in which Christopher Columbus reports the discovery of the New World, and the Waldseemüller geography of 1507 which gave the name America to the two continents. Peter Martyr's contemporary accounts of the activities of the Spanish Conquistadores are supplemented by the first printings of letters sent by Hernando Cortes. DeBry's illustrated voyages, 1590-1625, are exceptional. The reports of voyagers are expanded by the stories of the first settlers. Thus the voyages of the French, Cartier and others, are paralleled in a great collection of the Jesuit Relations, compiled by Jesuit missionaries.

The exploits of Elizabethan mariners are recorded in Hakluyt's Voyages, 1582, and English entrance upon the colonial scene is marked by a long list of rarities led by Thomas Hariot's Virginia, London, 1588, and Capt. John Smith's True Relation, 1608.

Among major collections are books by and about Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, the Mathers and the Adamases, Benjamin Franklin, John Wilkes, Tom Paine, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Also included in the Book Division are many historical items relating to the political, religious, and cultural life of Colonial America. Typical are works by William Bradford, Roger Williams, John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, William Penn, Jonathan Edwards, and Crèvecoeur.

In the Manuscript Division are housed the headquarters papers of many of the British commanders and leaders during the American Revolution, sup-

plemented by papers of the patriots. Included are such names as Admiral George Clinton, the Earl of Shelburne, Sir Peter Warren, John Wilkes, Lord George Germain, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Gage, Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmar, commander of the first United States Army. The Hessians employed by the British are represented by the papers of Baron von Junken, war minister of Hesse-Cassel. Other important manuscript collections are the papers of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory and Secretary of State under Buchanan; the John Wilson Croker papers, and Mexican collections. These latter include the Porfirio Diaz papers relating to the War of Intervention, and letter books containing letters written to Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursúa, Viceroy of New Spain.

More modern groups within the division are the important papers of James G. Birney and Rev. Theodore D. Weld, leaders in the anti-slavery movement. Here too are the papers of Michigan's first senator, Lucius Lyon; of Russell A. Alger, secretary of war under McKinley; and a collection of the correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt.

Maps from the 15th to the 20th century illustrate the course of American history. The Division is particularly strong in American maps printed before 1800 and in its series of manuscript maps of Revolutionary commanders.

University of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn., has 1,763,728 vols. and 300,000 pamphlets, including an especially strong collection of Scandinaviana, both official records from abroad and studies of immigration and settlement in the Midwest. It has microfilmed 12,635 reels of newspapers and documents. Outstanding among its collections is the James Ford Bell collection of Jesuit Relations and other Americana consisting of history of commerce with special emphasis on the Age of Discovery. Other strong fields include: Seventeenth Century English History, including early English newspapers and many thousands of volumes on South Asia.

University of Missouri

The libraries of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., contain 715,000 vols., 30,000 foreign theses, 17,000 maps and more than 16,000 reels of microfilm. The General Library has 530,000 vols. and cooperates with the State Historical Society of Missouri, which has 298,000 vols. and is housed in the same building. Western Americana includes collections of Mark Twain and Eugene Field, and the J. Christian Bay collection acquired in 1942. The Western Historical manuscript collection, est. 1943, contains diaries and records. There are also American speeches and sermons, the Lawson collection of crime and criminology, the Flach collection of French law, 6,000 vols., the Lejay collection of classical philology, the Thomas Moore Johnson collection of classical philosophy. The Frank Lee Martin Memorial library of the School of Journalism has over 10,000 books. The microfilm holds a dozen files of 18th century newspapers. 80 files of American literary periodicals published before 1800, 190 files of American periodicals published between 1800 and 1825 and complete files of important newspapers, American and foreign.

New York University

The New York University Libraries, New York, N. Y., contain over 1,000,000 vols. in eight separate libraries. Washington Square Library is the largest with 450,000 vols. Branch libraries in departmental buildings include the Jewish Culture Foundation and the Institute of Fine Arts at 17 East 80th St. The general collection includes the labor publications amassed by the Labor Bureau, Inc., the Schiff collection in economics, and, in education, the collection of Will Monroe and the Henry Barnard papers. The Law Library, 125,000 vols., has a complete collection of Anglo-American reports. The Frederick Brown Collection of ancient legal documents contains 200 documents dated before 1600. The Commerce Library contains 125,000 vols.; the library of the Graduate School of Business Administration 22,000 vols.; the Medical Library 70,000 vols.; the Dental Library 15,000 vols.; the University Heights Library with its departmental branches 215,000 vols.

In Sept., 1951, the Mills Memorial Library, a \$500,000 gift of the Davila Mills Foundation, was opened in Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall of the new Law Center south of Washington Park.

University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina Library was organized in Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1795 when the

oldest state university in America opened. The main library and 15 departmental libraries have 670,000 vols. The collection of North Caroliniana contains 154,000 items. The Southern Historical collection of manuscripts, dealing with the plantation system, slavery, the Civil War, the Confederacy, etc., has over 2,500,000 items of extraordinary richness. Also: the Wilmer collection of 600 Civil War novels; the Augustus Thomas collection of manuscripts and plays; the Thomas Wolfe collection of letters and books; the Jacobs collections of maps of the South and modern American and European Prints; the Latin Americana collection with emphasis on Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela; the Archibald Henderson collections of American Drama and Bernard Shaw's works; Spanish plays, 18,500 titles; the Burton Emmett collections of Graphic Arts and first editions; the Josephus Daniels collection of Mexican items, 604 vols.; the Bowman Gray collection of World War I propaganda; the Sir Walter Raleigh collection relating to his career and Roanoke colonies, 215 items; the Whitaker collections on Samuel Johnson, James Boswell and their friends; the illustration of Cruikshank, Dickens' first editions and Dickensiana; the Judge Parker collection of Nuremberg trial documents, 1,030 items; the John Nolen collection of town and regional planning; the original manuscripts of North Carolina authors. The Library has the Shakespeare collection of Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum of New York, 4,000 items, and the Hanes collection for studying the history of printing, from clay tablets and incunabula to the present. It also has foundations of important research collections in Napoleonic, Southern literature, folklore, Federal and State documents, and books by and about the Negro.

Northwestern University

The libraries of Northwestern University comprise two groups: one on the campus in Evanston (est. 1856) and one on the Chicago campus, Lake Shore Dr. and Chicago Ave., Chicago. They contain approximately 1,150,000 vols. and 130,000 pamphlets.

The libraries on the Evanston campus, which constitute the University Library, contain about 745,000 vols., and include the Charles Deering Library, the general library with collections in the humanities and the social and biological sciences; the Library of the Technological Institute, with collections in engineering, chemistry, and physics; the Library of the School of Music; the Geology and Geography Library; and several departmental libraries. Special collections include: Africana, 8,500 vols. dealing with Africa south of Sahara; Biblioteca Femina, 3,000 vols. by women; Japanese language collection, 10,000 vols. on 20th century government and politics of Japan; Old Northwest Territory (mss.). Rare books, 8,000 vols.; Spanish plays, 16,000 pieces; 20th-century English and American literature, 4,000 vols. of first or limited editions and association copies.

The libraries on the Chicago Campus totaling approximately 410,000 vols., comprise the Archibald Church Medical Library, containing about 127,000 vols., a large number of pamphlets, and a collection of over 5,000 medical portraits; the Dental School Library, containing about 34,000 vols.; the Elbert H. Gary Law Library, containing some 163,000 vols. on Anglo-American law, comparative law, Roman law, international law, and criminal law; and the Joseph Schaffner Library of approximately 85,000 vols., chiefly in the fields of commerce and journalism.

University of Notre Dame

The University Library of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., estab. 1873, contains 385,000 vols., comprising the Law Library, 33,252 vols.; the Architecture Library, 4,500 books, 2,500 pamphlets and over 10,000 slides; the Engineering and Metallurgy Library of about 10,000 vols.; the Science Library (Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics) of 18,000 vols. and 2,100 reprints; the Biology Library of 10,000 vols. in addition to the Edward Lee Greene botanical library of 2,900 vols. and herbarium of 190,000 specimens, and the Julius A. Newland botanical library of nearly 10,000 vols. and herbarium of 200,000 specimens and the Mediaeval Institute of 5,000 vols. The Main Library of 260,000 volumes includes the Zahn South American collection of 1,500, the Hiberniana of 3,000 and the Dante Library of nearly 3,000 vols. in 40 languages and is rich in incunabula and post-incunabula editions. A collection of medallions, bronzes, marbles and photographs of Dante is maintained in connection with the Dante Library.

The Archives of the University of Notre Dame

Recent important acquisitions of Princeton Univ. Library include collections and papers of Geo. McAneny, James M. Beck, Sen. David A. Reed, and deCoppet, Samuel Putnam, Ridgely Torrence and his wife Olivia Dunbar; the ms. of Somerset Maugham's novel 'Theatre'; letters and papers relating to Elias Boudinot, pres. of the Continental Congress; the Shakespeare library of Henry M. Paul; ms. and letter of Robt. Louis Stevenson, Willkie Collins, Lewis Carroll, Trollope and other Victorians; and a drawing of a redshouldered hawk by J. J. Audubon.

Rutgers University

The Rutgers University Library, containing over 700,000 vols., includes the libraries for the College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, the College of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers Law School, the College of Pharmacy, at Newark, N. J. In addition the library contains over 100,000 pamphlets and maps, and several hundred special manuscript collections.

The largest special collection is the library of New Jerseyana which includes books, letters, and manuscripts of New Jersey historical and political figures. Also of New Jersey newspapers, pamphlets, maps, and prints. Another collection is the Symington collection of first editions, manuscript, correspondence, and memorabilia pertaining to English literature of the late 18th and early 20th centuries. It is rich in material relating to Swinburne, Browne, the Bronzes, Gosse, and Wise; also collections of American almanacs and newspapers, gift annals; DeLoe, Cobbett, Freness, Noah Webster, Walt Whitman, and Joyce Kilmer.

Stanford University

The Stanford University Library at Stanford, Calif., contains over 1,268,000 catalogued vols., 1,800,000 other vols., pamphlets, maps, and recordings, and 100,000 manuscripts. They receive over 11,500 periodicals. Of special interest are the Lee Simonson collection of plans and sketches for the dramatic settings; the Devere edition of the Triptan, about 1730; the Emille Melville Collection in play scripts; the James Wright Brown collection of 975 historic newspapers; the Newton Collection; and the Felton Library of English and American literature, with original editions of 19th and 20th century works, and the Sir Thomas More Collection.

The Memorial Library of Music, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Keating, includes manuscript scores of Massagena's Cavalleria Rusticana, Pjotow's Martha, and works by Cherubini, Berlioz, Donizetti, Dvorak, Grieg, Elton John, Mozart, Stravinsky, and other composers.

The Hoover Institute and Library on War, Revolution, and Peace was begun by Herbert Hoover. It now comprises over 350,000 books and pamphlets, besides documentary materials for the study of social movements and international relations during the past half-century. A 285-foot tower, comprising the research staff of the Institute, a collection of 35 bells was presented by the Belgian government. Other important libraries are the Hopkins Transportation Library, the Gubbeley Library in the School of Education, and the libraries of the Graduate School of Business, the Law School, and the Hopkins Marine Station at Pacific Grove, Calif. The Lane Medical Library of the Stanford Medical School in San Francisco contains 127,000 vols. and pamphlets and 1,100 current periodicals.

Syracuse University

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., has 500,000 books in its library, including the holdings of the New York State College of Forestry. Unbound and periodicals were received. Special collections include the Stephen Crane Collection of books, letters and unpublished short stories; the Frederic W. Goudy Collection of manuscripts, type faces and publications of the Village Press; the Van Rensselaer Library of history, 20,000 vols., collected by the German historian, Leopold von Ranke, and the Gertrude Smith collection of 45,000 documents, deeds, and books of central New York and 19th century America.

University of Texas

The Library of the University of Texas, at Austin, Tex., has 1,068,818 vols. The resources for the study of American history include special collections in the fields of Texas, the South, and Latin America. The Texas collection comprises 50,000 vols., exclusive of 9,500 vols. of Texas newspapers.

The library of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., including the General Library and 15 branches, contains more than 532,400 vols., plus extensive manuscript, pamphlet and document collections. The strong collections are in geology, petroleum technology, chemistry, biological sciences, and English literature. Notable special collections, usually the gift of alumni and other friends of the University, include: the E. Decolover Collection in the history of science and technology; containing first editions of epochal books in the development of sciences, including 16 incunabula; the Frank Phillips Collection on Oklahoma history; and the large William Bennett Bizzell Bible collection; but especially 17th and 18th century English literature. The history and contemporary life of Oklahoma and the Southwest is covered in the papers of former members of Congress, jurists, governors, state legislators and other leaders, and records of early day clubs, mines, and mercantile firms; the Manuscripts collection also includes 35,000 historical photographs.

University of Oregon

The University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Oregon, has 544,344 vols. The Medical School Library Special collections include the Burgess collection of medieval manuscripts, incunabula and early printed books. In the field of Northwest history the library maintains an Oregon collection of books and pamphlets, a manuscript collection of personal papers, diaries and account books and a photograph and negative collection, which includes the Clarence L. Andrews Alaska Collection, the Lee Moorhouse Eastern Oregon and the Peter Britt Southern Oregon collections.

University of Pennsylvania

The Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., was founded in 1750 and contains the original books presented by Lewis Evans, Joseph Priestley, Louis XVI of France and others. It has the Henry C. Lea library of medieval church history, with an unguessed section on the Inquisition; the Furness Memorial Library, formed by the editors of the Variorum Shakespeare, including rare folios and quartos; the Burr collection of Aristotle; the Macaulay collection of 15th and 16th century Italian literature; the Renner collection of Spanish drama; the Edgar Fahs Smith Library of Greek and Latin literature; the Curtis collection of Greek and Latin literature; the Woodcock collection of oriental and European manuscripts and the graphic arts collection.

Princeton University

Princeton University has its main book collection in the Harvey S. Firestone Library and a dozen special libraries in other buildings. Important collections include the Greenfield Kane, of early Americana; the Great Oriental; the Parrish 18th century English authors; the Hollins western Americana; the William Seymour theater collection; the Garrett collection of oriental and Western European manuscripts and the graphic arts collection.

Princeton has large collections in international law, diplomacy, public and corporation finance and industrial relations. Total resources are 1,500,000 vols.

Public Libraries in Large U. S. Cities

POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE

Source: United States Office of Education; data for 1954

City	No. of volumes	Circulation	Costs ¹	City	No. of volumes	Circulation	Costs ¹
Population of 1,000,000 or more							
New York, N. Y.: Circulation ² Reference ³	2,225,554 3,581,868	11,199,229 (9)	\$5,039,975 3,346,920	Little Rock, Ark.	125,201	259,794	\$ 80,230
Brooklyn	1,864,065	8,014,384	3,488,812	Long Beach, Calif.	280,990	1,352,603	613,564
Queens	1,177,435	4,584,925	2,464,650	Louisville, Ky.	577,161	1,271,462	648,386
Chicago, Ill.	2,264,071	8,509,121	4,524,160	Memphis, Tenn.	310,046	1,563,487	246,035
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,753,032	4,265,960	2,593,413	Miami Fla.	197,812	883,104	558,158
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,097,248	8,804,325	2,947,978	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,263,073	3,024,621	1,499,640
Detroit, Mich.	1,604,956	4,207,416	3,789,463	Minneapolis, Minn.	951,316	3,236,403	1,697,358
				Mobile, Ala.	116,156	258,545	74,735
				Montgomery, Ala.	69,973	208,867	40,190
				Nashville, Tenn.	143,391	487,212	135,505
				Newark, N. J.	829,965	1,716,098	1,461,722
Population of 100,000 to 999,999				New Bedford, Ms.	261,538	376,274	149,576
Akron, Ohio	370,209	1,074,663	595,692	New Haven, Conn.	307,420	762,372	284,388
Albany, N. Y.	189,029	478,577	184,355	New Orleans, La.	444,032	1,151,666	382,278
Allentown, Pa.	102,005	420,995	98,260	Norfolk, Va.	111,693	354,168	140,397
Atlanta, Ga.	448,824	1,714,176	585,470	Oakland, Calif.	456,825	2,171,932	1,054,886
Austin, Texas	89,271	621,614	120,537	Oklahoma City	108,702	312,679	131,958
Baltimore, Md.	1,298,340	3,434,886	2,001,558	Omaha, Nebr.	260,954	682,589	259,632
Baton Rouge, La.	89,717	415,689	109,811	Pasadena, Calif.	273,666	1,225,855	413,705
Berkeley, Calif.	223,411	572,052	196,007	Paterson, N. J.	186,475	466,055	161,580
Birmingham, Ala.	423,131	1,263,349	292,561	Peoria, Ill.	304,735	570,779	356,194
Boston, Mass.	2,056,722	3,112,775	3,343,727	Phoenix, Ariz.	157,817	594,793	184,366
Bridgeport, Conn.	390,189	838,114	384,652	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,275,012	2,716,136	1,345,123
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,853,649	4,734,912	1,983,718	Portland, Ore.	719,250	2,200,443	723,435
Cambridge, Mass.	192,314	474,030	161,853	Providence, R. I.	545,515	1,007,720	435,541
Camden, N. J.	83,122	215,137	96,685	Reading, Pa.	147,427	363,636	131,103
Canton, Ohio	236,881	1,291,869	250,283	Richmond, Va.	228,953	583,727	171,933
Charlotte, N. C.	171,685	618,959	184,692	Rochester, N. Y.	607,871	1,613,975	772,635
Chattanooga, Tenn.	120,216	345,193	133,395	Sacramento, Calif.	340,286	718,687	268,273
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,720,580	3,644,361	1,696,092	St. Louis, Mo.	1,071,166	1,994,754	1,283,315
Cleveland, Ohio	2,781,107	5,967,811	4,246,096	St. Paul, Minn.	560,752	1,315,951	593,825
Columbus, Ohio	344,668	1,101,047	642,012	Salt Lake City	309,720	1,028,752	201,467
Corpus Christi, Tex.	55,676	388,133	71,226	San Antonio, Tex.	344,916	828,094	344,804
Dallas, Texas	277,810	700,371	394,652	San Diego, Calif.	327,546	1,703,626	572,962
Dayton, Ohio	515,392	1,258,086	734,968	San Francisco, Calif.	669,753	2,605,132	1,075,187
Denver, Colo.	575,728	1,557,201	718,411	Savannah, Ga.			
Des Moines, Ia.	284,291	867,359	345,514	Carnegie	19,368	31,565	15,001
Duluth, Minn.	176,241	480,758	162,219	Public	127,626	466,717	109,742
Elizabeth, N. J.	222,937	427,662	248,968	Seranton, Pa.	129,088	349,502	103,250
El Paso, Texas	146,502	474,086	152,233	Seattle, Wash.	911,445	3,167,498	1,109,809
Erie, Pa.	207,600	512,307	132,095	Shreveport, La.	126,693	404,031	127,325
Evansville, Ind.				Somerville, Mass.	139,314	380,432	167,794
Public	259,387	702,274	382,303	South Bend, Ind.	180,752	818,737	265,493
Willard	52,928	112,953	35,573	Spokane, Wash.	231,686	728,500	214,317
Fall River, Mass.	177,941	228,480	81,165	Springfield, Mass.	530,542	1,055,698	537,678
Flint, Mich.	261,226	1,101,401	272,727	Syracuse, N. Y.	227,460	1,062,360	387,316
Fort Wayne, Ind.	639,079	1,306,914	548,561	Tacoma, Wash.	284,205	959,668	406,618
Fort Worth, Tex.	292,173	788,595	269,230	Tampa, Fla.	111,335	339,008	105,340
Gary, Ind.	293,048	871,258	375,480	Toledo, Ohio	635,727	1,670,575	817,932
Grand Rapids, Mi.	639,079	1,206,914	548,561	Trenton, N. J.	220,101	391,080	229,970
Hartford, Conn.	307,938	810,697	349,548	Tulsa, Okla.	241,655	924,964	213,999
Houston, Texas	385,030	905,429	309,350	Utica, N. Y.	122,118	333,279	144,637
Indianapolis, Ind.	741,799	2,143,098	901,368	Washington, D. C.	860,108	2,015,736	1,535,000
Jacksonville, Fla.	294,937	755,330	177,811	Waterbury, Conn.	158,331	341,933	142,013
Jersey City, N. J.	447,103	764,666	611,783	Wichita, Kans.	123,277	584,773	255,446
Kansas City, Kans.	149,720	599,498	121,307	Wilmington, Del.	215,528	391,639	188,090
Kansas City, Mo.	665,645	2,409,033	942,387	Worcester, Mass.	499,518	808,331	442,358
Knoxville, Tenn.	136,968	312,034	188,181	Yonkers, N. Y.	127,461	550,884	173,653
				Youngstown, Ohio	913,726	952,419	417,493

¹Expenditures (excluding capital outlays). ²N. Y. Public Library Circulation Dept. ³N. Y. Public Library Reference Dept. ⁴Not a circulating library; 2,547,018 volumes consulted.

Total number of volumes 55,565,923; circulation of volumes 163,887,884. Expenditures (exec. capital outlay) for salaries \$56,491,430; books and periodicals \$9,643,270, other categories \$11,372,782, total \$77,507,482. Population of area served 46,694,756.

Air Force Library Service

The Air Force Library Service provides technical, legal, educational and recreational reading materials to all USAF personnel. It includes 178 main libraries within the U. S. continental limits and 106 main libraries and library depots overseas with a total of 4,437 service units including branches and field collections. The Air Force Library collections contain over 3,315,277 volumes with an annual circulation of 7,950,617 volumes. Each Air Force Library is supplied with technical and legal books by a central procurement directed by the Libraries Section at Headquarters USAF. Monthly recreational book and periodical kits are also centrally procured to supplement local acquisitions. An Air Force Library Publicity Contest and an Air Force Short Story Contest open to all Air Force personnel are conducted each year.

The American Academy in Rome, est. 1894, chartered 1905 by Act of Congress, awards one-year fellowships, with possibility of extension, to American citizens for independent work in fine arts and classical studies. A research fellowship has a grant of \$2,500 and residence at the Academy; others have \$1,250, residence and transportation allowances. Information may be obtained from the American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Scholarships for Americans in Oxford and Rome

A student with at least junior standing in a recognized American college or university may become eligible for one of 32 scholarships awarded annually under the will of Cecil John Rhodes, providing two years of study (possibly three) at Oxford University in England. The stipend is £600 (\$1,680) a year. Information may be obtained from Courtney Smith, American Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Home of George Washington's Ancestors Restored in England

Washington Old Hall, County Durham, England, the 12th century seat of the ancestors of George Washington, was formally opened to the public, in October, 1955. Restored through the efforts of the America-British Commonwealth Assn. at a cost of about \$28,000, contributed, it was opened (1376) and of John of Wessington, prior of Durham, 1416-1446, and ancestors of Washington, were viewed by the ambassador in Durham Cathedral. Members of the Washington Greys of the New York National Guard were present.

American Colleges and Universities

SENIOR, MEDICAL, PROFESSIONAL AND TEACHERS

Enrollment and number of teachers are reported for the Academic Year, September to June, 1954-55, and do not include registrations for summer term, extension or correspondence courses.

Abbreviation following name of college: (O) co-educational; (M) has medical school; (N) attended predominantly by Negroes; (T) primarily teachers; (W) women only. President unless otherwise stated. Asterisk (*) denotes land-grant college. Year that of founding.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Ablene Christian (C.)	Ablene, Tex.	1906	Don H. Morris	1,711	90
Academy of the New Church	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	1877	George de Charms	60	16
Adams State (C., T.)	Alamosa, Colo.	1921	Fred J. Plachy	540	48
Adelphi (C.)	Garden City, N. Y.	1895	Paul H. Eddy	2,185	105
Adrian (C.)	Adrian, Mich.	1845	John H. Dawson	319	27
Aeronautical Un.	Chicago, Ill.	1929	K. L. Burroughs	100	8
Agnes Scott (W.)	Decatur, Ga.	1889	Wallace M. Alston	538	61
Akron, Un. of (C.)	Akron, Ohio	1870	Norman P. Auburn	5,257	226
*Alabama A. & M. (C., N.)	Normal, Ala.	1875	Joseph F. Drake	1,087	75
Alabama (W.)	Montevallo, Ala.	1896	F. Edward Lund	524	60
Alabama, Medical Coll. of (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1943	Oliver Carmichael	298	286
*Alabama Poly. Inst. (C.)	Auburn, Ala.	1872	Ralph B. Draughon	7,951	439
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Florence, Ala.	1873	Ethelbert Norton	1,195	68
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Jacksonville, Ala.	1883	Houston Cole	2,066	215
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Livingston, Ala.	1840	D. P. Culp	419	32
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Troy, Ala.	1887	Charles B. Smith	1,138	53
Alabama, Un. of (C.)	University, Ala.	1831	Oliver Carmichael	7,500	750
*Alaska, Un. of (C.)	College, Alaska	1915	Ernest N. Patty	482	57
Albany Medical (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1939	Carter Davidson (Chan.)	224	345
Albany State (C., N., T.)	Albany, Ga.	1903	Harmon Caldwell (Ch.)	488	45
Albertus Magnus (W.)	New Haven, Conn.	1925	Sister M. Lucia	255	30
Albion (C.)	Albion, Mich.	1835	William Whitehouse	1,198	82
Albright (C.)	Reading, Pa.	1856	Harry V. Masters	602	48
*Alcorn A. & M. (C., N.)	Lorman, Miss.	1871	Jesse R. D. Otis	774	59
Alderson-Broadus ¹ (C.)	Philippi, W. Va.	1931	Richard E. Shearer	280	35
Alfred Un. (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1836	M. Ellis Drake	991	111
Allegheeny (C.)	Meadville, Pa.	1815	Lawrence L. Pelletier	1,016	72
Allen Un. (C., N., T.)	Columbia, S. C.	1870	S. R. Higgins	750	39
Alliance (C.)	Cambridge Spgs., Pa.	1912	Arthur P. Coleman	180	19
Alma (C.)	Alma, Mich.	1886	John S. Harker	661	40
Alverno (W.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1936	Sister M. Augustine	500	73
American Acad. of Art (C., T.)	Chicago, Ill.	1923	Frank Young (Dir.)	450	25
Amer. Inst. for Foreign Trade (C.)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1946	Carl A. Sauer	215	23
American International (C.)	Springfield, Mass.	1885	John F. Hines	795	41
American Un. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1893	H. R. Anderson	5,980	180
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	1821	Charles W. Cole	1,076	124
Anderson (C.)	Anderson, Ind.	1917	John A. Morrison	978	45
Anna Maria (W.)	Paxton, Mass.	1946	Sister Irene Marie	144	20
Annhurst (W.)	So. Woodstock, Conn.	1941	Mother Emillenne	85	19
Ann-Reno Institute (W., T.)	New York, N. Y.	1927	Wm. Wagner (Exec. Sec.)	75	15
Antioch (C.)	Yellow Spgs., Ohio	1853	Samuel B. Gould	980	73
Appalachian St. Teach. (C.)	Boone, N. C.	1903	B. B. Dougherty	1,849	105
Apprentice School ² (a)	Newport News, Va.	1919	F. R. White (Dir.)	425	38
Aquinas (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1923	Arthur Bukowski	560	40
Arizona State (C., T.)	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1899	L. A. Eastburn	908	54
Arizona State (C., T.)	Tempe, Ariz.	1885	Grady Gammage	4,875	200
*Arizona, Un. of (C.)	Tucson, Ariz.	1885	Richard A. Harvill	6,435	375
Arkansas A. & M. (C., N.)	College Hgts., Ark.	1909	Horace Thompson	891	17
Arkansas (C.)	Batesville, Ark.	1872	Paul M. McCain	203	54
*Ark., Agric. Mech. & Nor. (C., N.)	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1873	Lawrence A. Davis	1,040	95
Arkansas Baptist (C., N.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1884	Tandy Coggs	256	25
Arkansas Poly. (C.)	Russellville, Ark.	1909	J. W. Hul	1,078	68
Arkansas State (C.)	State College, Ark.	1910	Carl R. Reig	1,800	90
Arkansas State Teach. (C.)	Conway, Ark.	1907	Silas D. Snow	1,109	80
*Arkansas, Un. of (C., M.)	Fayetteville, Ark.	1871	John T. Caldwell	5,612	426
Armstrong (C.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1918	J. Evan Armstrong	578	20
Arnold (C., T.)	Milford, Conn.	1886	Edward Brown	218	18
Aroostook State Teach. (C.)	Presque Isle, Me.	1903	Clifford Wieden	80	10
Art Center School (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1933	Edward A. Adams	700	62
Asbury (C.)	Wilmore, Ky.	1890	Z. T. Johnson	913	48
Asbury Theological Sem. (C.)	Wilmore, Ky.	1923	Julian McPeeters	268	15
Ashland (C.)	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Glenn L. Clayton	612	43
Assumption	Worcester, Mass.	1904	Armand Desautels	150	17
Athens (C.)	Athens, Ala.	1842	Perry B. James	435	23
Atlanta University System:					
Atlanta Un. (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1865	Rufus E. Clement	631	59
Morehouse (N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1867	Benjamin Mays	602	43
Spelman (W., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1881	Albert Manley	499	45
Atlantic Christian (C.)	Wilson, N. C.	1902	Travis A. White	560	32
Atlantic Union (C.)	So. Lancaster, Mass.	1882	Lawrence Stump	398	32
Augsburg (C.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1869	B. M. Christensen	805	59
Augustana (C.)	Rock Island, Ill.	1860	Conrad Bergendoff	1,103	90
Augustana (C.)	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1860	Lawrence Stavig	888	64
Augustana Theo. Sem.	Rock Island, Ill.	1860	Karl E. Mattson	234	10
Aurora (C.)	Aurora, Ill.	1893	Theodore Stephens	563	43
Austin (C.)	Sherman, Tex.	1849	John D. Moseley	528	41
Austin Peay State (C.)	Clarksville, Tenn.	1927	Halbert Harvill	700	60
Austin Presby. Theo Sem. (C.)	Austin, Tex.	1902	David L. Stitt	141	15
Babson Institute	Babson Park, Mass.	1919	E. B. Hinkle	520	29
Baker (C.)	Baldwin, Kan.	1858	Nelson P. Horn	549	38
Baldwin-Wallace (C.)	Berea, Ohio	1845	Harry Smith, act.	1,536	90
Ball State Teachers (C.)	Muncie, Ind.	1918	John Emens	4,711	189
Baltimore, Un. of (C.)	Baltimore, Md.	1925	Theodore Wilson	1,648	120
Baptist Bible Sem. (C.)	Johnson City, N. Y.	1932	Paul R. Jackson	404	24
Barat Coll. of the Sacred Heart (W.)	Lake Forest, Ill.	1918	Mother Margaret Burke	251	37
Barber-Scotia (C., N.)	Concord, N. C.	1867	Leland S. Cozart	212	20
Bard (C.)	Annandale, N. Y.	1860	James Case, Jr.	248	37
Barnard (W.) (Columbia)	New York, N. Y.	1889	Mrs. M. C. McIntosh	1,192	160
Barry (W.)	Miami, Fla.	1940	Mother Mary Gerald	467	34
Bates (C.)	Lewiston, Me.	1864	Charles F. Phillips	831	55

(1) Combined Alderson Jr. Col. (1901) with Broadus Col. (1871).

(2) A technical institute owned and operated by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in the field of shipbuilding and related subjects.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Baylor Un. (C., M.)	Waco, Tex.	1845	William R. White	5,823	235
Beaver (W.)	Jenkinstown, Pa.	1853	Raymon M. Kistler	526	58
Belhaven (C.)	Jackson, Miss.	1894	Robert Crowe	160	26
Bellarmine	Louisville, Ky.	1950	Alfred Horrigan	554	37
Bellarmino (C.)	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1952	Thomas E. Henneberry	127	13
Belmont Abbey	Belmont, N. C.	1878	Bernard Rossow, rector	442	51
Belmont (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1951	R. Kelley, White	445	45
Beloit (C.)	Beloit, Wis.	1846	Miller Upton	940	71
Benedict (C., N.)	Columbia, S. C.	1877	J. A. Bacotts	772	40
Benedictine Heights (C.)	Tulsa, Okla.	1917	Sidney Greenburg	80	15
Benjamin Franklin Un. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1907	John T. Kennedy	1,235	45
Bennett (W., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1873	David D. Jones	467	35
Bennington (W.)	Bennington, Vt.	1932	Frederick Burkhardt	347	52
Berea (C.)	Berea, Ky.	1855	Francis S. Hutchins	1,162	107
Berkeley Bapt. Divinity Sch. (C.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1889	Sandford Fleming	216	15
Berkeley Divinity Sch.	New Haven, Conn.	1854	Percy L. Urban (Dean)	108	17
Berry (C.)	Forysth, Ga.	1902	Robert Lambert	620	60
Bessie Tift (W.)	Chicago, Ill.	1849	Carey T. Vinzant	273	25
Bethany Biblical Sem. (C.)	Lindsborg, Kan.	1905	Paul M. Robinson	245	16
Bethany (C.)	Bethany, W. Va.	1881	Robert Mortvedt	277	35
Bethany (C.)	Bethany, Okla.	1840	Perry E. Gresham	499	45
Bethany Nazarene (C.)	Bethany, Okla.	1899	Roy H. Cantrell	723	45
Bethel (C.)	North Newton, Kan.	1887	David O. Wedel	401	43
Bethel (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1871	Carl Lundquist	402	39
Bethel (C.)	McKenzie, Tenn.	1842	Roy N. Baker	416	22
Bethune-Cookman (C., N.)	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1904	Richard Moore	744	42
Bible Coll. of the (C.)	Lexington, Ky.	1865	Riley B. Montgomery	145	12
Bible Inst. of L. A. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1908	Samuel Sutherland	724	60
Biblical Sem. of N. Y. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1900	Greer McKee (Dean)	175	14
Birmingham-Southern (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1918	George R. Stuart	955	55
Bishop (C., N.)	Marshall, Tex.	1880	Milton K. Curry, Jr.	513	36
Black Hills Teachers (C.)	Spearfish, S. Dak.	1883	Russell E. Jonas	551	8
Black Mountain (C.)	Black Mountain, N. C.	1933	Chas. Olson (Rector)	35	29
Blackburn (C.)	Carlinville, Ill.	1857	Robert P. Ludlum	335	32
Bloomfield (C.)	Bloomfield, N. J.	1868	Frederick Schweitzer	163	37
Blue Mountain (W.)	Blue Mountain, Miss.	1873	Lawrence Lowrey	277	27
Bluefield State (C., N.)	Bluefield, W. Va.	1895	Stephen Wright, Jr.	354	34
Bluffton (C.)	Bluffton, Ohio	1900	Lloyd L. Ramseyer	277	32
Bob Jones Un. (C.)	Greenville, S. C.	1927	Bob Jones, Jr.	2,622	179
Boston (C.)	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	1863	Joseph R. Maxwell	6,472	225
Boston Conserv. of Music (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1867	Albert Alphin (Dir.)	600	50
Boston Occup. Therapy	Boston, Mass.	1918	Marjorie B. Greene	132	74
Boston Un. (C., M.)	Boston, Mass.	1839	Harold C. Case	18,731	1,400
Bouve-Boston Sch. (see Tufts Un.)					
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	1794	James S. Coles	783	76
Bowling Green Coll. of Commerce	Bowling Green, Ky.	1922	J. Murray Hill, Sr.	396	20
Bowling Green St. Un. (C.)	Bowling Green, Ohio.	1910	Ralph W. McDonald	3,404	203
Bradford Duffee Tech. Inst. (C.)	Fall River, Mass.	1898	Leslie B. Coombs	300	23
Bradley Un. (C.)	Peoria, Ill.	1897	Harold P. Rodes	3,725	144
Brands Un. (C.)	Walham, Mass.	1947	A. L. Sachar	892	101
Brenau (W.)	Gainesville, Ga.	1878	Josiah Crudup	288	30
Brescia (C.)	Owensboro, Ky.	1925	Mother Ambrose Martin	383	25
Briar Cliff (W.)	Sloux City, Iowa	1930	Sister Jean Marie	167	34
Bridgeport, Un. of (C.)	Bridgeport, Conn.	1927	James H. Halsey	1,300	95
Arnold (C., T.)	Bridgeport, Conn.	1886	Edward Brown	218	18
Bridgewater (C.)	Bridgewater, Va.	1880	Warren Bowman	459	38
Brigham Young Un. (C.)	Provo, Utah	1875	Ernest Wilkison	7,713	344
Brooklyn (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1930	Harry D. Gideonse	16,899	889
Brooklyn Law Sch. (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901	Charles Lockwood	1,232	41
Brown Un.	Providence, R. I.	1761	Barnaby Keeney	3,375	494
Pembroke (W.)	Providence, R. I.	1894	Nancy Lewis (Dean)	767	(a)
Bryant (C.)	Providence, R. I.	1863	Henry L. Jacobs	1,500	80
Bryn Mawr (part C.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1885	Katharine E. McBride	761	120
Bucknell Un. (C.)	Lewisburg, Pa.	1846	Merle Odgers	1,930	147
Butler (C., N.)	Tyler, Tex.	1905	Claude Meals	211	33
Buena Vista (C.)	Storm Lake, Iowa	1891	John A. Fisher	496	60
Buffalo, Un. of (C., M.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1846	Clifford Furnas	10,680	1,243
Butler Un. (C.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1855	Maurice O. Ross	3,299	160
Caldwell Coll. for Women	Caldwell, N. J.	1939	Mother Mary Joseph	210	34
Calif. Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Covina, Calif.	1944	Daniel W. Cole	311	39
Calif. Coll. of Arts and Crafts (C.)	Oakland, Calif.	1907	Daniel Defenbacher	616	370
Calif. Inst. of Tech.	Pasadena, Calif.	1891	Lee DuBridge	1,007	27
Calif. Sch. of Fine Arts (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1874	Gurdon Woods (Dir.)	300	180
Calif. State Poly.	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1901	Julian McPhee	2,745	5,290
*California, Un. of (C., M.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1868	Robert G. Sproul	40,294	1,978
Berkeley Campus	Berkeley, Calif.	1873	Clark Kerr (Chan.)	18,106	1,819
Los Angeles Campus (M.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1919	R. B. Allen (Chan.)	16,263	1,552
Other campuses (b)				5,998	60
Calvin (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1876	William Spoelhof	1,234	43
Calvin Coolidge (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1936	Margaret Bauer (Dean)	583	10
Calvin Seminary	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1876	R. B. Kniper	113	96
Canisius	Buffalo, N. Y.	1870	Philip Dobson	2,126	101
Capital Un. (C.)	Columbus, Ohio	1850	Harold Yochum	1,137	37
Cardinal Stritch (W.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1937	Mother M. Frederick	309	90
Carleton (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1866	Laurence Gould	3,000	390
Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1900	John C. Warner	521	40
Margaret Morrison Carnegie (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1910	Edith Alexander (Dean)	537	42
Carroll (C.)	Helena, Mont.	1846	R. V. Kavanagh	650	47
Carroll (C.)	Waukesha, Wis.	1851	Robert D. Steele	1,044	51
Carson-Newman (C.)	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1870	D. Harley Fite	421	36
Carthage (C.)	Carthage, Ill.	1907	Harold H. Lentz	115	11
Carver Sch. of Missions (C.)	Louisville, Ky.	1918	Emily Lansdell	316	27
Cascade (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1880	C. J. Pike	1,172	236
Case Inst. of Tech.	Cleveland, Ohio	1867	T. Keith Glennan	158	16
Castleton Teachers (C.)	Castleton, Vt.	1851	Florence Black (Act.)	558	47
Catawba (C.)	Salisbury, N. C.	1914	Alvin R. Keppel	190	14
Cathedral Coll. of the Immaculate Conception	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1929	Charles Mulrooney	561	22
Catholic Teachers (W.)	Providence, R. I.	1887	Russel McVinnay	3,835	381
Catholic Un. of Amer. (C.)	Washington, D. C.		B. J. McEntegart (Rec.)		

(a) Faculty of Brown Univ. teaches at Pembroke.

(b) Davis (1905), La Jolla (1912), Mount Hamilton (Lick Observatory), Riverside (1905), San Francisco (1873), and Santa Barbara College (1944). Years given designate when each became part of the Univ. of California.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Catholic Un. of Puerto Rico (C.)	Ponce, Puerto Rico	1948	William Ferree (Rector)	1,198	110
Cedar Crest (W.)	Allentown, Pa.	1867	Dale H. Moore	377	39
Centenary (C.)	Shreveport, La.	1825	Joe J. Mickle	2,197	103
Central Bible Inst. (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1922	Bartlett Peterson	710	38
Central Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Ellensburg, Wash.	1891	Robert McConnell	4,023	100
Central (C.)	Pella, Iowa	1853	G. T. Vander Lugt	361	36
Central (C.)	Fayette, Mo.	1854	Ralph L. Woodward	532	35
Central Mich. Coll. of Edu. (C. T.)	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	1892	Charles Anspach	2,741	181
Central Missouri State (C. T.)	Warrensburg, Mo.	1870	George Diemer	2,193	86
Central State (C.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1887	Charles Wesley	1,133	85
Central State (C.)	Edmond, Okla.	1891	W. Max Chambers	1,753	65
Centre (C.)	Danville, Ky.	1819	Walter Groves	403	39
Charleston, Coll. of (C.)	Charleston, S. C.	1770	George D. Grice	292	21
Chapman (C.)	Orange, Calif.	1861	George N. Reeves	290	35
Chase (Salmon P.) (C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1893	Raymond P. Hutchins	1,108	35
Chattanooga, Un. of (C.)	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1886	David A. Lockmiller	1,127	68
Chestnut Hill (W.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1871	Sister C. Frances	441	54
Chicago Coll. of Optometry (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1937	Morton L. Abram	125	21
Chicago Coll. of Osteopathy (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1900	R. N. MacBain	223	104
Chicago Medical School (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1912	John J. Sheinin	280	425
Chicago Teachers Coll. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1869	Raymond Cook (Dean)	2,468	117
Chicago, Un. of (C., M.)	Chicago, Ill.	1890	L. Kimpton (Chan.)	6,607	771
Chico State (C.)	Chico, Calif.	1889	Glenn Kendall	1,855	113
Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	1940	Brother Thomas	238	13
Church Divinity Sch. of Pacific	Berkeley, Calif.	1893	S. Johnson (Dean)	93	11
Cincinnati, Un. of (C., M.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	Walter Langsam	14,345	1,043
Citadel, The (Military)	Charleston, S. C.	1842	Gen. Mark W. Clark	1,521	110
City (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1847	Buell Gallagher	38,643	1,245
Claflin (C., N.)	Orangeburg, S. C.	1869	John Seabrook	498	28
Claremont Graduate Sch. (C.)	Claremont, Calif.	1925	Geo. Benson (Provost)	510	131
Claremont Men's	Claremont, Calif.	1947	George C. S. Benson	364	40
Clark (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1869	James P. Brawley	751	43
Clark Un. (C.)	Worcester, Mass.	1887	Howard Jefferson	821	70
Clarke (W.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1843	Sister Mary Graham	474	56
Clarkson Coll. of Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	1896	William G. Van Note	1,090	79
Cleary (C.)	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1883	Owen J. Cleary	422	18
Clemson Agricultural (part C.)	Clemson, S. C.	1889	R. F. Poole	2,956	241
Cleveland Bible (C.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1892	Byron L. Osborne	298	14
*Coe (C.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1881	Howell H. Brooks	775	60
Coker (W.)	Hartsville, S. C.	1908	Joseph C. Robert	221	28
Colby (C.)	Waterville, Me.	1813	Julius S. Bixler	1,040	75
Colgate Rochester Div. Sch. (C.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1817	Wilbour E. Saunders	1,324	112
Colgate Un. (C.)	Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	Everett N. Case	429	25
Coll. of Pharmacy, of Columbia U.	New York, N. Y.	1829	E. E. Leavallen (Dean)		
Colleges of the Seneca:				620	72
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	1822	Alan W. Brown	238	(b)
William Smith (W.)	Geneva, N. Y.	1908	Alan W. Brown	4,424	256
*Colorado A. & M. (C.)	Fort Collins, Colo.	1870	William E. Morgan	994	74
Colorado (C.)	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	1874	Louis T. Benezet	943	121
Colorado Sch. of Mines (C.)	Golden, Colo.	1874	John Vanderwilt	2,201	125
Colo. St. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Greeley, Colo.	1890	William R. Ross	8,900	715
Colorado, Un. of (C., M.)	Boulder, Colo.	1876	Ward Darley	491	26
Columbia Bible (C.)	Columbia, S. C.	1923	G. Allen Fleece	488	31
Columbia (W.)	Columbia, S. C.	1854	R. Wright Spears	51	6
Columbia Cty. Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Columbia, Wis.	1908	E. Wippermann (Prin.)	30,148	2,683
Columbia Un. (C., M.) (a)	New York, N. Y.	1754	Grayson Kirk	2,200	250
Columbia Un., Coll. of	New York, N. Y.	1754	L. H. Chamberlain (Dean)	1,065	54
Concord (C.)	Athens, W. Va.	1875	Virgil H. Stewart	1,290	79
Concordia (C.)	Moorhead, Minn.	1891	Joseph Knutson	923	43
Concordia Seminary	St. Louis, Mo.	1899	Alfred Fuerbringer	680	47
Concordia Teachers (C.)	River Forest, Ill.	1864	Martin Koehnke	341	25
Concordia Teachers (C.)	Seward, Nebr.	1894	P. A. Zimmerman	278	16
Concordia Theological Sem.	Springfield, Ill.	1846	Walter Baepfer	839	109
Connecticut (W.)	New London, Conn.	1915	Rosemary Park	1,125	158
Conn., Teachers Coll. of (C.)	New Britain, Conn.	1849	Herbert D. Welte	9,391	753
*Connecticut, Un. of (C.)	Storrs, Conn.	1881	Albert Jorgensen	494	36
Coppin State Teachers (C., N.)	Baltimore, Md.	1900	Miles Connor	325	42
Converse (W.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1890	Edward Gwathmey	1,348	160
Cooper Union (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1859	Edwin S. Bule	650	50
Cornell (C.)	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1853	Russell D. Core	10,667	1,386
*Cornell Un. (C., M.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1865	Deane Malott	2,483	426
Creighton Un. (C., M.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1878	Carl M. Relnert	70	8
Crozer Theo. Sem. (C.)	Chester, Pa.	1867	Sankey L. Blanton	275	30
Culver-Stockton (C.)	Canton, Mo.	1853	Leslie E. Ziegler	100	40
Curry (C.)	Milton, Mass.	1879	Donald W. Miller	120	40
Curtis Inst. of Music (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1924	Efrem Zimbalist (Dir.)	401	35
Dakota Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Mitchell, S. Dak.	1885	Matthew D. Smith	298	15
Dallas Theo. Sem. & Grad. Sch.	Dallas, Texas	1924	John F. Walvoord	257	27
Dana (C.)	Blair, Nebr.	1884	Richard E. Morton	380	65
Danbury State Teachers (C.)	Danbury, Conn.	1904	Ruth Haas	2,934	352
Dartmouth (M.)	Hanover, N. Hamp.	1770	John S. Dickey	883	52
David Lipscomb (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1891	Athens C. Pullias	845	63
Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	1836	John D. Cunningham	500	42
Davis-Elkins (C.)	Elkins, W. Va.	1904	David K. Allen	2,408	195
Dayton, Un. of (C.)	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Andrew Seebold	310	26
Defiance (C.)	Defiance, Ohio	1850	Kevin C. McCann	197	31
*Delaware State (C., N.)	Dover, Del.	1891	Jerome H. Holland	2,842	220
*Delaware, Un. of (C.)	Newark, Del.	1833	John A. Perkins	442	75
Delta State (C., T.)	Cleveland, Miss.	1924	William M. Kethley	72	9
De Mazenod Scholasticate	San Antonio, Tex.	1927	John Quinlivan (Rector)	1,300	92
Denison Un. (C.)	Granville, Ohio	1831	A. Blair Knapp	6,761	330
Denver, Un. of (C.)	Denver, Colo.	1864	Chester Alter (Chan.)	6,683	189
DePaul Un. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1898	Comerford O'Malley	1,846	142
DePauw Un. (C.)	Greencastle, Ind.	1837	Russell J. Humbert		
Des Moines Still Coll. of Osteo-				250	47
pathy & Surgery (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1898	Edwin F. Peters	300	21
Detroit Coll. of Law (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1891	John J. Danhof		

(a) Including teaching staffs of Barnard College, College of Pharmacy, Columbia College, New York School of Social Work, and Teachers College. The full year attendance at Columbia Univ. and colleges was 41,379.

(b) With Hobart College.

Claremont Graduate School and Claremont Men's College join with Pomona College and Scripps College in the Associated Colleges of Claremont, Calif., independent but cooperating in libraries, laboratories and exchange of courses.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Detroit Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1891	Archle R. Ayers	1,760	107
Detroit Inst. of Musical Art (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1914	W. D. Boughton	100	30
Detroit, Un. of (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1877	Clestin Stelner	8,508	527
Dickinson (C.)	Carlisle, Pa.	1773	William W. Edel	857	72
Dillard Un. (C., N.)	New Orleans, La.	1935	A. W. Dent	784	45
Doane (C.)	Crete, Nebr.	1872	Donald M. Typer	307	28
Dominican (part C.)	San Rafael, Calif.	1890	Sister M. Patrick	397	47
Dominican (W., T.)	Racine, Wis.	1935	Sister M. Rosita	86	20
Don Bosco	Newton, N. J.	1928	Joseph M. Stella	75	10
Drake Un. (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	Henry G. Harmon	2,516	200
Drew Un. (C.)	Madison, N. J.	1867	Fred G. Holloway	743	65
Drexel Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1891	James Creese	3,922	234
Dropsie (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1905	Abraham Neuman	108	15
Drury (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1873	James F. Findlay	701	50
Dubuque, Un. of (C.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	Gaylord Couchman	570	43
Duchesne (W.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1881	Mother J. Kimball	246	25
Duke Un. (C.)	Durham, N. C.	1838	Arthur H. Edens	5,011	648
Dunbarton, of Holy Cross (W.)	Washington S. D. C.	1935	Sister M. Dolores	200	35
Duquesne Un. (C.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1878	Vernon Gallagher	3,879	296
D'Youville (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1907	Sister Regina Marie	485	35
Earlham (C.)	Richmond, Ind.	1909	Thomas Jones	691	60
East Carolina (C., T.)	Greenville, N. C.	1909	John Messick	2,878	120
East Central State (C., T.)	Ada, Okla.	1909	Charles F. Spencer	1,626	66
East Tennessee State (C.)	Johnson City, Tenn.	1909	Burgin Dossett	2,623	153
East Texas Baptist (C.)	Marshall, Texas	1914	H. D. Bruce	645	33
East Texas St. Teach. (C.)	Commerce, Texas	1889	James G. Gee	2,289	105
Eastern Baptist (C.)	St. David, Pa.	1952	Gilbert Guffin	162	22
Eastern Illinois State (C., T.)	Charleston, Ill.	1895	Robert Buzzard	1,809	162
Eastern Kentucky State (C.)	Richmond, Ky.	1906	W. F. O'Donnell	2,076	90
Eastern Mennonite (C.)	Harrisonburg, Va.	1917	John R. Mumaw	323	32
East'n Mont. Coll. of Educ. (C.)	Billings, Mont.	1925	A. G. Peterson	798	39
Eastern Nazarene (C.)	Quincy, Mass.	1918	Edward S. Mann	540	25
Eastern New Mexico Un. (C.)	Portales, N. Mex.	1934	Floyd D. Golden	1,253	70
Eastern Pilgrim (C.)	Allentown, Pa.	1921	R. D. Gunsalus	300	19
Eastern Ore. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	La Grande, Ore.	1929	Frank B. Bennett	586	47
East'n Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Cheney, Wash.	1890	Don Patterson	1,161	79
Edgewood, of the Sacred Heart	Madison, Wis.	1927	Sister Mary Nona	260	42
Elizabeth City St. Teach. (C., N.)	Elizabeth City, N. C.	1893	Sidney Williams	486	30
Elizabethtown (C.)	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1899	A. C. Baugher	419	33
Elmhurst (C.)	Elmhurst, Ill.	1870	H. W. Dinkmeyer	822	62
Elmira (W.)	Elmira, N. Y.	1855	John R. Murray	297	44
Elon (C.)	Elon College, N. C.	1889	Leon E. Smith	1,035	38
Emerson (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1880	S. Justus McKinley	328	38
Emmanuel (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1919	Sis. Sup. Alice Gertrude	596	63
Emmanuel Missionary (C.)	Berrien Spgs., Mich.	1874	Floyd Rittenhouse	926	57
Emory and Henry (C.)	Emory, Va.	1836	Foye G. Gibson	539	34
Emory Un. (C., M.)	Emory Univ., Ga.	1836	Goodrich C. White	3,500	367
Emporia, Coll. of (C.)	Emporia, Kan.	1882	Luther E. Sharpe	225	25
Episcopal Theo. Sem.	Cambridge, Mass.	1867	Charles Taylor, Jr.	107	10
Erskine (C.)	Due West, S. C.	1839	J. Mauldin Lesesne	270	30
Eureka (C.)	Eureka, Ill.	1855	Ira W. Langston	182	25
Evangelical Theo. Sem. (C.)	Naperville, Ill.	1873	Paul H. Eller	167	10
Evansville (C.)	Evansville, Ind.	1854	Melvin W. Hyde	1,231	67
Fairfield Un. (part C.)	Fairfield, Conn.	1942	Joseph Fitzgerald	954	42
Fairleigh Dickinson (C.)	Rutherford, N. J.	1941	Peter Sammartino	5,133	192
Fairmont State (C.)	Fairmont, W. Va.	1867	John W. Pence	800	60
Faith Theo. Sem. (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1937	Allan A. MacRae	130	13
Farmington St. Teach. (C.)	Farmington, Me.	1864	Ermo H. Scott	317	42
Fayetteville St. Teach. (C., N.)	Fayetteville, N. C.	1877	James W. Seabrook	682	39
Fenn (C.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	G. Brooks Earnest	1,016	260
Ferris Institute (C.)	Big Rapids, Mich.	1884	Victor F. Spatheff	1,115	101
Finch (W.)	New York, N. Y.	1900	Roland De Marco	225	45
Findlay (C.)	Findlay, Ohio	1882	H. Clifford Fox	309	29
Flora MacDonald (W.)	Red Springs, N. C.	1896	Marshall S. Woodson	293	31
Flsk Un. (C., N.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1865	Charles Johnson	797	80
*Florida A. & M. Un. (C., N.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1887	George Gore, Jr.	2,414	176
Florida Nor. & Ind. (C., N.)	St. Augustine, Fla.	1892	Royal Puryear	270	20
Florida Southern (C.)	Lakeland, Fla.	1885	Ludd M. Spivey	1,800	130
Florida State Un. (C.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1857	Doak S. Campbell	7,776	485
*Florida, Un. of (C.)	Gainesville, Fla.	1853	J. Wayne Reltz	11,025	779
Fordham (see St. Louis Un.)					
Fordham Un. (part C.)	Bronx, N. Y.	1841	Lawrence J. McGinley	9,990	287
Fort Hays Kan. St. (C.)	Hays, Kan.	1902	M. C. Cunningham	1,660	105
*Fort Valley State (C., N.)	Fort Valley, Ga.	1895	Cornelius Troup	715	52
Fort Wayne Bible (C.)	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1904	S. A. Witmer	349	30
Franklin (C.)	Franklin, Ind.	1834	Harold W. Richardson	502	87
Franklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	1787	William Hall	1,050	50
Franklin Un. (C.)	Columbus, Ohio	1902	Joseph Frasch (Dir.)	750	50
Fresno State (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1911	Arnold E. Joval	5,449	229
Friends Un. (C.)	Wichita, Kan.	1898		281	43
Fuller Theo. Sem. (C.)	Pasadena, Calif.	1947	Edward J. Carnell	289	22
Furman Un. (C.)	Greenville, S. C.	1826	John L. Plyler	1,365	81
Gallaudet (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1864	Leonard Elstad	289	34
Gamon Theo. Sem. (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1883	Harry Richardson	71	12
Gannon	Erie, Pa.	1944	Joseph Wehrle	1,025	67
Garrett Biblical Inst. (C.)	Evanston, Ill.	1855	Dwight E. Loder	695	21
Gen. Beadle State Teach. (C.)	Madison, S. Dak.	1883	Wayne A. Lowry	298	28
General Motors Inst.	Flint, Mich.	1919	Guy R. Cowing	2,443	177
General Theo. Sem.	New York, N. Y.	1817	Lawrence Rose (Dean)	221	27
Georgetown (C.)	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1848	Charles M. Lee	710	50
George Fox (C.)	Newberg, Ore.	1891	Milo C. Ross	120	22
George Peabody (C., T.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1875	Henry H. Hill	1,858	73
George Washington Un. (C., M.)	Washington, D. C.	1821	Cloyd H. Marvin	11,086	836
George Williams (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1890	John R. McCurdy	302	27
Georgetown (C.)	Georgetown, Ky.	1829	H. Leo Eddleman	825	48
*Georgia Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1789	Edward B. Bunn	5,271	1,106
Georgia, Medical Coll. of (C.)	Augusta, Ga.	1885	Blake R. VanLeer	5,243	303
Georgia St. Coll. for Women	Milledgeville, Ga.	1828	Edgar R. Pund	343	76
Georgia Teachers (C.)	Collegeboro, Ga.	1889	Henry K. Stanford	695	53
*Georgia, Un. of (C.)	Athens, Ga.	1924	Zach S. Henderson	710	60
Georgian Court (W.)	Lakewood, N. J.	1785	Omer C. Aderhold	6,125	373
Gettysburg (C.)	Gettysburg, Pa.	1908	Mother Marie Anna	201	35
Glennville State (C.)	Glennville, W. Va.	1832	Walter C. Langsam	1,260	95
		1872	Harry B. Heflin	623	31

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Goddard (C.)	Plainfield, Vt.	1938	Royce S. Pitkin	70	12
Golden Gate Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1944	Harold K. Graves	270	17
Golden Gate (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1901	Nagel T. Miner	2,350	175
Gonzaga Un. (C.)	Spokane, Wash.	1887	Francis Corkery	1,435	87
Good Counsel (W.)	White Plains, N. Y.	1923	Mother M. Dolores	267	30
Gordon (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1889	T. Leonard Lewis	340	32
Gorham State Teach. (C.)	Gorham, Me.	1878	Francis L. Bailey	527	48
Goshen (C.)	Goshen, Ind.	1894	Paul Mininger	865	66
Goucher (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1885	Otto F. Kraushaar	626	72
Grace (C.)	Winona Lake, Ind.	1948	Alva J. McClain	109	14
Grace Bible Inst. (C.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1943	Joseph W. Schmidt	325	21
Grambling (C., N.)	Grambling, La.	1901	Ralph W. E. Jones	1,898	97
Grand Canyon (C.)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1949	Loyd R. Simmons	3,477	20
Grand Rapids Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1941	J. Edward Hakes	185	13
Great Falls, Coll. of (C.)	Great Falls, Mont.	1932	J. J. Donovan	515	23
Green County Normal Sch. (C.)	Monroe, Wis.	1914	Otto Lund	41	4
Greensboro (C.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1838	Harold H. Hutson	369	32
Greenville (C.)	Greenville, Ill.	1892	Henry J. Long	524	39
Grinnell (C.)	Grinnell, Ia.	1846	Howard R. Bowen	819	83
Grove City (C.)	Grove City, Pa.	1876	Weir C. Ketter	1,122	75
Gulford (C.)	Gulford Coll., N. C.	1889	Clyde A. Miller	941	37
Gustavus Adolphus (C.)	St. Peter, Minn.	1862	Edgar M. Carlson	633	76
Hahnemann Medical (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848	Watson Malone	393	
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	1812	Robert W. McEwen	579	62
Hamilton Un. (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1854	Paul H. Giddens	1,193	94
Hampton-Sydney	Hampton-Sydney, Va.	1877	Joseph C. Robert	342	27
Hampton Institute (C., N.)	Hampton, Va.	1868	Alonzo G. Moron	1,315	106
Hannibal-LaGrange Coll.	Hannibal, Mo.	1858	L. A. Foster	279	22
Hanover (C.)	Hanover, Ind.	1827	Albert Parker, Jr.	610	46
Hardin-Simmons Un. (C.)	Abilene, Tex.	1891	Evan A. Reiff	1,627	92
Harding (C.)	Searcy, Ark.	1924	George S. Benson	844	52
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial (see Tulane Un., La.)					
Harris Teachers (C.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1857	Charles Naylor	1,175	63
Hartford (W.)	Hartford, Conn.	1939	Laura Johnson (Dean)	65	15
Hartford Seminary Fund (C.)	Hartford, Conn.	1834	Russell H. Stafford	220	40
Hartwick (C.)	Oneonta, N. Y.	1928	Miller A. F. Ritchie	447	44
Harvard Un. (part C., M.)	Cambridge, Mass.	1636	Nathan M. Pusey	10,364	3,120
Hastings (C.)	Hastings, Nebr.	1882	Dale D. Welch	644	45
Haverford	Haverford, Pa.	1833	Gilbert F. White	472	63
*Hawaii, Un. of (C.)	Honolulu, Hawaii	1907	Gregg M. Sinclair	6,342	266
Hebrew Union	Cincinnati, Ohio	1875	Nelson Glueck	133	25
Heidelberg (C.)	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	Terry Wickham	575	54
Henderson St. Teach. (C.)	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1929	Depew McBrien (Dean)	1,038	75
Hendrix (C.)	Conway, Ark.	1884	Matt L. Ellis	472	43
High Point (C.)	High Point, N. C.	1924	Dennis H. Cooke	864	48
Hillsdale (C.)	Hillsdale, Mich.	1844	J. Donald Phillips	645	40
Hilley (C.)	Hartford, Conn.	1879	Alan S. Wilson	4,290	231
Hiram (C.)	Hiram, Ohio	1850	Paul H. Fall	565	42
Hobart (see Coll. of The Seneca)					
Hofstra (C.)	Hempstead, N. Y.	1935	John C. Adams	6,716	230
Hollins (W.)	Hollins Coll., Va.	1842	John R. Everett	481	51
Holy Cross, Coll. of the	Worcester, Mass.	1843	William A. Donaghy	1,844	118
Holy Family (W.)	Manitowoc, Wis.	1869	Sister M. Orestes	70	7
Holy Names, Coll. of the (W.)		1880	Sister M. Imelda Maria	511	48
Holy Names (W.)	Spokane, Wash.	1907	Sister M. Theresa	320	32
Hood (W.)	Frederick, Md.	1893	Sister M. Andrew G. Truxal	423	54
Hope (C.)	Holland, Mich.	1851	Irwin J. Lubbers	829	57
Houghton (C.)	Houghton, N. Y.	1883	Stephen W. Paine	609	49
Houston, Un. of (C.)	Houston, Tex.	1927	A. D. Bruce	14,847	578
Howard (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1842	Harwell G. Davis	1,327	75
Howard Payne (C.)	Brownwood, Tex.	1890	Thomas H. Taylor	934	67
Howard Un. (C., N.)	Washington, D. C.	1867	Mordecai W. Johnson	3,774	452
Humboldt State (C.)	Arcata, Calif.	1913	Cornelius Siemens	1,143	68
Hunter (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1870	George Shuster	8,576	487
Huntingdon (C.)	Montgomery, Ala.	1854	Hubert Searcy	640	44
Huntington (C.)	Huntington, Ind.	1897	Elmer Becker	215	20
Huron (C.)	Huron, S. Dak.	1883	Daniel E. Kerr	290	27
Huston-Tillotson (C., N.) (a)	Austin, Tex.	1952	Matthew Davage	597	43
Idaho, Coll. of (C.)	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	Tom E. Shearer	509	48
Idaho State (C.)	Pocatello, Idaho	1947	Carl McIntosh	2,032	135
*Idaho, Un. of (C.)	Moscow, Idaho	1889	D. R. Theophilus	358	257
Illf Sch. of Theol. (C.)	Denver, Colo.	1892	Harold F. Carr	343	29
Illinois (C.)	Jacksonville, Ill.	1829	William K. Selden	150	30
Illinois Coll. of Chiropracy (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1912	Harold E. Wheeler	6,712	484
Illinois Inst. of Technology (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1892	J. T. Rettallata	2,936	246
Illinois St. Nor. Un. (C.)	Normal, Ill.	1857	Arthur Larsen, act.	916	70
Illinois Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Bloomington, Ill.	1850	Merrill J. Holmes	25,209	4,676
*Illinois, Un. of (C., M.)	Urbana, Ill.	1868	Lloyd Morey	380	52
Immaculate (W.)	Immaculata, Pa.	1920	Sis. Mary of Lourdes	276	23
Immaculate Conception Sem.	Darlington, N. J.	1859	Joseph H. Brady	432	65
Immaculate Heart (W.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1916	Sister M. Thecla	668	72
Incaruate Word (W.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1881	Sister M. Columkille	505	32
Indiana Central (C.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1902	L. Lynd Esch	3,022	99
Indiana St. Teach. (C.)	Terre Haute, Ind.	1865	Raleigh Homstedt	1,200	55
Indiana Technical	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1930	Archie T. Keneedy	20,950	1,457
Indiana Un. (C., M.)	Bloomington, Ind.	1820	Herman B. Wells	100	30
Institute for Adv. Study (C.) (b)	Princeton, N. J.	1930	R. Oppenheimer (Dir.)	1,769	85
Iona	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1940	William H. Hilton	8,863	1,316
*Iowa State (C.)	Ames, Ia.	1858	James H. Maucker	2,666	162
Iowa State Teach. (C.)	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1876	J. W. Maucker	9,083	693
Iowa State Un. of (C., M.)	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	Virgil M. Hancher	355	27
Iowa Wesleyan (C.)	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	J. Raymond Chadwick	1,045	61
Ithaca (C., T.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1892	Leonard Bliss	851	50
Jackson (C., N.)	Jackson, Miss.	1877	Cabod L. Reddix	161	19
Jacksonville (C.)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1899	Cerald D. Keller	433	30
Jamestown (C.)	Jamestown, N. Dak.	1883	Edwin H. Rian	214	28
Jarvis Christian (C., N.)	Hawkins, Tex.	1912	Cleo W. Blackburn	704	502
Jefferson Medical (part C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1825	James L. Kauffman	463	51
Jewish Theo. Sem. of Amer. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1887	L. Finkelstein (Chan.)	300	36
John Brown Un. (C.)	Siloam Springs, Ark.	1919	John E. Brown, Jr.	2,600	145
John Carroll Un.	Cleveland, Ohio	1886	F. E. Welfe	150	8
John Herron Art Inst. (C.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1902	Donald Mattison (Dir.)		

(a) Successor to Samuel Huston (1900) and Tillotson (1877). (b) Post-doctoral research.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Miss. Vocational (C. N.)	Itta Bena, Miss.	1946	J. H. White.	1,057	41
*Missouri, Un. of (C. M.)	Columbia, Mo.	1839	Elmer Ellis.	10,590	678
Missouri Valley (C.)	Marshall, Mo.	1888	M. Earle Collins	450	35
Monmouth (C.)	Monmouth, Ill.	1853	Robert W. Gibson	598	49
Montana Sch. of Mines (C.)	Butte, Mont.	1893	J. R. Van Pelt	267	37
*Montana State (C.)	Bozeman, Mont.	1893	Roland R. Renne.	2,767	225
Montana State Un. (C.)	Missoula, Mont.	1893	Carl McFarland	2,838	168
Moody Bible Inst. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1886	William Culbertson	1,117	77
Moore Inst. of Art, Sci. & Ind. (W.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1844	Harold R. Rice.	227	50
Moravian (C.)	Bethlehem, Pa.	1807	Raymond S. Haupt	565	37
Morehead State (C.)	Morehead, Ky.	1923	Adron Doran	915	69
Morehouse (see Atlanta Un.)					
Morgan State (C. N.)	Baltimore, Md.	1867	Martin D. Jenkins	2,046	123
Morningside (C.)	Sioux City, Iowa	1894	Earl A. Roadman	844	40
Morris (C. N.)	Sumter, S. C.	1908	O. R. Reuben	432	45
Morris Brown (C. N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1881	John H. Lewis	778	45
Morris Harvey (C.)	Charleston, W. Va.	1888	Leonard Riggelman	4,367	65
Morristown Nor. & Ind. (C. N.)	Morristown, Tenn.	1881	Henry L. Dickason	333	17
Mt. Angel Seminary	St. Benedict, Ore.	1889	Damian Jentges	188	25
Mt. Angel Women's	Mt. Angel, Ore.	1887	Mother Mary Plenett	71	13
Mt. Holyoke (W.)	So. Hadley, Mass.	1837	Roswell G. Ham	1,224	125
Mt. Marty (W.)	Yankton, S. Dak.	1936	Mo. M. Jerome Schmitt	213	16
Mt. Mary (W.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1913	Sister Mary Francis	560	77
Mt. Mercy (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1929	Mo. Margaret Corbett	355	52
Mt. St. Agnes (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1890	Sister Mary Costello	217	27
Mt. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio (W.)	Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio.	1854	Mother M. Romana	445	57
Mt. St. Joseph Teachers (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1938	Sister M. Hubert	297	30
Mt. St. Mary (W.)	Hooksett, N. Hamp.	1934	Sister M. Mauritia	134	22
Mt. St. Mary's (W.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1925	Sis. Agnes O'Loughlin	584	64
Mt. St. Mary's	Emmitsburg, Md.	1808	John L. Sheridan	514	37
Mt. St. Scholastica (W.)	Atchison, Kan.	1863	Rev. Mo. M. Schroll	449	40
Mt. St. Vincent, Coll. of (W.)	New York, N. Y.	1910	Sister Catharine (Dean)	470	60
Mt. Union (C.)	Alliance, Ohio	1846	Carl C. Bracy	706	55
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Pa.	1848	J. Conrad Seegers	729	52
Multnomah Sch. of the Bible (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1936	William Aldrich	392	13
Mundelein (W.)	Chicago, Ill.	1930	Sister Mary Michael	829	73
Municipal Un. of Omaha (C.)	Omaha, Neb.	1908	P. Milo Ball	4,321	87
Murray State (C.)	Murray, Ky.	1923	Ralph Woods	1,612	93
Music, Coll. of (C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1878	Fred Smith (Man. Ex.)	694	65
Muskingum (C.)	New Concord, Ohio	1837	Robert Montgomery	829	73
Nashotah House	Nashotah, Wis.	1842	Edward S. White	47	8
Nassau (C.)	Springvale, Me.	1912	Roger C. Gay	152	35
National Agricultural	Bucks Co., Pa.	1896	James Work	240	45
National Coll. of Education (C.)	Evanston, Ill.	1886	K. Richard Johnson	727	58
Nazareth (W.)	Louisville, Ky.	1920	Sister Margaret	325	40
Nazareth (W.)	Nazareth, Mich.	1897	Sister Marie Kathleen	427	61
Nazareth (W.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1924	Mother M. Helene	452	55
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Chadron, Nebr.	1911	Barton L. Kline	924	57
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Kearney, Nebr.	1905	Herbert L. Cushing	762	48
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Peru, Nebr.	1867	Neal S. Gomon	763	71
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Wayne, Nebr.	1910	John D. Rice	7,500	540
*Nebraska, Un. of (C. M.)	Lincoln, Nebr.	1869	Clifford Hardin (Chan.)	798	49
Nebraska Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Lincoln, Nebr.	1887	A. Leland Forrest (Ch.)	1,645	118
*Nevada, Un. of (C.)	Reno, Nev.	1874	Minard W. Stout		
New Bedford Inst. of Textiles & Tech. (C.)	New Bedford, Mass.	1898	John E. Foster	300	27
New England Coll. of Pharm. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1946	John A. Foley	222	17
New England Cons. of Music (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1867	Harrison Keller	400	110
*New Hampshire, Un. of (C.)	Durham, N. Hamp.	1866	Eldon L. Johnson	3,236	274
New Haven St. Teachers (C.)	New Haven, Conn.	1893	Hilton C. Buley	1,026	75
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Glassboro, N. J.	1923	Thomas Robinson	418	36
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Haledon, N. J.	1937	Marion E. Shea	560	42
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Jersey City, N. J.	1929	Michael B. Gilligan	468	40
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Newark, N. J.	1855	Eugene G. Wilkins	644	40
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Paterson, N. J.	1855	Paterson E. Shea	900	84
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Trenton, N. J.	1855	Roscoe L. West	1,084	88
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1908	E. DeAlton Partridge		
*New Mexico Coll. of Agric. & Mech. Arts (C.)	State Coll., N. Mex.	1889	Robert B. Corbett	2,446	140
New Mexico Highlands Un. (C.)	Las Vegas, N. Mex.	1893	Thomas Donnelly	520	58
N. Mex. Inst. of Min. & Tech. (C.)	Socorro, N. Mex.	1889	E. J. Workman	202	23
New Mex. Military Inst.	Roswell, N. Mex.	1893	Col. C. F. Ward (Supt.)	623	60
New Mexico, Un. of (C.)	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1889	Tom L. Popejoy	5,539	275
New Mexico Western (C.)	Silver City, N. Mex.	1893	J. Cloyd Miller	546	69
New Orleans Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	New Orleans, La.	1917	Roland Leavell	894	40
New Rochelle, Coll. of (W.)	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1904	Mother M. Dunkerley	844	66
New Sch. for Social Research (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1919	Hans Simons	8,000	207
New York Medical (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1860	J. A. W. Hetrick	482	1,112
N. Y. School of Social Work of Columbia Un. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1898	Kenneth D. Johnson	803	38
New York State Univ. of Agriculture (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1948	William S. Carlson	132,637	22,399
Ceramics (C.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1904	William I. Myers	2,014	321
Forestry (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1900	John F. McMahon	354	30
Harpur (C.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1911	Hardy L. Shirley	618	63
Home Economics (C.)	Endicott, N. Y.	1946	Glenn G. Bartle	498	66
Industrial, Labor Relations (C.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1924	Helen G. Canoyer	686	106
Maritime College	New York City	1945	Martin P. Catherwood	358	42
Medical Center	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1874	Calvin T. Durgin	481	42
Medical Center	Syracuse, N. Y.	1857	Howard W. Potter	600	108
Teachers Colleges (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1834	William R. Willard	428	76
" (C.)	Brockport, N. Y.	1841	Evan R. Collins	1,709	141
" (C.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1841	Donald M. Tower	945	85
" (C.)	Cortland, N. Y.	1869	Harvey M. Rice	2,127	122
" (C.)	Fredonia, N. Y.	1863	Donnal V. Smith	1,607	111
" (C.)	Geneseo, N. Y.	1867	Harry M. Porter	650	67
" (C.)	New Paltz, N. Y.	1867	Francis J. Moench	595	91
" (C.)	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886	William J. Haggerty	869	97
		1887	Royal F. Netzer	726	69

(1) Includes 9,913 in Institutes; does not include 16,377 in community colleges. See Junior Colleges, p. 469.

(2) Includes 307 in institutes; does not include 692 in community colleges. See Junior Colleges p. 469.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Teachers Colleges (C.)	Oswego, N. Y.	1861	Foster S. Brown	1,217	90
" (C.)	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1889	George W. Angell	845	69
" (C.)	Potsdam, N. Y.	1834	Frederick W. Crumb	762	82
Veterinary (C.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1894	William A. Hagan	205	50
New York Un. (C., M.)	New York, N. Y.	1831	Henry Heald (Chan.)	40,082	3,414
Newark Coll. of Engineering (C.)	Newark, N. J.	1881	Robert W. Van Houten	3,109	230
Newberry (C.)	Newberry, S. C.	1856	C. A. Kaufman, act.	452	28
Newcom (see Tulane Un., La.)					
Newton of Sacred Heart (W.)	Newton, Mass.	1946	Mother Kenny	220	34
Niagara Un. (C.)	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1856	Francis L. Meade	1,197	108
*North Carolina, Agric. & Tech. Coll. of (C., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1891	Ferdinand Bluford	2,386	159
North Carolina (C., N.)	Durham, N. C.	1910	Alfonso Elder	1,444	113
North Carolina, Un. of (C., M.)	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1789	Robert House (Chan.)	6,061	937
*State Coll. of Ag. & Eng. (C.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1889	Carey H. Bostian (Ch.)	6,725	530
Woman's	Greensboro, N. C.	1891	E. K. Graham (Chan.)	2,340	203
North Central (C.)	Naperville, Ill.	1861	C. Harvey Geiger	863	50
*North Dakota Agric. (C.)	Fargo, N. Dak.	1889	Fred S. Hultz	2,487	149
N. Dak. State Nor. & Ind. (C.)	Ellendale, N. Dak.	1918	T. S. Jenkins	142	20
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Dickinson, N. Dak.	1918	O. E. Scott	260	28
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Mayville, N. Dak.	1889	O. A. De Long	330	26
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Moorhead, N. Dak.	1913	Casper Lura	744	74
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Valley City, N. Dak.	1890	R. L. Lokken	502	38
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1883	George W. Starcher	2,976	174
North Georgia (C.)	Dahlgone, Ga.	1873	Merritt E. Hoag	579	34
North Texas State (C.)	Denton, Tex.	1890	J. C. Matthews	5,743	242
Northeast La. State (C.)	Monroe, La.	1928	Lewis C. Slater	1,445	79
Northeast Mo. St. Teach. (C.)	Kirksville, Mo.	1867	Walter Ryle	1,342	84
Northeastern State (C.)	Tahlequah, Okla.	1909	Harrell E. Garrison	1,536	64
Northeastern Un. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1898	Carl S. Ell	12,460	700
Northern Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1913	Charles Koller	123	15
Northern Ill. Coll. of Optom. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1872	Richard Feinberg	3,022	165
Northern Ill. St. Teach. (C.)	DeKalb, Ill.	1899	Leslie A. Holmes	785	80
Northern Mich. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Marquette, Mich.	1899	Henry A. Tape	485	34
Northern Montana (C., T.)	Hayre, Mont.	1929	L. O. Brockmann	840	54
Northern St. Teach. (C.)	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1902	Warren Lovinger	228	29
Northland (C.)	Ashland, Wis.	1892	Guy Turbeville	251	16
Northwest Bible (C.)	Seattle, Wash.	1934	C. E. Butterfield	432	22
Northwest Christian (C.)	Eugene, Ore.	1895	Ross J. Griffith	1,065	69
Northwest Mo. St. (C.)	Maryville, Mo.	1905	J. W. Jones	497	35
Northwest Nazarene (C.)	Nampa, Idaho	1913	John E. Riley	113	13
Northwestern (C.)	Watertown, Wis.	1865	Erwin E. Kowalke	74	8
Northwestern Luth. Theo. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920	Jonas H. Dressler	657	45
Northwestern Schools Bible (C.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1902	Richard Elvee	1,738	176
Northwestern State (C.)	Natchitoches, La.	1884	John Kyser	555	46
Northwestern State (C.)	Evans, Okla.	1897	Sabin Percefull	17,983	1,555
Northwestern State (C., M.)	Alyssa & Chicago	1851	J. Roscoe Miller	713	54
Norwich Un.	Northfield, Vt.	1819	Ernest N. Harmon	134	41
Notre Dame, Coll. of (W.)	Belmont, Calif.	1868	Sister Mary Loretto	467	49
Notre Dame, Coll. of (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1873	Sister Margaret Mary	110	12
Notre Dame (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1925	Mother M. Theodosia	235	25
Notre Dame (W.)	Staten Island, N. Y.	1931	Mother Saint Egbert	262	37
Notre Dame (W.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1922	Mother Mary Anslem	106	11
Notre Dame Seminary	New Orleans, La.	1923	Thomas Boldue	5,443	566
Notre Dame, Un. of	Notre Dame, Ind.	1842	Theodore Hesburgh	100	11
Nursery Training Sch. (C., T.)	Boston, Mass.	1922	Dura-Louise Cockrell	303	16
Oakland City (C.)	Oakland City, Ind.	1885	James E. Cox	212	22
Oakwood (C., N.)	Huntsville, Ala.	1896	Garland J. Millet	2,001	193
Oberlin (C.)	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	William E. Stevenson	1,391	106
Occidental (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1887	Arthur G. Coons	228	29
Oglethorpe Un. (C.)	Oglethorpe Un., Ga.	1835	George Sewart, act.	812	65
*Ohio Northern Un. (C.)	Ada, Ohio	1871	B. Bringle McIntosh	22,508	2,295
*Ohio State Un. (C., M.)	Columbus, Ohio	1870	Howard L. Bevis	5,602	315
Ohio Un. (C.)	Athens, Ohio	1842	John C. Baker	2,063	133
*Ohio Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Delaware, Ohio	1842	Frank Prout, act.	9,364	420
Oklahoma Agric. & Mech. (C.)	Stillwater, Okla.	1891	Oliver S. William	1,338	126
Oklahoma Bapt. Un. (C.)	Shawnee, Okla.	1911	John W. Raley	3,783	45
Oklahoma City Un. (C.)	Okla. City, Okla.	1904	Clustor Q. Smith	792	59
Oklahoma Coll. for Women	Chickasha, Okla.	1908	C. Dan Proctor	11,233	515
Oklahoma Un. of (C., M.)	Norman, Okla.	1890	George L. Cross	226	24
Olivet (C.)	Olivet, Mich.	1844	Raymond B. Blakney	900	52
Olivet Nazarene (C.)	Kankakee, Ill.	1907	Harold W. Redd	5,000	500
Oregon, Un. of (C., M.)	Eugene, Ore.	1872	O. Meredith Wilson	4,963	90
Omaha, Un. of (C.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1908	P. Milo Ball	582	29
Oregon Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Monmouth, Ore.	1856	Roben Maaske	5,752	100
*Oregon State (C.)	Corvallis, Ore.	1868	A. L. Strand	5,000	500
Oregon, Un. of (C., M.)	Eugene, Ore.	1872	O. Meredith Wilson	339	268
Osteopathic P. & S. Coll. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1914	W. Ballentine Henley	460	32
Ottawa Un. (C.)	Ottawa, Kan.	1865	Andrew B. Martin	710	59
Otterbein (C.)	Westerville, Ohio	1847	J. Gordon Howard	666	46
Our Lady Baptist (C.)	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1886	Ralph Phelps, Jr.	470	45
Our Lady of Cincinnati (W.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1935	Sister Mary Grace	275	33
Our Lady of the Elms. Col. of (W.)	Chicopee, Mass.	1928	C. J. Veldon	520	38
Our Lady of the Lake (W.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1896	John L. McMahon	50	13
Our Lady of Mercy, Coll. of (C.)	Portland, Me.	1915	Mo. Mary Evangelist	74	12
Our Lady of Victory (W.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1931	Mother Theresa	244	26
Ozarks, Coll. of the (C.)	Clarksville, Ark.	1834	Winslow S. Drummond	4,810	142
Pace (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1896	Robert Pace	174	18
Pacific Bible (C.)	Azusa, Calif.	1899	Cornelius Haggard	265	16
Pacific Bible (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1937	Albert F. Gray	86	9
Pacific Bible Inst. (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1944	Bernhard J. Braun	1,815	100
Pacific, Coll. of the (C.)	Stockton, Calif.	1851	Robert E. Burns	1,143	52
Pacific Lutheran (C.)	Parkland, Wash.	1894	Seth C. Eastvold	146	20
Pacific Sch. of Religion (C.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1866	Stuard Anderson	843	65
Pacific Union (C.)	Angwin, Calif.	1882	H. L. Sonnenberg	550	49
Paine Un. (C.)	Forest Grove, Ore.	1849	Charles Armstrong	286	35
Paine (C., N.)	Augusta, Ga.	1883	Edmund C. Peters	120	17
Pan American (C.)	Rolling Hills, Calif.	1947	John A. Howard	1,376	62
Panhandle Ag. & Mech. (C.)	Edinburg, Tex.	1927	R. P. Ward	732	38
Park (C.)	Goodwell, Okla.	1909	Marvin E. McKee	345	38
Parsons (C.)	Parkville, Mo.	1879	J. L. Zwingle	282	32
Pasadena (C.)	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	Millard G. Roberts	756	47
Paul Quinn (C., N.)	Pasadena, Calif.	1902	W. T. Purkiser	748	25
Peabody Cons.-Coll. of Music (C.)	Waco, Tex.	1872	Frank R. Veal	2,500	159
	Baltimore, Md.	1868	Reginald Stewart (Dir.)		

Colleges

	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Chesapeake, N. C.	1887	Ralph D. Wellons	201	19
Chesapeake, Pa.	1869	Paul R. Anderson	412	45
Philadelphia, Pa.	1821	Edward E. MacMoriand	690	51
Bloomington, Pa.	1919	Albert Fitch	228	36
California, Pa.	1839	Harvey A. Andruss	817	50
Cheney, Pa.	1852	C. Herman Grose	772	51
Clarion, Pa.	1837	James H. Duckrey	484	29
E. Stroudsburg, Pa.	1867	Paul G. Chandler	525	40
Edinboro, Pa.	1893	Joseph F. Noonan	882	52
Indiana, Pa.	1861	Thomas R. Miller	447	96
Kutztown, Pa.	1875	Willis E. Pratt	1,732	106
Mansfield, Pa.	1866	Q. A. W. Rohrbach	788	57
Millersville, Pa.	1857	James G. Morgan	575	70
Shippensburg, Pa.	1885	D. L. Biemesderfer	841	70
Slippery Rock, Pa.	1871	Harry L. Kriner	750	35
West Chester, Pa.	1889	Dale W. Houk	865	72
University Park, Pa.	1889	Charles S. Swope	1,705	110
Philadelphia, Pa.	1855	Milton S. Elsenhower	14,271	1,501
Los Angeles, Calif.	1740	Gaylord P. Harnwell	15,344	2,624
Chicago, Ill.	1937	Hugh M. Tiner	1,030	95
Philadelphia, Pa.	1896	Herman H. Hegner	300	26
Philadelphia, Pa.	1913	William Mierop	426	39
Philadelphia, Pa.	1899	William E. Brandt	383	189
Philadelphia, Pa.	1821	Ivor Griffith	697	72
Philadelphia, Pa.	1870	Jani Sauto	61	50
Little Rock, Ark.	1884	Bertrand W. Hayward	341	35
Enid, Okla.	1888	M. LaFayette Harris	665	51
San Francisco, Calif.	1906	Eugene S. Briggs	1,152	62
Demorest, Ga.	1923	Francis Herz (Chan.)	209	216
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1897	James E. Walter	190	16
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1787	Rufus H. Fitzgald	19,014	1,723
Plymouth, N. Hamp.	1794	Addison H. Lelch	221	11
St. Croix Falls, Wis.	1871	Harold E. Hyde	316	45
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906	N. Erickson	43	4
Claremont, Calif.	1854	Harry S. Rogers	1,640	459
Portland, Ore.	1887	Elijah Wilson Lyon	1,024	98
Portland, Ore.	1916	Ariel Rubenstein (Dir.)	276	15
Prairie View, Tex.	1901	Michael J. Gavin	1,169	148
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1876	E. B. Evans	2,911	177
Clinton, S. C.	1880	Francis H. Horn	3,827	180
Princeton, N. J.	1812	Marshall W. Brown	511	32
Princeton, N. J.	1812	John A. Mackay	3,500	458
Princeton, N. J.	1746	Harold W. Dodds	450	52
Eisach, Ill.	1898	William E. Morgan	180	20
Alexandria, Va.	1823	E. Felix Klonan	508	38
Providence, R. I.	1900	Howard W. Ferrin	1,266	86
Providence, R. I.	1917	Robert J. Slavin	687	43
San Gorman, P. R.	1903	Edward G. Seel	17,861	957
Rio Piedras, P. R.	1888	Jaime Benitez	1,803	99
Tacoma, Wash.	1869	Frederick Thompson	12,429	1,187
Lafayette, Ind.	1937	John A. Theobald	3,468	239
Flushing, N. Y.	1857	Edwin R. Walker	588	36
Charlotte, N. C.	1860	Julian Woods	653	53
Quincy, Ill.	1929	Samuel W. Tator	425	30
Hamden, Conn.	1879	Wilbur K. Jordan	1,434	(a)
Cambridge, Mass.	1830	J. Earl Moreland	446	36
Ashland, Va.	1891	William F. Gullian, Jr.	647	79
Lynchburg, Va.	1907	George H. Armacost	1,307	93
Redlands, Calif.	1911	Frank L. Griffin	707	67
Portland, Ore.	1888	Richard F. Ryan	758	29
Denver, Colo.	1927	Sister Mary Alice	567	68
Weston, Mass.	1824	Livingston Houston	3,400	416
Troy, N. Y.	1854	William C. Galge	506	64
Providence, R. I.	1902	Albert W. Claffin	164	21
Providence, R. I.	1877	Max W. Sullivan	642	78
Kingston, R. I.	1892	Carl R. Woodward	2,067	220
Houston, Tex.	1912	William V. Houston	1,684	130
Richmond, Va.	1830	George M. Modlin	3,105	150
Houlton, Me.	1888	Robert L. Willett	93	15
Rexburg, Idaho	1949	John L. Clarke	908	34
Trenton, N. J.	1885	Franklin F. Moore	938	70
Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	Paul R. Lyne	155	20
Ripon, Wis.	1851	Frederick Pinkham	531	48
Nashua, N. Hamp.	1933	Sis. Marie Carmella	311	29
Salem, Va.	1842	H. Sherman Oberly	506	33
North Chili, N. Y.	1866	Merlin G. Smith	326	27
Rochester, N. Y.	1829	Mark Ellington	1,051	129
Rochester, N. Y.	1850	Cornelia de Kiewiet	4,739	447
Rockford, Ill.	1847	Leland H. Carlson	208	42
Kansas City, Mo.	1910	M. E. Van Ackeren	1,323	70
Longmont, Colo.	1945	Archie Yetter, act	86	11
Billings, Mont.	1947	Herbert W. Hines	260	27
Winter Park, Fla.	1885	Hugh F. McKean	565	70
Chicago, Ill.	1901	Edward J. Sparling	4,500	201
River Forest, Ill.	1948	Sister M. Timothea	710	86
Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	Sister M. Angela	230	35
Terre Haute, Ind.	1922	Ford L. Wilkinson, Jr.	356	40
Rosemont, Pa.	1916	Mother M. Chrysostom	400	53
Troy, N. Y.	1866	Lewis A. Froman	640	53
Holly Spgs., Miss.	1766	Lee M. McCoy	223	31
New Brunswick, N. J.	1947	Guy Ashley West	14,857	850
Sacramento, Calif.	1933	Sister M. Hilary	2,451	161
Wichita, Kan.	1821	Mother Erakine	104	23
Grand Coteau, La.	1935	Mother R. A. Arsuaga	72	15
Santurce, P. R.	1881	Sister M. Bertrand	319	57
Houston, Tex.	1889	Amrose J. Burke	688	60
Davenport, Iowa	1867	Bertrand C. Dolan	628	60
Manchester, N. Hamp.		James A. Boyer, act	477	35
Raleigh, N. C.				

(a) Faculty of Harvard University furnishes instruction.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
St. Benedict, Coll. of (W.)	St. Joseph, Minn.	1913	Mother Peters.		
St. Benedict's (W. T.)	Ferdinand, Ind.	1914	Mother Clarissa Riehl.	300	38
St. Bernard's	Lebanon, Kan.	1857	Cuthbert McDonald	45	9
St. Bernardine of Siena (part C.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1937	Edmund Christy	491	54
St. Bernard's	St. Bonaventure, N. Y.	1893	Wilfred T. Craugh.	1,241	94
St. Bonaventure Un. (C.)	St. Bonaventure, N. Y.	1856	Brian Lhotz.	348	21
St. Catherine, Coll. of (W.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1905	Sister Antonine	1,419	116
St. Charles Seminary	Philadelphia, Pa.	1832	Francis J. Furey	1,316	115
St. Edward's Seminary	Kenmore, Wash.	1931	John R. Sullivan	501	31
St. Edward's Un.	Austin, Tex.	1885	B. Elmo Bransby	149	16
St. Elizabeth, Coll. of (W.)	Convent Station, N. J.	1899	Sister Hildegard	340	34
St. Francis, Coll. of (W.)	Joliet, Ill.	1920	Sister M. Elvira	444	51
St. Francis	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1940	Sister M. McGrath	447	47
St. Francis (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1884	Brother Jerome	640	20
St. Francis	Loretto, Pa.	1847	Xavier Crowley	490	38
St. John (W.)	Burlington Wis.	1931	Theophane Kalinowski	60	11
St. John's	Cleveland, Ohio	1928	Robert H. Navin	357	59
St. John's (C.)	Camarillo, Calif.	1939	J. W. Richardson	50	11
St. John's (C. T.)	Annapolis, Md.	1696	Richard D. Weigle	139	19
St. John's Seminary	Cleveland, Ohio	1928	Robert Navin.	305	35
St. John's Un.	Brighton (Boston), Mass.				
St. John's Un. (C.)	Collegeville, Minn.	1884	Thomas Riley (Rector)	450	22
St. Joseph (W.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1857	Baldwin Dworschak	954	75
St. Joseph (W.)	W. Hartford, Conn.	1870	John A. Flynn	6,856	242
St. Joseph, Coll. of (C.)	Emmitsburg, Md.	1932	Mother M. Etheleda	350	60
St. Joseph's	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1809	Sister Mary Barry	261	39
St. Joseph's (W.)	Collegeville, Ind.	1940	Sister M. Schuller	488	28
St. Joseph's (part C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889	Raphael H. Gross	710	54
St. Joseph's Coll. for Women	Philadelphia, Pa.	1916	William T. Dillon	288	40
St. Lawrence Un. (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1851	Edward Jacklin	2,439	75
St. Louis Coll. of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (C.)	Canton, N. Y.	1916	William T. Dillon	288	40
St. Louis Un. (C. M.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1864	Eugene G. Bewkes	1,227	80
Fontbonne (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1864	Robert L. Lund	325	20
Maryville (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1818	Paul C. Reinert	9,452	1,181
Webster (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1872	Sister Susanne Marie	312	46
St. Martin's	Webster Groves, Mo.	1915	Mother Marie Mouton	270	38
St. Mary (W.)	Olympia, Wash.	1895	Sister Mariella Collins	474	52
St. Mary, Coll. of (W.)	Xavier, Kan.	1923	Raphael Heider	200	33
St. Mary of the Lake Sem.	Omaha, Nebr.	1923	Arthur M. Murphy	402	57
St. Mary of the Springs, Coll. of (W.)	Mundelein, Ill.	1844	Sister Mary Alice	175	15
St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch (W.)	Columbus, Ohio	1911	M. P. Foley (Rector)	397	29
St. Mary-of-the-Woods (W.)	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1926	Sister M. Angelita	283	42
St. Mary's	St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.		Sister M. deLourdes	97	21
St. Mary's	St. Mary's Coll., Calif.	1840	Sister Francis Joseph	313	51
St. Mary's	Notre Dame, Ind.	1863	Brother W. Thomas	410	47
St. Mary's	Saint Mary, Ky.	1844	Sister M. Madeleva	775	77
St. Mary's	Winona, Minn.	1821	Albert Ruetz (Rector)	160	11
St. Mary's Dominican (W.)	New Orleans, La.	1912	Brother J. Ambrose	675	52
St. Mary's Seminary	Norwalk, Conn.	1910	Sister Mary Lemoine	250	24
St. Mary's Sem. & Un.	Baltimore, Md.	1906	Edmund R. Supple	102	14
St. Mary's Un.	San Antonio, Tex.	1791	Lloyd P. McDonald	804	42
St. Meinrad Seminary	St. Meinrad, Ind.	1852	Walter J. Buehler	1,770	101
St. Michael's	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1861	Ignatius Esser	301	27
St. Michael's	Winoski, Vt.	1947	Brother Benildus	425	18
St. Norbert (C.)	West De Pere, Wis.	1898	Francis E. Moriarty	669	50
St. Olaf (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1874	S. M. Killen	621	53
St. Patrick's Seminary	Menlo Park, Calif.	1898	Clemens Granskou	1,647	116
St. Paul Bible Inst. (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1916	Thomas Mulligan	203	18
St. Paul Coll. of Law	St. Paul, Minn.	1900	George D. Strohm	402	22
St. Paul Seminary	St. Paul, Minn.	1896	John B. Sandbar	200	19
St. Paul's	St. Paul, Minn.	1889	Rudolph Bandas	371	25
St. Paul's Poly. Inst. (C. N.)	Washington, D. C.	1889	John J. O'Keefe	80	11
St. Peter's (C.)	Lawrenceville, Va.	1888	Earl H. McElmney	416	36
St. Procopius	Jersey City, N. J.	1872	James Shanahan	1,641	103
St. Rose, Coll. of (W.)	Lisle, Ill.	1885	Thomas J. Havlik	250	27
St. Scholastica, Coll. of (W.)	Albany, N. Y.	1920	Sister Catherine Francis	807	81
St. Teresa, Coll. of (W.)	Duluth, Minn.	1912	Mother Martina	290	61
St. Teresa, Coll. of (W.)	Winona, Minn.	1907	Sister M. Camille	571	98
St. Thomas, Coll. of	Kansas City, Mo.	1910	Sister M. Bernice	434	55
St. Thomas, Un. of (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1885	Vincent J. Flynn	1,237	100
St. Vincent	Houston, Tex.	1947	V. J. Gulnan	235	29
St. Xavier Coll. for Women	Latrobe, Pa.	1846	Denis Strittmatter	575	62
Salem (W.)	Chicago, Ill.	1912	Mother M. Huberta	300	54
Salem (W.)	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1772	Dale H. Gramley	349	27
Salve Regina (W.)	Salem, W. Va.	1888	K. Duane Hurley	406	29
San Houston St. Teach. (C.)	Newport, R. I.	1947	Mother Mary Hilda	175	22
San Diego Coll. for Women	Huntsville, Tex.	1879	Harmon Lowman	2,352	85
San Diego State (C.)	San Diego, Calif.	1949	Mother Catherine Parks	227	17
San Francisco Coll. for Women	San Diego, Calif.	1897	Malcolm A. Love	6,475	255
San Francisco State (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1930	Mother Marion Kent	499	34
San Francisco Theo. Sem. (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1899	J. Paul Leonard	9,000	350
San Jose State, Un. of (part C.)	San Anselmo, Calif.	1871	Joseph H. Baird	160	23
San Jose State (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1855	William J. Dunne	1,423	91
Santa Barbara (see Calif., Un. of)	San Jose, Calif.	1862	John T. Wahlquist	9,584	330
Santa Clara, Un. of	Santa Clara, Calif.	1851	Herman J. Hauck	1,270	94
Sarah Lawrence (W.)	Bronxville, N. Y.	1928	Harold Taylor	376	61
Savannah State (C. N.)	Savannah, Ga.	1891	William K. Payne	1,021	59
Searritt (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1924	Hugh C. Stuntz	204	19
Seranton, Un. of (part C.)	Seranton, Pa.	1888	John J. Long	1,040	106
Serrips (W.)	Claremont, Calif.	1926	Frederick Hard	232	37
Seabury-Western Theo. Sem.	Evanston, Ill.	1858	Alden D. Kelley	90	19
Seattle Pacific (C.)	Seattle, Wash.	1891	Charles H. Watson	1,195	52
Seattle Un. (C.)	Seattle, Wash.	1891	Albert A. Lemieux	2,111	133
Sewan Hall Un. (C.)	So. Orange, N. J.	1856	John L. McNulty	6,230	348
Shaw Un. (C. N.)	Greensburg, Pa.	1883	William G. Ryan	467	70
Shenoyan County Teach. (C.)	Railroad, N. C.	1865	William R. Strassner	566	44
Shelton Institute (C.)	Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	1921	Bert Greenfield	73	5
Shelton (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1950	Bernard J. Shell	175	22
Shpherd (C.)	Ringwood, N. J.	1885	J. Oliver Buswell, Jr.	182	24
Shimer (C.)	Shepherdstown, W. Va.	1871	Oliver S. Ikenberry	550	35
Shimer (C.)	Mt. Carroll, Ill.	1853	F. Joseph Mullin	132	20

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Shorter (W.)	Rome, Ga.	1873	Geo. Christenberry	219	34
Shurtleff (C.)	Alton, Ill.	1827	David A. Weaver	211	19
Slena (A.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1923	Sister M. Clarita	309	22
Slena Heights (W.)	Adrian, Mich.	1919	Mother Mary Gerald	356	29
Slimmons (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1899	Bancroft Beatley	1,613	192
Simpson Bible Inst. (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1921	Paul S. Allen	165	12
Simpson (C.)	Indianola, Iowa	1860	William E. Kerstetter	547	36
Sloux Falls (C.)	Sloux Falls, S. Dak.	1883	Reuben P. Jeschke	300	26
Skidmore (W.)	Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	1911	Henry T. Moore	1,037	107
Smith (W.)	Northampton, Mass.	1871	Benjamin Wright	2,273	225
So. Car., Med. Coll. of (C.)	Charleston, S. C.	1823	Kenneth M. Lynch	592	132
*South Carolina St. (C., N.)	Orangeburg, S. C.	1896	B. C. Turner	2,001	103
South Carolina, Un. of	Columbia, S. C.	1801	Donald S. Russell	3,700	255
S. Dak. Sch. of Mines & Tech. (C.)	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1885	F. L. Partlo	680	55
South Dakota St. (C.)	Brookings, S. Dak.	1891	John W. Headley	2,625	218
South Dakota Un. of (C., M.)	Vermillion, S. Dak.	1882	I. D. Weeks	1,736	135
South Texas (C.)	Houston, Tex.	1823	W. H. Randolph	521	23
South, Un. of the	Sewanee, Tenn.	1857	Edward McCrady	527	47
Southeast Missouri State (C.)	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1873	W. W. Parker	1,314	66
Southeastern Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Wake Forest, N. C.	1951	Sydney L. Steadley	361	16
Southeastern Bible (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1934	Charles Seldenspinner	109	15
Southeastern Louisiana (C.)	Hammond, La.	1925	Clark Barrow	950	110
Southeastern State (C.)	Durant, Okla.	1909	Allen E. Shearer	1,571	70
Southern Calif. Bible (C.)	Costa Mesa, Calif.	1920	Irvine J. Harrison	261	19
Southern Calif., Un. of (C., M.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1930	Fred D. Fagg, Jr.	13,199	945
Southern Coll. of Optometry (C.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1932	W. R. Cramer	236	16
Southern Coll. of Pharm. (C.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1903	W. R. Chambers (Dean)	100	10
Southern Illinois Un. (C.)	Carbondale, Ill.	1869	Delyte W. Morris	5,483	296
Southern Methodist Un. (C.)	Dallas, Tex.	1915	Willis Tate	5,244	300
Southern Missionary (C.)	Collegedale, Tenn.	1893	Kenneth A. Wright	498	40
Southern Ore. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Ashland, Ore.	1926	Elmo N. Stevenson	920	50
Southern State (C.)	Magnolia, Ark.	1910	Dolph Camp	2,002	60
Southern St. Teach. (C.)	Springfield, S. Dak.	1897	W. W. Ludeman	382	25
*Southern Un. (C., N.)	Baton Rouge, La.	1880	Felton G. Clark	3,673	214
Utah State Agric.	Cedar City, Utah	1897	R. Braithwaite (Dir.)	475	40
Southwest Missouri State (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1906	Roy Ellis	1,900	100
Southwest Texas St. Teach. (C.)	San Marcos, Tex.	1903	John G. Flowers	1,891	120
Southwestern Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1908	J. Howard Williams	2,243	44
Southwestern (C.)	Winfield, Kan.	1885	G. Orville Strohl	447	36
Southwestern (C.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1848	Payton N. Rhodes	532	56
Southwestern La. Inst. (C.)	Lafayette, La.	1898	Joel L. Fletcher	3,644	245
Southwestern State (C.)	Weatherford, Okla.	1901	R. H. Burton	1,453	66
Southwestern Un. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1913	Miriam Schumacher	903	30
Southwestern Un. (C.)	Georgetown, Tex.	1840	William C. Finch	750	64
Spring Hill (C.)	Mobile, Ala.	1830	Andrew C. Smith	943	79
Springfield (C.)	Springfield, Mass.	1885	Donald C. Stone	150	27
Staley (C.)	Brookline, Mass.	1900	Delbert M. Staley	7,821	1,325
Stanford Un. (C., M.)	Stanford, Calif.	1885	J. E. Wallace Sterling	1,656	73
Stephen F. Austin State (C.)	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1923	Paul L. Boynton	298	22
Sterling (C.)	Sterling, Kan.	1887	William M. McCreery	1,240	96
Stetson Un. (C.)	De Land, Fla.	1883	J. Oille Edmunds	605	35
Stetsonville, Coll. of (C.)	Steubenville, Ohio	1946	Daniel W. Egan	1,600	142
Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	1870	Jess H. Davis	300	28
Stillman (C., N.)	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1876	Samuel B. Hay	300	23
Stonehill (C.)	No. Easton, Mass.	1943	Francis J. Boland	800	61
Stout Institute (C.)	Menomone, Wis.	1893	Verne C. Fryklund	400	40
Stritch Sch. of Medicine (C.) (a)	Chicago, Ill.	1915	John Sheehan (Dean)	333	65
Suffolk Un. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1906	Robert J. Munce	943	45
Sul Ross State (C.)	Alpine, Tex.	1917	Bryan Wildenthal	800	37
Susquehanna Un. (C.)	Selinsgrove, Pa.	1858	G. Morris Smith	404	104
Swarthmore (C.)	Swarthmore, Pa.	1864	Courtney C. Smith	925	57
Sweet Briar (W.)	Sweet Briar, Va.	1901	Anne G. Pannell	473	45
Syracuse Un. (C.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1870	William Tolley (Chan.)	8,883	22
Tabor (C.)	Hillsboro, Kan.	1908	Frank C. Peters	269	29
Talladega (C., N.)	Talladega, Ala.	1867	Arthur Gray	305	55
Tampa, Un. of (C.)	Tampa, Fla.	1931	Ellwood Nance	1,378	23
Tarkio (C.)	Tarkio, Mo.	1883	Clyde H. Canfield	246	23
Taylor Un. (C.)	Upland, Ind.	1846	Evan H. Bergwall	542	36
Teachers Coll., Columbia U. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1888	Hollis L. Caswell	7,239	140
Tech. Inst. of Yeshiva Un. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1917	Samuel Balkin	1,400	875
Temple Un. (C., M.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1884	Robert L. Johnson	19,500	185
*Tenn. Ag. & Indust. St. Un. (C., N.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1912	Walter S. Davis	2,533	122
Tennessee Poly. Inst. (C.)	Cookeville, Tenn.	1916	Everett Derryberry	2,524	185
*Tennessee, Un. of (C., M.)	Knoxville, Tenn.	1794	Cloide Brehm	7,506	481
Tennessee Wesleyan (C.)	Athens, Tenn.	1866	LeRoy A. Martin	278	20
*Texas, A. and M. Coll. of (C.)	College Station, Tex.	1876	David H. Morgan	6,705	537
Texas Christian Un. (C.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1873	McGruder E. Sadler	5,180	246
Texas (C., N.)	Tyler, Tex.	1894	Dominion Glass	724	41
Tex. Coll. of Arts & Indust. (C.)	Kingsville, Tex.	1925	E. H. Potet	2,826	29
Texas Lutheran (C.)	Seguin, Tex.	1891	Edward A. Sagebiel	451	29
Texas Southern Un. (C., N.)	Houston, Tex.	1947	Samuel N. Brit	2,871	166
Texas State Coll. for Women	Denton, Tex.	1903	John A. Gulin	1,974	351
Texas Technological (C.)	Lubbock, Tex.	1923	Edward N. Jones	7,229	1,069
Texas, Un. of (C., M.)	Austin, Tex.	1883	Logan Wilson	1,320	58
Texas Wesleyan (C.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1891	Law Sone	6,125	150
Texas Western (C.)	El Paso, Tex.	1913	A. A. Smith, act.	17	31
Textile Technology, Inst. of	Charlottesville, Va.	1944	Laeonia Hance	482	14
Thiel (C.)	Greenville, Pa.	1866	Frederic B. Irvin	157	260
Toccoa Falls Institute (C.)	Toccoa Falls, Ga.	1911	R. A. Forrest	6,155	26
Toledo, Un. of (C.)	Toledo, Ohio	1872	Asa S. Knowles	251	18
Tougaloo Southern Christian (N.)	Tougaloo, Miss.	1869	Samuel C. Kincheloe	139	37
Training Sch. for Lay Workers	Richmond, Va.	1914	Charles Kraemer	435	16
Transylvania Un. (C.)	Lexington, Ky.	1780	Frank A. Rose	298	89
Treveca Nazarene (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1901	A. B. Mackey	1,287	56
Trinity (part C.)	Hartford, Conn.	1823	Albert C. Jacobs	487	22
Trinity (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1897	Sister Mary Patrick	144	76
Trinity Un. (C.)	Burlington, Vt.	1925	Mother Emmanuel	1,549	60
Tri-State (C.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1869	James W. Laurie	3,460	679
Trufts Un. (C., M.)	Angola, Ind.	1852	Theodore Wood	185	49
Bouve-Boston Sch. (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1882	Nils Y. Wessell	1,053	1,053
Tulane Un. (C., M.)	Medford, Mass.	1914	Ruth Page Sweet (Dir.)	6,595	1,053
	New Orleans, La.	1834	Rufus C. Harris		

(a) Part of Loyola University.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Newcomb (W.)	New Orleans, La.	1886	John Hubbard (Dean)	786	73
Tulsa, Un. of (C.)	Tulsa, Okla.	1894	C. I. Pontius	6,016	126
Tusculum (C.)	Greeneville, Tenn.	1794	Raymond Rankin	231	20
Tuskegee Institute (C., N.)	Tuskegee Inst., Ala.	1881	Luther H. Foster	1,651	233
Union (C.)	Barbourville, Ky.	1879	Conway Boatman	737	24
Union (C.)	Lincoln, Nebr.	1891	Harvey C. Hartman	881	54
Union Coll. & Un. (a)	Schenectady, N. Y.	1795	Carter Davidson	1,930	426
Union Theo. Sem. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1836	Henry P. Van Dusen	662	55
Union Un. (C.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1834	Warren Jones	406	33
U. S. Air Force Academy	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	1954	Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon (Supt.)	(b) 306	63
U. S. Coast Guard Academy	New London, Conn.	1876	R. J. Mauerman (Supt.)	467	50
U. S. Dept. of Ag. Grad. Sch. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1921	T. Roy Reid (Dir.)	3,453	300
U. S. Merchant Marine Acad.	Kings Point, N. Y.	1939	G. McIntock (Supt.)	900	68
U. S. Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	1802	Blackshear Bryan (Supt.)	2,337	330
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	1845	Walter F. Boone (Supt.)	3,669	457
U. S. Naval Academy	Monterey, Calif.	1909	F. Moosbrugger (Supt.)	850	98
U. S. Naval Postgraduate Sch. (C.)	Dayton, Ohio	1871	Walter N. Roberts	226	14
United Theo. Sem. (1871)	Upland, Calif.	1920	John Z. Martin	117	27
Upland (C.)	Fayette, Iowa	1857	Eugene E. Garbee	275	25
Upper Iowa Un. (C.)	E. Orange, N. J.	1893	Evald B. Lawson	1,554	98
Upeala (C.)	Collegeville, Pa.	1869	Norman E. McClure	685	48
Ursinus (C.)	Louisville, Ky.	1938	Mother M. Columba	344	30
Ursuline (W.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1871	Mother Marie Sands	239	34
Ursuline Coll. for Women	Logan, Utah	1890	Daryl Chase	3,858	281
*Utah State Agric. (C.)	Salt Lake City, Utah	1850	Albert R. Olpin	7,787	506
Utah, Un. of (C., M.)	Valdosta, Ga.	1906	J. Ralph Thaxton	573	32
Valdosta State (C.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1859	Otto P. Kretzmann	1,996	134
Valparaiso Un. (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1872	H. Branscomb (Chan.)	3,341	527
Vanderbilt Un. (C., M.)	Chicago, Ill.	1909	John H. Beckerman	76	14
VanderCook Coll. of Music (C., T.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	Sarah G. Blanding	1,427	206
Vassar (W.)	Castleton, Vt.	1787	Alden Carr	240	15
Vermont State Teachers (C.)	Burlington, Vt.	1791	John Borgmann	2,462	340
*Vermont, Un. of (C., M.)	Covington, Ky.	1921	John F. Murphy	458	57
Villa Madonna (C.)	Erie, Pa.	1925	Mother M. Aurella	364	33
Villa Maria (W.)	Villanova, Pa.	1842	James Donnellon	2,461	110
Villanova Un.	Richmond, Va.	1838	William Sanger	1,201	575
Virginia, Medical Coll. of (C.)	Lexington, Va.	1839	Wm. Milton, Jr. (Supt.)	925	81
Virginia Military Institute	Blacksburg, Va.	1872	Walter S. Newman	3,322	331
*Virginia Poly. Inst. (C.)	Radford, Va.	1915	Chas. K. Martin, Jr.	915	58
Radford (W.)	Petersburg, Va.	1882	Robert P. Daniel	4,002	220
*Virginia State (C., N.)	Lynchburg, Va.	1888	M. C. Allen	174	13
Va. Theo. Sem. & Coll. (C., N.)	Richmond, Va.	1899	John Ellison	973	47
Virginia Union Un. (C., N.)	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	Colgate Darden, Jr.	3,981	447
Virginia, Un. of (C., M.)	Fredericksburg, Va.	1908	M. L. Combs	1,577	90
Mary Washington (W.)	La Crosse, Wis.	1931	Sister M. Francesca	270	38
Viterbo (W.)	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1832	Frank H. Sparks	570	47
Wabash	Staten Island, N. Y.	1883	David M. Delo	876	62
Wagner Lutheran (C.)	Wake Forest, N. C.	1834	Harold W. Tribble	1,778	181
Wake Forest (C.)	College Place, Wash.	1892	P. W. Christian	1,004	85
Walla Walla (C.)	Waverly, Iowa	1852	C. H. Becker	702	50
Warburg (C.)	Topeka, Kan.	1865	Bryan S. Stoffer	2,032	122
Washburn Un. (C.)	Chestertown, Md.	1782	Daniel S. Gibson	410	39
Washington (C.)	Washington, Pa.	1781	Boyd C. Patterson	711	51
Washington and Jefferson	Lexington, Va.	1749	William Shepherd	1,047	91
Washington and Lee Un.	Washington, D. C.	1904	David Rioch	752	64
Washington Missionary (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1933	C. Clement French	270	67
Wash. Sch. of Psychiatry (C.)	Pullman, Wash.	1890	Lincoln Sennett	5,539	340
*Washington, St. Coll. of (C.)	Machias, Me.	1909	Ethan Shepley	90	14
Washington State Teach. (C.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1853	Henry Schmitz	10,535	500
Washington Un. (C., M.)	Seattle, Wash.	1861	Albert H. Owen	17,500	900
Wayland Baptist (C.)	Plainview, Tex.	1909	Clarence Hilberry	543	33
Wayne Un. (C., M.)	Detroit, Mich.	1868	Paul R. Stewart	17,269	586
Waynesburg (C.)	Waynesburg, Pa.	1849	F. E. Haeblerle (Adm.)	579	35
Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture	Glen Cove, N. Y.	1889	Margaret Clapp	58	8
Wellesley (W.)	Wellesley, Mass.	1870	Louis J. Long	1,734	166
Wells (W.)	Aurora, N. Y.	1868	B. Joseph Martin	355	49
Wesleyan (part C.)	Macon, Ga.	1836	Victor Butterfield	516	59
Wesleyan Un.	Middletown, Conn.	1831	Paul N. Elbin	820	97
West Liberty State (C.)	West Liberty, W. Va.	1837	Janes Cornette	1,069	94
West Texas State (C.)	Canyon, Tex.	1910	W. B. Axtell	3,205	49
W. Va. Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Montgomery, W. Va.	1896	William J. L. Wallace	777	68
*West Virginia State (C., N.)	Institute, W. Va.	1891	Irvine Stewart	6,221	502
*West Virginia Un. (C., M.)	Morgantown, W. Va.	1867	Wm. J. Scarborough	611	35
W. Va. Wesleyan (C.)	Buckannon, W. Va.	1890	Paul Reid	646	55
Western Carolina (C., T.)	Cullowhee, N. C.	1889	Herriek Young	270	47
Western Coll. for Women	Oxford, Ohio	1853	Frank A. Beu	2,061	126
Western Illinois State (C., T.)	Macomb, Ill.	1899	Lowell S. Ensor	1,508	110
Western Kentucky State (C.)	Bowling Green, Ky.	1907	Paul V. Sangren	642	59
Western Maryland (C.)	Westminster, Md.	1865	Rush Jordan	5,104	300
West'n Mich. Col. of Edu. (C., T.)	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1903	John S. Mills	3,001	21
Western Mont. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Dillon, Mont.	1897	Peter P. Michelson	5,803	785
Western Reserve Un. (C., M.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	John R. Mulder	747	52
Western State (C.)	Gunnison, Colo.	1901	Clifford Barbour	100	7
Western Theo. Sem.	Holland, Mich.	1866	William Haggard	139	9
Western Theo. Sem. (C.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1825	David O. Kime	1,757	92
West'n Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Bellevue, Wash.	1899	John F. Williamson	441	39
Westmar (C.)	Le Mars, Iowa	1900	Robert Davidson	170	36
Westminster Choir (C.)	Princeton, N. J.	1926	Will W. Orr	341	32
Westminster	Fulton, Mo.	1851	J. Richard Palmer	1,115	72
Westminster (C.)	New Wilmington, Pa.	1852	Lester A. Welliver	374	24
Westminster (C.)	Salt Lake City, Utah	1875	Paul Woolley (Reg.)	152	19
Westminster Theo. Sem.	Westminster, Md.	1882	Roger J. Voskuy	84	8
Westminster Theo. Sem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1929	V. Raymond Edman	350	22
Westmont (C.)	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1940	Alexander Meneely	1,838	138
Wheaton (C.)	Wheaton, Ill.	1860	Winifred E. Bain	530	75
Wheaton (W.)	Norton, Mass.	1834	Chester C. Maxey	360	26
Wheelock (part C., T.)	Boston, Mass.	1889	Paul S. Smith	724	53
Whitman (C.)	Walla Walla, Wash.	1859	Frank F. Warren	1,124	74
Whittier (C.)	Whittier, Calif.	1901	Harry F. Corbin	954	53
Whitworth (C.)	Spokane, Wash.	1890	Charles Hill	3,848	238
Wichita, Munic. Un. of (C.)	Wichita, Kan.	1895		336	39
Wilberforce Un. (C., N.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856			

(a) College, men only; university, co-ed. (b) First class; total authorized strength, 2,496.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Stu- dents	Teach- ers
Wiley (C., N.)	Marshall, Tex.	1873	J. S. Scott, Sr.	577	40
Wilkes (C.)	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1933	Eugene S. Farley	750	46
Willamette Un. (C.)	Salem, Ore.	1842	G. Herbert Smith	1,087	81
William Carey (C.)	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1911	Irving E. Rouse	367	23
Wm. Jennings Bryan Un. (C.)	Dayton, Tenn.	1930	Judson A. Rudd	265	20
William Jewell (C.)	Liberty, Mo.	1849	Walter P. Binns	715	49
William & Mary, Coll. of (C.)	Williamsburg, Va.	1693	Alvin D. Chandler	1,783	136
William Penn (C.)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1873	Charles S. Ball	197	25
Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	1793	James Baxter, 3rd	1,072	137
Williamian St. Teach. (C.)	Williamian, Conn.	1889	J. Eugene Smith	233	51
Wilmington (C.)	Wilmington, Ohio	1870	Samuel D. Marble	585	32
Wilson (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.	1869	Paul S. Havens	350	50
Wilson Teachers (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1873	Walter E. Hager	1,094	50
Winston-Salem Teachers (C., N.)	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1892	Francis L. Atkins	1,099	94
Winthrop (W.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1886	Henry R. Sims	165	12
Wisconsin Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Platteville, Wis.	1907	Milton A. Melcher	1,144	71
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Eau Claire, Wis.	1915	W. R. Davies	1,178	81
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	La Crosse, Wis.	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell	1,950	130
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1880	J. Martin Klotzsche	978	59
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Oshkosh, Wis.	1871	Forrest R. Polk	776	59
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Platteville, Wis.	1866	Chester Newlin	880	60
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	River Falls, Wis.	1874	E. H. Kleinpell	1,036	66
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Stevens Point, Wis.	1884	William Hansen	711	68
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Superior, Wis.	1896	Jim Dan Hill	957	65
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Whitewater, Wis.	1868	Robert Williams	18,453	1,031
*Wisconsin, Un. of (C., M.)	Madison, Wis.	1848	Edwin B. Fred	1,083	80
Wittenberg (C.)	Springfield, Ohio	1845	C. C. Stoughton	1,680	45
Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.	1854	Francis Gales	1,080	45
Woman's Medical Coll. of Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1850	Burgess L. Gordon	181	262
Woodstock	Woodstock, Md.	1869	Joseph F. Murphy	330	34
Wooster, Coll. of (C.)	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Howard F. Lowry	1,068	91
Wooster Poly. Inst.	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Howard F. Lowry	811	95
Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	1865	Arthur B. Brownell	1,113	109
Xavier Un. (C., N.)	New Orleans, La.	1925	Mosher M. Agatha	2,898	147
Xavier Un. (part C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1831	James F. Maguire	7,465	866
Yale (part C., M.)	New Haven, Conn.	1701	A. Whitney Griswold	250	28
Yankton (C.)	Yankton, S. Dak.	1881	Adrian Rondileau	2,672	285
Yeshiva Un. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1886	Samuel Belkin	3,790	271
Youngstown (C.)	Youngstown, Ohio	1908	Howard W. Jones	2,767	259
*Wyoming, Un. of (C.)	Laramie, Wyo.	1887	G. D. Humphrey		

Junior Colleges

Abbreviations following name of college: (C) co-educational; (N) attended predominantly by Negroes; (T) primarily teachers; (W) women only. President unless otherwise stated. Student enrollment for academic year 1954-55.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Stu- dents	Teach- ers
Abraham Baldwin Agric. (C.)	Tifton, Ga.	1933	George Donaldson	432	19
Aeronautics, Academy of	Flushing, N. Y.	1932	Charles S. Jones	943	46
All Saints Jr. (W.)	Vicksburg, Miss.	1908	W. G. Christian (Rec.)	85	18
Alban Hancock (C.)	Santa Maria, Calif.	1920	Arnold C. Van Wyk	363	26
Alpena Community (C.)	Alpena, Mich.	1952	S. E. Van Lare (Dir.)	146	18
Altus Junior (C.)	Altus, Okla.	1920	E. G. Steele (Dean)	75	11
Alvin Junior (C.)	Alvin, Tex.	1949	Arleigh Templeton	232	26
Amarillo (C.)	Amarillo, Tex.	1929	A. M. Meyer	1,444	55
American Acad. of Art (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1923	Frank Young (Dir.)	725	18
American River Jr. (C.)	Del Paso Hgts., Calif.	1955	William J. Priest	390	40
Anatolia (C.)	Thessaloniki, Greece	1886	Carl Compton	600	55
Anderson (C.)	Anderson, S. C.	1911	E. F. Haight	227	18
Andrew (W.)	Cuthbert, Ga.	1854	Albert W. Ray	76	6
Anella Domini (W.)	Donaldson, Ind.	1937	Mother M. Therese	23	30
Antelope Valley Jr. (C.)	Lancaster, Calif.	1929	F. J. Fleming (Dir.)	501	12
Apprentice School (a)	Newport News, Va.	1919	F. R. White (Dir.)	375	27
Arkansas City Jr. (C.)	Arkansas City, Kan.	1922	K. R. Galle (Dean)	365	12
Arkansas State Jr. (C.)	Beebe, Ark.	1932	B. E. Whitmore (Dean)	189	75
Arlington State (C.)	Arlington, Tex.	1917	E. H. Hereford	2,584	54
Armstrong (C.)	Savannah, Ga.	1935	Foreman Hawes	1,245	15
Asheville-Biltmore (C.)	Asheville, N. C.	1927	Glen Bushsey	352	10
Ashland Junior (C.)	Ashland, Ky.	1938	Clyde Lewis (Dean)	175	100
Athens	Athens, Greece	1925	Homer Davis	1,000	19
Auburn Community (C.)	Auburn, N. Y.	1953	C. G. Hetherington	152	73
Augusta, Junior Coll. of (C.)	Augusta, Ga.	1925	Eric Hart	1,334	12
Austin Junior (C.)	Austin, Minn.	1940	R. I. Meland (Dean)	202	25
Averett (W.)	Danville, Va.	1859	Curtis Bishop	307	25
Bacone (C.)	Bacone, Okla.	1880	F. W. Thompson	4,425	73
Bakersfield (C.)	Bakersfield, Calif.	1913	Ralph Prator	557	24
Baltimore Junior (C.)	Baltimore, Md.	1947	C. H. Katenkamp (Dean)	404	18
Baptist Bible Seminary (C.)	Johnson City, N. Y.	1932	Paul Jackson	42	5
Barron County Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Rice Lake, Wis.	1907	F. H. Hake (Supt.)	1,003	37
Bay City Junior (C.)	Bay City, Mich.	1922	Eric Bradner (Dean)	590	22
Becker Junior (C.)	Worcester, Mass.	1887	Warren Lane	653	25
Beckley (C.)	Beckley, W. Va.	1933	D. K. Shroyer (V. Pres.)	292	28
Belleville Township Junior (C.)	Belleville, Ill.	1946	Hal O. Hall	235	40
Bennett Junior (W.)	Millbrook, N. Y.	1891	Courtney Carroll	186	17
Bethany Lutheran (C.)	Mankato, Minn.	1911	W. Edwin Richardson	224	14
Bethel (C.)	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1854	Sidney Lee (Dean)	300	25
Bismarck Junior (C.)	Bismarck, N. Dak.	1939	Thomas Spencer	250	17
Blinn (C.)	Brenham, Tex.	1883	Charles Harman	244	50
Bluefield (C.)	Bluefield, Va.	1922	Eugene Chaffee	1,031	14
Boise Junior (C.)	Boise, Idaho	1932	Dale Peer (Dean)	67	30
Boone Junior (C.)	Boone, Iowa	1927	Dorothy M. Bell	302	14
Bradford Junior (C.)	Bradford, Mass.	1803	J. E. Chalberg (Dean)	119	20
Brainerd Junior (C.)	Brainerd, Minn.	1938	Henry Stamey	174	15
Brevard (C.)	Brevard, N. C.	1853	Marion Murray	210	25
Brewton-Parker Junior (C.)	Mt. Vernon, Ga.	1904	Clara M. Tead	241	65
Briggs Junior (W.)	Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.	1933	Arthur Keating	150	29
Bridgeport Eng. Inst. (C.)	Bridgeport, Conn.	1924	Cecil C. Tyrrell	310	5
Broomfield Co. Tech. Inst. (C.)	Binghamton, N. Y.	1947	L. A. Benrud (Prin.)	54	
Buffalo County Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Alma, Wis.	1902			

(a) A technical institute owned and operated by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in the field of shipbuilding and related technical subjects.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Stu- dents	Teach- ers
Burlington (C.)	Burlington, Iowa	1920	D. D. Stonehocker (Dean)	237	29
Cal-Aero Technical Inst. (C.)	Glendale, Calif.	1929	R. O. Denny	200	11
California Concordia (C.)	Oakland, Calif.	1918	Oscar Walle	53	12
Cambridge Junior (C.)	Cambridge, Mass.	1934	Irving Richards	40	8
Cameron State Agric. (C.)	Lawton, Okla.	1909	C. Vernon Howell	1,102	37
Campbell (C.)	Buile's Creek, N. C.	1926	Leslie H. Campbell	610	31
Campbellsville (C.)	Campbellsville, Ky.	1926	John M. Carter	300	18
Canal Zone Junior (C.)	Balboa Heights, C. Z.	1933	Roger Hackett (Dean)	286	12
Caney Junior (C.)	Pippapass, Ky.	1923	Alles Lloyd (Dir.)	146	11
Capitol Radio Eng. Inst. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1927	E. H. Reitzke	450	18
Carbon (C.)	Price, Utah	1938	Aaron E. Jonas	300	42
Carver Junior (C., N.)	Rockeville, Md.	1950	Parlett Moore (Dean)	398	25
Casper Junior (C.)	Casper, Wyo.	1945	Maurice Griffith (Dean)	150	22
Cazenovia Junior (W.)	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1824	Isabel Philsterer	450	35
Centenary Junior (W.)	Hackettstown, N. J.	1867	Edward Seay	180	12
Central Christian (C.)	Bartlesville, Okla.	1950	James O. Baird	680	25
Central Tech. Inst. (C.)	Kansas City, Mo.	1931	C. L. Foster	85	9
Centerville Community (C.)	Centerville, Iowa	1937	Louis Newsham (Dean)	134	24
Central (C.)	McPherson, Kan.	1925	Edgar Whiteman	225	21
Centralia Junior (C.)	Centralia, Wash.	1939	R. O. Birkhimer (Dean)	160	23
Centralia Township Jr. (C.)	Centralia, Ill.	1883	Daniel B. Milliken	1,050	60
Chaffey (C.)	Ontario, Calif.	1936	Howard Jester (Dean)	200	22
Chanute Junior (C.)	Chanute, Kan.	1946	Bonnie E. Cone (Dir.)	270	28
Charlotte (C.)	Charlotte, N. C.	1902	Ruth Ford	450	22
Chicago Acad. of Fine Arts (C.)	Chicago, Ill.				
Chicago City Junior:					
Crane branch (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1934	J. M. McCallister (Dean)	1,257	60
Woodrow Wilson Branch (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1934	H. D. Roller (Dean)	6,303	134
Wright Branch (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1934	Peter Masiko (Dean)	12,060	246
Chilopa Junior (C.)	Marianna, Fla.	1947	K. Skaggs (Adm. Dean)	321	11
Chowan (C.)	Murfreesboro, N. C.	1848	F. Orion Mixon	224	23
Christian Brothers	Columbia, Tenn.	1871	Brother L. Thomas	245	31
Christian (W.)	Columbia, Mo.	1851	James C. Miller	316	36
Cisco Junior (C.)	Cisco, Texas	1940	C. J. Turner	235	12
Citrus Junior (C.)	Azusa, Calif.	1915	M. E. Elsenbise (Dir.)	401	36
Clarinda Junior (C.)	Clarinda, Iowa	1923	J. C. Browning (Dean)	107	12
Clark (C.)	Vancouver, Wash.	1933	P. F. Gaiser	2,306	50
Clarke (C.)	Newton, Miss.	1908	W. Lowery Compere	411	21
Clinton Junior (C.)	Clinton, Iowa	1946	Paul Sharar (Dean)	79	5
Clinton Junior (C., N.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1894	Sallie V. Moreland	112	8
Coahoma Junior (C., N.)	Clarksdale, Miss.	1949	B. F. McLaurin	217	8
Coalinga (C.)	Coalinga, Calif.	1932	A. M. Livingston (Dir.)	212	25
Coffeyville Coll. (C.)	Coffeyville, Kan.	1923	K. M. Wilson (Dean)	457	21
Cogswell Polytechnical	San Francisco, Calif.	1887	Eugene W. Smith	116	11
Coby Junior (W.)	New London, N. H.	1837	H. Leslie Sawyer	454	42
Colorado Woman's	Denver, Colo.	1888	Val H. Wilson	365	42
Community Col. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1946	C. G. Beckwith	251	17
Compton District Junior (C.)	Compton, Calif.	1927	Stuart McComb	1,694	55
Concordia (C.)	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	H. G. Bredemeier	184	20
Concordia (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1893	W. A. Poehler	233	18
Concordia	Milwaukee, Wis.	1881	Leroy Rincker	305	18
Concordia Collegiate Inst. (C.)	Bronxville, N. Y.	1936	Albert E. Meyer	164	19
Connors State Agric. (C.)	Warner, Okla.	1908	Jacob Johnson	364	38
Copiah-Lincoln Junior (C.)	Wesson, Miss.	1928	J. M. Ewing	215	27
Cotter (W.)	Nevada, Mo.	1884	Blanche H. Dow	86	20
Creston Junior (C.)	Creston, Iowa	1926	Charles Hill (Dean)	310	21
Cumberland (C.)	Williamsburg, Ky.	1889	J. M. Boswell	265	15
Custer County Junior (C.)	Miles City, Mont.	1939	Charles Hood	200	18
Danville Junior (C.)	Danville, Ill.	1940	Mary Miller (Dean)	15	7
Dawson County Junior (C.)	Glendive, Mont.	1946	Victor Shudlek (Dean)	274	25
Deau Academy & Junior (C.)	Franklin, Mass.	1865	William Garner	258	11
Deatur Baptist (C.)	Decatur, Tex.	1897	Otis Strickland	3,306	88
Del Mar (C.)	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1935	E. L. Harvill	45	12
Devils Lake Junior (C.)	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	1941	F. H. Hillland	248	19
Dixie Junior (C.)	St. George, Utah	1916	Arthur F. Bruhn	258	19
Dodge City (C.)	Dodge City, Kan.	1935	Guy Davis (Dean)	63	5
Dodge County Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Mayville, Wis.	1925	Mrs. P. W. Ritter (Prin.)	75	10
Donnellan Junior (W.)	Blauvelt, N. Y.	1925	Mother Geraldine	303	15
Donnelly (C.)	Kansas City, Kan.	1949	Sister Jerome (Dean)	47	5
Door Kewaunee Teachers (C., T.)	Algoma, Wis.	1908	Robert J. Gaulke	331	11
Dunbar Junior (C., N.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1929	LeRoy Christophe, Sr.	35	3
Dunbar Country Teachers (C., T.)	Menomonee, Wis.	1899	F. W. Jungke (Prin.)	122	17
Eagle Grove Junior (C.)	Eagle Grove, Iowa	1928	Carl Thorsen (Dean)	381	41
East Central Junior (C.)	Decatur, Miss.	1928	W. A. Vincent	1,180	46
East Contra Costa Junior (C.)	Concord, Calif.	1950	Leland Medsker (Dir.)	3,017	101
East Los Angeles Junior (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1945	Benj. Swartz (Dir.)	234	18
East Mississippi Junior (C.)	Scobba, Miss.	1927	R. A. Harbaur	216	18
Eastern Arizona Junior (C.)	Thatcher, Ariz.	1891	Paul Guiteau	854	24
Eastern Okla. A. & M. (C.)	Wilburton, Okla.	1909	E. T. Dunlap	56	29
Eastman Dental Dispensary (W.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1916	Basil Bibby (Dir.)	252	22
Edgar Tufts (C.)	Banner Elk, N. C.	1895	W. C. Tate	343	38
Edward Waters (C., N.)	Jacksonville, Fla.	1870	W. B. Stewart	6,000	125
El Camino (C.)	El Camino Coll., Calif.	1946	Forrest Murdoch	304	24
El Dorado Junior (C.)	El Dorado, Kan.	1927	Max Bickford (Dean)	191	13
Elgin Community (C.)	Elgin, Ill.	1949	G. J. Renner (Dean)	91	14
Ellsworth (C.)	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1929	E. J. Roberts	65	10
El Reno (C.)	El Reno, Okla.	1938	Paul R. Taylor (Supt.)	91	16
Ely Junior (C.)	Ely, Minn.	1922	Idella Loso (Dean)	84	12
Emmanuel (C.)	Franklin Spgs., Ga.	1919	Woodward G. Drum	59	24
Emmetsburg Junior (C.)	Emmetsburg, Iowa	1930	Roger Louger (Supt.)	206	36
Emory (C.)	Oxford, Ga.	1836	Virgil Eady (Dean)	360	9
Endleott Junior (W.)	Beverly, Mass.	1939	George Bierkoe	17	9
Epiphany Apostolic	Newburgh, N. Y.	1889	Francis Dalsey	807	57
Erie County Tech. Inst. (C.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1946	Laurence Spring	102	11
Estherville Junior (C.)	Estherville, Iowa	1924	W. C. Hilburn (Supt.)	97	5
Eveleth Junior (C.)	Eveleth, Minn.	1941	E. T. Carlstedt (Dean)	821	40
Everett Junior (C.)	Everett, Wash.	1941	Frederic Gilles	165	18
Fairbury (C.)	Fairbury, Nebr.	1941	F. Don MacLay	167	21
Fairfax Hall (W.)	Waynesboro, Va.	1920	William Gates	170	15
Ferrum Junior (C.)	Ferrum, Va.	1913	C. Ralph Arthur	314	18
Fisher Junior (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1903	Sanford Fisher	151	19
Flat River Jr. Coll. of (C.)	Flat River, Mo.	1922	A. W. Mullens (Dean)	1,340	49
Flint Junior (C.)	Flint, Mich.	1923	W. Fred Totten	200	17
Florida Christian (C.)	Tampa, Fla.	1944	James R. Cope	192	30
Fort Dodge Junior (C.)	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1921	Paul Seydel (Dir.)		

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Fort Lewis Ag. & Mech. (C.)	Durango, Colo.	1927	Charles D. Rea	210	21
Fort Scott Junior	Fort Scott, Kan.	1919	C. W. Trogdon (Dean)	161	23
Fort Smith Junior (C.)	Fort Smith, Ark.	1928	Elmer H. Cook	295	18
Francis T. Nicholls Jr. (C.)	Thibodaux, La.	1948	Charles Elkins (Dean)	259	24
Frank Phillips (C.)	Borger, Tex.	1948	James W. Dillard	423	23
Franklin Tech. Inst. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1908	B. K. Thorogood (Dir.)	1,000	126
Freed-Hardeman (C.)	Henderson, Tenn.	1908	Hubert A. Dixon	450	23
Freeman Junior (C.)	Freeman, S. Dak.	1900	Ronald von Riesen	46	7
Fresno Junior (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1910	Stuart M. White	2,339	51
Friends Bible (C.)	Haviland, Kan.	1917	Sheldon Jackson	110	12
Friendship Junior (C., N.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1881	James Goudlock	110	12
Fullerton Junior (C.)	Fullerton, Calif.	1913	H. Lynn Sheller (Dir.)	1,929	90
Gainesville (C.)	Gainesville, Tex.	1924	Roy P. Wilson	160	16
Garden City Junior (C.)	Garden City, Kan.	1919	A. H. Elland (Dean)	200	29
Gardner-Webb Junior (C.)	Boling Springs, N. C.	1905	Phillip L. Elliott	413	25
Garland School (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1872	Gladys Beckett Jones	150	30
Georgetown Visitation Jr. (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1799	Mother M. Cecilia	137	17
Georgia Military Academy	College Park, Ga.	1940	William Brewster	61	5
Georgia Military	Milledgeville, Ga.	1879	R. A. Thorne	143	22
Georgia Southwestern (C.)	Americus, Ga.	1926	Lloyd A. Moll	405	20
Glendale (C.)	Glendale, Calif.	1927	Gerhard Ehmann	2,525	96
Gogebie Community (C.)	Ironwood, Mich.	1932	Jacob Solln (Dir.)	155	19
Gordon Military	Barnesville, Ga.	1852	C. T. Harris	375	20
Graceland (C.)	Lamoni, Iowa	1895	Edmund Gleazer, Jr.	612	50
Grand Rapids Junior (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1917	Arthur Andrews	1,138	32
Grand View (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1896	Ernest D. Nielsen	217	18
Grays Harbor (C.)	Aberdeen, Wash.	1930	Edward P. Smith	398	20
Green County Teachers (C.)	Monroe, Wis.	1909	Otto W. Lund	41	27
Green Mountain Junior (W.)	Poultney, Vt.	1931	Howard C. Ackley	332	18
Greenbrier (W.)	Lewisburg, W. Va.	1812	John F. Montgomery	130	25
Greenbrier Military Sch.	Lewisburg, W. Va.	1812	J. M. Moore (Supt.)	48	10
Guam, Territorial Coll. of (C.)	Agana, Guam	1952	E. B. Sessious (Dean)	638	10
Gulf Park (W.)	Gulftport, Miss.	1921	William G. Dwyer	276	26
Gwynedd-Mercy Junior (E.)	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	1948	Mother M. Bernard	111	17
Hagerstown Junior (C.)	Hagerstown, Md.	1946	Atlee Kepler (Dean)	273	22
Hannibal-LaGrange (C.)	Hannibal, Mo.	1858	Luther A. Foster	293	35
Harcum Junior (C.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1915	Edith H. Harcum	200	35
Hartford (W.)	W. Hartford, Conn.	1939	Laura Johnson (Dean)	63	15
Hartnell (C.)	Salinas, Calif.	1920	Stuart Dufour	1,014	50
Henderson County Jr. (C.)	Athens, Tex.	1946	Orval Pirtle	689	26
Henry Ford Community (C.)	Dearborn, Mich.	1938	Fred Eshleman (Dean)	3,293	107
Hershey Junior (C.)	Hershey, Pa.	1938	V. H. Fenstermacher (D)	114	15
Hervey Junior (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1946	Robert L. Lincoln	205	20
Hesston (C.)	Hesston, Kan.	1915	Roy D. Roth	111	19
Hibbing Junior (C.)	Hibbing, Minn.	1916	S. A. Patchin (Dean)	280	29
Highland (C.)	Highland, Kan.	1858	W. H. Seaman (Dean)	140	8
Highland Park Junior (C.)	Highland Park, Mich.	1918	Grant Withey (Dean)	1,335	60
Hinds Junior (C.)	Raymond, Miss.	1922	G. M. McLendon	700	55
Hwassee (C.)	Madisonville, Tenn.	1849	George R. Cash	287	17
Holmes Junior (C.)	Goodman, Miss.	1925	C. W. Loranee	312	27
Holton-Arms Junior (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1930	Mildred Brown	51	18
Holy Cross Prep. Sem.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	1930	Boniface Buckley (Rec.)	47	9
Holyoke Junior (C.)	Holyoke, Mass.	1946	G. B. Frost (Dir.)	288	40
Howard County Junior (C.)	Big Spring, Tex.	1946	William A. Hunt	682	21
Hudson Valley Tech. Inst. (C.)	Troy, N. Y.	1953	Otto V. Guenther	341	25
Hutchinson Junior (C.)	Hutchinson, Kan.	1928	C. M. Lockman (Dean)	468	28
Immaculate Junior (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1922	Slster Marie Angele	120	14
Immaculate Concep. Jr. (W.)	Lodi, N. J.	1941	Mother M. Antoinette	36	6
Immanuel Luth. Jr. (C., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1903	Wm. H. Kampschmidt	109	10
Imperial Valley (C.)	El Centro, Calif.	1922	E. W. Waterman (Dir.)	525	27
Independence Community (C.)	Independence, Kan.	1925	Fred Cinotto (Dean)	318	26
International	Beirut, Lebanon	1891	Stephen Penrose, Jr.	1,300	100
Iola Junior (C.)	Iola, Kan.	1923	Floyd C. Smith (Dean)	177	24
Itasca Junior (C.)	Coleraine, Minn.	1922	H. E. Wilson (Dean)	136	35
Itawamba Junior (C.)	Fulton, Miss.	1948	Phillip A. Sheffield	605	27
Jackson Junior (C.)	Jackson, Mich.	1928	Wm. N. Atkinson	500	19
Jacksonville (C.)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1899	Gerald D. Kellar	161	22
Jacksonville Junior (C.)	Jacksonville, Fla.	1954	Paul L. Johnson	820	32
Jefferson City Junior (C.)	Jefferson City, Mo.	1926	Joe Nichols, Jr. (Dean)	146	30
Jersey City Junior (C.)	Jersey City, N. J.	1946	G. M. Maxwell (Dean)	867	65
Jones County Junior (C.)	Ellisville, Miss.	1927	James B. Young	740	31
Johnstown Center (C.)	Johnstown, Pa.	1927	George Hoffman (Dir.)	452	64
Joliet Junior (C.)	Joliet, Ill.	1901	Hugh Bonar	1,564	43
Jones County Junior (C.)	Ellisville, Miss.	1927	James Young	771	9
Junior Agricultural (C.)	Beebe, Ark.	1929	B. E. Whitmore	120	16
Junior (C.)	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1946	C. G. Beckwith	187	29
Joplin Junior (C.)	Joplin, Mo.	1938	Rol S. Wood	506	42
Kan. City, Junior Coll. of (C.)	Kansas City, Mo.	1915	Miles G. Blim (Dean)	1,147	25
Kan. City Kan. Junior (C.)	Kansas City, Kan.	1923	C. W. Harvey (Dean)	532	42
Katharine Gibbs Sch. (W.)	Montclair, N. J.	1911	Gordon Gibbs	1,600	60
Kemper Military School	Boonville, Mo.	1844	A. M. Hirsch	300	50
Kendall (C.)	Evanston, Ill.	1894	W. M. Westerberg	157	17
Keokuk Community (C.)	Keokuk, Iowa	1934	J. A. McKinstry (Dean)	69	18
Keystone Junior (C.)	LaPlume, Pa.	1933	Blake Tewksbury	235	51
Kilgore (C.)	Kilgore, Tex.	1935	Cruce Stark	1,580	10
Lane Drafting (C.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1941	Thelma Lain (Dir.)	299	10
La Junta Junior (C.)	La Junta, Colo.	1941	Phillip Rule	169	15
Lamar Junior (C.)	Lamar, Colo.	1937	Victor Charles	128	12
Laredo Junior (C.)	Laredo, Tex.	1947	W. J. Adkins	756	33
La Salle-Peru-Oglesby Jr. (C.)	La Salle, Ill.	1924	F. H. Dolan	220	47
Lassell Junior (W.)	Auburndale, Mass.	1851	Raymond Wass	587	35
Lassen Junior (C.)	Susanville, Calif.	1924	Carl Karasek (Dir.)	188	11
Lee (C.)	Cleveland, Tenn.	1941	R. Leonard Carroll	235	39
Lee (C.)	Baytown, Tex.	1934	George George	1,051	11
Lees Junior (C.)	Jackson, Ky.	1883	R. G. Landolt	225	18
Lees-McRae (C.)	Banner Elk, N. C.	1900	Fletcher Nelson	305	7
Leicester Junior (C.)	Leicester, Mass.	1784	Paul Swan	49	22
Lincoln (C.)	Lincoln, Ill.	1865	Raymond Dooley	150	5
Lincoln County Nor. Sch. (C.)	Merrill, Wis.	1907	G. Longbotham (Prin.)	50	14
Lindsey Wilson (C.)	Columbia, Ky.	1904	John B. Horton	263	47
Little Rock Junior (C.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1927	E. Q. Brothers (Act.)	606	15
Lon Morris (C.)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1873	C. E. Peoples	267	265
Long Beach City (C.)	Long Beach, Calif.	1927	George Dotson	24,449	10
Loretto Junior (W.)	Loretto, Ky.	1934	Mother Mary Tobin	88	8
Los Angeles City (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1929	Howard McDonald	6,400	254

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Los Angeles Harbor Jr. (C.)	Wilmington, Calif.	1949	Raymond Casey (Dir.)	3,056	80
Los Angeles Jr. Coll. of Bus. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1950	John Given (Dir.)	6,202	80
Los Angeles Pacific (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1904	Robert Cox	79	27
L. A. Trade Tech. Junior (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1949	Herbert Wood (Dir.)	2,830	110
Los Angeles Valley Jr. (C.)	Van Nuys, Calif.	1949	Vierling Kersey (Dir.)	3,096	79
Louisburg (C.)	Louisburg, N. C.	1787	Samuel M. Holton	224	17
Lower Columbia Junior (C.)	Longview, Wash.	1934	Sigurd Rislov (Dean)	395	22
Luther Junior (C.)	Wahoo, Nebr.	1883	Theodore Johnson	159	18
Lyons Township Junior (C.)	La Grange, Ill.	1929	George Olson	340	30
Marin, Coll. of (C.)	Kentfield, Calif.	1926	Ward H. Austin	971	40
Marion (W.)	Marion, Va.	1873	John H. Fray	119	18
Marion Institute	Marion, Ala.	1842	Robert C. Provine	178	22
Marjorie Webster Junior (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1920	Marjorie Webster	250	40
Mars Hill (C.)	Mars Hill, N. C.	1856	Hoyt Blackwell	907	50
Marshalltown Junior (C.)	Marshalltown, Iowa	1927	Bryan Miller (Prin.)	65	13
Martin (C.)	Pulaski, Tenn.	1870	J. Fort Fowler	178	14
Mary Brooks School (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1925	Jane Brooks	75	10
Mary Holmes Junior (C., N.)	West Point, Miss.	1802	Harry A. Brandt	52	17
Maryknoll Seminary	Glen Ellyn, Ill.	1949	Arthur Kiernan (Rec.)	207	19
Mason City Junior (C.)	Mason City, Iowa	1918	C. H. Beem (Dean)	300	21
McCook (C.)	McCook, Nebr.	1926	Ralph Brooks	177	17
Meridian Junior (C.)	Meridian, Miss.	1937	J. O. Carson (Dir.)	1,309	52
Mesa County Junior (C.)	Gd. Junction, Colo.	1925	Horace J. Wubben	545	31
Middle Georgia (C.)	Cochran, Ga.	1928	Lucien E. Roberts	386	19
Midway Junior (W.)	Midway, Ky.	1944	Lewis A. Piper	157	16
Miltonvale Wesleyan (C.)	Miltonvale, Kan.	1909	Wesley Knapp	225	15
Michell (C.)	New London, Conn.	1938	Robert Weller	161	15
Mitchell (C.)	Statesville, N. C.	1856	John Montgomery	138	26
Moberly Junior (C.)	Moberly, Mo.	1927	J. R. Chevalier (Dean)	1,700	91
Modesto Junior (C.)	Modesto, Calif.	1921	Roy C. McCall	467	43
Moline Community (C.)	Moline, Ill.	1946	Dwight Davis (Dean)	879	32
Monmouth Junior (C.)	Long Branch, N. J.	1933	E. G. Schlaefter (Dean)	975	30
Monterey Peninsula (C.)	Monterey, Calif.	1947	Calvin C. Flint	579	38
Montgomery Junior (C.)	Takoma Park, Md.	1946	Donald Deyo (Dean)	164	31
Monticello (W.)	Alton, Ill.	1835	Russell Sharpe	1,980	68
Moody Bible Institute (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1886	William Culbertson	333	17
Morristown Nor. & Ind. (C., N.)	Morristown, Tenn.	1881	Henry Dickason	698	49
Morton Junior (C.)	Cleero, Ill.	1924	Allen Moore	82	20
Mt. Aloysius Junior (W.)	Cresson, Pa.	1939	Sister Mary O'Reilly	225	35
Mt. Mercy Junior (W.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1928	Sister Mary Holland	135	19
Mt. St. Clare Junior (W.)	Clinton, Iowa	1918	Mother Mary Cleary	4,793	135
Mt. San Antonio (C.)	Walnut, Calif.	1945	Geo. H. Bell	143	17
Mt. Vernon Junior (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1875	George Lloyd	722	56
Multnomah (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1897	John S. Griffith	356	22
Murray State Agric. (C.)	Tishomingo, Okla.	1908	Clive Murray	110	17
Muscatine Junior (C.)	Muscatine, Iowa	1929	J. F. Loper (Dean)	665	23
Muskegon Community (C.)	Muskegon, Mich.	1926	Allen Umbrell (Dir.)	251	23
Muskogee Junior (C.)	Muskogee, Okla.	1920	Nessie Huff (Dean)	1,170	68
Napa (C.)	Napa, Calif.	1941	Roy L. Patrick	534	24
Navarro Junior (C.)	Coriscana, Tex.	1946	Ray L. Waller	68	10
New Church, Academy of (C.)	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	1877	George de Charms	708	72
New Haven (C.)	New Haven, Conn.	1926	Marvin Peterson	32,637	2,399
New York State Univ. of Agric. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1948	William S. Carlson	1,110	59
" " " (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1908	Paul B. Orvis	355	35
" " " (C.)	Canton, N. Y.	1906	Albert E. French	272	22
" " " (C.)	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1911	Ray L. Wheeler	205	23
" " " (C.)	Delhi, N. Y.	1915	William R. Kunsela	1,139	118
" " " (C.)	Farmingdale, N. Y.	1916	Halsey B. Knapp	465	45
" " " (C.)	Morrisville, N. Y.	1908	Malcolm B. Galbrith	101	14
Community Colleges:					
Auburn Community	Auburn, N. Y.	1953	Charles Hetherington	283	38
Broome Co. Tech. Inst. (C.)	Binghamton, N. Y.	1946	Cecil C. Tyrrell	745	59
Eric County Tech. Inst. (C.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1951	Laurence F. Spring	363	51
Fashion Inst. of Tech. (C.)	New York City	1953	Lawrence L. Bethel	331	10
Hudson Valley Tech. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	1950	Otto V. Guenther	27	16
Jamestown Community (C.)	Jamestown, N. Y.	1946	Frederick Bolman	255	57
Mohawk Valley Tech. Inst. (C.)	Utica, N. Y.	1946	Albert V. Payne	2,253	180
N. Y. City Community (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1946	Otto Kilgird	427	50
Orange Co. Community (C.)	Middletown, N. Y.	1950	Edwin H. Miner	458	38
Westchester Community (C.)	White Plains, N. Y.	1946	Philip C. Martin	80	30
Newton Junior (C.)	Newtonville, Mass.	1946	Leo Barry (Prin.)	259	24
Nichols Junior	Thibodaux, La.	1948	Charles Elkins (Dean)	285	20
Nichols Junior of L. S. U. (C.)	Dudley, Mass.	1931	James L. Conrad	212	14
Norfolk Junior (C.)	Norfolk, Nebr.	1942	Allen P. Burkhardt	203	15
Norman (C.)	Norman Park, Ga.	1900	Guy Atkinson	153	14
N. Dak. Sch. of Forestry (1907)	Bottleau, N. Dak.	1907	C. N. Nelson	860	51
N. Dak. St. Sch. of Science (C.)	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	1903	G. W. Haverty	348	17
North Greenville Junior (C.)	Tigerville, S. C.	1892	Murphree Donnan	361	26
North Idaho Junior (C.)	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1939	George Kildow	668	68
North Park (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1891	Clarence Nelson	675	25
Northeast Miss. Junior (C.)	Booneville, Miss.	1948	Ben W. Jones	193	14
Northeastern Junior (C.)	Sterling, Colo.	1941	Ervin S. French	874	35
Northeastern Okla. A. & M. (C.)	Miami, Okla.	1919	Bruce G. Carter	474	34
Northern Montana (C.)	Havre, Mont.	1929	L. O. Brockmann	635	25
Northern Okla. Junior (C.)	Tonkawa, Okla.	1901	V. R. Easterling	740	42
Northrop Aeronautical Inst.	Inglewood, Calif.	1942	J. I. McKinley (Dir.)	310	25
Northwest Miss. Junior (C.)	Senatobia, Miss.	1927	R. D. McLendon	154	24
Northwestern (C.)	Orange City, Iowa	1882	P. Stegenga	232	12
Northwestern Michigan (C.)	Traverse City, Mich.	1951	P. N. Tails (Dir.)	180	14
Oak Ridge Military Institute	Oak Ridge, N. C.	1852	T. O. Wright	34	5
Oblate	Bar Harbor, Me.	1944	R. V. Threlault (Rector)	244	20
Oceanside-Carlsbad (C.)	Oceanside, Calif.	1934	L. V. Rodgers (Dir.)	2,510	15
Odessa (C.)	Odessa, Tex.	1946	Murry H. Fly	283	22
Ohio Mechanies Inst. (C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1828	Kenneth Miller	244	18
Oklahoma Military Academy	Claiborne, Okla.	1919	Col. Homer Ledbetter	276	18
Okolona (C., N.)	Okolona, Miss.	1902	W. Milan Davis	1,926	126
Olympic (C.)	Bemerton, Wash.	1946	L. J. Elias (Dean)	1,054	58
Orange Coast (C.)	Costa Mesa, Calif.	1947	Basil Peterson	1,108	71
Oregon Tech. Inst. (C.)	Oretech, Ore.	1947	W. D. Purvine (Dir.)		

*Includes 22,724 in four-year colleges; does not include 16,377 in community colleges. See "Senior Colleges and Teachers Colleges," p. 460.

*Includes 2,092 in four-year colleges; does not include 692 in community colleges. See "Senior Colleges and Teachers Colleges," p. 460.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Orlando Junior (C.)	Orlando, Fla.	1941	Addison Williams	451	18
Ottumwa Heights (W.)	Ottumwa, Iowa	1925	Sister Marie (Dean)	125	21
Our Lady of Hope Mission Sem.	Newburgh, N. Y.	1900	Rev. E. G. Mahoney, O. M. I.	65	10
Our Lady of Victory (W.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1931	Mother Theresa	74	12
Outagamie County Nor. Sch. (C.)	Kaukauna, Wis.	1912	S. W. Ihlenfeldt (Prin.)	47	4
Packer Collegiate Inst., Jr. (W.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1845	Paul D. Shafer	40	20
Paduach Junior (C.)	Paducah, Ky.	1932	R. G. Matheson	286	14
Palm Beach Junior (C.)	Lake Park, Fla.	1933	John Leonard	344	17
Palo Verde Junior (C.)	Blythe, Calif.	1947	Harold Widney (Dir.)	101	11
Palomar (C.)	San Marcos, Calif.	1946	Phil H. Putnam	800	30
Panola (C.)	Carthage, Tex.	1947	M. F. Baker	218	14
Paris Junior (C.)	Paris, Tex.	1924	J. R. McLemore	657	20
Parsons Junior (C.)	Parsons, Kan.	1923	Chas. Thiebaud (Dean)	187	30
Pasadena City (C.)	Pasadena, Calif.	1928	W. E. Langsdorf (Prin.)	6,887	265
Paul Smith's (C.)	Paul Smith, N. Y.	1946	Chester Buxton	250	19
Peace (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1857	William Pressly	260	17
Pearl River Junior (C.)	Poplarville, Miss.	1910	Garvin Johnston	556	36
Penn Hall Junior (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.	1906	Sarah W. Briggs	280	33
Perkinston Junior (C.)	Perkinston, Miss.	1925	J. J. Hayden, Jr.	378	29
Pfeiffer (C.)	Misenheimer, N. C.	1910	J. Lem Stokes, II	386	28
Phoenix (C.)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1920	R. J. Hanjely (Dean)	1,465	65
Pierce (C., W.) Junior (C.)	Canoga Park, Calif.	1947	Edwin Angler (Dir.)	887	36
Pikeville (C.)	Pikeville, Ky.	1889	A. A. Page	349	30
Pine Manor Junior (W.)	Wellesley, Mass.	1911	Alfred Hill	244	38
Piney Woods (C., N.)	Piney Woods, Miss.	1931	Laurence Jones	52	12
Pineland College and Edwards Military Institute (C.)	Salemburg, N. C.	1875	Willard Blanchard	218	19
Port Huron Junior (C.)	Port Huron, Mich.	1923	A. R. MacLaren (Dean)	395	19
Porterville (C.)	Porterville, Calif.	1927	Basil Jamison (Dir.)	363	28
Portland Junior	Portland, Me.	1923	Luther Bonney (Dean)	186	15
Potomac State (C.)	Keyser, W. Va.	1902	E. E. Church	438	38
Pratt Junior (C.)	Pratt, Kan.	1938	Ellsworth Briggs (Dean)	200	22
Prentiss Inst. (C., N.)	Prentiss, Miss.	1930	Bertha Johnson	87	16
Presbyterian Junior (C.)	Maxton, N. C.	1929	Louis LaMotte	196	15
Pueblo (C.)	Pueblo, Colo.	1937	Marvin Knudson	1,630	54
Racine-Kenosha Co. Teach. (C.)	Union Grove, Wis.	1918	Bert Vogel (Prin.)	99	7
Ranger Junior (C.)	Ranger, Tex.		Price Ashton	188	25
RCA Institutes, Inc. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1909	George F. Maedel	2,065	85
Reedley (C.)	Reedley, Calif.	1926	Gustav Reimer (Dir.)	610	44
Reinhardt (C.)	Waleska, Ga.	1883	James Burgess, Jr.	208	13
Richard Co. Nor. Sch. (C.)	Richland Center, Wis.	1903	Roland Koyen (Prin.)	52	4
Riverside (C.)	Riverside, Calif.	1916	Orland W. Noble	1,151	49
Rochester Junior (C.)	Rochester, Minn.	1915	Charles Hill (Dean)	246	20
Sacramento Junior (C.)	Sacramento, Calif.	1916	J. Paul Mohr	2,806	110
Sacred Heart Junior (W.)	Cullman, Ala.	1940	Mother Mary Susan	72	13
Sacred Heart Junior (W.)	Belmont, N. C.	1935	Sister Mary Maura	190	20
St. Bede Junior	Perry, Ill.	1942	Lawrence Vohs	55	14
St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala.	1892	Bede Luibel	286	26
St. Catherine Junior (C.)	Springfield, Ky.	1931	Mother Mary Julia	89	17
St. Genevieve (W.)	Asheville, N. C.	1930	Mother Agnes Sharry	75	19
St. John's (C.)	Winfield, Kan.	1893	Carl Munding	327	33
St. Joseph Junior (C.)	St. Joseph, Mo.	1915	Nelle Blum (Dean)	465	20
St. Joseph Teach. Train. Inst. (W.)	St. Augustine, Fla.	1939	Mother Anna Joseph	55	7
St. Joseph's	Princeton, N. J.	1873	Daniel Munday	91	14
St. Joseph's Seraphic Sem.	Callicoon, N. Y.	1901	Cassian J. Kirk	104	11
St. Lawrence Seminary Junior	Mt. Calvary, Wis.	1840	Gratian Zach (Rector)	51	8
St. Mary Junior (W.)	O'Fallon, Mo.	1921	Mother M. Borgia	32	9
St. Mary's Junior (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1842	Richard G. Stone	307	27
St. Mary's Seminary Jr. (C.)	St. Mary's City, Md.		May Russell	95	14
St. Paul's	Washington, D. C.	1889	Thomas Holloran	61	11
St. Paul's (C.)	Concordia, Mo.	1883	Lambert J. Mehl	39	12
St. Petersburg Bible Inst. (C.)	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1947	Charles Leaming	43	12
St. Petersburg Junior (C.)	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1927	Michael Bennett	742	28
St. Thomas Seminary	Bloomfield, Conn.	1897	John J. Byrnes	150	13
St. Vincent's Seminary	Philadelphia, Pa.	1868	Lawrence Curtis, C. M.	37	6
Salvatorian Seminary	St. Nazianz, Wis.	1909	Jerome Jacobs	194	15
San Angelo (C.)	San Angelo, Tex.	1928	Raymond Cavness	565	30
San Antonio (C.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1925	J. O. Loftin	5,000	150
San Benito County Junior (C.)	Hollister, Calif.	1919	Frank Bauman	26	15
San Bernardino Valley (C.)	San Bernardino, Calif.	1925	John Lounsbury	1,575	150
San Diego Junior (C.)	San Diego, Calif.	1914	John Aseltine	2,559	143
San Diego Junior (C.)	San Diego, Calif.	1946	Walter Thatcher	3,500	350
San Jose Junior (C.)	San Jose, Calif.	1921	Charles Franseen (Dir.)	3,737	113
San Luis Obispo Junior (C.)	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1937	Frank Holt (Prin.)	286	27
San Mateo, Coll. of (C.)	San Mateo, Calif.	1922	Elon E. Hildreth	2,175	89
Santa Ana (C.)	Santa Ana, Calif.	1915	D. C. McNaughton (Dir.)	806	45
Santa Barbara Junior (C.)	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1946	Leonard L. Bowman	650	37
Santa Maria Junior (renamed Allan Hancock College)					
Santa Monica City (C.)	Santa Monica, Calif.	1929	Wade Thomas	2,751	71
Santa Rosa Junior (C.)	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1918	Floyd P. Bailey	1,285	65
Sayre Junior (C.)	Sayre, Okla.	1938	Arch Alexander	175	15
Schreiner Institute (C.)	Kerrville, Tex.	1923	Andrew Edlington	305	26
Scottsbluff (C.)	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1931	Otto J. Ruff	260	28
Seminole Junior (C.)	Seminole, Okla.	1931	O. D. Johns (Supt.)	86	11
Sequoias, Coll. of the (C.)	Visalia, Calif.	1926	Ivan Crookshanks	1,392	53
Shasta (C.)	Redding, Calif.	1948	Gilbert Collyer	583	34
Shenandoah (C.)	Dayton, Va.	1875	Troy Brady	102	8
Sierra (C.)	Auburn, Calif.	1887	Harold M. Weaver	587	34
Skagit Valley Junior (C.)	Dayton, Ohio	1926	C. C. Bussey (Dir.)	1,149	75
Slead (C.)	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1935	G. A. Hodson, Jr. (Dean)	1,467	14
Snow Coll. (C.)	Boaz, Ala.	1888	Leslie McCain, Jr.	243	22
South Georgia (C.)	Ephraim, Utah	1927	William Whetton	261	10
South Texas (C.)	Douglas, Ga.	1923	W. H. Randolph (Dir.)	447	39
Southern Baptist (C.)	Houston, Tex.	1941	H. E. Williams	300	15
Southern Christian Inst. (C., N.)	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1875	John Long	276	26
Southern Sem. & Junior (W.)	Edwards, Miss.	1868	Margaret Robey	240	30
Southern Tech. Inst. (C.)	Buena Vista, Va.	1948	L. V. Johnson (Dir.)	798	41
Southern Union (C.)	Chamblee, Ga.	1923	Clyde Flannery	133	12
Southwest Baptist (C.)	Wadley, Ala.	1878	John W. Dowdy	477	23
Southwest Mississippi Jr. (C.)	Boltivar, Mo.	1928	H. T. Huddleston	238	18
Southwest Texas Junior (C.)	Summit, Miss.	1946	Sterling H. Fly	500	23
Southwestern Bible Inst. (C.)	Uvalde, Tex.	1927	M. E. Collins	738	33
	Waxahachie, Tex.				

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Southwestern Junior (C.)	Keene, Tex.	1893	C. N. Rees	162	21
Spartanburg Junior (C.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1911	Rembert Burgess	303	11
Spring Arbor Junior (C.)	Spring Arbor, Mich.	1873	Charlie Moore	124	15
Spring Garden Institute (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1851	L. Ramsey (Exec. V.P.)	1,000	40
Springfield Junior (C.)	Springfield, Ill.	1929	Mother Ernestine	372	28
State Technical Inst. (C.)	Hartford, Conn.	1946	C. S. Greco (Asst. Dir.)	160	9
Stephens (W.)	Columbia, Mo.	1833	Thomas Spragens	1,516	152
Stockton (C.)	Stockton, Calif.	1935	Julio Bortolazzo	3,343	184
Stratford (W.)	Danville, Va.	1852	John Simpson	173	26
Sue Bennett (C.)	London, Ky.	1896	Oscie Sanders	131	12
Sullins (W.)	Bristol, Va.	1870	William Martin	300	35
Sunflower Junior (C.)	Moorhead, Miss.	1926	W. B. Horton	340	26
Suomi (C.)	Hancock, Mich.	1896	David Hakola	99	20
Swift Memorial Jr. (C., N.)	Rogersville, Tenn.	1883	R. E. Lee	31	5
Taft (C.)	Taft, Calif.	1922	G. A. Basham (Dir.)	335	45
Tarleton State (C.)	Stephenville, Tex.	1899	E. J. Howell	863	75
Taylor County Teach. (C.)	Medford, Wis.	1911	E. W. Laurent (Prin.)	70	5
Temple (C.)	Temple, Tex.	1926	Newman Smith	318	28
Texarkana (C.)	Texarkana, Tex.	1927	Henry Stilwell	750	36
Texas Southmost (C.)	Brownsville, Tex.	1926	C. J. Garland	1,300	37
Thornton Junior (C.)	Harvey, Ill.	1927	F. M. Hanson (Supt.)	447	25
Trenton Junior (C.)	Trenton, Mo.	1925	S. M. Rissler (Supt.)	55	10
Trenton Junior (C.)	Trenton, N. J.	1947	Henry Parcelski	213	19
Trinidad State Junior (C.)	Trinidad, Colo.	1925	Dwight Baird	468	36
Truett-McConnell Junior (C.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1946	Joe H. Miller	231	10
Tyler Junior (C.)	Tyler, Tex.	1926	Harry Jenkins	1,267	103
Union Junior (C.)	Cranford, N. J.	1933	Kenneth MacKay	571	20
Urbana (W.)	Urbana, Ohio	1850	Edward Memmott	308	9
Ursuline (W.)	Paola, Kan.	1924	Mother M. Cecilia	82	18
Vallejo (C.)	Vallejo, Calif.	1945	Harry D. Wiser	619	75
Valley Forge Military Academy	Wayne, Pa.	1928	Milton G. Baker	130	16
Valparaiso Tech. Inst. (C.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1909	J. B. Hershman	308	12
Ventura (C.)	Ventura, Calif.	1925	Hugh Price (Dir.)	1,174	59
Vermont Junior (W.)	Montpelier, Vt.	1834	Ralph Noble	144	17
Victoria (C.)	Victoria, Tex.	1925	J. D. Moore	726	32
Vincennes Un. (C.)	Vincennes, Ind.	1924	Walter A. Davis	195	16
Virginia Intermont (W.)	Bristol, Va.	1884	Rabun Brantley	447	42
Virginia Junior (C.)	Virginia, Minn.	1921	Floyd Moe (Dean)	256	24
Voorhees Junior (C., N.)	Denmark, S. C.	1897	J. F. Potts	120	19
Waldorf (C.)	Forest City, Iowa	1903	Sidney A. Rand	246	26
Walter Harvey Junior (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1946	Robert Lincoln	200	25
Warren Wilson (C.)	Swannanoa, N. C.	1894	Arthur Bannerman	188	21
Washington Junior (C., N.)	Pensacola, Fla.	1949	G. T. Wiggins (Dean)	164	12
Washington State Teach. (C.)	Machias, Me.	1909	Lincoln Sennett	92	14
Weatherford (C.)	Weatherford, Tex.	1949	Vernon Parrott	258	13
Weber (W.)	Babson Park, Fla.	1927	Helen L. Watson	54	10
Weber (C.)	Ogden, Utah	1889	William P. Miller	4,784	162
Webster City Junior (C.)	Webster City, Iowa	1926	A. W. Langerak (Dean)	83	15
Wenatchee Junior (C.)	Wenatchee, Wash.	1939	James M. Starr	358	29
Wentworth Institute	Boston, Mass.	1904	H. Russell Beatty	751	65
Westworth Military Acad.	Lexington, Mo.	1923	Col. J. M. Silers	392	30
Weesley Junior (C.)	Dover, Del.	1873	J. Paul Slaybaugh	204	20
Weesleyan Methodist (C.)	Central, S. C.	1906	Rex C. Mullinax	142	14
Wessington Springs (C.)	Wessington Spgs., S. D.	1887	George Kline	96	15
West Contra Costa Junior (C.)	Richmond, Calif.	1949	Joseph Cosand (Dir.)	2,159	80
West Georgia (C.)	Carrollton, Ga.	1831	Irvine S. Ingram	447	34
Westbrook Junior (W.)	Portland, Me.	1933	Milton Proctor	275	31
Wharton County Junior (C.)	Wharton, Tex.	1946	J. M. Hodges	650	35
Whitworth (C.)	Brookhaven, Mass.	1858	Robert Daniel	142	8
William Woods (W.)	Fulton, Mo.	1890	Tilford Swearingen	310	28
Wilmington (C.)	Wilmington, N. C.	1947	John T. Hoggard	250	10
Windham (C.)	Putney, Vt. C.	1951	Walter Hendricks	34	6
Wingate (C.)	Wingate, N. C.	1896	Budd E. Smith	325	22
Wood Junior (C.)	Mathiston, Miss.	1886	Charles Morgan	91	13
Worcester Junior (C.)	Worcester, Mass.	1938	Harold Bentley (Dir.)	1,411	75
Worthington Junior (C.)	Worthington, Minn.	1936	W. Donald Olsen (Dean)	125	11
Wyomissing Poly. Inst.	Wyomissing, Pa.	1927	T. Glenwood Stoudt	168	8
Yakima Valley Junior (C.)	Yakima, Wash.	1928	Harold Hoeglund	520	24
York Junior (C.)	York, Pa.	1941	Robert Dawes	328	27
Young Harris (C.)	Young Harris, Ga.	1886	Charles Clegg	309	24
Yuba (C.)	Marysville, Calif.	1927	J. J. Collins	650	35

Life in the United States, 1955

An unauthorized rule by which women wearing shorts were barred from the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., was annulled in July after protests.

Comic books devoted to crime, sex, horror, terror or brutality may not be published or sold to anyone under 18 in New York state. An amendment to the penal law makes punishment a year in jail, or a \$500 fine, or both.

State governments devote the largest slice of tax revenue to education. The U. S. Bureau of the Census reported that in fiscal 1954 expenditures were \$4.65 billion, up 6.3% over the previous year; nearly \$3 billion of this amount went to local governments for support of schools, and \$1.3 billion went to higher education. Next to education states spent over \$4 billion for highways, with \$477,000,000 of this amount for toll roads and bridges.

A new spire was placed on top of Christ Episcopal Church, Boston, known also as Old North Church, in July, 1955, replacing one destroyed by a hurricane Aug. 31, 1954. The lantern signalling Paul Revere and Charles Dawes that the British were leaving Boston for Lexington and Concord hung in the original steeple, which was destroyed in 1804. The spire, above the lantern casement, is 67 ft. tall, with a 20

ft. original weather vane above it.

In August, 1955, Hollywood sources reported that the motion picture *Gone With the Wind*, produced by David O. Selznick in 1940, continues to be shown in theaters around the world and has had a gross income of \$55,000,000.

A Wisconsin state law, effective May 20, 1955, prohibits any corporation, labor union and certain other organizations from contributing directly or indirectly to any political party, organization, committee or individual candidate, or to promote or defeat a candidate for nomination or election, except that individuals may join and contribute to voluntary organizations other than those named and unions, corporations and cooperatives may publish periodicals commenting on candidates.

Toll collectors on the Rip van Winkle bridge, which spans the Hudson River from near Hudson, N. Y. to the Catskills, were confronted in the spring by a mule-drawn, wooden-wheeled covered wagon, containing a farmer, his wife and 6 children. The farmer had pulled up stakes in Connecticut and was headed for the plains of Nebraska, to buy a farm. The bridge regulations made no provision for this anachronism so the collectors charged 15c for the wagon and mules and 15c for a spare mule and rider, total 30c, and sent them on their way.

Canadian Universities

(C) co-educational; (M) faculty of medicine.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Acadia Un. (C.)	Wolfville, Nova Scotia	1838	Watson Kirkconnell	620	60
Alberta Un. of (C., M.)	Edmonton, Alberta	1906	Andrew Stewart	4,362	270
Assumption (C.)	Windsor, Ont.	1857	E. C. LeBel	591	49
Bishop's Un. (C.)	Lennoxville, Que.	1843	John Bassett	272	21
British Columbia Un. of (C., M.)	Vancouver, B. C.	1908	Norman MacKenzie	5,914	650
Carleton (C.)	Ottawa, Ont.	1942	Murdoch M. MacOdrum	1,175	111
Dalhousie Un. (C., M.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1818	A. E. Kerr	1,441	253
King's Coll. Un. of (C.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1789	Canon H. L. Punley	140	13
Laval University (C., M.)	Quebec, Que.	1852	Alphonse-Marie Parent	7,501	1,401
Loyola (C.)	Montreal, Que.	1896	Gerald F. Lahey	400	28
Macdonald (C.)	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1906	H. George Dixon	780	80
Manitoba Un. of (C., M.)	Winnipeg, Man.	1877	Hugh Sanderson	4,021	349
Mathieu College	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1918	I. Tourigny	231	30
McGill Un. (C., M.)	Montreal, Que.	1821	B. C. Gardner (Chan.)	6,703	1,039
McMaster Un. (C., M.)	Hamilton, Ont.	1887	George P. Gilmour	1,008	94
Montreal Un. of (C., M.)	Montreal, Que.	1876	Olivier Maurault (Rec.)	11,820	2,057
Mt. Allison Un. (C.)	Sackville, N. B.	1840	W. T. Ross Flemington	836	56
Mt. St. Vincent (W.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1925	Sister Francis d'Assisi	296	29
New Brunswick Un. of (C.)	Fredericton, N. B.	1785	Colin Bridges Mackay	784	75
Newfoundland, Memorial Un. of (C., M.)	St. John's, Newfoundland	1925	Raymond Gushue	584	42
Notre Dame (C.)	Wileox, Sask.	1927	Athol Murray	250	18
Ottawa Un. of (C., M.)	Ottawa, Ont.	1866	R. Normandin (Rector)	1,492	466
Queen's Un. (C., M.)	Kingston, Ont.	1841	William A. Mackintosh	2,348	157
Sacred Heart	Sudbury, Ont.	1913	Alphonse Ramond (Rec.)	363	31
St. Dunstan's (C.)	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	1855	R. V. Mackenzie	147	20
St. Francis Xavier Un. (C.)	Antigonish, N. S.	1853	H. J. Somers	1,070	68
St. Mary's Un.	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1841	F. J. Lynch	254	36
St. Patrick's (C.)	Ottawa, Ont.	1929	Gerald Cousineau	217	26
St. Thomas (C.)	Chatham, N. B.	1910	A. L. McFadden	75	12
Sainte-Anne, College	Church Point, N. S.	1890	Edouard Boudreault	201	17
Saskatchewan Un. of (C., M.)	Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	Walter P. Thompson	3,007	240
Sir George Williams (C.)	Montreal, Que.	1929	Kenneth Norris (Prin.)	3,844	137
Toronto Un. of (C., M.)	Toronto, Ont.	1827	Sidney Earle Smith	10,457	1,500
Western Ontario Un. of (C., M.)	London, Ont.	1878	G. Edward Hall	2,187	358

Forms of Address for Persons of Rank and Public Office

President of the United States

Address: The President, The White House, Washington, D. C. Also, The President and Mrs. —.

Salutation: Dear Sir or Mr. President or Dear Mr. President. More intimately: My dear Mr. President. Also: Dear Mr. President and Mrs. —.

The Vice President takes the same forms as President.

Cabinet Officers

Address: Mr. John Smith, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., or The Hon. Mr. John Smith. Similar addresses for other members of the Cabinet. Also: Secretary and Mrs. John Smith.

Salutation: Dear Sir, or Dear Mr. Secretary. Also: Dear Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Officers of Army and Navy

Address: Careful attention should be given to the precise rank, thus: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Also Brigadier General John Smith, United States Army, or abbreviated, Brig. General John Smith, USA, or Captain (Capt.) John Smith, USN. If he is retired, Rtd. is added.

Salutation: Dear Sir, or Dear General. All general officers, whatever rank, are entitled to be addressed as generals. Likewise a lieutenant colonel is addressed as Colonel and first and second lieutenants are addressed as Lieutenant.

Warrant officers and flight officers are addressed as Mister. Chaplains are addressed as Chaplain. A Catholic chaplain may be addressed as Father. Members of the Army Nurse Corps are addressed as Nurse. WACs may be addressed informally by their equivalent army rank. Cadets of the United States Military Academy are addressed as Cadet officially and in written correspondence. Aviation and other cadets of the Army and Air Force are addressed as Cadet. Noncommissioned officers are addressed by their titles.

The Bench

Address: Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C. Also Mr. Justice Smith, for an associate justice. Other judges are The Hon. John Smith, Associate Judge, U. S. District Court, etc. Salutations: Dear Sir, or Dear Mr. Chief Justice, or Dear Mr. Justice. Also, for others, Dear Sir or Dear Judge Smith.

Members of Congress

Address: The Hon. John Smith, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. or Sen. John Smith, etc. Also The Hon. John Smith, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. or Rep. John Smith, etc. Salutation: Dear Mr. Senator, Dear Mr. Representative, or more generally, Dear Mr.

Smith. A Representative should never be addressed as Congressman.

Ambassador, Governor, Mayor

Address: The Hon. Mr. John Smith, followed by his title. He can be addressed either at his embassy, or at the Department of State, Washington, D. C. A foreign ambassador is His Excellency.

Salutation: Dear Mr. Ambassador. A foreign ambassador is Your Excellency.

Governors and Mayors are often addressed as The Hon. John Smith, Governor of —; or The Hon. John Smith, Mayor of —; also Governor John Smith, State House, Albany, N. Y., or Mayor John Smith, City Hall, Erie, Pa.

The Clergy

Address: His Holiness, the Pope, or His Holiness Pope Pius XII, State of Vatican City, Italy.

Salutation: Your Holiness or Most Holy Father.

Also: His Eminence, John, Cardinal Smith; salutation: Your Eminence. An archbishop or a bishop is addressed The Most Reverend, and the salutation is Your Excellency. A monsignor who is a papal chamberlain is The Very Reverend Monsignor and saluted as Very Reverend Monsignor; a monsignor who is a domestic prelate is The Right Reverend Monsignor and salutation is Right Reverend Monsignor. A priest is addressed Reverend John Smith, and saluted as Reverend Father, or Dear Reverend Father.

A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church is The Right Reverend John Smith; salutation is Right Reverend Sir, or Dear Bishop Smith. If a clergyman is a Doctor of Divinity, he is addressed: The Reverend John Smith, D. D., and the salutation is Reverend Sir, or Dear Dr. Smith. The D. D. is omitted when a clergyman does not have the degree; the salutation then is Dear Mr. Smith.

A bishop of the Methodist Church is addressed Bishop John Smith with titles following, and saluted as Dear Bishop Smith.

Royalty and Nobility

An Emperor is to be addressed in a letter as Sir, or Your Imperial Majesty.

A King or Queen is addressed as His Majesty (Name), King of (Name), or Her Majesty (Name), Queen of (Name). Salutation: Sir, or Madam, or May it please Your Majesty.

Princes and Princesses and other persons of royal blood are addressed as His (or Her) Royal Highness, and saluted with May it please Your Royal Highness.

A Duke or Marquis is My Lord Duke (or Marquis), a Duke is His (or Your) Grace.

Wives of any peer may be addressed as Madam, with the further alternative of Your Ladyship, or Your Grace, if she is of high rank.

American College Fraternities, Sororities and Societies

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

The oldest American college Greek letter fraternity is Phi Beta Kappa, organized at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 5, 1776. The United Chapters were organized in 1883. Kappa Alpha Society, founded Nov. 26, 1825, is the oldest of all the Greek letter fraternities to have maintained a continuous existence.

National Interfraternity Conference: Sec., Francis Van Derbur, 156 Highlands Station, Denver 11, Colo.
Professional Interfraternity Conference: Sec., J. D. Thomson, 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Association of College Honor Societies: Sec.-Treas., Robert H. Nagel, Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
National Panhellenic Conference: Sec., Mrs. Cicero F. Hogan, 9219 Mintwood St., Silver Spring, Md.
Professional Panhellenic Association: Sec., Miss Marie Marti, 18240 Meyers Rd., Detroit 35, Mich.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Acacia	1904	41	17,596	1569 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Chi Rho	1895	19	8,852	225 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y.
Alpha Delta Gamma	1924	12	3,500	St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	28	16,000	347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Alpha Epsilon Pi	1913	60	15,000	4 No. 8th St., St. Louis 1, Mo.
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	33	15,697	706 W. Mich. Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Alpha Gamma Upsilon	1922	12	3,086	712 Stephenson Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.
Alpha Kappa Lambda	1914	14	3,316	Box 132, Emporia, Kan.
Alpha Phi Alpha	1906	252	23,850	4432 South Pkwy., Chicago 15, Ill.
Alpha Phi Delta	1914	24	5,500	1430 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Alpha Sigma Phi	1845	55	25,634	24 W. William St., Delaware, Ohio
Alpha Tau Omega	1865	116	59,264	627-9 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
Beta Sigma Psi	1925	5	1,200	436 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln, Nebr.
Beta Sigma Rho	1910	10	2,650	21 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Beta Sigma Tau	1948	24	2,800	333 East 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Beta Theta Pi	1839	97	49,000	208 E. High St., Oxford, Ohio
Chi Phi	1824	33	16,264	312 Mark Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Chi Psi	1841	26	12,748	1705 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Delta Chi	1890	41	16,762	16 So. Clinton St., Iowa City, Ia.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	1844	50	28,000	50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Delta Phi	1827	16	5,000	335 So. 16th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Delta Psi	1847	9	4,100	16 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.
Delta Tau Delta	1859	85	44,000	3242 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis 8, Ind.
Delta Upsilon	1834	66	35,000	171 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Kappa Alpha Order	1865	75	36,556	830 W. Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Alpha Society	1825	9	3,300	522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
Kappa Delta Rho	1905	18	6,693	R.D. 2, Stockton, N. J.
Kappa Nu	1911	15	4,100	200 Conshohocken Rd., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
Kappa Sigma	1869	127	60,000	Box 150, Carmel, Calif.
Kappa Sigma Kappa	1867	45	10,000	P.O. Box 609, Fairmont, W. Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha	1909	148	61,000	2029 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.
Phi Alpha	1914	15	5,976	2310 W. Licht Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.
Phi Beta Sigma	1914	171	9,467	1105 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.
Phi Delta Theta	1848	120	65,000	2 So. Campus, Oxford, Ohio
Phi Epsilon Pi	1904	33	11,500	340 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Gamma Delta	1848	82	46,000	Rust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.
Phi Iota Alpha	1931	...	...	7318 Sycamore St., New Orleans, La.
Phi Kappa	1889	27	10,985	822 Delta Ave., Cincinnati 26, Ohio
Phi Kappa Psi	1852	59	27,000	1940 East 6th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio
Phi Kappa Sigma	1850	46	18,547	335 So. 16th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Phi Kappa Tau	1906	65	22,000	15 No. Campus Ave., Oxford, Ohio
Phi Mu Delta	1918	11	6,282	53 Benjamin St., East Greenwich, R. I.
Phi Sigma Delta	1909	28	8,500	47 West 43d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Phi Sigma Epsilon	1910	24	11,230	605 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa
Phi Sigma Kappa	1873	62	27,195	59 E. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Phi Kappa Alpha	1868	109	44,100	577 University Blvd., Memphis 12, Tenn.
Phi Kappa Phi	1904	90	20,000	11 E. Canal St., Sumter, S. C.
Pi Lambda Phi	1895	32	14,222	1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
Psi Upsilon	1833	30	18,000	4 West 43d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	136	81,000	Levermore Memorial, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	46	13,500	100 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Sigma Chi	1855	124	70,000	2603 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Mu Sigma	1921	9	5,000	P.O. Box 276, Elon College, N. C.
Sigma Nu	1869	121	62,000	745 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sigma Phi	1827	11	3,200	149 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1901	135	46,000	209 W. Franklin St., Richmond 20, Va.
Sigma Pi	1897	48	13,872	1137 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Sigma Tau Gamma	1920	40	14,348	425 E. Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis 19, Mo.
Tau Alpha Omega	1920	7	5,000	26 West 3rd St., New York, N. Y.
Tau Delta Phi	1910	30	6,500	200 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
Tau Epsilon Phi	1910	42	11,000	Rm. 1403, 130 W. 42d St., N. Y. 36, N. Y.
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	117	28,000	612 E. Green, Champaign, Ill.
Theta Chi	1856	116	42,816	436 Broad St. Bk. Bldg., Trenton 3, N. J.
Theta Delta Chi	1847	30	14,300	353 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.
Theta Kappa Phi	1922	24	5,630	51 Wachusett St., Worcester, Mass.
Theta Xi	1864	51	21,005	5473 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 12, Mo.
Triangle	1907	18	7,114	2611 Macomber St., Flint 3, Mich.
Zeta Beta Tau	1828	47	15,000	Rm. 402, 124 East 40th St., N. Y. 16, N. Y.
Zeta Psi	1847	32	15,000	31 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Commons Clubs, Am. Assn. of...	1921	5	3,000	135 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.
Farmhouse	1905	16	4,300	1685 Galloway Ave., Memphis 12, Tenn.

PROFESSIONAL, HONOR AND RECOGNITION FRATERNITIES

Honor societies elect members primarily for their excellence in scholarship and/or activities. Phi Beta Kappa, honor society in the general academic category, was originally a secret fraternity founded in 1776, but not continuously active. In 1883 it became an honor society and students with the highest standing on graduation are nominated for membership by college authorities.

In the following list, organizations marked (a) admit both men and women.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Accounting:				
Beta Alpha Psi	1919	38	15,000	436 Hagerty Hall, O. St. Un., Columbus, O.
Advertising:				
Alpha Delta Sigma	1913	42	11,000	Sch. of Journ., Un. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.
Agriculture:				
Alpha Zeta (Honor)	1897	49	30,000	1010 Vermont Ave., Wash. 5, D. C.
Gamma Sigma Delta	1905	15	15,000	Kansas State Coll., Manhattan, Kan.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Animal Husbandry:				
Block and Bridle Club	1919	28	20,000	A. H. Dept., Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Architecture:				
Alpha Rho Chi	1914	7	2,312	4828 Garfield Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Scarb	1909	9	3,000	306 Marvin Hall, Un. of Kan., Lawrence
Architecture & Allied Arts:				
Tau Sigma Delta	1913	11	1,656	14424 Longacre Rd., Detroit 27, Mich.
Arts:				
Delta Phi Delta (a)	1909	34	12,000	R.R. 10, Lafayette, Ind.
Kappa Pi (a)	1911	88	35,000	211 No. Adams St., Pleasant, Iowa
Aviation: Alpha Eta Rho	1929	14	900	8218 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 46, Calif.
Band: Kappa Kappa Psi	1919	69	15,000	Okla. A. & M. Coll., Stillwater, Okla.
Biology:				
Beta Beta Beta (Honor) (a)	1922	107	14,000	214 So. 3rd St., Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Phi Sigma Society (a)	1915	34	21,000	P.O. Box 454, Blacksburg, Va.
Business Education:				
Delta Pi Epsilon (a)	1936	26	3,700	Ohio St. Un., Columbus 10, Ohio
Pi Omega Pi	1932	69	10,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Ceramic Engineering:				
Keramos	1902	12	2,100	4055 No. High St., Columbus 14, Ohio
Chemistry:				
Alpha Chi Sigma	1902	79	24,825	5503 E. Wash. St., Indianapolis 19, Ind.
Gamma Sigma Epsilon	1919	17	4,000	Coll. of Phar., Un. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla.
Phi Lambda Upsilon (Honor)	1899	47	22,000	Un. of Cinn., Cincinnati 21, Ohio
Chiropractic:				
Delta Sigma Chi	1913	9	5,000	Box 1020, Davenport, Iowa
Delta Tau Alpha	1936	3	1,255	20 No. Ashland Blvd., Chicago 7, Ill.
Civil Engineering:				
Chi Epsilon	1922	45	10,000	86½ No. Lima St., Sierra Madre, Calif.
Classics:				
Eta Sigma Phi	1914	57	800	Tulane Un., New Orleans 18, La.
Commerce:				
Beta Gamma Sigma	1913	64	27,834	150 Hanna Hall, Un. of Cinn., Cinn. 21, O.
Commerce and Business:				
Alpha Kappa Psi	1904	76	33,988	111 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.
Beta Alpha Psi	1919	39	14,500	Hagerty Hall, Ohio St. Un., Columbus 1, O.
Delta Sigma Pi	1907	85	34,537	222 W. Adams St., Chicago 6, Ill.
Dentistry:				
Alpha Omega	1907	77	8,000	41 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Delta	1882	80	22,852	4660 Buckingham Rd., Detroit 24, Mich.
Omicron Kappa Upsilon	1914	43	9,000	State Un. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Psi Omega	1892	35	26,753	3313 West St., Welton, W. Va.
Xi Psi Phi	1889	31	20,000	508 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo.
Drama:				
Alpha Psi Omega (a)	1925	312	23,950	1317 Peacock Lane, Fairmont, W. Va.
National Collegiate Players (Pi Epsilon Delta) (a)	1922	57	6,500	Box 409, Capital Un., Columbus 9, Ohio
Theta Alpha Phi (a)	1919	55	1,500	Albion College, Albion, Mich.
Earth Sciences:				
Sigma Gamma Epsilon (Honor)	1915	47	30,000	Missouri Sch. of Mines, Rolla, Mo.
Economics:				
Artus, Order of	1915	15	2,000	Un. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
Education:				
Alpha Delta Kappa	1947	88	2,380	Rm. 950, 1006 Grand St., Kan. City 6, Mo.
Kappa Delta Phi	1900	12	3,302	9 Univ. Park, Waltham, Mass.
Kappa Delta Pi (a)	1911	207	80,000	238 E. Perry St., Tiffin, Ohio
Kappa Phi Kappa	1922	42	15,000	2167 Fifth Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phi Delta Kappa	1906	145	60,000	2034 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill.
Phi Sigma Pi	1921	13	4,536	State Teachers Coll., Millersville, Pa.
Engineering:				
Alpha Pi Mu (Industrial)	1949	14	1,350	572 Page Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Delta Kappa Phi	1899	5	2,300	6520 No. 9th St., Philadelphia 26, Pa.
Eta Kappa Nu (Electrical)	1904	57	22,000	P.O. Drawer 447, Dillsburg, Pa.
Pi Tau Sigma (Mechanical)	1915	60	20,000	511 Russell St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
Sigma Phi Delta	1924	11	3,120	1308 So. Mattis Ave., Champaign, Ill.
Sigma Tau	1904	30	23,000	210 So. 30th St., Lincoln 10, Nebr.
Tau Beta Pi	1885	96	70,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Theta Tau	1904	24	13,500	5208 Westwood Dr., Wash. 16, D.C.
Foreign Service:				
Delta Phi Epsilon	1920	8	2,500	448 So. Hill St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
Forensic:				
Delta Sigma Rho (a)	1906	79	7,000	Kansas State Coll., Manhattan, Kan.
Pi Kappa Delta (a)	1913	181	28,786	East Central St. Coll., Ada, Okla.
Tau Kappa Alpha	1908	90	8,000	Florida State Un., Tallahassee, Fla.
Forestry:				
Xi Sigma Pi	1908	17	4,154	Louisiana St., Un., Baton Rouge, La.
Freshman Scholarship:				
Phi Eta Sigma	1923	87	47,632	101 Samford Hall, Ala. Poly. In., Auburn, Ala.
General:				
Phi Beta Kappa (Honor)	1776	160	120,000	1811 Q St., N.W., Wash. 9, D. C.
Phi Kappa Phi	1897	70	7,500	634 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
History:				
Phi Alpha Theta (a)	1921	141	14,634	2812 Livingston St., Allentown, Pa.
Industrial Education:				
Epsilon Pi Tau	1929	55	8,250	Univ. Sta., Box 3111, Columbus 10, Ohio
Iota Lambda Sigma	1925	21	4,215	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Journalism:				
Alpha Delta (a)	1929	16	1,950	Western Illinois St. Coll., Macomb, Ill.
Pi Delta Epsilon (a)	1909	92	15,600	5738 Howe St., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
Sigma Delta Chi	1909	108	23,000	35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.
Languages:				
Delta Phi Alpha (a) (German)	1920	80	12,000	124 Bennett Hall, Un. of Pa., Phila. 4, Pa.
Phi Sigma Iota (a) (Romance)	1922	41	9,400	Muhlenberg Coll., Allentown, Pa.
Phi Delta Phi (French)	1906	60		Ore. State Coll., Corvallis, Ore.
Sigma Delta Pi (a) (Spanish)	1919	99	16,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Sigma Tau Delta (English)	1924	93	12,000	808 Nebraska St., Wayne, Nebr.
Law:				
Delta Theta Phi	1900	74	33,511	Old Bank Bldg., Douds, Iowa
Gamma Eta Gamma	1901	14	8,314	702 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa
Gamma Nu Phi	1902	7	4,024	1755 Que St., N.W., Wash. 9, D.C.
Order of the Colt	1902	45	9,000	Un. of Okla., Norman, Okla.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Phi Alpha Delta	1902	9	1,512	10707 White Oak Ave., Granada Hills, Calif.
Phi Beta Gamma	1922	73	42,251	402 Abell Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.
Phi Delta Phi	1869	16	15,000	2237 Sixth St., Boulder, Colo.
Sigma Delta Kappa	1914	7	4,024	213 Connally Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Sigma Nu Phi	1903	24	3,700	1755 Que St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.
Tau Epsilon Rho	1919	26		51 W. Warren St., Detroit 1, Mich.
Leadership and Activities:				
Omicron Delta Kappa	1914	88	25,015	Un. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio
Mathematics:				
Kappa Mu Epsilon	1931	49	10,900	Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.
Pi Mu Epsilon	1914	56	22,000	Un. of Okla., Norman, Okla.
Medicine:				
Alpha Kappa Kappa	1888	45	27,500	683 E. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Alpha Omega Alpha	1902	70	22,000	Box 47, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Theta	1918	8	1,500	113 W. 68th St., New York 24, N. Y.
Lambda Phi Mu	1920	10	1,500	1023 65th St., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	1882	45	28,810	1 West Main St., Madison 3, Wis.
Phi Alpha Gamma	1894	2	2,000	1790 Penfield Rd., Penfield, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1886	4	1,800	250 So. 18th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	1891	34	20,237	6100 Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Valdosta, Ga.
Phi Chi	1889	57	39,267	103 W. Brookwood Dr., New York 24, N. Y.
Phi Delta Epsilon	1904	50	13,500	328 W. 83rd St., New York 15, Ohio
Phi Lambda Kappa	1907	17	5,000	1030 Euclid Ave., Pittsburgh 27, Pa.
Phi Rho Sigma	1890	25	13,434	108 McClellan Dr., Pittsburgh 27, Pa.
Theta Kappa Psi	1879	33	29,684	127 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Military:				
Freshing Rifles	1892	132	5,000	Un. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Seabird and Blade	1905	126	50,000	705 No. Main St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
Music:				
Phi Mu Alpha (Sinfonia)	1898	140	28,000	Murray State Coll., Murray, Ky.
Pi Kappa Lambda (a)	1918	31	4,850	Sch. of Music, Un. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
Optometric:				
Omega Delta	1917	5	3,000	Box 273, Lowell, Ind.
Omega Epsilon Phi	1919	8	2,900	4405 13th Ave., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
Phi Theta Epsilon	1921	1	1,020	6100 No. 12th St., Philadelphia 41, Pa.
Osteopathic:				
Alpha Tau Sigma	1918	1	223	263 West 18th St., Erie, Pa.
Atlas Club	1898	6	2,200	212 E. Ohio St., Chicago
Iota Tau Sigma	1903	6	1,879	401 Masonic Temple Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.
Lambda Omicron Gamma	1924	5	750	1718 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Psi Sigma Gamma	1916	5	1,500	2105 Independence Ave., Kan. City, Mo.
Psi Sigma Alpha	1924	3	729	203 W. 5th St., East Liverpool, Ohio
Sigma Sigma Phi	1921	5	1,350	25 E. Washington, Chicago 2, Ill.
Theta Psi	1903	2	400	129 E. Grand Ave., E. Lansing, Mich.
Pharmacy:				
Alpha Zeta Omega	1919	26	2,463	13159 Cedar Rd., Cleveland, Ohio
Kappa Psi	1879	48	20,410	109 Fairview Rd., Springfield, Pa.
Phi Delta Chi	1883	34	12,000	3134 N. High St., Columbus 2, Ohio
Rho Chi	1922	44	7,800	Sch. of Pharm., Un. of Wis., Madison, Wis.
Rho Pi Phi	1919	35	7,500	47 Robbins Rd., Arlington 74, Mass.
Physical Education:				
Delta Psi Kappa	1916	23	4,413	9019 S. Loomis St., Chicago 20, Ill.
Phi Epsilon Kappa	1913	55	9,200	3747 N. Linwood Ave., Indianapolis 18, Ind.
Physical Science:				
Lambda Delta Lambda	1925	13	2,058	206 Naomi, Fairmont, W. Va.
Physical Training:				
Sigma Delta Psi	1912	97	2,466	State Un., Bowling Green, Ohio
Physics:				
Sigma Pi Sigma	1921	86	12,000	Penn. State Un., Univ. Park, Pa.
Political Science:				
Pi Sigma Alpha (a)	1920	76	10,000	Un. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Premedical:				
Alpha Epsilon Delta (a)	1926	65	13,675	7 Brookside Circle, Bronxville 8, N. Y.
Psychology:				
Psi Chi (a)	1929	104	24,500	2170 Live Oak Dr. E., Los Angeles 28, Calif.
Public Health:				
Delta Omega	1924	5	1,500	2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.
Scholastic:				
Delta Sigma Sigma	1939	67	4,100	Sienna College, Loudonville, N. Y.
Phi Eta Sigma (Honor)	1923	88	51,000	101 Samford Hall, Ala. Poly. Inst., Auburn, Ala.
Science:				
Chi Beta Phi (a)	1916	24	5,000	Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
Gamma Alpha (graduate)	1899	13	9,047	Un. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
Sigma Zeta (undergraduate)	1925	18	3,000	Wis. State Coll., Stevens Point, Wis.
Science Research:				
Sigma Xi (Honor)	1886	125	100,000	56 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven 11, Conn.
Service:				
Alpha Phi Omega	1925	281	47,282	419 Columbia Bk. Bldg., Kan. City 6, Mo.
Social Science:				
Pi Gamma Mu (a)	1924	110	55,000	1719 Ames St., Winfield, Kan.
Sociology:				
Alpha Kappa Delta	1941	65	11,000	De Pauw Un., Greencastle, Ind.
Student Activities:				
Blue Key	1924	95	35,687	Box 488, Gainesville, Fla.
Textile Arts:				
Psi Psi	1903	9	2,700	160 Middleboro Ave., E. Taunton, Mass.
Veterinary:				
Alpha Psi	1906	7	5,405	39th & Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 4, Pa.
Omega Tau Sigma	1906	6	2,000	Un. of Ga., Sch. of Vet. Med., Athens, Ga.

(a) Admits both men and women.

SORORITIES

Sorority	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	78	37,539	320 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Alpha Delta Pi	1851	83	40,000	1386 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Alpha Epsilon Phi	1909	39	15,000	185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
Alpha Gamma Delta	1904	61	26,500	46 E. Coleman Ave., Chatham, N. J.
Alpha Kappa Alpha	1908	259	15,500	5211 So. Greenwood Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	58	22,637	Rm. 1109, 18 E. 4th St., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Phi	1901	53	27,000	518 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1899	38	14,292	372 Argonne Dr., Kenmore 23, N. Y.
Alpha Sigma Tau	1893	22	6,900	5641a S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.
Alpha Xi Delta		66	27,504	1569 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Sorority	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Beta Sigma Omicron	1888	18	81,779	P.O. Box 1296, Chicago 90, Ill.
Chi Omega	1895	117	57,000	2245 Grandin Rd., Cincinnati 8, Ohio
Delta Delta Delta	1888	99	56,000	2108 Chicago Daily News Bldg., Chi. 6, Ill.
Delta Gamma	1873	78	32,000	50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Delta Phi Epsilon	1917	21	5,000	55 W. 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Epsilon	1914	43	13,937	Rm. 605, Com. Trust Bldg., Kan. City, Mo.
Delta Zeta	1902	77	26,000	1325 Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Gamma Phi Beta	1874	193	29,500	53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Iota Alpha Pi	1903	10	5,000	20115 Briarcliff Rd., Detroit, Mich.
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	80	47,139	Rm. 575, 20 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.
Kappa Delta	1897	89	35,000	900 Landers Bldg., Springfield, Mo.
Kappa Gamma Pi (Honor)	1926	36	7,600	3654 Flora Pl., St. Louis 10, Mo.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	84	50,000	530 E. Town St., Columbus 16, Ohio
Phi Mu	1852	72	26,000	22 No. Front St., Memphis 3, Tenn.
Phi Sigma Sigma	1913	24	6,500	203 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.
Pi Beta Phi	1867	102	61,116	410 Standard Office Bldg., Decatur, Ill.
Pi Kappa Sigma	1894	32	11,670	2852 Delaware Ave., Kenmore 17, N. Y.
Sigma Delta Tau	1917	26	7,300	1718 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	1874	66	23,710	129 E. Market St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	52	18,000	Drawer 696, Denison, Tex.
Theta Phi Alpha	1912	15	6,225	P.O. Box 45, Milford, Mass.
Theta Sigma Upsilon	1921	15	5,000	65 Wandle Ave., Bedford, Ohio
Theta Upsilon	1914	18	7,250	5271 Ridgebury Blvd., Cleveland 24, Ohio
Zeta Tau Alpha	1898	78	30,000	708 Church St., Evanston, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER SORORITIES

Sorority	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Advertising:				
Gamma Alpha Chi	1920	6	30	6042 Walnut St., Kansas City 2, Mo.
Architecture & Allied Arts:				
Alpha Alpha Gamma	1915	7	260	260 Emerald St. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
Band:				
Tau Beta Sigma	1934	46	1,000	325 N. Husband St., Stillwater, Okla.
Business:				
Alpha Iota	1925	180	38,441	416 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa
Chemistry:				
Iota Sigma Pi	1902	22	5,075	La. St. Un., Baton Rouge, La.
Commerce:				
Phi Chi Theta	1926	47	7,093	1945 Lebanon Dr. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Phi Gamma Nu	1924	21	4,800	44 Forest Blvd., Park Forest, Ill.
Commerce and Business:				
Epsilon Eta Phi	1927	6	900	31 E. Elm St., Chicago 11, Ill.
Dentistry:				
Upsilon Alpha	1918	7	155	3954 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Drama:				
Omega Upsilon	1904	7	1,500	933 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.
Education:				
Alpha Delta Kappa	1947	189	4,000	Rm. 905, 1006 Grand St., Kan. City 6, Mo.
Delta Kappa Gamma	1929	1,154	52,000	1309 Brazos St., Austin 1, Tex.
Kappa Delta Epsilon	1933	21	4,800	Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
Phi Delta Kappa	1923	46	1,800	2705 13th St., N.E., Wash. 18, D.C.
Pi Lambda Theta	1910	77	12,500	1129 Vermont Ave., N.W., Wash. 5, D.C.
Fine Arts:				
Phi Mu Gamma	1898	4	5,225	Box 70, East Bank, W. Va.
Freshman Scholarship:				
Alpha Lambda Delta (Honor)	1924	76	26,511	De Pauw Un., Greencastle, Ind.
Home Economics:				
Kappa Omicron Phi	1922	30	3,800	Northwest Mo. St. Coll., Maryville, Mo.
Omicron Nu	1912	39	16,115	Mich. State Un., East Lansing, Mich.
Phi Upsilon Omicron	1909	39	11,800	2023 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland 6, Ohio
Journalism:				
Theta Sigma Phi	1909	91	12,000	408 W. 38½ St., Austin, Tex.
Law:				
Iota Tau Tau	1925	26	1,100	2 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y.
Kappa Beta Pi	1908	41	883	6944 Greenvale St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Phi Delta Delta	1911	54	3,000	3027 Chestnut St., N.W., Wash. 15, D.C.
Literature:				
Phi Delta Phi	1919	13	169	Ohio State Un., Columbus, Ohio
Medicine:				
Alpha Epsilon Iota	1890	23	3,719	5137 No. Alameda St., St. Paul 13, Minn.
Music:				
Delta Omicron	1909	35	5,300	717 No. 9th St., Beatrice, Nebr.
Mu Phi Epsilon	1903	74	17,000	6604 Maplewood Ave., Sylvania, Ohio
Sigma Alpha Iota	1903	106	27,000	7612 Bryn Mawr, Dallas 25, Tex.
Music and Speech:				
Phi Beta	1912	64	11,192	Baldwin, Mich.
Nursing:				
Alpha Tau Delta	1921	12	1,000	444 N. Bayview Ave., Wilmington, Calif.
Osteopathic:				
Axis	1899	1	388	238 N. Pacific St., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Delta Omega	1904	4	350	212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.
Pharmaceutical:				
Kapa Epsilon	1921	19	1,600	1539 N. 51st., Milwaukee 8, Wis.
Lambda Kappa Sigma	1913	47	3,000	316 Ridgemont Rd., Grosse Pte. Farms, Mich.
Physical Education:				
Delta Psi Kappa	1916	22	4,026	9019 S. Loomis St., Chicago 20, Ill.
Phi Delta Pi	1916	6	2,500	1780 N.W. 7th St., Miami 35, Fla.
Science:				
Sigma Delta Epsilon (a)	1921	18	3,000	Barat College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Sophomore Recognition:				
Owens, Nat. Soc. of (b)	1922	15	4,848	6624 Wilkins Ave., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.
Speech Arts:				
Zeta Phi Eta	1893	27	7,210	1312 27th St., Des Moines 11, Iowa
Student Leadership:				
Mortar Board (c)	1918	94	22,000	2210C Nueces St., Austin 5, Tex.

(a) For graduate women. (b) For Sophomore women. (c) For Senior Women.

Colleges With \$1,000,000 Endowment or More

Institution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
Ablene Christian..	Ablene, Tex.	\$ 2,000,000	Dropsie	Philadelphia, Pa.	\$ 1,246,039
Acacia Un.	Wolfeville, Canada	1,330,000	Drury	Springfield, Mo.	1,087,170
Acad. New Church.	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	5,004,000	Dubuque, Un. of	Dubuque, Ia.	1,007,000
Adrian	Adrian, Mich.	1,063,021	Duke Un. (b)	Durham, N. C.	26,934,705
Agnes Scott	Decatur, Ga.	3,200,000	Duquesne Un.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,980,000
Alabama Poly. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.	1,171,084	Earham	Richmond, Ind.	2,063,259
Alabama, Un. of	University, Ala.	9,250,000	East Texas Bapt	Marshall, Tex.	1,000,000
Alaska, Un. of	College, Alaska	1,200,000	Elmira	Elmira, N. Y.	1,000,000
Alberta, Un. of	Edmonton, Can.	1,000,000	Emory Un.	Atlanta, Ga.	25,866,393
Albion	Albion, Mich.	5,501,000	Epis. Theo. Sch.	Cambridge, Mass.	2,325,000
Albright	Reading	1,153,464	Farleigh Dickinson.	Rutherford, N. J.	1,325,000
Alfred Un.	Alfred, N. Y.	1,116,188	Fisk Un.	Nashville, Tenn.	5,831,333
Alleghany	Meadville, Pa.	2,522,000	Flint Junior	Flint, Mich.	3,875,023
Alliance	Cambridge Spgs.	4,000,000	Florida Southern	Lakeland, Fla.	2,000,000
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	20,654,939	Fordham	New York, N. Y.	1,432,747
Antioch	Yellow Spgs., Ohio	2,738,000	Fournier I. of T.	Lemont, Ill.	3,500,000
Asbury	Atlanta, Ky.	1,822,000	Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	1,355,270
Atlanta Un.	Atlanta, Ga.	6,509,000	Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	2,371,410
Augustana	Rock Island, Ill.	2,500,000	Furman Un.	Greenville, S. C.	4,291,486
Austin	Sherman, Tex.	1,110,000	Gammon Theo. Sem.	Atlanta, Ga.	1,206,673
Austin Presby. Sem.	Austin, Tex.	1,181,432	Garrett Biblical In.	Evanston, Ill.	3,200,000
Babson Inst	Babson Park, Mass.	2,494,642	General Theo. Sem.	New York, N. Y.	4,585,489
Baker Un.	Baldwin City, Kan.	1,676,098	George Peabody	Nashville, Tenn.	6,842,822
Baldwin-Wallace	Berea, Ohio	2,612,557	Geo. Wash. Un.	Washington, D. C.	3,450,000
Barnard	New York, N. Y.	7,575,999	Georgetown Un.	Washington, D. C.	1,377,360
Bates	Lewiston, Me.	2,242,960	Ga. Inst. of Tech	Atlanta, Ga.	2,501,319
Baylor Un.	Waco, Tex.	6,925,000	Georgia, Un. of	Athens, Ga.	2,343,354
Beloit	Beloit, Wis.	3,220,920	Goucher	Baltimore, Md.	5,040,000
Bennett	Greensboro, N. C.	1,304,163	Grinnell	Grinnell, Ia.	1,230,890
Berea	Berea, Ky.	16,776,779	Guilford Coll. N. C.	Guilford Coll., N. C.	1,312,242
Berry	Mt. Berry, Ga.	4,000,000	Gustavus Adolphus.	St. Peter, Minn.	6,434,232
Bethany	Bethany, W. Va.	3,270,945	Hamilton Un.	Clinton, N. Y.	4,794,054
Birmingham-So'thn	Birmingham, Ala.	1,608,612	Hamden-Sydney U.	Hamden-Sydney	1,318,174
Bishops	Lenoxville, Can.	2,100,000	Hampton Inst.	Hampton, Va.	13,024,152
Blackburn	Carlinville, Ill.	2,043,505	Hanover	Hanover, Ind.	2,500,000
Bob Jones	Greenville, S. C.	(*)	Hardin-Simmons	Ablene, Tex.	1,500,000
Boston	Boston, Mass.	1,500,000	Hartford Seminary	Hartford, Conn.	2,901,532
Boston Un.	Boston, Mass.	6,388,002	Hartnell	Salinas, Calif.	2,500,000
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	12,600,000	Harvard Un.	Cambridge, Mass.*	442,000,000
Bradley Un.	Peoria, Ill.	2,654,750	Haverford	Haverford, Pa.	10,000,000
Brenau	Gainesville, Ga.	1,000,000	Hebrew Union	Cincinnati, Ohio	3,682,000
Brown Un.	Providence, R. I.	18,444,787	Heidelberg	Tiffin, Ohio	1,351,000
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	9,250,000	Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	2,144,923
Bucknell Un.	Lewisburg, Pa.	3,309,259	Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	1,365,954
Buffalo, Un. of	Buffalo, N. Y.	8,609,047	Hofstra	Hempstead, N. Y.	1,402,840
Butler Un.	Indianapolis, Ind.	6,000,000	Hollins	Hollins Coll., Va.	1,252,319
Calif. Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Calif.	30,007,692	Hood	Frederick, Md.	1,099,172
Calif., Un. of	Berkeley, Calif.	74,591,988	Hope	Holland, Mich.	3,244,327
Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	4,702,677	Houston, Un. of	Houston, Tex.	1,839,167
Carnegie I. of T	Pittsburgh, Pa.	33,000,000	Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	1,843,000
Carroll	Waukesha, Wis.	1,235,306	Howard Un.	Washington, D. C.	2,500,000
Case Inst. of Tech.	Cleveland, Ohio	8,600,000	Huntingdon	Montgomery, Ala.	1,500,000
Catholic Un. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	6,867,175	Huston-Tillotson	Austin, Tex.	8,555,000
Centenary	Shreveport, La.	3,200,000	Idaho, Un. of	Idaho, Idaho	1,325,000
Central	Fayette, Mo.	1,132,000	Illif Sch. of Theo.	Denver, Colo.	1,810,791
Centre	Danville, Ky.	2,581,000	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	1,917,000
Chapman	Orange, Calif.	1,500,000	Illinois I. of T.	Chicago, Ill.	4,248,696
Chattanooga, Un. of	Chatanooga, Tenn.	1,700,000	Illinois, Un. of	Urbana, Ill.	1,628,000
Chicago Med. Sch.	Chicago, Ill.	2,000,000	Ill. Wesleyan Un.	Bloomington, Ill.	1,628,000
Chicago, Un. of	Chicago, Ill.	78,326,498	Immaculate Heart	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,476,353
Christian Brothers.	Memphis, Tenn.	1,500,000	Indiana Un.	Bloomington, Ind.	4,000,000
Cincinnati, Un. of	Cincinnati, Ohio	12,724,900	Institute for A-	Princeton, N. J.	21,000,000
Claremont Grad. Sch.	Claremont, Calif.	3,768,934	vanced Study	Ames, Ia.	1,440,000
Claremont Men's	Claremont, Calif.	2,750,000	Iowa State, Un. of	Iowa City, Ia.	1,382,000
Clark	Atlanta, Ga.	1,006,360	Jamestown	Jamestown, N. D.	1,361,789
Clark Un.	Worcester, Mass.	6,387,586	Jewish Theo. Sem.	New York, N. Y.	4,135,642
Clarkson, of Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	1,652,000	John Brown Un.	Siloam Spgs., Ark.	3,500,000
Coe	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	2,203,726	John Carroll Un.	Cleveland, Ohio	46,113,127
Coker	Hartsville, S. C.	1,500,000	Johns Hopkins Un.	Baltimore, Md.	2,060,000
Colby	Waterville, Me.	5,070,000	Johnson C. Smith U.	Charlotte, N. C.	1,108,468
Colgate Un.	Hamilton, N. Y.	6,449,019	Junata	Huntingdon, Pa.	2,300,000
Coll. of Medicine	Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,250,000	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich.	2,500,000
Colorado	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	3,752,367	Kansas, Un. of	Lawrence, Kan.	2,964,978
Colorado, Un. of	Boulder, Colo.	1,150,000	Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1,500,000
Columbia Un. (a)	New York, N. Y.	113,589,957	King's Coll. Un. of	Halifax, Can.	4,181,507
Connecticut	New London	2,541,311	Knox	Gallesburg, Ill.	6,802,690
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y.	9,215,000	Lafayette	Easton, Pa.	1,475,499
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Ia.	3,500,000	LaGrange	La Forest, Ill.	1,943,790
Cornell Un.	Ithaca, N. Y.	5,172,852	Lake Forest	Quebec, Can.	5,000,000
Creighton Un.	Omaha, Nebr.	3,290,000	Laval Un.	Apleton, Wis.	3,096,000
Crozer Theo. Sem.	Chester, Pa.	2,140,297	Lawrence	Bethlehem, Pa.	11,247,580
Dalhousie Un.	Halifax, Can.	5,500,000	Lehigh Un.	Lincoln, Ill.	2,000,000
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	34,071,054	Lincoln	Lincoln, Mo.	2,863,557
Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	7,250,000	Lindenwood	St. Charles, Mo.	1,100,000
Delaware, Un. of	Newark, Del.	10,000,000	Linfield	McMinnville, Ore.	2,500,000
DeMazenod	San Antonio, Tex.	1,450,000	Little Rock Jr.	Little Rock, Ark.	1,500,000
Denison Un.	Granville, Ohio	4,340,189	Loras	Dubuque, Ia.	1,300,000
Denver, Un. of	Denver, Colo.	3,037,048	Louisiana	Pineville, La.	1,750,000
DePaul Un.	Chicago, Ill.	5,868,000	Louisville Presby	Louisville, Ky.	2,722,234
DePauw Un.	Greencastle, Ind.	7,897,043	Louisville, Un. of	Louisville, Ky.	7,073,467
Detroit, Un. of	Detroit, Mich.	6,789,000	Loyola Un.	Chicago, Ill.	3,012,762
Dickinson	Carlisle, Pa.	3,300,000	Lux	New Orleans, La.	1,262,308
Dillard Un.	New Orleans, La.	4,503,105	Lycoming	San Fran., Calif.	1,000,000
Doane	Crete, Nebr.	2,343,669	Macalaster	Williamsport, Pa.	2,400,000
Drake Un.	Des Moines, Ia.	1,751,784			
Drew Un.	Madison, N. J.	8,545,000			
Drexel Inst	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,566,428			

*Market value, September, 1955.

(a) Includes Barnard, Teachers, College of Pharmacy, and N. Y. School of Social Work.
(b) Exclusive of certain corpus funds of the Duke Endowment, the income of which accrues to Duke University.

Institution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
Macdonald	Quebec, Can.	\$ 4,000,000	Randolph Women's	Lynchburg, Va.	\$ 1,451,695
MacMurray	Jacksonville, Ill.	4,120,644	Redlands, Un. of	Redlands, Calif.	3,695,125
Maine, Un. of	Orono, Me.	1,821,000	Reed	Portland, Ore.	1,906,154
Manitoba, Un. of	Winnipeg, Can.	1,978,755	Rensselaer Poly. In.	Troy, N. Y.	22,584,186
Marietta	Marietta, Ohio	1,845,852	R. I. Sch. of Design	Providence, R. I.	6,500,000
Marquette Un.	Millwaukee, Wis.	6,205,000	Rice Inst.	Houston, Tex.	41,500,000
Mary Hardin			Richmond, Un. of	Richmond, Va.	3,466,839
Baylor Coll.	Belton, Tex.	1,506,738	Rider	Trenton, N. J.	1,329,321
Maryland, Un. of	Baltimore, Md.	3,778,961	Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	1,466,000
Marymount	Tarrytown, N. Y.	1,000,000	Robert	Istanbul, Turkey	3,500,000
Maryville	Maryville, Tenn.	2,228,657	Rochester I. of T.	Rochester, N. Y.	7,059,301
Mass. Coll. of Phar.	Boston, Mass.	1,400,000	Rochester, Un. of	Rochester, N. Y.	68,908,972
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	Cambridge, Mass.	68,787,904	Rockford	Rockford, Ill.	1,750,000
McGill Un.	Montreal, Can.	39,212,055	Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	3,380,000
McMaster Un.	Hamilton, Can.	1,971,755	Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	3,231,340
McMurry	Ablene, Tex.	2,802,290	Russell Sage	Troy, N. Y.	1,179,688
Meadville Theo. Sch.	Chicago, Ill.	1,700,000	Rutgers Un.	New Brunswick, N. J.	7,993,755
Medicine, Coll. of			St. Bernadine	Loudonville, N. Y.	3,500,000
State Un.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,180,000	St. Francis	Loretto, Pa.	2,124,766
Meharry Medical	Nashville, Tenn.	4,445,771	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	1,000,000
Mercer Un.	Macon, Ga.	4,000,000	St. Louis Un.	Canton, N. Y.	2,000,000
Merrill-Palmer Sch.	Detroit, Mich.	3,370,723	St. Lawrence Un.	St. Louis, Mo.	3,840,625
Merrimack	Andover, Mass.	2,500,000	St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn.	1,097,789
Miami, Un. of	Coral Gables, Fla.	2,000,000	St. Procopius	Lisle, Ill.	5,000,000
Michigan State	E. Lansing, Mich.	3,988,620	Salem	Winston-Salem	1,009,442
Michigan, Un. of	Ann Arbor, Mich.	22,481,173	San Francisco Theo.	San Francisco	2,203,304
Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt.	8,348,351	San Fran., Un. of	San Francisco	2,084,000
Midway Junior	Midway, Ky.	1,560,431	Santa Clara, Un. of	Santa Clara, Calif.	2,277,000
Millikin Un.	Decatur, Ill.	2,346,774	Seranton, Un. of	Seranton, Pa.	2,500,000
Mills	Oakland, Calif.	3,246,898	Scrpps	Claremont, Calif.	4,844,295
Millaps	Jackson, Miss.	1,363,484	Stetson Hall Un.	So. Orange, N. J.	1,006,717
Millwaukee-Downer	Millwaukee, Wis.	2,728,091	Simmons	Boston, Mass.	3,988,479
Minnesota, Un. of	Minneapolis, Minn.	55,781,192	Simpson	Indianola, Ia.	1,500,000
Misericordia, Coll.	Dallas, Pa.	1,100,000	Skidmore	Saratoga Springs	1,148,766
Mississippi	Clinton, Miss.	1,116,818	Smith	N'hampton, Mass.	14,358,572
Missouri, Un. of	Columbia, Mo.	2,715,000	South, Un. of the	Sewanee, Tenn.	4,514,652
Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill.	1,958,605	So'n Calif., Un. of	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,600,000
Mont. Sch. of Mines	Butte, Mont.	1,600,000	South'n Meth. Un.	Dallas, Tex.	6,739,000
Montana State	Missoula, Mont.	2,271,513	Southwestern Bap-		
Moore Institute	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000,000	list Theo. Sem.	Fort Worth, Tex.	2,153,981
Moravian	Bethlehem, Pa.	1,200,000	Southwestern	Memphis, Tenn.	2,800,000
Morehouse	Atlanta, Ga.	2,093,000	Southwestern Un.	Georgetown, Tex.	4,814,315
Mt. Allison Un.	Sackville, Can.	1,863,043	Spelman	Atlanta, Ga.	3,904,000
Mt. Holyoke	So. Hadley, Mass.	8,545,000	Springfield	Springfield, Mass.	1,137,000
Mt. St. Joseph	Mt. St. Joseph, O.	1,725,000	Stanford Un.	Stanford, Cal.	47,709,470
Mt. Union	Alliance, Ohio	1,500,000	Stetson Un.	De Land, Fla.	1,319,000
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Pa.	1,240,300	Steubenville, Col. of	Steubenville, Ohio	1,000,000
Muskingum	New Concord, O.	1,088,166	Stevens Inst. of Tec	Hoboken, N. J.	5,000,000
Nebraska, Un. of	Lincoln, Nebr.	1,412,628	Stout Inst.	Menomonie, Wis.	1,500,000
Nebrr, Wesleyan Un.	Lincoln, Nebr.	1,224,801	Stritch Sch. of Med.	Chicago, Ill.	1,078,000
Nevada, Un. of	Reno, Nev.	1,026,813	Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Pa.	10,638,230
New Brunswick Un.	Fredrieton, Can.	1,605,000	Sweet Bralr.	Sweet Brlar, Va.	1,112,961
New England Conserv.	Dorham, Mass.	2,000,000	Syracuse Un.	Syracuse, N. Y.	10,000,000
New Hamp., Un. of	Durham, N. H.	2,509,648	Talladega	Talladega, Ala.	1,136,375
N. J. Coll. for Wo.	New Brunswick, N. J.	2,206,000	Teachers	New York, N. Y.	10,896,266
New Mex., Un. of	Albuquerque, N.M.	1,658,000	Temple Un.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,793,876
N. Y. Medical	New York, N. Y.	6,500,000	Tenn., Un. of	Knoxville, Tenn.	1,000,000
N. Y. School of			Texas Christ'n Un.	Fort Worth, Tex.	10,500,000
Social Work	New York, N. Y.	3,300,763	Texas Southern Un.	Houston, Tex.	5,957,855
New York Un.	New York, N. Y.	23,382,719	Texas, Un. of	Austin, Tex.	8,870,641
Newcomb	New Orleans, La.	2,847,000	Texas Wesleyan	Fort Worth, Tex.	1,130,039
No. Carolina	Durham, N. C.	4,075,357	Training Sch. for		
No. Car., Un. of	Chapel Hill, N. C.	4,447,610	Lay Workers		
No. Central	Naperville, Ill.	1,765,000	Gen. Assembly's	Richmond, Va.	1,053,605
No. Dak. Agric.	Fargo, N. Dak.	2,175,369	Transylvania	Lexington, Ky.	2,272,523
Northeastern Un.	Boston, Mass.	5,288,100	Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	5,543,633
Northern Un.	Evanston, Ill.	74,000,000	Trinity Un.	San Antonio, Tex.	1,306,768
Norwich Un.	Northfield, Vt.	1,877,681	Tufts	Medford, Mass.	11,881,000
Notre Dame, Un. of	Notre Dame, Ind.	10,670,000	Tulane Un. (a)	New Orleans, La.	19,500,000
Oberlin	Oberlin, Ohio	24,516,000	Tulsa, Un. of	Tulsa, Okla.	3,256,000
Oberlin	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,223,913	Tuskegee Inst.	Tuskegee, Ala.	7,417,260
Oglethorpe Un.	Oglethorpe, Ga.	1,072,519	Union	Schenectady, N. Y.	14,000,000
State Un.	Columbus, Ohio	10,392,327	Union Theo. Sem.	New York, N. Y.	9,155,921
Ohio Wesleyan Un.	Delaware, Ohio	5,601,760	Ursinus	Collegeville, Pa.	1,281,000
Oklahoma A & M	Stillwater, Okla.	6,715,981	Vanderbilt Un.	Nashville, Tenn.	38,290,100
Oregon, Un. of	Eugene, Ore.	1,200,000	Vassar	Poughk'psie, N. Y.	18,000,000
Ottawa, Un. of	Ottawa, Can.	3,000,000	Vermont, Un. of	Burlington, Vt.	4,452,276
Otterbein	Westerville, Ohio	1,368,104	Victoria	Toronto, Can.	3,128,193
Pacific, Coll. of the	Stockton, Calif.	2,000,000	Villa Maria	Erie, Pa.	1,000,000
Park	Parkeville, Mo.	2,047,937	Villanova	Villanova, Pa.	3,480,600
Paul Smith's	Paul Smiths, N. Y.	3,500,000	Va., Med. Coll. of	Richmond, Va.	1,825,883
Peabody Conserva.	Baltimore, Md.	4,462,171	Va. Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	1,542,000
Penn. Coll. for Wo.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,584,333	Virginia, Un. of	Charlottesville, Va.	16,000,000
Penn., Un. of	Philadelphia, Pa.	44,000,000	Virginia Union of	Richmond, Va.	1,037,196
Pepperdine	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,021,800	Wabash	Crawf'dsville, Ind.	3,745,000
Pfeiffer	Misenheimer, N. C.	1,000,000	Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C.	4,901,059
Phila. College of			Washburn Un.	Topeka, Kan.	2,300,000
Pharm. & Science	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,315,165	Washington	Chestertown, Md.	1,018,704
Philander Smith	Little Rock, Ark.	1,760,000	Wash. & Jeff.	Washington, Pa.	2,157,787
Phillips Un.	Enid, Okla.	1,178,588	Wash. & Lee Un.	Lexington, Va.	6,280,000
Pittsburgh, Un. of	Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,253,000	Wash., St. Coll. of	Pullman, Wash.	20,429,685
Pittsburgh-Xenia	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,201,751	Washington Un.	St. Louis, Mo.	37,671,879
Poly. Inst. of Bklyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,755,000	Webb Inst. of Naval	Seattle, Wash.	26,000,000
Pomona	Claremont, Calif.	7,500,000	Architecture		
Pratt Inst.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11,000,000	Wellesley	New York, N. Y.	3,000,000
Princeton Theo. Sem.	Princeton, N. J.	5,048,650	Wells	Wellesley, Mass.	21,916,028
Princeton Un.	Princeton, N. J.	61,000,000	Wentworth Inst.	Aurora, N. Y.	2,602,312
Principia	Elsah, Ill.	1,038,087	Wesleyan	Boston, Mass.	5,000,000
P. E. Theo. Sem.	Alexandria, Va.	1,918,440	Wesleyan Un.	Macon, Ga.	1,787,161
Puerto Rico, Un. of	Rio Piedras, P. R.	2,250,153	W. Va. State	Middletown, Conn.	19,425,000
Puget Sound, Coll. of	Tacoma, Wash.	2,012,669	Western Ky. State	Institute, W. Va.	2,033,259
Queens Un.	Kingston, Can.	10,278,000	Western Maryland	Bowling Green, Ky.	3,989,259
Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	9,636,601	West'n Ont., Un. of	Westminster, Md.	1,120,000
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	1,244,348		London, Can.	2,245,316

(a) Includes Newcomb College.

Institution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
West'n Reserve Un.	Cleveland, Ohio...	\$27,755,504	Wilson	Chambersburg, Pa.	\$1,290,900
Westminster	New Wilmington...	1,100,000	Wisconsin, Un. of	Madison, Wis.	9,347,271
Wheaton	Wheaton, Ill.	4,126,783	Wittenberg	Springfield, Ohio	2,956,000
Wheaton	Norton, Mass.	1,342,090	Woman's Medical	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,535,061
Whitman	Walla Walla	2,800,000	Wooster, Coll. of	Wooster, Ohio	4,036,000
Whittier	Whittier, Calif.	1,420,000	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	8,337,250
Willamette	Salem, Ore.	2,350,000	Wyoming, Un. of	Laramie, Wyo.	6,298,818
William Jewell	Liberty, Mo.	2,987,175	Xavier Un.	Cincinnati, Ohio...	1,270,000
William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	2,161,600	Yale Un.	New Haven, Conn.	151,908,717
Coll. of	Berkeley, Calif.	2,000,000	Yeshiva Un.	New York, N. Y.	1,445,991
Williams	Williamst'n, Mass.	16,191,828	Youngstown	Youngstown, Ohio.	1,088,923

*No regular but an income equivalent to an endowment of \$15,000,000.

Schools of Specified Types, by States, 1951-52.

Source: United States Office of Education

Division and state	Public schools		Nonpublic schools ¹		Residential schools for exceptional children 1945-46		Institutions of higher education ²	
	Ele-mentary	Sec-on-dary ²	Ele-mentary	Sec-on-dary ²	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	Pub-lic	Pri-vate
Continental U. S.	123,763	23,746	10,666	3,322	307	137	641	1,191
Northeast:	18,510	3,308	3,377	1,144	56	76	93	339
Connecticut	699	128	203	79	5	3	5	23
Maine	1,311	192	94	61	4	1	6	10
Massachusetts	41,688	441	441	200	11	11	18	61
New Hampshire	474	104	66	39	2	6	3	6
New Jersey	1,516	263	397	127	9	31	10	26
New York	5,355	950	1,107	338	11	31	30	99
Pennsylvania	96,362	1,088	943	245	8	23	14	95
Rhode Island	4304	61	95	30	2	1	2	10
Vermont	801	81	31	25	2	1	4	9
North Central:	50,802	8,092	4,535	1,057	84	25	189	370
Illinois	63,470	861	877	192	5	5	20	80
Indiana	12,200	799	319	41	7	1	6	32
Iowa	5,830	948	344	135	6	2	18	29
Kansas	3,380	670	224	33	5	1	21	24
Michigan	13,800	703	483	167	9	6	19	28
Minnesota	4,650	563	361	71	11	3	15	27
Missouri	16,300	702	410	88	11	3	18	36
Nebraska	6,002	524	219	47	5	1	10	14
North Dakota	2,812	392	52	21	4	1	11	2
Ohio	2,939	1,154	627	155	11	1	9	60
South Dakota	3,419	280	54	22	4	1	7	8
Wisconsin	16,000	496	565	85	6	4	35	30
South:	43,259	9,971	1,786	766	115	22	223	376
Alabama	2,972	755	100	45	8	1	9	17
Arkansas	1,633	568	58	19	4	1	12	11
Delaware	148	50	31	11	4	1	2	3
Florida	1,273	459	84	57	5	1	6	12
Georgia	2,617	683	46	30	7	1	18	33
Kentucky	4,462	528	216	95	5	1	9	30
Louisiana	1,759	538	244	94	7	2	9	11
Maryland	818	208	170	60	6	9	12	20
Mississippi	3,572	652	51	43	4	1	21	17
North Carolina	2,483	931	56	32	9	1	15	40
Oklahoma	2,653	867	87	37	8	2	23	8
South Carolina	2,836	529	37	19	6	1	7	25
Tennessee	3,832	495	77	42	7	1	7	39
Texas	65,721	1,792	354	90	11	2	48	47
Virginia	2,639	510	71	53	10	1	12	32
West Virginia	3,719	370	53	15	9	1	11	11
District of Columbia	122	36	51	24	5	2	2	20
West:	11,192	2,375	968	355	52	14	131	106
Arizona	445	85	43	18	3	1	5	1
California	3,708	622	497	177	8	12	65	60
Colorado	1,303	232	78	30	6	1	13	7
Idaho	561	158	24	7	4	1	4	3
Montana	1,210	199	45	16	5	1	8	3
Nevada	178	37	4	1	1	1	1	2
New Mexico	620	144	71	26	5	1	7	15
Oregon	1,093	260	78	26	5	1	7	15
Utah	368	138	9	4	4	1	5	3
Washington	1,113	347	108	49	8	1	14	12
Wyoming	593	103	11	1	3	1	2	2
U. S. Service Academies							5	
Alaska	102	31	13	2			1	
Canal Zone	21	22					1	
Guam	21	2						
Hawaii	139	54	49	17	4		1	
Puerto Rico	1,718	332	92	58	3	1	1	1
Virgin Islands	21	3	11	2				

¹Estimated. ²Includes regular 4-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior-senior and undivided high schools. ³Includes universities, liberal arts colleges, independent professional schools, and junior colleges. ⁴Number of school buildings. ⁵Data for 1950-51. ⁶Data for 1949-50.

Greek Alphabet

Greek name	English sound	Greek name	English sound	Greek name	English sound	Greek name	English sound
Alpha	A	Eta	E long	Nu	N	Tau	T
Beta	B	Theta	Th	Xi	X	Upsilon	U
Gamma	G	Iota	I	Omicron	O short	Phi	F
Delta	D	Kappa	K	Pi	P	Chi	Ch
Epsilon	E short	Lambda	L	Rho	R	Psi	Ps
Zeta	Z	Mu	M	Sigma	S	Omega	O long

Degrees Conferred in Higher Educational Institutions, 1953-54

Earned in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico

Source: United States Office of Education

Field of study	Bachelor's and first professional		Master's and second professional		Doctor's	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture:	7,687	145	1,279	23	508	7
Animal husbandry	1,174	29	137	3	64	
Forestry	902	2	127		30	
Agriculture—all other	5,611	114	1,015	20	414	7
Biological Sciences:	6,754	2,612	1,287	323	977	100
Anatomy	49	4	40	7	31	2
Bacteriology	239	200	180	62	115	16
Biochemistry	173	22	82	23	129	16
Biology	4,161	1,686	336	99	127	20
Botany	198	95	162	35	155	16
Entomology	57	4	81	2	55	
Physiology	48	50	74	19	80	5
Zoology	1,300	396	258	65	204	17
Biological sciences*	529	155	74	11	81	8
Education:	16,885	39,932	15,423	12,362	1,237	261
Education	9,837	37,546	14,021	12,054	1,148	240
Industrial arts	2,456	65	423	21	14	
Physical education	4,592	2,321	979	287	75	21
Engineering:	22,264	65	4,189	15	594	
English:	4,729	7,837	862	812	290	66
Fine Arts:	7,522	8,372	1,992	1,035	217	32
Architecture	1,531	92	147	11	1	2
Music	2,545	3,694	1,034	543	68	5
Speech and dramatic arts	1,653	1,765	446	285	126	21
Fine arts*	1,793	2,821	365	196	22	4
Foreign Languages:	1,473	2,320	439	381	182	48
Classical foreign languages	398	173	73	65	38	8
French	303	965	121	113	34	23
German	185	142	57	29	38	8
Spanish	370	840	95	102	34	5
Russian	45	23	22	12	5	
All other modern foreign languages	172	177	71	60	33	4
Geography:	589	119	155	22	49	2
Healing Arts and Medical Sciences:	16,458	7,158	910	642	190	12
Dentistry, D.D.S. only	3,063	39				
Dental science	248	175	104	2	3	
Medicine, M.D. only	6,414	343				
Nursing	62	5,047	18	464		2
Optometry	686	20	2		1	
Osteopathy	439	10	4			
Pharmacy	3,542	343	139	8	72	3
Public health	91	94	354	101	26	3
Veterinary medicine, DVM or higher	793	10	15	1	8	
Medical sciences*	1,120	1,077	274	66	80	4
Home economics:	81	7,386	10	580	5	20
Journalism:	1,495	749	201	41	5	1
Law, LL.B. or higher:	8,976	322	329	12	30	
Library science:	364	1,232	24	103	7	
Mathematics:	2,722	1,368	579	127	213	14
Military or Naval Science:	1,842	1				
Physical Sciences:	8,607	1,273	2,197	177	1,625	61
Astronomy	11	2	16	3	13	2
Chemistry	4,727	1,064	972	126	968	45
Geology	1,553	79	397	15	130	6
Metallurgy	33		30	1	18	
Meteorology	88		38		4	
Physics	1,877	75	685	29	479	1
Physical sciences*	318	48	59	3	13	8
Philosophy:	1,582	263	207	44	95	
Psychology:	3,085	2,673	885	369	553	66
Religion:	6,393	1,042	962	348	220	1
Religious education and Bible	2,049	923	347	306	56	5
Social Sciences:	4,344	119	615	42	164	
Basic:	58,770	17,595	5,994	1,188	1,095	100
Anthropology	19,447	8,327	2,439	677	924	92
Economics	121	144	68	26	40	6
History	5,938	790	547	62	233	12
International relations	6,418	2,967	864	356	321	34
Political science	269	93	182	37	31	2
Sociology	4,314	1,018	455	79	143	10
Applied:	2,387	3,315	323	117	156	28
Business and commerce—Accounting	36,350	7,140	3,199	424	122	6
All other	7,021	440	518	20	12	1
Public administration	28,234	5,249	2,311	265	101	4
Social work	351	32	288	35	5	
Social sciences*	744	1,419	82	104	4	1
Miscellaneous:	2,973	2,128	356	87	49	2
Arts (without major)	5,018	1,890	74	29	39	3
Sciences (without major)	3,638	748	83	12	32	4
Other	566	278	66	31	18	3
Total:	187,500	105,380	38,147	18,676	8,181	815
Grand total:	292,880		56,823		8,996	

* Not elsewhere classified. For breakdown by field of specialization see p. 477 World Almanac 1955

Fall Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions

Source: U. S. Office of Education

Type of institution	Total enrollment		First-time students		No. of institutions	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
Universities	1,166,459	1,042,563	225,820	188,739	141	131
Liberal arts colleges	637,449	568,864	178,134	164,066	723	713
Independent professional schools:						
Teachers colleges	216,032	196,220	61,962	54,899	193	200
Technological schools	80,228	101,130	18,511	23,778	48	53
Theological schools	28,760	27,577	4,259	3,896	114	115
Other	54,838	54,080	11,832	10,287	125	138
Junior colleges	315,984	260,267	141,920	125,868	513	521
All institutions	2,499,750	2,250,701	642,420	571,533	1,857	1,871
Men	1,601,984	1,432,474	369,246	344,844		
Women	897,766	818,227	246,186	226,689		

National Spelling Bee Champions

The National Spelling Bee, conducted by Scripps-Howard Newspapers and other newspapers since 1939, was instituted by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal in 1925. Children under 16 years of age sponsored by participating newspapers are eligible to compete for the cash prizes and prize trips.

1939—Elizabeth Ann Rice, The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram and Gazette.

1940—Laurel Kuykendall, The Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel.

1941—Louis Edward Sissman, The Detroit (Mich.) News.

1942—Richard Earnhart, The El Paso (Tex.) Herald-Post.

1946—John McKinney, The Des Moines (Iowa) Register & Tribune, champion; (2) Mary McCarthy, New York World-Telegram; (3) Leslie Dean, Passaic (N. J.) Herald News.

1947—Mattie Lou Pollard, Thomaston, Ga. (Atlanta (Ga.) Journal), champion; (2) Sonya Rodolfo, Chicago (Chicago (Ill.) Daily News); (3) Suzanne Gelin, Parma, Ohio (Cleveland (Ohio) Press).

1948—Jean Chappellear, Black Horse, Ohio (Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal), champion; (2) Darrel Flavell, Washington, D. C. (Washington Daily News); (3) Rosemary Schirmer, White Oak, Ohio (The Cincinnati Post and Station WCPO).

1949—Kim Calvin, Canton, Ohio (Canton Repository), champion; (2) James Shea, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New York World-Telegram); (3) Fred Shoup, Palo Alto, Calif. (San Francisco News).

1950—(Tie), Colquitt Dean, Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Journal); Diana Reynard, Cleveland, Ohio

(Cleveland Press), champions; (2) Jim Bernhard, Houston, Texas (Houston Press); (3) Nancy MacIaren, Lowell, Mass. (Lowell Sun).

1951—Irving Belz, 13, Memphis, Tenn. (Memphis Press-Scimitar), champion; (2) Michael Arating, 13, New York, N. Y. (World-Telegram & Sun); (3) Mary Anne Beckhokiwak, 13, Akron, Ohio (Akron Beacon Journal).

1952—Doris Ann Hall, 13, Hudson, N.C. (Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel), champion; (2) Marjorie Folliart, 13, Crafton, Pa. (Pittsburgh Press); (3) Mary Ellen Rusk, 12, Washington, D.C. (Washington Daily News).

1953—Elizabeth Hess, 13, Phoenix, Ariz. (Arizona Republic), champion; (2) Raymond A. Sokolov, 11, Detroit, Mich. (Detroit News); (3) David Hudson, 13, Cuyohoga Falls, Ohio (Akron Beacon Journal).

1954—William Cashmore, 14, Center Square, Pa. (Norristown Times Herald), champion; (2) William Kelley, 11, Deering, Mo. (Memphis Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.); (3) Patricia Brown, 14, Birmingham, Ala. (Birmingham Post-Herald).

1955—Sandra Sloss, 13, Granite City, Ill. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat), champion; (2) Jean Copeland, 12, Prescott, Ariz. (Arizona Republic, Phoenix); (3) Naomi Klein, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New York World-Telegram & The Sun).

Official Typewriting Records

Source: The Business Education World

Each of these records was made by the typist to whom it is credited in open competition with other experts. Unfamiliar copy matter in simple paragraph form was used.

Class and Length of Test	Name of Typist	Gross Words	Total Errors	Net Words	Net Words a Minute	Machine Used	Contest Held	
							At	On
Novice								
1-year students 15 minutes	Hortense Stollnitz	1,913	42	1,703	114	Remington Standard	New York	Oct. 25, 1915
Open								
20 minutes	Stella Pajunas	3,001	26	2,741	137	IBM Electric	Chicago	June 19, 1946
Amateur								
30 minutes	Margaret Hamma	4,685	21	4,475	149	IBM Electric	Chicago	June 20, 1941
	George L. Hossfield	4,563	40	4,363	145	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 15, 1917
	Grace Phelan	4,100	11	3,990	133	Underwood Standard	New York	June 28, 1939
Professional								
60 minutes	Margaret Hamma	9,316	40	8,916	149	IBM Electric	Chicago	June 20, 1941
	Albert Tangora	9,120	28	8,840	147	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 22, 1923
	Albert Tangora	8,756	24	8,516	142	Royal Standard	Chicago	June 20, 1941
1 minute	Margaret B. Owen	170	0	170	170	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 21, 1918
Open: portables 20 minutes	Cortez W. Peters	2,388	8	2,308	115	Royal Portable	Chicago	June 20, 1941

Vocational Education

Source: United States Office of Education

All Federal funds expended for vocational education are matched by state and local funds. This does not include expenditures for plant and equipment for vocational schools, for which Federal funds cannot be used.

ENROLLMENT IN FEDERALLY AIDED VOCATIONAL CLASSES

Year	Total*	Type of program			Year	Total*	Type of program		
		Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics			Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics
1925.....	676,687	93,125	429,071	154,491	1947.....	2,508,618	584,533	720,098	968,846
1930.....	981,882	188,311	618,604	174,967	1948.....	2,836,121	640,791	762,628	1,139,766
1935.....	1,178,896	325,685	503,865	349,346	1949.....	3,095,513	651,604	801,913	1,328,521
1940.....	2,290,741	584,133	758,409	818,766	1950.....	3,364,613	764,975	804,602	1,430,366
1944.....	2,001,153	469,959	543,080	806,605	1951.....	3,363,412	771,028	792,339	1,458,605
1945.....	2,012,931	446,953	522,733	890,464	1953.....	3,100,139	755,293	808,549	1,327,285
1946.....	2,227,663	510,331	630,844	911,816	1954 (Pre.)	3,164,851	737,502	826,583	1,380,147

*Total figures since 1940 include enrollment in schools and classes for distributive occupations—(1940) 129,433; (1944) 181,509; (1945) 152,781; (1946) 174,672; (1947) 235,141; (1948) 292,936; (1949) 313,475; (1950) 364,670; (1951) 341,440; (1952) 234,984.

ENROLLMENT IN FEDERALLY AIDED VOCATIONAL CLASSES BY STATES Fiscal Year 1954 (Provisional figures)

State	Enrollment	State	Enrollment	State	Enrollment	State	Enrollment
Alabama.....	63,626	Kentucky.....	54,527	New Mexico....	8,359	Vermont.....	5,275
Arizona.....	17,701	Louisiana.....	81,205	New York.....	143,734	Virginia.....	69,130
Arkansas.....	75,990	Maine.....	6,400	North Carolina..	102,919	Washington....	88,407
California.....	280,666	Maryland.....	21,778	North Dakota....	11,496	West Virginia..	27,633
Colorado.....	43,768	Massachusetts..	62,573	Ohio.....	79,383	Wisconsin.....	93,554
Connecticut....	22,941	Michigan.....	123,641	Oklahoma.....	66,420	Wyoming.....	5,082
Delaware.....	8,105	Minnesota.....	72,028	Oregon.....	24,821	Dist. of Col....	7,521
Florida.....	127,613	Mississippi....	89,027	Pennsylvania....	103,947	Hawaii.....	13,442
Georgia.....	157,552	Missouri.....	63,552	Rhode Island....	4,408	Puerto Rico....	36,724
Idaho.....	10,261	Montana.....	9,509	South Carolina..	100,023	Virgin Islands..	1,205
Illinois.....	113,364	Nebraska.....	25,907	South Dakota....	10,720		
Indiana.....	68,692	Nevada.....	4,643	Tennessee.....	90,561		
Iowa.....	62,660	New Hamp.....	5,278	Texas.....	319,379		
Kansas.....	25,787	New Jersey....	23,936	Utah.....	27,978	Total.....	3,164,851

School Enrollment of Civilian Non-Institutional Population

Source: Bureau of the Census: data are of October 1954
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Age and sex	Total population	Total enrolled	Percent of population	Enrolled in school by type of school					
				Elementary school		High school		College or professional school	
				Number	Percent of total enrolled	Number	Percent of total enrolled	Number	Percent of total enrolled
Total.....									
5 to 34 years	72,159,000	36,083,000	50.0	25,936,000	71.9	7,733,000	21.4	2,414,000	6.7
5 to 13 years	27,118,000	25,396,000	93.6	24,918,000	98.1	478,000	1.9		
5 & 6 years	7,044,000	5,444,000	77.3	5,444,000	100.0				
7 to 13 years	20,074,000	19,952,000	99.4	19,474,000	97.6	478,000	2.4		
14 to 17 years	8,936,000	7,784,000	87.1	999,000	12.8	6,634,000	85.2	151,000	1.9
18 & 19 years	3,918,000	1,268,000	32.4	4,000	0.3	506,000	39.9	758,000	59.8
20 to 24 years	8,895,000	999,000	11.2	13,000	1.3	63,000	6.3	924,000	92.5
25 to 29 years	11,312,000	459,000	4.1	2,000	0.4	31,000	6.8	425,000	92.6
30 to 34 years	11,980,000	176,000	1.6			21,000	11.9	155,000	88.1
Male.....									
5 to 34 years	34,730,000	18,759,000	54.0	13,293,000	70.9	3,886,000	20.7	1,580,000	8.4
5 to 13 years	13,821,000	12,885,000	93.2	12,679,000	98.4	206,000	1.6		
5 & 6 years	3,598,000	2,746,000	76.3	2,746,000	100.0				
7 to 13 years	10,228,000	10,139,000	99.2	9,933,000	98.0				
14 to 17 years	4,510,000	4,002,000	88.7	605,000	15.1	206,000	2.0		
18 & 19 years	1,800,000	730,000	40.6	4,000	0.5	3,324,000	83.1	74,000	1.8
20 to 24 years	3,538,000	377,000	10.6	5,000	0.7	294,000	40.3	433,000	59.3
25 to 29 years	5,340,000	356,000	6.7			41,000	6.1	632,000	93.4
30 to 34 years	5,720,000	109,000	1.9			15,000	4.2	341,000	95.8
Female.....									
5 to 34 years	37,429,000	17,324,000	46.3	12,644,000	73.0	3,847,000	22.2	833,000	4.8
5 to 13 years	13,297,000	12,511,000	94.1	12,239,000	97.8	272,000	2.2		
5 & 6 years	3,445,000	2,698,000	78.3	2,698,000	100.0				
7 to 13 years	9,852,000	9,813,000	99.6	9,541,000	97.2				
14 to 17 years	4,426,000	3,782,000	85.4	394,000	10.4	272,000	2.8		
18 & 19 years	2,118,000	538,000	25.4			3,310,000	87.5	77,000	2.0
20 to 24 years	5,357,000	322,000	6.0			212,000	39.4	326,000	60.6
25 to 29 years	5,971,000	103,000	1.7			22,000	6.8	292,000	90.7
30 to 34 years	6,260,000	68,000	1.1			17,000	16.5	84,000	81.6
						14,000	20.6	54,000	79.4

Illiteracy in the United States

Illiteracy had declined to a new low in the United States by October 1952. Of the then 110 million persons who were 14 years of age and over about 2.8 million (2.5 per cent) were unable to read and write, either in English or in any other language, and were therefore classified as illiterate.

Illiterate percentages, by decades, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, follow: (1870) 20.0;

(1880) 17.0; (1890) 13.3; (1900) 10.7; (1910) 7.7; (1920) 6.0; (1930) 4.3; (1940) 4.2; (1950) 3.2.

In 1930 illiteracy among native whites averaged 1.6 per cent and among Negroes 16.3; among Negroes in cities having over 50,000 Negro inhabitants, about 5.0. Among foreign-born whites the average was 10.8 per cent, ranging from 0.3 among Scots and 0.6 among English and Canadians, to 36.9 among persons from the Azores.

Leading U. S. Consumer Magazines

Source: Latest publishers' statements to Audit Bureau of Circulations available to Oct. 25, 1955
(Consumer magazines are those of general circulation published independently and exclusive of those distributed with newspapers)

Magazine	Circulation	Magazine	Circulation
Reader's Digest (U.S. editions)	*10,275,979	Holiday	846,515
Life	5,507,456	Columbia	833,769
Ladies' Home Journal	4,950,472	Sports Afield	815,022
Saturday Evening Post	4,583,227	Field and Stream	814,638
McCall's Magazine	4,558,602	Presbyterian Life	793,075
Woman's Home Companion	4,215,920	See	782,387
Better Homes & Gardens	4,098,362	Esquire	775,043
Family Circle Magazine	4,085,572	Nation's Business	761,187
Look	3,877,651	Grit	727,193
Woman's Day	3,794,354	U.S. News & World Report	714,703
Collier's	3,712,187	Eagle Magazine	705,749
Good Housekeeping	3,495,997	True Romances	677,529
American Home	3,092,342	TV-Radio Mirror	670,363
American Legion Magazine	2,771,818	Charm	651,355
Coronet	2,688,661	Young Catholic Magazine	623,653
American Magazine	2,660,502	Glamour	610,052
True Story	2,589,178	Secrets	607,492
Household	2,419,866	Sunset Magazine	561,105
Redbook Magazine	2,150,258	Mademoiselle	537,287
National Geographic Magazine	2,100,009	Handbook for Boys	527,704
Time	1,860,512	Sports Illustrated	523,129
True	1,756,964	Science and Mechanics	502,802
Everywoman's Magazine	1,700,006	Small Homes Guide	491,361
Parents' Magazine	1,677,561	Sport	481,697
Scholastic Magazines	1,600,610	Motor Trend	423,982
(total Junior and Senior)		Screen Stories	422,495
Town Journal	1,993,529	People Today	404,183
Workbasket	1,538,847	True Experience	396,951
True Confessions	1,456,096	True Love Stories	394,588
Photoplay	1,443,987	Christian Herald	392,520
Modern Screen	1,340,798	Register	387,349
Argosy	1,250,832	Vogue	385,426
Popular Mechanics Magazine	1,238,065	New Yorker	384,099
Popular Science Monthly	1,153,946	Revealing Romances	378,599
V.F.W. Magazine	1,089,421	Photography	372,233
Modern Romances	1,068,064	Official Detective Stories	361,583
Elks Magazine	1,065,630	Saga	358,689
Cosmopolitan	1,043,220	True Detective	354,340
Boys' Life	1,039,289	Personal Romances	345,881
Newsweek	991,452	Hot Rod Magazine	341,854
Seventeen	933,808	Sign	330,254
Scouting	897,419	Real	320,044
Mechanix Illustrated	870,410	TV Star Parade	319,018
Outdoor Life	856,652	Rotarian	313,889
Motion Picture	850,329	Men	313,369

*1954; data for 1955 not available. The Reader's Digest in 1954 had an additional combined international circulation of 7,785,666.

Public School Attendance, Teachers, Expenditures

Source: U. S. Office of Education; Salaries cover superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers

School Year Ended in	Pop. 5 to 17 Yrs.	Pupils		Teachers			Salaries	Total Expend.
		Enrolled	Av. Attend.	Male	Female	Total		
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	\$137,687,746	\$214,964,618
1910	24,239,948	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,170	426,250,434
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,449	485,852	604,301	345,006,445	605,460,785
1920	27,728,788	21,578,316	16,150,035	95,654	583,648	679,302	613,404,578	1,036,151,209
1925	29,705,264	24,650,291	19,838,384	131,164	646,781	777,945	1,006,406,536	1,346,096,912
1930	31,571,322	25,678,015	21,264,886	141,771	712,492	854,263	1,295,201,424	2,316,790,384
1940	29,805,259	25,433,542	22,042,151	194,725	680,752	875,477	1,369,510,172	2,344,048,927
1945		23,225,784	19,671,398	127,102	699,271	826,373		2,638,665,998
1947	29,317,000	23,659,158	20,448,656	153,297	680,215	833,512		3,419,993,597
1948	30,171,000	23,945,000	20,910,000	161,913	698,765	860,678	2,480,582,631	4,311,176,011
1949		24,476,658	21,495,819	172,720	706,084	878,804		4,992,185,000
1950	30,168,000	25,111,427	22,283,845	194,968	718,703	913,671	2,999,947,000	5,837,643,000
1951	30,725,000	25,706,000	22,747,000	214,966	729,070	944,036		6,528,300,000
1952	31,379,000	26,563,000	23,257,000	234,942	727,922	962,864	3,915,452,000	7,344,237,000

Roman and Arabic Numerals

Source: Historical Records

I	1 VI	6 XI	11 XVI	16 XXI	21 XXVI	26 XXXI	30 LXXX	80 CD	400 CM	900
II	2 VII	7 XII	12 XVII	17 XXII	22 XXVII	27 XXXII	40 XC	90 D	500 M	1000
III	3 VIII	8 XIII	13 XVIII	18 XXIII	23 XXVIII	28 XXXIII	50 C	100 DC	600 MCM	1900
IV	4 IX	9 XIV	14 XIX	19 XXIV	24 XXXIV	29 XXXIV	60 CC	200 DCC	700 MM	2000
V	5 X	10 XV	15 XX	20 XXV	25 XXXV	30 LXXX	70 CCC	300 DCCC	800 V	5000

Note—A dash line over a numeral multiplies the value by 1,000; thus, \overline{X} =10,000; \overline{L} =50,000; \overline{C} =100,000; \overline{D} =500,000; \overline{M} =1,000,000; \overline{CLIX} =159,000; \overline{DLIX} =559,000.

Other general rules in Roman numerals are as follows: (1), repeating a letter repeats its value— \overline{XX} =20; \overline{CCC} =300; (2), a letter placed after one of greater value adds thereto— \overline{VI} =6; \overline{DC} =600; (3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom— \overline{IV} =4.

Arabic numerals are those now commonly in use—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

Medical Signs and Abbreviations

Source: American Medical Association

R (Lat. Recipe), take; \overline{aa} , of each; ss, one-half; lb., pound; $\overline{3}$, ounce; $\overline{3}$, drachm; $\overline{3}$, scruple; \overline{M} , minim, or drop; O, pint; f $\overline{3}$, fluidounce; f $\overline{3}$, fluid-drachm; $\overline{3}$ ss, half an ounce; $\overline{3}$ i, one ounce; $\overline{3}$ iss, one ounce and a half; $\overline{3}$ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; q.s., as much as sufficient; Ft. mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. haust., let a draught be made; ad., to, up to; add., add; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solve, dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filtr., filter; Lot., a lotion; Garg., a gargle; a.c., before meals; p.c., after meals; h.s., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; Ess., essence; b.i.d., twice daily; t.i.d., three times daily; q.i.d., four times daily; p.r.n., as circumstances may require.

U. S. Daily Newspapers of Large Circulation

Source: Publishers' statement to Audit Bureau of Circulations available March 31, 1955
English language daily newspapers in the United States numbered 1,765 with combined circulation of 55,072,480. Sept. 30, 1954: Sunday newspapers, 544, with 46,176,450 circulation. Listed weekly newspapers with paid circulation numbered 8,448, with combined circulation of 17,396,936.
(m) morning; (e) evening; *based on Monday to Friday average; brackets indicate joint publication.

Newspaper	Circulation		Newspaper	Circulation	
	Daily	Sunday		Daily	Sunday
Akron Beacon Journal (e)	155,154	162,175	New Orleans Times	178,926	286,447
Atlanta Constitution (m)	182,858	492,738	Picayune (m)	*105,656	
Atlanta Journal (e)	253,545		New Orleans States (e)		
Baltimore News-Post (e)	*232,203		New York Herald	*387,276	566,609
Baltimore Sunday American		327,831	Tribune (m)		
Baltimore Sun (m and e)	*398,069	219,460	New York Journal-	*681,751	912,290
Birmingham News (e)	180,215	219,804	American (e)		
Birmingham Post-Herald (m)	188,237		New York: Long Island		
Boston Globe (m and e)	*283,262	381,095	Press (e)	240,743	285,068
Boston Herald (m)	*128,014	256,407	New York Mirror (m)	*879,757	1,616,281
Boston Traveler (e)	198,653		New York News (m)	*2,094,564	3,694,851
Boston Post (m)	*264,020	216,173	New York: Newsday		
Boston Record (m)	*393,485		(Garden City) (e)	234,134	
Boston American (e)	*190,201		New York Post (e)	*417,550	298,830
Boston Sunday Advertiser		554,033	New York Times (m)	*555,726	1,227,708
Buffalo Courier-Express (m)	159,296	305,250	New York World-Telegram		
Buffalo News (e)	296,593		& Sun (e)	*560,280	
Charlotte Observer (m)	137,693	150,185	Newark News (e)	*283,566	307,142
Chicago American (e)	*524,656	769,679	Newark Star-Ledger (m)	205,895	314,769
Chicago News (e)	*591,341		Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch		
Chicago Sun-Times (m & e)	*556,885	587,630	& Star (e)	91,054	138,076
Chicago Tribune (m)	907,570	1,428,916	Norfolk Virginian Pilot (m)	104,537	
Christian Science Monitor			Oakland Tribune (e)	192,804	214,453
(Boston) (e)	174,320		Oklahoma City Okla-		
Cincinnati Enquirer (m)	202,951	286,635	homan (m)	155,911	268,361
Cincinnati Post (e)	170,458		Oklahoma City Times (e)	111,422	
Cincinnati Times-Star (e)	160,260		Omaha World-Herald	254,467	266,475
Cleveland News (e)	137,444		Philadelphia Bulletin (e)	*712,885	707,216
Cleveland Plain Dealer (m)	302,536	527,904	Philadelphia Inquirer (m)	*623,076	1,137,534
Cleveland Press (e)	319,918		Philadelphia News (e)	*182,755	
Columbus Citizen (e)	92,436	105,879	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (m)	257,246	
Columbus Dispatch (e)	170,249	239,553	Pittsburgh Press (e)	298,803	498,302
Dallas News (m)	196,407	204,912	Pittsburgh Sun-Tele-		
Dallas Times Herald (e)	169,029	170,313	graph (e)	185,278	440,599
Dayton News (e)	148,719	175,484	Portland Oregonian (m)	233,188	297,263
Dayton Journal Herald (m)	90,114		Portland: Oregon Journal (e)	*182,257	203,399
Denver Post (e)	*244,045	353,213	Providence Bulletin (e)	147,612	
Denver: Rocky Mountain			Providence Journal (m)	49,561	182,961
News (m)	152,811	158,614	Raleigh News & Observer (m)	122,407	132,453
Des Moines Register (m)	228,316	535,316	Richmond News-Leader (e)	101,345	
Des Moines Tribune (e)	142,037		Richmond Times-Dispatch		
Detroit Free Press (m)	433,274	483,953	(m)	126,344	178,284
Detroit News (e)	456,189	563,038	Rochester Democrat &		
Detroit Times (e)	408,962	537,378	Chronicle (m)	119,344	176,398
Fort Worth Star-Telegram			Rochester Times-Union (e)	123,140	
(m and e)	250,090	232,344	Sacramento Bee (e)	136,325	
Fresno Bee (e)	92,945	103,235	St. Louis Globe-Demo-		
Grand Rapids Press (e)	112,281		crat (m)	*288,085	366,685
Harrisburg News (e)	83,638		St. Louis Post-Dispatch (e)	*397,531	478,774
Harrisburg Patriot (m)	37,658	123,623	St. Paul Dispatch (e)	120,464	
Hartford Courant (m)	90,393	135,990	St. Paul Pioneer Press (m)	91,014	108,009
Hartford Times (e)	113,857		Salt Lake City Tribune (m)	92,044	177,062
Houston Chronicle (e)	*205,043	226,515	Salt Lake City Deseret		
Houston Post (m)	202,456	218,637	News-Telegram (e)	88,475	
Houston Press (e)	122,967		San Antonio Express (m)	*70,444	113,572
Indianapolis Star (m)	203,041	311,092	San Antonio News (e)	*62,154	
Indianapolis News (e)	165,884		San Antonio Light (e)	104,252	135,500
Indianapolis Times (e)	97,858	100,470	San Diego Tribune (e)	105,455	
Jacksonville: Florida Times-			San Diego Union (m)	71,346	154,486
Union (m)	138,844	150,437	San Francisco Call-		
Jersey City: Jersey Journal			Bulletin (e)	*134,610	
(e)	*101,214		San Francisco Chronicle (m)	167,795	244,150
Kansas City Star (e)	350,464		San Francisco Examiner (m)	233,928	510,389
Kansas City Times (m)	343,025	369,656	San Francisco News (e)	*106,983	
Knoxville News-Sentinel (e)	108,761	113,216	Seattle Post-Intelli-		
Little Rock: Arkansas			gencer (m)	184,736	263,392
Democrat (e)	80,487	91,680	Seattle Times (e)	*209,764	243,630
Little Rock: Arkansas			South Bend Tribune (e)	110,427	113,089
Gazette (m)	95,325	106,738	Spokane Chronicle (e)	77,487	
Long Beach Independent (m)	40,948	126,715	Spokane Spokesman-		
Long Beach Press			Review (m)	88,278	145,023
Telegram (e)	95,661		Springfield (Mass.) Union-		
Los Angeles Examiner (m)	339,180	701,994	Republican (m)	79,810	111,666
Los Angeles Herald			Springfield News (e)	94,933	
Express (e)	*318,143		Syracuse Herald-Journal (e)		
Los Angeles Mirror & Daily			& Sunday Herald American	134,904	221,533
News (e)	*266,232	826,929	Syracuse Post-Standard (m)	93,850	103,260
Los Angeles Times (m)	431,989		Tampa Tribune (m)	113,400	126,666
Louisville Courier-			Toledo Blade (e)	191,797	173,414
Journal (m)	210,834	313,261	Toledo Times (m)	46,006	
Louisville Times (e)	171,855		Tulsa Tribune (e)	73,656	
Memphis: Commercial			Tulsa World (m)	88,848	149,322
Appeal (m)	207,108	257,803	Wall Street Journal		
Memphis Press-Scimitar (e)	134,675		(m) (total)	340,296	
Miami Herald (m)	216,090	255,976	Washington (D. C.) News (e)	*163,867	
Miami News (e)	135,488	114,613	Washington (D. C.) Post		
Milwaukee Journal (e)	347,772	483,104	& Times-Herald (m)	*380,624	410,185
Milwaukee Sentinel (m)	179,985	230,597	Washington (D. C.) Star (e)	*250,289	139,095
Minneapolis Star (e)	289,629		Wichita Beacon (e)	105,335	108,547
Minneapolis Tribune (m)	205,710	626,214	Wichita Eagle (m and e)	163,005	105,558
Nashville Banner (e)	91,878		Worcester Telegram (m)	54,601	
Nashville Tennessean (m)	112,947	197,438	Worcester Gazette (e)	103,077	139,083
New Orleans Item (e)	*107,003	105,648	Youngstown Vindicator (e)	96,974	

FOUNDATIONS, PUBLIC TRUSTS AND FUNDS

In thousands of dollars. Expenditures for fiscal year, 1954-1955.

	Assets	Expend.		Assets	Expend.
Anderson Medical Foundation	27,040	12,982	Jordan (Arthur) Foundation	3,359	103
Baron de Hirsch Fund	3,852	159	Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation	71,777	4,373
Buhl Foundation	13,494	1,354	Kenny (Sister Elizabeth)		
Carnegie Corp. of New York	173,575	247,859	Foundation	4,210	15,670
Carnegie Fdn. for International			Kresge Foundation	85,921	7,954
Peace	16,859	31,649	Macy (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation	19,104	3,614
Carnegie Fdn. for the Advance-			Markle (John & Mary) Foundation	20,002	14,801
ment of Teaching	11,616	1,834	Mayo Association	31,816	15,550
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission	51,508	8,008	McGregor Fund	10,538	8,618
Carnegie Institute of Washington	12,133	6,384	Am. Med. Educ. Foundation (a)	1,069	2,695
Chicago Community Trust	4,733	2,493	Mellon (A. W.) Education and		
Childs Jane Coffin Memorial Fund	18,309	7,686	Charitable Trust	28,829	109,561
Cleveland Foundation	91,087	3,469	Milbank Memorial Fund	14,347	17,912
Commonwealth Fund	8,304	13,815	New York Community Trust	13,000	9,502
Cranbrook Foundation	136,203	114,822	New York Foundation (1954)	5,361	4,112
Duke Endowment	3,772	288	Nutrition Foundation	11,977	1,714
Eagles Memorial Foundation	3,955	1,062	Permanent Charity Fund	1,457	2,394
Elk National Foundation			Phelps-Stokes Fund		
Falk (Maurice & Laura)	14,201	8,332	Prentiss (Elizabeth Severance)	11,375	3,138
Foundation	11,818	6,894	Reynolds (Z. Smith) Foundation	28,000	6,835
Fels (Samuel S.) Fund	14,226	5,902	Rockefeller Foundation	161,045	495,046
Field Foundation	11,099	1,972	Runyon (Damon) Memorial		
Fleischmann (Max C.) Foundation	520,232	63,617	Fund for Cancer Research	10,312	8,804
Ford Foundation			Sage (Russell) Foundation	19,291	591
Frick Education (Henry C.)	2,394	2,183	San Francisco Foundation	598	165
Commission	983	307,787	Seale (Sarah Mellon) Foundation	9,959	3,678
General Education Board	3,501	1,631	Sloan (Alfred P.) Foundation	59,369	26,681
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation	1,000		Southern Education Foundation	4,122	11,319
Golden, John Fund			Turrell Fund	3,530	428
Guggenheim (Daniel & Florence)	42,519	10,107	Twentieth Century Fund	12,134	2,512
Foundation	51,942	16,400	Wenner-Gren Foundation	3,129	1,049
Hayden (Charles) Foundation	40,324	6,900	Whitehead (Joseph B.) Foundation	5,728	6,995
Higgins Scientific Trust	4,568	3,224	Whitney (Helen Hay) Foundation	6,340	
Indianapolis Foundation			Wieboldt Foundation	5,938	7,032
Infantile Paralysis, National	7,004	142,074	World Peace Foundation	1,055	2,220
Foundation for					

American Foundation, estab. 1925 by Edward W. Bok for charitable, scientific, literary and education activities and to promote the welfare of mankind. Address: 1718 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Phila. 7, Pa.

M. D. Anderson Foundation, estab. 1936 by M. D. Anderson for improving conditions among workers generally . . . and for support, and maintenance of hospitals, homes and institutions for the care of the sick, the young, the aged, and the incompetent and helpless. Chief project is the development of the Texas Medical Center in Houston. Address: 520 First National Bank Bldg., Houston 2, Texas.

Babe Ruth Foundation, estab. 1947 is dedicated to the interests of the youth of America. Is cooperating with Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson. Secretary: Melvyn Gordon Lowenstein, 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

Baron de Hirsch Fund, estab. 1891, its purpose being Americanization and assimilation of Jewish immigrants, and supports the Jewish Agricultural Society which is its main activity at present. Address: 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Buhl Foundation, founded 1928 to stimulate the advancement of human welfare by experiment, demonstration, and research. Principal grants have been in the Pittsburgh district in regional economic, social, and historical research. higher education and research in the natural sciences. Address: Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Carnegie Corporation of N. Y., estab. 1911 by Andrew Carnegie for advancement of diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the U.S. and British Commonwealth. Present program includes support of specific undertakings in institutions of higher education, organizations and agencies devoted to general education in national interests and international affairs, and in carefully planned enterprises which give promise of new knowledge through research and studies which may point to better conditions. Address: 589 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, estab. 1910, directs its activities toward the furtherance of international understanding; the development of orderly organized international relations, particularly through the United Nations; and education about world affairs. Activities comprise research, publications, conferences and in the operation with other groups and individuals in the United States and abroad. The 12-story Carnegie Endowment International Center, located adjacent to the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, was constructed by the Carnegie Endowment to provide office and meeting facilities for organizations concerned with international affairs and human welfare. Address: Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Plaza at 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, estab. 1905 aims to provide "retiring pensions without regard to race, sex, creed, or color, for teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States and Canada." Has paid retiring allowances to 5,420 former teachers and pensions to their widows. The list of those eligible has been closed. Address: 589 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, estab. 1904 aims "to place those following peaceful vocation, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach self-supporting age. The medal shall be given even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the Commission deem such gift desirable." Address: Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carnegie Institution of Washington, estab. 1902 encourages investigation, research and discovery, and fundamental research in fields not normally covered by other agencies. Has organized its own departments of research in astronomy, terrestrial science, the biological sciences and archaeology. Address: 1530 P St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Chicago Community Trust, estab. 1915, for better conservation and use of charitable trust funds. Assets are held in trust of Chicago Banks, income is distributed under supervision of a Citizens' Committee. Address: 10 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Children's Fund of Michigan, was estab. in 1929 by U. S. Senator James Couzens "to promote the health, welfare and happiness of the children of the State of Michigan and elsewhere in the world." Principal and earnings to be spent within 25 years from the date of the gift. Under the terms of the Trust which created it, the Fund ceased to exist April 30, 1954. 660 Frederick St., Detroit 2, Mich.

Childs Jane Coffin Memorial Fund for Medical Research, estab. 1937, by Sterling W. Childs and Alice S. Coffin as a gift in trust to Yale University, primarily for medical research into causes, origins, and treatment of cancer, or other subject if advisable. 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.

Cleveland Foundation, organized 1914, to use funds for public educational or charitable purposes to benefit inhabitants of Cleveland and other communities in Ohio. Address: 1432 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Commonwealth Fund, estab. 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness; expanded by gifts from her and from Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, chiefly for medical education, experimental health services, medical research. Fellowships are offered

to graduate students and civil servants from the British Commonwealth and, by invitation, to Continental Europeans. Fellowships for advanced training in medicine and allied fields are given to aid teachings and research in the U.S. 1 East 75th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Cranbrook Foundation, estab. 1927 with an endowment from George G. and Ellen S. Booth, for the completion of the religious, educational and cultural projects begun by the founders. Address: Bloomfield, Mich.

Duke Endowment, estab. 1924, by James Buchanan Duke to promote "the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines" in the South. Duke University is a beneficiary. Other schools in the Carolinas also receive funds. Other objectives are the maintenance of hospitals, and the care of superannuated Methodist preachers and orphans. Address: Power Building, Charlotte, N. C. Office of secretary, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Eagles Memorial Foundation, estab. 1944, by the Grand Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles as a "Living Memorial" in honor of Eagle servicemen and servicewomen of our Armed Forces. It provides medical, surgical, clinical, dental and optical care and educational grants for children of those members of the Order who were killed in action or died before Jan. 1, 1952 as a direct result of wounds or illness contracted while serving in the Armed Forces of the U. S. or Canada during World War II, and for the children of those members of the Order who are killed in action or died before Sept. 1, 1955, as a direct result of wounds or illness contracted while serving in the Armed Forces subsequent to World War II, which includes the Korean Campaign. Address: 321 N. Michigan St., South Bend 1, Ind.

Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, estab. 1946, publishes booklets on the principal inventions of Edison and is presently sponsoring a program in association with various professional science teaching societies and state departments of education to explore various educational problems, particularly those problems in connection with engineering and science. Address: Main St. at Lakeside Ave., West Orange, N. J.

Elks National Foundation, estab. 1928, functions under constitutional amendment adopted by the Grand Lodge of the B. P. Order of Elks, to foster such charitable, educational and benevolent activities of the Order as the Trustees may determine. Address: 16 Court St., Boston 8, Mass.

Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, estab. 1929. Activities devoted principally to financing research studies, by other organizations of economic problems affecting the operation and development of the domestic economy of the United States and to financing programs and projects at American colleges and universities to further their efforts to prepare their students for participation in politics as a responsibility of citizenship. Address: Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Samuel S. Fels Fund, estab. 1935 by the late Samuel S. Fels. Activities include the furtherance of scientific, educational or charitable projects tending to improve human life. The projects are mainly in the field of medicine. Address: 1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Field Foundation, estab. 1940 by Marshall Field, funds to be used for charitable, scientific and educational purposes. The largest recent grant was \$250,000 to the University of Chicago for neighborhood development project in community conservation. Address: 135 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. & 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Max C. Fleischmann Foundation of Nevada, estab. 1951 by Major Fleischmann. To date it has received about \$10,000,000 and its present income is at the annual rate of about \$390,000. Trustees have the widest latitude. Gifts have been made to educational, scientific (both medical and industrial research) organizations, hospitalization, conservation, character building, religious and relief organizations. Address: P. O. Box 1871, Reno, Nevada.

Ford Foundation, estab. 1936, under the laws of the State of Michigan, for receiving and administering funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare. The Foundation's resources are to be used to support studies, research and other activities on human needs that are social rather than physical in character. Assets (Dec. 31, 1953), \$520,232,088; grants and expenses for 1953, \$63,617,383. Address: 477 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., and 3331 Greenfield Rd., Dearborn, Mich.

Fund for Adult Education, estab. April 1951 by the Ford Foundation and assigned responsibility

for the improvement and advancement of liberal adult education. Grants from the Ford Foundation total \$10,000,000. Total assets, \$8,891,825 approved, projects and other expenditures, \$7,035,340. Address: 595 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Fund for the Advancement of Education, estab. April, 1951, by the Ford Foundation to handle its responsibilities in the field of formal education. Total grants from the Ford Foundation from inception through June 30, 1955, \$56,813,319. Total grants made and expenditures on self-administered projects from inception through June 30, 1955, \$31,275,078. Address: 655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

Henry C. Frick Educational Commission, set up 1909, in Pittsburgh for improvement of teaching in the city's public schools. Original fund later increased to \$2,500,000 by Mr. Frick. Address: 1924 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

General Education Board, estab. 1902 by John D. Rockefeller, to promote "education within the U.S.A. without distinction of race, sex or creed." Its program, now in process of termination, has been concerned with education in southern states, giving consideration primarily to quality of education, especially graduate work. Emphasized instruction in fields related to economic development of the South; aided research in social and natural sciences, humanities and agriculture; promoted training of personnel and improvement of library service. Address: 49 West 49th St., New York 20, N. Y.

Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, estab. 1927, as a sanitarium and hospital at Warm Springs, Ga., to aid those suffering from the after-effects of infantile paralysis, and as a training center for professional workers in the treatment of poliomyelitis after-effects. Address: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

John Golden Fund, estab. 1943 for the benefit and cultural advancement of the legitimate theatre. Golden, Broadway producer died June 17, 1955. He left over \$1,000,000 to the Fund.

Grant Foundation, estab. 1936 by William T. Grant. Chief interest is in the social sciences in the field of human relations. The Foundation's concern with prevention is being directed toward the development of positive mental health. Current concentration upon projects which may contribute to the growth of emotionally stable children. Address: 130 East 59th St., New York 22, N. Y.

Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, founded 1924, aims to promote "through charitable and benevolent activities, the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Address: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, founded 1925, offers Fellowships to citizens and permanent residents of the U. S., to further the development of scholars and artists . . . who have unusual ability. Grants are normally \$3,000 a year. A limited number of Fellowships are offered for work in the U. S., to citizens of all the Latin American Republics, of the Republic of the Philippines, of Canada and of the British Caribbean. Address: 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Charles Hayden Foundation, estab. 1937, for which Mr. Hayden gave his residuary estate to assist needy boys and young men, preferably in Boston and New York. Founder was particularly interested in boys' clubs, boys' camps, and similar projects dealing with underprivileged boys. Address: 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

Heckscher Foundation for Children, estab. 1921 by August Heckscher. Activities solely for benefit of children. Donations to children's organizations, hospitals, nursery schools, playgrounds, recreational programs. Address: Mrs. Arthur Smadbeck, president, 247 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Higgins Scientific Trust, estab. 1948, by the will of Eugene Higgins, for education and research in natural and physical sciences at Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale Universities. Income distribution for academic year 1955-56 amounted to \$1,160,000 or \$290,000 to each university. Address: U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., 45 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

Indianapolis Foundation, estab. 1916. A community trust to promote the welfare of persons residing in that city. Interests include child welfare, recreation, the handicapped, and the granting of scholarships. Expenditures for calendar year 1953 were \$144,062. Address 615 No. Alabama St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, estab. 1935 for the advancement of health in industry.

Studies are conducted for 370 member companies by the Foundation's staff of physicians, chemists, engineers, toxicologists and industrial hygienists, for the prevention of industrial diseases and for the improvement of working conditions. Research grants are made to other institutions. Address: Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

James Foundation (which should be distinguished from subsequently formed James Foundation of New York), incorp. in Missouri in April 1941, was sponsored and organized by the New York Community Trust, 70 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y. It gives effect to desires expressed by the late Lucy Wortham James and acts as a supervising agency for a program of philanthropic projects located in Phelps and Crawford Counties, Missouri. Its expenditures to the end of 1954 were \$630,790 and its assets at Dec. 31, 1954, were \$373,178. It has received annual grants from the Lucy Wortham James Memorial in the New York Community Trust.

Arthur Jordan Foundation, estab. 1928 by Mr. Jordan, the income may be applied to charitable, educational, religious, literary and scientific purposes, and social advancement, including music and the arts, in order to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world, particularly in the United States. Address: Indianapolis, Ind.

Juilliard Musical Foundation, estab. 1920 by Augustus D. Juilliard to aid in completing the musical education of worthy students; also to provide musical entertainment for the general public. Maintains the Juilliard School of Music, 120 Claremont Ave., New York 27, N. Y., which handles its own program. The School has added dancing to the courses of study which it offers. Address: Mr. M. Steilen, Sec., 31 Nassau St., New York 5, N. Y.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation, estab. 1930. Present activities are in support of agriculture, medicine, education, dentistry, nursing, public health and hospital, administration. Address: 250 Champion St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation, founded 1943 to combat poliomyelitis through the application of the most effective diagnostic and treatment techniques as developed by Sister Kenny, and to perform research into nature of the disease and its prevention. A comprehensive medical and public information program is maintained. Scholarships are provided for training qualified registered nurses and physical therapists to become Kenny Therapists. Foundation operates treatment centers through authorized chapters. Activities financed entirely by public contributions. Address: National Headquarters, 2400 Fosbury Tower, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Kresge Foundation, estab. 1924 with a trust made by S. S. Kresge, for the "promotion of eleemosynary, philanthropic and charitable means of any or all of the means of human progress, whether they be for the benefit of religious, charitable, benevolent or educational institutions or public benefactions." Address: 2727 Second Ave., Detroit 32, Mich.

Lalor Foundation was established in 1953. Its principal activity comprises summer awards to younger university and college faculty members for research emphasizing applications of chemistry and physics to problems in any field of biology. There are 40 awards scheduled for 1956, of value \$900, for single men and women, and \$1,100 for married persons. Appointments are made from applications filed before January 15, with announcement thereof on March 14. Address: 4400 Lancaster Pike, Wilmington 5, Del.

Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, estab. 1930 by Mrs. Kate Macy Ladd "the interest of the Foundation to be devoted primarily to the fundamental aspects of health, of sickness, and of methods for the relief of suffering" in particular to such special problems in medical sciences, medical arts and medical education as require for their solution studies and efforts in correlated fields as well, such as biology and the social sciences. Address: 16 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.

John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, estab. 1927, limits activities to grants to institutions in support of specific projects primarily in medicine in the United States and Canada. Sums are appropriated for "Scholars in Medical Science," as part of a program to keep young doctors on teaching and research staffs of medical schools. Address: 511 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Mayo Association, founded 1919 by Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Charles H. Mayo, for the advancement of medical education and research in human ailments and investigation of problems of hygiene, health and public welfare, also to

assist medical, surgical and scientific research in the broadest sense. Address: Rochester, Minn.

McGregor Fund, estab. in 1925 by Tracy W. McGregor to relieve the misfortunes and promote the well-being of mankind by charitable, religious, benevolent or educational uses. Address: 2486 National Bank Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.

American Medical Education Foundation, estab. 1951 by the American Medical Association with contributions from physicians and medical organizations. The National Fund for Medical Education, organized by leaders in business, industry and medical education, with the American Medical Association and the Association of American Colleges collects funds from corporations and organized groups for a similar purpose. Address: 535 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust of Pittsburgh, Pa., founded by Andrew W. Mellon Dec. 30, 1930. The trustees have decided to devote the remaining funds of the trust to educational and charitable projects, institutions and purposes in and around that city. Address: 525 Wm. Penn Pl., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Milbank Memorial Fund, estab. 1905 by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson "to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects." Mrs. Anderson increased her gifts until they amounted to \$9,315,175 at the time of her death in 1921. Emphasis is given to activities which are preventive rather than palliative. Address: 40 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

New York Community Trust, estab. 1923, a composite charitable foundation administers 105 separate philanthropic trusts, holds funds valued at \$24,508,837, appropriated \$1,140,977 in 1954, and has made cumulative grants in excess of \$14,150,000. The Trust was established in 1923 to manage multiple funds for charitable purposes. These funds range from less than \$10,000 to more than \$2,000,000. Outpayments in 1954 were made from 98 separate trusts and went to 281 agencies in 82 cities and 4 foreign countries. The largest portion of grants went to institutions in the State of New York, followed by Missouri, Vermont and New Jersey. To supervise a program of philanthropic projects in the Ozark foothills southwest of St. Louis, the James Foundation was created by the New York Community Trust in 1941 and incorporated in Missouri. Both organizations are located at 71 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

(See also James Foundation and Westchester Welfare Foundation)

New York Foundation, estab. 1909, receives and maintains a fund or funds; applies income thereof to altruistic purposes, charitable, benevolent, educational or otherwise, within the United States. Address: 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Nutrition Foundation, estab. 1941 by food and related manufacturers to support a research and educational program in the science of nutrition. Address: 99 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Permanent Charity Fund, organized 1915 in Boston to accept gifts to the fund, the income of invested principal to be applied to charitable purposes. Committee consists of 7 residents of Massachusetts not holding public office. Address: 100 Franklin St., Boston 10, Mass.

Pew Memorial Foundation, created 1948 in memory of Joseph N. and Mary Anderson Pew. Their children formed the foundation with a gift of 880,000 shares of the Sun Oil Co. common stock for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. The directors may expend either principal or income. Address: 1608 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Phelps-Stokes Fund, incorp. 1911 to improve housing conditions in New York City and encourage practical education for underprivileged people. Address: 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Elizabeth Severance Prentiss Foundation, estab. Jan. 1939, by Mrs. Prentiss; became operative on her death in January, 1944. General purposes are to promote medical and surgical research; initiate and advance activities designed to promote public health; aid hospitals and health institutions in Cuyahoga County (Ohio) that are organized and operated exclusively for public, charitable purposes; improve methods of hospital management and administration, and support plans to make hospital and medical care available to individuals of all classes. Trustee, National City Bank of Cleveland. Address: P. O. Box 5756, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

Wilhelm Reich Foundation, estab. 1949, with an endowment of \$73,026. A non-profit, educational and research organization dedicated to conducting

research and teaching in cosmic orgone energy (orgone physics, orgone bio-physics) and the medical, technical, other and all future applications of cosmic orgone energy. Total assets, \$97,968; expenditures, \$34,233. Address: Orgonon, P. O. Rangeley, Maine.

Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, estab. 1936 by Richard J. Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Reynolds Babcock and Mrs. Nancy Reynolds Bagley, for charitable, civic and eleemosynary purposes within the State of North Carolina, by a grant of all the property received by them from the estate of their late brother, Zachary Smith Reynolds. On Sept. 10, 1951, the principal of the Foundation was increased by approximately \$14,000,000 by a bequest from the late W. N. Reynolds, uncle of the founders. Since July 1, 1947, most of the income has been contributed to Wake Forest College for its program for enlargement and relocation near Winston-Salem. Address: 1206 Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem 3, N. C.

Rockefeller Foundation, estab. 1913, its charter purpose "to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world." In terms of broad objective the Foundation's program is the advancement of knowledge and the effective application of knowledge to human interests and needs. Its program areas are as follows: medical education and public health, biological and medical research, agriculture, social sciences, and humanities. Within each of these areas certain specific fields receive emphasis. Except to a limited extent in public health and agriculture the Foundation does not itself engage in research, but seeks to advance its purposes through grants to universities, research institutes, and other qualified agencies conducting work within the scope of the Foundation's program, and in the training, through postdoctoral fellowships, of competent personnel in its various fields of interest. Address: 49 West 49th St., New York 20, N. Y.

Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, estab. 1947. As of June, 1955, \$8,960,563 had been allocated in 549 grants and 316 fellowships in 193 institutions in 48 states, the District of Columbia and 16 foreign countries. Resources entirely devoted to research in the field of cancer. It does not maintain or support any clinical facilities, nor does it operate any laboratories of its own. Address: 399½ Madison Ave.—Bldg. E—12th floor, New York, N. Y.

Russell Sage Foundation, created 1907 by Mrs. Russell Sage, as a memorial to her husband, to improve social and living conditions in the U.S. Its present program is designed to increase the application in social practice of the results of social science research. Address: 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

San Francisco Foundation, a community trust, estab. 1948 to provide for management and use of numerous philanthropic trusts. Nine banks are trustees. Funds are disbursed, primarily in the San Francisco area, by a seven-member committee of citizens chosen for their knowledge of the needs of the community. Balfour Bldg, 351 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation, estab. 1941 by Sarah Mellon Scaife, for religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes, with particular consideration to encourage and foster research in medical science for the good of mankind. Special consideration is given to the Pittsburgh area and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Address: 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

National Science Foundation, estab. by Act of 1950, to promote the progress of science; advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and secure the national defense. During the fiscal year 1955 about 2 billion dollars of scientific funds will be obligated by federal agencies, including sums allocated for basic and applied research in physical, social, and life sciences, and latter including biological, medical, and agricultural sciences. Address: Alan T. Waterman, director, 1520 H St., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, founded 1934, makes grants-in-aid to fully accredited educational and charitable institutions of recognized standing. Among current recipients are the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Dartmouth College, New York Univ., Tuskegee Institute. The Conservation Foundation, National Bureau of Economic Research, Teleprograms Inc., The Brookings Institution, and some 30 additional colleges and universities. Address: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Southern Education Foundation, formed in 1937 by consolidation of the Peabody Education Fund (1867), the John P. Slater Fund (1882), the Anna T. Jeanes Fund (1907), and the Virginia

Randolph Fund, a small fund raised by the Jeanes Teachers through the Southern States. The latter fund is not chartered but is an integral part of and administered by the Southern Education Foundation. The original endowment of these funds was \$2,310,728. The foundation cooperates with public and private school officials and others in improving educational and living conditions, with special regard for the needs of the Negro race in the southern United States. Address: 811 Cypress St., N.E., Atlanta 8, Ga.

Henry L. Stimson Fund for Research in World Affairs, estab. 1951 at Yale University by an initial gift of \$500,000 from the late Susan A. Ensign Morse, of Cambridge, Mass., for "basic research in all fields of learning, an endeavor significant to world peace and to all fundamental human problems underlying the cause of war." Address: Yale University, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Sugar Research Foundation sponsors research on the role of sugar in plants and animals, including the human, on sugar in the technology of foods and on sacrochemistry. By this last is meant the synthetic industrial organic chemistry based upon sugar and its by-products. The annual budget is about \$400,000. Address: 52 Wall St., New York 8, N. Y.

Turrell Fund, estab. 1935 by Herbert and Margaret Turrell, for religious, charitable, literary, scientific or educational purposes, particularly for the benefit of children in the U.S., who because of the death, disability or other failure of one or both parents are dependent upon others or are living or being reared in unhealthy, unwholesome or improper environment; or for the benefit of children or adults who are mentally incompetent or defective and are committed to, or in care of, accredited institutions organized for the relief of such persons; or for those who because of age or infirmity are dependent upon others. Address: 100 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

Twentieth Century Fund was founded 1919 by Edward A. Filene, to promote better "economic, industrial, civic and educational conditions in the U. S." Since 1937-1938, all resources of the Fund have been devoted to its own program of scientific research and public education on current economic and social problems. Address: 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, created and endowed in 1941 as The Viking Fund, is a non-profit foundation for the promotion and support of scientific, educational, and charitable enterprises. Actively interested in the field of anthropology and related sciences. Address: 14 East 71st St., New York 21, N. Y.

Westchester Welfare Foundation, a group of charitable funds for application in that county, is financed from, and administered as part of, the New York Community Trust. Its resources at Dec. 31, 1954 were \$133,855, and its cumulative disbursements to the end of that year were \$138,582.

Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation, estab. 1937 by Joseph B. Whitehead, Jr., one-fourth of income to be distributed to orphans' homes; balance to be used in territory of Atlanta, Ga., for charity and in the relief of pain, suffering and poverty, without regard to race, creed or color. Address: 205 Whitehead Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, estab. 1947, "to promote basic research in rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease." Maintains a central clearing house of information on rheumatic fever facilities and programs. Grants and fellowships committed in 1953 totaled \$188,333. Address: Rm. F231, 525 East 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Wieboldt Foundation, founded 1921 by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Wieboldt. Provides grants for worthy charitable institutions serving the Metropolitan Area of Chicago with preference to: (1) Projects of a pioneering or experimental nature; (2) Demonstrations of new or untried plans or methods. Address: 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation, estab. 1922, carries on an educational program for the furtherance of Wilson's ideals. Has published and made available texts of official documents, from Wilson's 14 Points to the present. It is a distribution center for publications of the U. S. Dept. of State and of the United Nations; has published a study of United States foreign economic policy. Assets approximately \$900,000. Address: 45 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.

World Peace Foundation, founded 1910, to "promote peace, justice and good will among nations," seeks to increase public understanding of international problems by an objective presentation of the facts of international relations. Address: 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.

Associations and Societies in the United States

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

In most instances associations and societies whose names begin with American National, Association, Society, etc., are listed under "key" words: Amputation Foundation, National; Booksellers Association, American; Veterans Committee, American, etc. Figures following address are for total living membership.

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Abolish Capital Punishment, American League to (1929), 14 Pearl St., Brookline 46, Mass.; Exec. Dir., Miriam Van Waters.

Abraham Lincoln Assn. (1908), 704 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Roy P. Basler.

Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn (see Medical Society of Kings)

Academy of Medicine, N. Y. (1847), 2 East 103rd St., New York 29, N. Y.; Dir., Howard R. Craig, M.D.

Accountants, American Institute of (1887), 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 25,447; Exec. Dir., John L. Carey.

Accountants, N. Y. Society of (1900), 128 Summit Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.; Sec., Frank Sterbenz.

Actors Equity Assn. (1913), 45 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Angus Duncan.

Actors' Fund of America (1882), 1619 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 2,659; Gen. Mgr., Warren P. Munsell.

Actuaries, Society of (1949), 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.; 1,499; Exec. Sec., A. A. McKinnie.

Adult Education Assn. of the U. S. A. (1951), 743 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 12,000; Pres., Paul L. Essert.

Adult Education, Institute of (1941), Rm. 203, Teachers College, New York 27, N. Y.; Exec. Officer, Paul L. Essert.

Advancement of Colored People, Natl. Assn. for the (1909), 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 250,000; Sec., Roy Wilkins.

Advancement of Management, Soc. for the (1936), 74 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., C. A. Slocum.

Advertisers, Assn. of National (1912), 285 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Peter W. Allport.

Adventurers Club of N. Y. (1917), P. O. Box 1247 Church St. Sta., New York, N. Y.

Advertising Agencies, American Assn. of (1917), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Frederic Gamble.

Advertising Club of New York (1896 as Sphinx Club; present name, 1915), 23 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Man. Dir., Charles C. Green.

Advertising Federation of America (1905), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 30,000; Pres., Elton G. Borton.

Advertising Research Found. (1936), 11 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Edward F. Herrick.

Aero Medical Association (1929), P.O. Box 26, Marion, Ohio; 2,000; Sec., T. H. Sutherland, M.D.

Aeronautic Assn. of U.S.A., Natl. (1922), 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 9,000; Pres., T. G. Lanphier, Jr.

Aeronautical Sciences, Institute of (1932), 2 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 10,500; Sec., Robert R. Dexter.

Agricultural Engineers, American Society of (1907), 420 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich.; 4,400; Sec., Frank B. Lanham.

Agricultural History Society (1919) Rm. 3905 So. Agric. Bldg., U. S. Agric. Marketing Service, Washington 25, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., Wayne D. Rasmussen.

Agromony, American Soc. of (1907), W. Va. Univ., Morgantown, W. Va.; Sec., G. G. Pohman.

Air Conditioning Engineers (see Heating and Air Conditioning)

Air Force Aid Society (1942), Tempo 8, 3800 Newark St., Washington 11, D. C.; 7,500; Sec., A. E. Jones, Brig. Gen. USAF (Ret.).

Air Force Association (1946), Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 40,000; Sec., Julia B. Rosenthal.

Air Transport Assn. of America (1936), 1107 Sixteenth St., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., J. D. Durand.

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America (1919), Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Harrison Brand, Jr.

Airline Pilots Assn. (1931), 55th St., C. N. Sayen Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 12,000; Pres., C. N. Sayen.

Alcoholics Anonymous (June 10, 1935), Box 459, Grand Central Annex, New York, N. Y.; 150,000; address communications to secretary.

Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf (Sept. 16, 1890 as Volta Speech Assn. for the Deaf; present name, 1954), 1537 35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Alice Dunlap.

Allied Youth (1934), 1709 M St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Roy W. Brew.

Alpine Club, America (1902), 113 East 90th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Pres., Bradley B. Gilman.

Altirus International (1917), 332 So. Michigan

Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; 13,500; Dir. Publicity, Lucille Hecht.

Alumni Association, National (1946), 436 West 160th St., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Rachel D. Wilkinson, Apt. 5.

Alumni Council, American (1913), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Ernest T. Stewart, Jr.

Amateurs (see under key listings)

American Federation of Labor (Nov. 15, 1881), A. F. of L. Bldg., 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; Pres., George Meany; Sec.-Treas., William F. Schnitzler.

American Indian Affairs, Assn. on (1923), 48 East 86th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Sec., Aiden Stevens.

American Indians, National Congress of (1944), 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Helen L. Peterson.

American Irish Historical Society (Jan. 20, 1897), 991 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; Pres.-Gen., James McGurkin.

American Legion, The (Mar. 15-17, 1919, in Paris, France), 700 No. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.; 2,523,063; Natl. Adm., Henry H. Dudley.

American Legion Auxiliary (Nov. 10, 1919), 777 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.; 1,000,000; Natl. Sec., Mrs. Jane Gould Richworth.

American Life Convention (1906), 230 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; Dir. Publicity, James Russell.

American Oriental Society (1842), 329 Sterling Memorial Library, New Haven, Conn.; Sec., Ferris J. Stephens.

American Scandinavian Foundation (1910), 127 East 73rd St., New York 21, N. Y.; 3,200; Sec., Robert A. Hunter.

American States, Organization of (see Pan American Union)

American Swedish Historical Foundation (1926), 1900 Pattison Ave., Philadelphia 45, Pa.; Pres., Walter G. Nord.

American Swedish Institute (1929), 2601 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Dir., D. L. Nordquist.

American Unity, Common Council for (1921), 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Read Lewis.

Americans of World War II and Korea-AMVETS, (1944) 1710 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; 125,000; Exec. Sec., David Scholthaus.

Amputation Foundation, National (1949), 432 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Sylvain Gans.

Angling and Casting Clubs, National Assn. of (1906), 960 Paul Broad Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.; 181 clubs; Exec. Sec., L. S. Williams.

Antarctic Association, American (1944), 6323 Wisconsin Rd., Washington 16, D. C.; Pres., Capt. Finn Ronne, USNR.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (1913), 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 350,000; Natl. Dir., Benjamin R. Epstein.

Antiquarian Society, American (1812), Salisbury St. at Park Ave., Worcester 9, Mass.; Sec., Clifford K. Shipton.

Anti-Saloon League of America (see Temperance League, Natl.)

Aquarian Society (1892), c/o American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 25, N. Y.; Pres., Lyna Randel.

Arbitration Association, American (1926), 477 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., J. Noble Braden.

Archaeological Institute of America (1879), 608 Library Bldg., Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio; 2,600; Sec., Cedric Boulter.

Archery Assn., Calif. (see, J. Robert Keast Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.)

Architects, American Institute of (1857), 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 10,300; Adm. Sec., J. W. Rankin.

Architects, New York Society of (1906), 161 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; Sec., John J. Carroll.

Architectural League of N. Y. (1881) 115 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Anna Clarke.

Archivists, Society of American (1936), Ford Motor Co. Archives, 300 Schaefer Rd., Dearborn, Mich.; Sec., Henry E. Edmunds.

Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association (1946), 1624 Eye Street N. W., Washington D. C.; over 10,000; Exec. Sec., George P. Dixon.

Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the U. S.

of A. (April 23, 1890), 316 Court House, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.; Natl. Adjt., Lt. Ben Prager.

Army and Navy Union of USA (1886), 57 Mountfort St., Boston 15, Mass.; Natl. Adjt., Angelo M. Russo.

Army of the Philippines, Natl. Society (Aug. 13, 1900), 102 Beacon St., Boston 16, Mass.; 8,115; Natl. Adjt., J. S. Wood, Suite 22.

Art and Industry, Natl. Alliance of (1932), 119 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., R. W. Jones.

Art Society of N. Y., Municipal (1892), 119 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Irene Walsh.

Art Students League of N. Y. (1875), 215 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 4,058; Dir., Stewart Klein.

Arts, American Federation of (1909), 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; Adm. Sec., Ann Drevet.

Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780), 23 Newbury St., Boston 16, Mass.; Exec. Officer, R. W. Burhoe.

Arts Club, National (1898), 15 Gramercy Park, New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Earl B. Breeding.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1904), 633 West 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Douglas Moore.

Arts and Letters, National Institute of (1898 as Amer. Social Science Assn.), 633 West 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Louis Kronenberger.

Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780), 77 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., William C. Greene.

ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) (Feb. 13, 1914), 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 3,500; Dir. of Public Relations, Daniel I. McNamara.

Associated Press, The (1900), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 2,900; Sec., Lloyd Stratton.

Astronomical Society, American (1897), McMillin Observatory, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio; Sec., J. Allen Hynek.

Athletes of America, Intercollegiate Assn. of Amateur (1876), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Athletic Associations, Natl. Federation of State High School (May 14, 1920), 7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Sec., H. V. Porter.

Athletic Conference, Eastern College (1938), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Athletic Union of the U. S., Amateur (1888), 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., Daniel J. Ferris.

Attorneys General, National Assn. of (1907), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Sec., Herbert L. Wiltsee.

Audit Bureau of Circulations (1914), 123 No. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.; 3,634; Pres. & Man. Dir., James N. Shryock.

Automobile Dealers Assn., National (1917), 2000 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 32,000; Exec. V. P., Frederick J. Bell.

Audubon Society, National (1905), 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 300,000; Sec., Erard A. Matthiessen.

Authors League of America (1912), 6 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Erik Barnouw.

Automobile Association, American (1902), 1712 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,707,091; Exec. V. P., Russell E. Singer.

Automobile Club, National (1924), 216 Pine St., San Francisco 4, Calif.; 260,000; Gen. Mgr., H. E. Manners.

Automobile Manufacturers Association (1913), 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.; Public Relations Dir., Harry A. Williams.

Automobile Merchants Assn., 56th St. & 7th Ave., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Joseph W. Farlow.

Automobile Old Timers (Oct. 18, 1939), 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 4,289; Exec. V. P., Frederick H. Elliott.

Automotive Engineers, Society of (1905), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 20,000; Sec., John A. C. Warner.

Avenue of the Americas Assn. (1926, as Sixth Av. Assn.), 1150 A. V. of A., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Millard Heinlein.

Aztec Club of 1847 (Military Society of Mexican War; Oct. 13, 1847, at Mexico City, Mex.), 4808 Broad Brook Dr., Bethesda 14, Md.; Sec., F. Stirling Wilson.

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Bacteriologists (see Pathologists and Bacteriologists)

Bacteriologists, Society of American (July 28, 1899), Mt. Royal & Guilford Aves., Baltimore 2, Md.; 5,533; Bus. Mgr., Francis Harwood.

Ball Players of America, Assn. of Professional (Oct. 9, 1924), 534 So. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.; 13,000; Sec., Win Clark, Rm. 401.

Bankers Association, American (1875), 12 East 36th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Henry M. Sommers.

Baptist Home Mission Society, American (1832), 164 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Clifford G. Hansen.

Baptist Assn. (Conservative) of America (1947), 2561 No. Clark St., Chicago 14, Ill.; 250,000; Office Sec., Lois Moyers.

Bar Association, American (Aug. 21, 1878), 1155 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 55,000; Sec., Public Relations Dir., Mary R. Heffer.

Bar Association, Bronx County (1902), 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51, N. Y.; Librarian, Frances Young.

Bar Association, Brooklyn (1889), 123 Remsen St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Sec., K. Frederick Cross.

Bar Assn., Federal (1920), 1603 K St., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., James de la Motte.

Bar Association, N. Y. State (1876), 99 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John E. Berry.

Bar Assn., Queens County (1876), 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., William W. Weinstein.

Bar of the City of N. Y., Assn. of the (1870), 42 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 5,773; Exec. Sec., Paul B. DeWitt.

Barber Shop Quartet Singing in Amer., Soc. for the Preservation & Encouragement of (1836), 20619 Fenkell Ave., Detroit 23, Mich.; Intl. Sec., Robert G. Hafer.

Barbers and Beauticians of Amer., Associated Master (1924), 537 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 12,000; Gen. Sec., Blair J. Sharp.

Baseball Congress, National (1935), Box 1420, Wichita, Kan.; Sec., Charles W. Cookson.

Baseball Leagues, Natl. Assn. of Professional (1901), 720 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio; 33 Leagues with 244 clubs; Pres., George M. Trautman.

Belgian American Educational Foundation (1920), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., E. Clark Stillman.

Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh, Greater (1908), 1505-7 Carson St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa.; Sup. Sec., W. T. Funk.

Beta Sigma Phi (1931), 3525 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 125,000; Sec., Ida Bentley.

Better Business Bureaus, Assn. of (1921), 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Dir. Pub. Relations, Thomas C. Roberts.

Bible and Fruit Mission to the Public Hospitals of N. Y. City (1874), 5 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. J. Bernard Miller.

Bible Society, American (1816), 450 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 360,000; Sec., Eric M. North.

Bible Society, New York (1809), 5 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., David J. Fant.

Biblical Instructors, Natl. Assn. of (1910), Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.; Sec., B. LeRoy Burkhardt.

Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Society of (1864), Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Sec., Charles F. Kraft.

Bibliographical Society of America (1904), P. O. Box 397, Grand Central Sta., New York 17, N. Y.; Editor, E. F. Walbridge.

Bicycle Club of America (1936), 9 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.; Sec., S. Panitch.

Bicycle Institute of America (1919), 122 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John Auerbach.

Bicycle League of America, Amateur (1920), 1445 No. Under, Chicago 51, Ill.; 83 clubs; Sec., John Mesch.

Big Brothers Movement (Dec. 3, 1904), 33 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Joseph H. McCoy.

Big Brothers of America (Dec. 24, 1946), 1347 Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Sec., Margaret M. Hanley.

Bill of Rights Commemorative Society (1943), Federal Hall Memorial, Wall & Nassau Sts., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., Montgomery Schuyler.

Billiard Congress of America (1948), 921 Edison Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; Exec. Sec., John Canelli.

Biological Chemists, American Society of (1906), Dept. of Biochemistry, Duke Univ. Sch. of Medicine, Durham, N. C.; 1,150; Sec., Philip Handler.

Blind, American Foundation for the (1921), 15 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., M. Robert Barnett.

Blind, American Foundation for Overseas (1919), 22 West 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Field Dir., Eric T. Boulter.

Blind, N. Y. Assn. for the (1905), 111 East 59th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., P. S. Platt.

Blind, N. Y. Institute for the Education of the (1831), 999 Pelham Pkwy., New York 69, N. Y.; Prin., M. E. Frampton.

Blinded Veterans Association (1945), 3408 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 16, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Irvin P. Schloss.

Blindness (see Prevention of Blindness)

Blizzard Club, Jan. 12, 1888 (Jan. 12, 1940), 3343 Woods Ave., Lincoln 10, Nebr.; Sec., Mrs. Charles M. Sutherland.

Blizzard Men of 1838 (Mar. 12, 1929), 6384

Fitchett St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., Fred Schneider.

Blood Banks, American Assn. of (1947), 725 Doctors Bldg., 3707 Gaston Ave., Dallas 10, Tex.; Sec., Marjorie Saunders.

Blue and Gray Assn. (1938), Old South Life Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.; Gen. Mgr., Champ Pickens.

B'nai Brith (Oct. 13, 1843), 1003 K St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 350,000; Sec., Maurice Bisseyer.

B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation (1923), 165 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 200,000; Natl. Dir., Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld.

B'nai Brith Youth Organization (1924), 1761 R St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 29,150; St., Max F. Baer.

Boar, Loyal Order of the (1928), Medical Field Service Sch., Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 2,912; Sec., James L. Snyder.

Board of Trade, Bronx (1894), 349 East 149th St., New York 51, N. Y.; 2,278; Sec., Joseph F. Addonizio.

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago (1848), 141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; Exec. Sec., R. C. Liebenow.

Board of Trade, New York (1873), 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., M. D. Griffith.

Boat Manufacturers (see Engine and Boat)

Boiler Makers Association, Master (1902), 29 Parkwood St., Albany 8, N. Y.; Sec., Albert F. Stiglmeier.

Book Manufacturer's Institute, Inc. (1932), 25 West 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Alma G. Watson.

Book Publishers Council, American (1946), 2 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; over 120 publishing firms; Managing Dir., Dan Lacy.

Booksellers Association, American (1900), 452 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Joseph A. Duffy.

Bowling Assn., American Lawn (1929), 48 Maynard St., Providence 9, R. I.; 10,000; Sec., Frank Bourdon.

Bowling Congress, American (Sept. 9, 1895), 1572 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 11, Wis.; 2,000,000; Sec., Frank K. Baker.

Bowling Congress, Woman's International (1916), 694 So. High St., Columbus 6, Ohio; 700,000; Sec., Mrs. Emma Phaler.

Boy Scouts of America (Feb. 8, 1910), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,804,462; Chief Scout, Arthur A. Schuck.

Boy Scouts of America, Greater New York Councils (1922), 33 West 60th St., New York 23, N. Y.; 125,000; Scout Exec. & Sec., Harry G. Nagel.

Boys Brigades of America, United (Nov. 4, 1893), 512 Overbrook Rd., Baltimore 12, Md.; 8,500; Natl. Comdr., Walter A. Koerber.

Boys Clubs of America (1906), 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 400 Clubs, 375,000 members; Exec. Dir., David W. Armstrong.

Brewers Foundation, U. S. (1862), 535 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 500 companies; Sec., H. Tracy Balcom, Jr.

Bridge (see Contract Bridge)

Bridge League (see Contract Bridge)

Brith Abraham (Feb. 7, 1887) 37 East 7th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 17,500; Gr. Sec., Adolph Stern.

Brith Sholom (Feb. 23, 1905), 506 Pine St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; 20,000; Exec. Dir., Albert Liss.

British School and Universities Club of N. Y. (1895), 41 East 52nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., G. W. Dorn, Jr.

Broadcast Unions and Guilds, Natl. Assn. of (NABUG) (1947), 37 East 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Natl. Chmn., Oliver W. Nicoll.

Broadcasters (see Educational and Television)

Broadcasters (see Radio and Television)

Broadway Association (1911), Fisk Bldg., Bway at 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Man. Dir., T. J. McInerney.

Brookings Institution (1927), 722 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wilson.

Building Trades Employers Assn. of the City of N. Y. (1903), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., W. Arthur Rich.

Bureau Issues Association (1930), 50 Simpson Ave., West Somerville, Mass.; 1,981; Clerk, Roger H. Bryant.

Bus Operators (see Motor Bus)

Business Clubs, Natl. Assn. of American (1922), P. O. Box 762, Danville, Ill.; Sec., H. W. Edinburg.

Business Education Association, United (July 4, 1892), 1261 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 7,000; Exec. Dir., Hollis Guy.

Business Magazine Editors, Society of (1949), 1015 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Chmn. Exec. Committee, Paul Wooton.

Business Publications, Associated (1906), 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Edgar W. B. Fairchild.

Business Writers of America, Associated (1945), Box 3755, Georgetown Sta., Washington 7, D. C.; Sec., Mrs. M. O. Waugh.

Business Writing Association, American (1935), 428 David Kinley Hall, Urbana, Ill.; Sec., C. R. Anderson.

Button Society of America, Natl. (Nov. 19, 1938), 436 So. Columbia Ave., Columbus, Ohio; 2,000; Sec., H. C. Scarlett.

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Camera Club (1884), 121 West 68th St., New York 23, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Lois Murkland.

Camp Fire Girls (Mar. 17, 1910), 16 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 392,000; Sec., Mrs. W. Harvey Young.

Camping Assn., American (1924), 343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.; 5,384; Sec., Hugh W. Ransom.

Canadian Society of N. Y. (1897), 64 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., Joseph E. McCully.

Cancer Society, American (May 22, 1913), 521 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Asst. Sec., Norman R. Hollis.

Canners Assn., National (1907), 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington 6 D. C.; Sec., Carlos Campbell.

Carbonated Beverages, Amer. Bottlers of (1919), 1128 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., John J. Riley.

Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation (1930), 420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; Sec., Howard W. Elkinton.

Catholic Actors Guild of America (1914), Sheraton Astor Hotel, Broadway at 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 1,250; Exec. Sec., George Buck.

Catholic Alumnae, International Federation of (1914), 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 500,000; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Marguerite E. Barry.

Catholic Assn. for International Peace (1926), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Committee Sec., Eleanor Waters.

Catholic Benevolent Legion, Supreme Council (Sept. 5, 1881), 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.; Sup. Sec., Cornelius O'Leary.

Catholic Charities, Natl. Conference of (1910), 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,000; Sec., John O'Brady.

Catholic Church Extension Society of the U. S. of A. (1905), 1307 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; Sec., Thomas J. Reed.

Catholic Civics Clubs of America (1941), c/o George A. Pfau, 38 West 5th St., Dayton 2, Ohio; 95,000; Sec., Charles J. McNeil.

Catholic Club of the City of N. Y. (1871), Hotel Park Lane, 299 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., John M. Cunneen.

Catholic Daughters of America (June 18, 1903), 10 West 71st St., New York 23, N. Y.; 200,000; Natl. Sec., Mrs. Anna K. Ballard.

Catholic Hospital Assn. of the U. S. and Canada (1915), 1438 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 4, Mo.; Exec. Sec., M. R. Kneiff.

Catholic Men, Natl. Council of (1920), 1312 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Martin H. Work.

Catholic Press Assn. of the U. S. (1911), 150 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., G. Roger Cahaney.

Catholic Rural Life Conference, National (1923), 3801 Grand Ave., Des Moines 12, Iowa; Exec. Sec., Michael P. Dineen.

Catholic War Veterans of U. S. A. (1935), 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 150,000; Adjutant General, William L. Nemick.

Catholic Welfare Conference, Natl. (Sept. 24, 1919), 1312 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Gen. Sec. Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll.

Catholic Women, Natl. Council of (1920), 1312 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 8,000,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Margaret Mealey.

Catholic Writers Guild of America (1919), 128 West 71st St., New York 23, N. Y.; Sec., Eleanor M. Tucker.

Ceramic Society, American (1899), 4055 No. High St., Columbus 14, Ohio; 5,626; Gen. Sec., Charles S. Pearce.

Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens (1911), 24-16 Bridge Plaza So., Long Island City 1, N. Y.; Pub. Dir., Frank R. Sherkel.

Chamber of Commerce, Bronx (1914), 260 East 161st St., Bronx 51, N. Y.; Office Mgr., Alice A. Johnston.

Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn (1918), 26 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Howard A. Swain.

Chamber of Commerce, Flushing (1938), 39-01 Main St., Flushing 54, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Haynes Trebor.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y. (1768), 65 Liberty St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., John T. Gwynne.

Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895), 130 Bay St., Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Art O. Hedquist.

United States—Associations and Societies

- Chamber of Commerce for Trade With Italy (1887). 105 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mario P. Hutton.
 Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. (1912). 1615 H. St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Arch N. Booth.
 Charities Aid Assn. (May 11, 1872). 105 East 22d St., New York 10, N. Y.; Dir. Public Information, Gordon E. Brown.
 Chautauqua Institution (1874). Chautauqua, New York; Sec., Gerald M. Lynch.
 Chemical Engineers, American Inst. of (1908). 25 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 14,500; Office Mgt., Mrs. S. M. Sheerlin.
 Chemical Engineers (see Consulting Chemists).
 Chemical Society, American (1876). 1155-16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; 73,396; Exec. Sec., Alden H. Emery.
 Chemists, Amer. Inst. of (1923). 60 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.; 2,800; Sec., Ray P. Diamond.
 Consulting Chemists (see Chemical Engineers).
 Chicago Crime Commission (1919). 79 W. Mont- 106 St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Operating Dir., Virgil W. Peterson.
 Chicago Sunday Evening Club (1907). Suite 1824, 322 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Clara E. Randall.
 Child Labor Committee, National (1904). 419 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 15,000; Gen. Sec., 501 Marconi.
 Child Study Assn. of America (1888). 132 East 74th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 2,000; Exec. Dir., Gunnar Deward.
 Child Welfare League of America (1920). 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Joseph H. Reid.
 Children of the American Revolution (1895). 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; 14,360; Natl. Pres., Mrs. E. Stewart James.
 Children's Book Council (1945). 50 West 53rd St., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Lucy Tompkins.
 China Society of America (1913). 125 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Isabelle Williams.
 Chinichilla Breeders of America, Natl. (1938). 118 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah; 12,000; Exec. Sec., Calvin L. Skinner.
 Chinichilla Cooperative (see Farmers Chn- 311- 5th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Winn Ling.
 Chiropractors, National Assn. of (1912). 3301- 16th St., N. W., Washington 10, D. C.; 4,600; Sec., William J. Stiekel.
 Chiropractors Assn., Natl. (1930). Natl. Bldg., Webster City, Iowa; Exec. Sec., L. M. Rogers.
 Chiropractors Association, International (1926). 838 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa; 3,000; Bus. Sec., Kenneth Chingchell.
 Chorus Equity Assn. of America (1919). 701 Seventh Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Ben Trivins.
 Circus Churches, American Council of (1941). 16 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.; 1,183,977; Gen. Sec., Henry A. Aldrich.
 Christian Education, World Council of (1907). 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Christian Endeavor, 1221 E. Broad St., Columbus 16, (Feb. 2, 1881).
 Christian Women (see Unitarian and Other Liberal).
 Church Peace Union (1914). 170 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Henry A. Aldrich.
 Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., Natl. Coun- 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 35,500,000; Gen. Sec., Roy G. Ross.
 Cincinnati, Society of the (May 10, 1783). 218 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; 1,900; Sec., Gen. Joseph Knox Forman.
 Circus Fairs Assn. of America (1926). 71 Allen- 1885, 350 West 67th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 350,000; Sup. Fin. Sec., Alma Claire Clark.
 Composers, Authors and Publishers (see ASCAP).
 Concrete Institute, American (1903). 1823 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit 19, Mich.; 6,800; Sec., William A. Maples.
 Confederated Unions of America (1942). 1236 No. 43d St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.; 125,000; Sec., Treas., Arthur Sorenson.
 Congressional Association, American (1953). 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; Sec., Thomas Todd.
 Congregational Div. of (1846). 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Sec., Philip Widenhouse.
 Congress of Industrial Organizations (Nov. 9, 1935). 718 Jackson Pl., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; James B. Carey, Publicity Dir., Henry C. Fleisher.
 Conservation Foundation (1948). 30 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Lib., Joan Catalaf.

Exchange Club, National (Mar. 27, 1911), 335 Superior St., Toledo 4, Ohio; 80,000; Natl. Sec., Herold M. Harter.

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Fairs & Expositions, Inter-National Assn. (1891), Winston-Salem, N. C.; Sec., Frank H. Kingman.

Family Protection League of USA (1935), 4143 Moody St., Corona, Calif.; Exec. Officer, Peter Hansen.

Family Service Assn. of America (1911), 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Adm. Asst., Doris N. Smith.

Farm Bureau Federation, Amer. (1920), Rm. 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.; 1,609,470 farm families; Dir. Information, Creston J. Foster.

Farmer Cooperatives, Natl. Council of (1929), 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., John J. Riggie.

Farmers Chinchilla Cooperative of America (1950), P. O. Box 1745, Salt Lake City, Utah; 3,700; Sec.-Mgr., Calvin L. Skinner.

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union) 1417 California St., Denver, Colo.

Federal Grand Jury (see Grand Jury)
Feline Society, American (1938), 41 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Helen Alexander.

Fellowship of Reconciliation (1914), 21 Audubon Ave., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., J. M. Swomley.
Fencers League of America, Amateur (Apr. 22, 1891), 397 Concord Rd., Yonkers 2, N. Y.; Sec., Ralph Goldstein.

Fifth Avenue Assn. (1907), 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., T. W. Hughes.

Fire Officers Assn., Uniformed (1946), 160 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.; 1,793; Sec., Martin P. O'Connor.

Fire Protection Assn., Natl. (1896), 60 Battery-march St., Boston 10, Mass.; 15,200; Gen. Mgr., Percy Bugbee.

Fire Protection Engineers, Society of (1950) 60 Battery-march St., Boston 10, Mass.; Sec., Robert S. Moulton.

Fire Underwriters, Natl. Board of (Apr. 30, 1866), 85 John St., New York 38, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., L. A. Vincent.

First Division, Society of the (June 6, 1919, at Montabaur, Germany), 5309 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.; 20,000; Exec. Sec., Arthur L. Chait.

Fisheries Society, American (1870), Iowa Conservation Comm., East 7th & Court Sts., Des Moines 9, Iowa; Sec., E. B. Speaker.

Flag Assn. of the U. S. of A. (1940), 303 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla.; Pres., Ernest Berger.

Flag Day Assn., American (1898), P. O. Box 1121, Denver 1, Colo.; Natl. Sec., Verne Bentley.

Fleet Reserve Assn. (Nov. 11, 1924), 522 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.; 42,500; Natl. Sec., Charles E. Loigren.

Florists' Society of America (1884), 600 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; Sec., R. H. Roland.

Fluorescent Lighting Assn. (1942), 100 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., B. F. Greene.

Folklore Society, American (1888), 110 Bennett Hall, Un. of Pa., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; Sec., Mac-Edward Leach.

Football Writers Assn. of America (1941), Register & Tribune Bldg., Des Moines 4, Iowa; Sec., Bert McGrane.

Foreign Policy Assn. (1918), 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 20,000; Sec., Donald Dennis.

Foreign Press Assn. (1918), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; Sec., Hans Steinitz.

Forest Products Research Society (1947), P. O. Box 2010, Univ. Sta., Madison 5, Wis.; Exec. Sec., Frank J. Rovsek.

Foresters of America (1745) 161 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.; 50,000.

Foresters, Society of American (1900), 435 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 10,000; Exec. Sec., Henry Clepper.

Forestry Assn., American (1875), 919-17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 25,000; Bus. Mgr., Robert B. Spencer.

Forty and Eight, The (Mar. 1920, at Phila., Pa.), 777 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.; 107,000; Sec., C. W. Ardery.

42nd Street-Mid-Manhattan Assn. (1919), 50 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., John E. Cannon.

Foundrymen's Society, Golf and Wolf Roads, Des Plaines, Ill.; 11,328; Sec., Wm. W. Maloney.

4-H Clubs (Bet. 1901-05), Federal Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington 25, D. C.; 2,104,787; Dir., E. W. Aiton. (Pledge of the Clubs: I pledge—My Head to clear thinking, My Heart to great loyalty, My Hands to larger service, My Health to better living, For my club, my community, and my country.)

Free Sons of Israel (1849), 257 West 93rd St.,

New York 25, N. Y.; 12,000; Grand Sec., J. C. Seide.

Free Trade Unions, International Confederation (1949), 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 54,500,000; Exec. Sec., J. H. Oldenbroek.

French Alliances in the U. S. & Canada, Federation of (1902), 22 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec. Gen., William Willis.

French Institute in the U. S. (1911), 22 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., R. E. Tussing.

French Legion of Honor, American Society of the (1922), 522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., M. A. Downing.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Society of the (1784), 535 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Richard C. Murphy.

Friends of de Grasse, Society of the (1832), National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Philip R. Dillon.

Friends General Conference (1900), 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 20,400; Gen. Sec., Lawrence Miller, Jr.

Friends Service Committee, American, 144 E. 20th St., New York, N. Y.

Friendship Through Religion (see World Alliance for Intl. Friendship)

Future Farmers of America, Hq., Dept. of Education, Dept. of Health, Welfare & Security, Washington, D. C.

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Game Fish Assn., International (1939), American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Francesca LaMonte.

Garden Club of America (1913), 15 East 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 10,000; Corr. Sec., Mrs. Charles D. Webster.

Garden Clubs of America, Men's (Mar. 15, 1928), 1827 Devine St., Jackson 2, Miss.; 8,559; Sec., Woodson K. Jones.

Garden Clubs, Natl. Council of State (1929), Essex House, 160 Central Park So., New York 19, N. Y.; 350,000; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Blanche P. Wilks.

Gas Assn., American (1919), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 7,731; Sec., K. F. Boyes.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, N. Y. (Feb. 27, 1869), 122-6 East 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Marie F. Berry.

Genealogy, Institute of American (1928), 407 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 1,500; Sec., F. A. Virkus.

General Contractors, of America, Associated (1918), 1227 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Man. Dir., H. E. Moreman.

Genetic Assn., American (1903), 1507 M St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 1,533; Sec., S. L. Emsweller.

Geographers, Assn. of American (Dec. 29, 1904), Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.; 1,800; Central Office Mgr., Amy M. Pruitt.

Geographic Society, National (1888), 16th and M Sts., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 2,150,000; Pres., John Oliver La Gorce; Sec., Thomas W. McKnew.

Geographical Society, American (1852), Broadway at 156th St., New York 32, N. Y.; 4,200; Dir., Charles B. Hitchcock.

Geological Society of America (1888), 419 West 117th St., New York 27, N. Y.; 3,852; Sec., Henry R. Aldrich.

German Society of the City of N. Y. (1784), 147 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.; Mgr., Otto H. Rutgers.

Gideons International (July 1, 1899), 212 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 19,000; Exec. Dir., W. J. Gotha.

Girl Scouts' Council of Greater N. Y. (Mar. 12, 1912), 133 East 62d St., New York 21, N. Y.; 49,719 girls, 14,849 adult volunteers; Metropolitan Dir., Miss Eleanor Edson.

Girl Scouts of the U. S. A. (Mar. 12, 1912), 155 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 2,350,281; Sec., Mrs. Charles H. Ridder.

Gold Star Mothers, American (1928), 2128 Leroy Pl. N.W., Washington 8, D. C.; 25,000; Sec., Mrs. Elsie C. Nielsen.

Golden Rule Foundation (1929), 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Robert F. Draddy.

Golf Association, U. S. (Dec. 22, 1894), 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,887 clubs; Exec. Dir., Joseph C. Dey, Jr.

Government Research Assn. (1914), 684 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Elsie V. Haas.

Governors Conference (1908), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Sec., Frank Bane.

Gramercy Boys Club Assn. (1921), 380 East 143rd St., New York 54, N. Y.; Dir., John D. Buckley.

Grand Army of the Republic (April 6, 1866), Fenton Memorial Bldg., Jamestown, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Cora E. Gillis. Held 83rd and final en-

campment in August 1949 in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1890 a peak membership of 408,489 was reached. Theodore A. Penland, 101, last commander-in-chief, died Sept. 13, 1950.

Grand Jurors Assn., Queens County (1925), 112-25 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills 75, N. Y.; Sec., Stephen F. Schneider.

Grand Jury Assn., Federal, for the Southern Dist. of N. Y. (1927), 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Florence E. McSweeney.

Grand Jury Assn. of N. Y. County (1913), 320 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Frances V. Langen.

Grand Street Boys Assn. (1920), 106 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 5,800; Sec., Max Bernstein.

Grandmother Clubs of America, Natl. Federation (Apr. 11, 1938), 203 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; 15,000; Natl. Pres., Dorothea Sullivan, Rm. 2001.

Graphic Artists, Inc. The Society of American, (1915), 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 500; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Henrietta S. Mueller.

Greyhound Track Operators Assn., American (1946), 1624 duPont Bldg., Miami 32, Fla.; Exec. Sec., Paul J. O'Connor.

Gyro International (1912), Box 489, Painesville, Ohio; 5,100; Sec.-Treas., C. W. St. Clair.

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Hadassah (Women's Zionist Organization of America) (1912), 136 West 54th St., New York, N. Y.; 300,000; Exec. Dir., Hannah L. Goldberg.

Handicapped, Federation of the (1935), 211 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Milton Cohen.

Harvard Club of N. Y. City (Nov. 3, 1865), 27 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Frank S. Streeter.

Hay Fever Prevention Society (May 15, 1935), 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Louis V. Fucci.

Health Council, Natl. (1921), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Philip E. Ryan.

Health, Physical Education & Recreation, American Assn. for (1885), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Carl Troester, Jr.

Hearing Society, American (1919), 813-14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Exec. V. P., W. Earl Prosser.

Heart Association, American (1924), 44 East 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 25,000; Information Dir., Ira Sherman.

Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Amer. Soc. of (1895), 62 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.; 10,000; Asst. to Sec., D. M. Mildner.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American (1873), 838 Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Rabbi Louis I. Egelson.

Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn (1899), 564 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn 12, N. Y.; 4,000; Exec. Dir., Alter F. Landesman.

Hebrew Immigrant Aid (see Hias Service)

Helicopter Society, Amer. (1943), 2 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Harry M. Lounsbury.

Helm Athletic Foundation (Oct. 15, 1936), Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, Calif.; Man. Dir., W. R. Bill Schroeder.

Heritage Foundation, American (1947), 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., E. L. Welsh.

Hias Service, United (Aug. 24, 1954), by merging of Hebrew Immigration Aid Soc. (1886), United Service for New Americans (1933), and (1914) Migration Services of the American Joint Distribution Committee, 425 Lafayette St., New York 3, N. Y.; 45,000; Pres., Ben Touster; Sec., Max Ogust.

Hibernians in America and Ladies Auxiliary, Ancient Order of (May 3, 1936), 248 East 31st St., Brooklyn 25, N. Y.; 165,380; Natl. Sec., John F. Geoghan.

Highway Users Conference, Natl. (1932), 952 Natl. Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Dir., A. C. Butler.

Historians, Society of American, 25 Lilac Lake, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Henry David.

Historical Assn., American (1884), Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Boyd C. Shafer.

Historical Assn., Mississippi Valley (1912), 1500 R St., Lincoln 8, Nebr.; 2,650; Sec., James C. Olson.

Historical Assn., N. Y. State (April 24, 1899), 149 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 8,999; Sec., Paul S. Kerr.

Historical Society, East Tennessee (1925), Lawson McGhee Library, 217 Market St., Knoxville 93, Tenn.; Sec., Pollyanna Creekmore.

Historical Society, Flushing (1903), 41-25 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.; Pres., Francis J. Dondero.

Historical Society, Illinois State (1899), Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Sec., Harry E. Pratt.

Historical Society of Iowa, State (1857), Schaefer Hall, Iowa City, Ia.; Supt., J. Petersen.

Historical Society of Missouri, State (1898), Univ. Library Bldg., Hitt & Lowry Sts., Columbia, Mo.; Sec., Floyd C. Shoemaker.

Historical Society, New York (1804), 170 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.; Sec., R. W. G. Vail.

Historical Society, Okla. (1893), Historical Bldg., Lincoln Blvd. at NE 19th St., Okla. City 5, Okla.; Adm. Sec., Elmer L. Fraker.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1924), 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dir., R. N. Williams, 2nd.

Historical Society, Presbyterian (1852), 520 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Sec., Charles A. Anderson.

Hobbies, International Associated (1951), 2252 East 8th St., Tulsa 4, Okla.; 5,000; Sec., Mrs. C. S. (Mildred) Buxton.

Holland Society of N. Y. (1885), 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; limited to 1,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Florence McAleer.

Home Economics Assn., American (1908), 1600 -20th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 22,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Mildred Horton.

Homeopathy, American Institute of (1844), 1601 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Bus. Mgr., Laurene S. White.

Honor Society, Natl. (1921), 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Paul E. Ellicker.

Hoo Hoo, Intl. Concatenated Order of (Fraternal Order of Lumbermen) (1892), 404 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 2, Wis.; 12,759; Sec., B. F. Springer.

Horological Assn. of America, United (1933), 1901 East Colfax Ave., Denver 6, Colo.; 2,300; Sec., Orville R. Hagans.

Horological Institute of America (1921), 2026 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Va.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Arthur F. Beck.

Horological Schools, Natl. Assn. (1947), 1901 E. Colfax Ave., Denver 6, Colo.; Exec. Sec., Orville R. Hagans.

Horse Show Assn., Natl. (1883), 90 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., George W. Brassil.

Horseshoe Pitchers Assn. of America, Natl. (May 10, 1921), Crestline, Calif.; 2,000; Sec., Archie J. Gregson.

Horticultural Society, American (1922), 1600 Bladensburg Rd., N.W., Washington 2, D. C.; Sec., Francis de Vos.

Hospital Association, American (1898), 18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Dir., Edwin L. Crosby.

Hospital Fund of N. Y., United (1879), 8 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. O. D. Hopkins.

Hotel Assn., American (1910), 221 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Mary Kleiner.

Human Betterment Assn. of America (1943), 32 West 58th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Irene Headley Armes.

Humane Assn., American (1903), 896 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Colo.; 5,000; Exec. Dir., Mel L. Morse.

Humanist Association, American (1928), 117 Glenn St., Yellow Springs, Ohio; Sec., Edwin H. Wilson.

Hunts Racing Assn., United (1895), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Asst. Sec., W. Helen Eden.

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Ice Boat and Yacht Club, North Shrewsbury (Dec. 20, 1880), 71 Conover Lane, Red Bank, N. J.; Rec. Sec., John N. Darling.

Identification, International Assn. for (N. Y. State Div.) (1949), Bureau of Identification, Police Hdqrs., Utica 4, N. Y.; Sec., W. G. Hoetzer.

Illuminating Engineering Society (1906), 1660 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.; 8,207; Exec. Sec., A. D. Hickley.

Imperial Order of the Dragon (Sept. 1900, in Temple of Agric., Peking, China; commemorative China Relief Expedition), P. O. Box 1707, San Francisco 1, Calif.; Sec., Enoch Jones, Sr.

Indian (see also American Indian)

Indian Assn. of America (1923), 211 Ward Ave., Staten Island 4, N. Y.; Sec., Dolores M. Becker.

Indian Rights Assn. (1882), 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 1,200; Sec., Lawrence E. Lindley.

Indoor Polo Assn. (1915) (merged with U. S. Polo Assn., 1955).

Industrial Advertisers Assn., National (1922), 1776 Broadway New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., J. B. Manning.

Industrial Conference Board, Natl. (1916), 460 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 3,412; Sec., Herbert S. Briggs.

Industrial Democracy, League for (1905), 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., Harry W. Laidler.

Industrial Designers Institute (1938), 115 East

40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Elizabeth Dralle.

Industrial Editors, International Council of (1941), 12601 E. Jefferson St., Detroit 15, Mich.; Pres., S. J. Wolfe.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation (1935 as Air Hygiene Found.; renamed 1941), Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; Man. Dir., C. Richard Walmer.

Insurance Rating Board, N. Y. Compensation (1914), 100 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., George A. Dierauf.

Insurance Society of N. Y. (1901), 16 Liberty St., New York 5, N. Y.; 2,168; Sec., F. B. Tuttle.

Inter American Statistical Institute (1940), Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Francisco de Abrisqueta.

Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference (1896), 10 No. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.; Commissioner, K. L. Wilson.

Interraternity Club of Chicago (1927), c/o Chicago Real Estate Club, 105 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Theodore W. Hofsummer.

Interraternity Conference, Professional (1928), 4660 Buckingham Rd., Detroit 24, Mich.; Sec., S. G. Applegate.

International Education, Institute of (1919), 1 East 67th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Donald J. Shank.

International Friendship Through Religion (see World Alliance for)

International Law, American Society of (1906), 1826 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 2,300; Exec. Sec., Eleanor H. Finch.

Investment Bankers Assn. of America (1912), 425—13th St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec., Robert Stevenson, 3rd.

Iron Founders Society, Gray (1928), 930 National City-B 6th Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio; Exec. V. P., Donald H. Workman.

Iron and Steel Engineers, Assn. of (1907), 1010 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.; 6,200; Man. Dir., T. J. Ess.

Iron and Steel Institute, American (1908), 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., George S. Rose.

Italian Historical Society of America (1949), 26 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Sec., Marion L. Loschi, Rm. 2514.

Izaak Walton League of America (1922), 31 No. State St., Chicago 2, Ill.; 60,016; Exec. Dir., William Voigt, Jr.

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Jewish Agricultural Society (1900), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Mgr., H. J. Levine.

Jewish Assn. for Neighborhood Centers (1893 as YWHA; renamed 1945), 1391 Lexington Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 8,000; Exec. Dir., Irving Brodsky.

Jewish Braille Institute of America (1931), 101 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Jacob Freid.

Jewish Committee, American (1906), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 24,500; Exec. V. P., John Slawson.

Jewish Congress, Amer. (1918), 15 East 84th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., David W. Petegorsky.

Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Council of (1932), 165 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Philip Bernstein.

Jewish Historical Society, Amer. (1892), 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.; Lib., Isidore S. Meyer.

Jewish Labor Committee (Feb. 25, 1934), 25 East 78th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Dir. Public Relations, Walter L. Kirschenbaum.

Jewish Philanthropies of N. Y., Federation of (1917), 71 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 90,000; Pub. Dir., Robert I. Smith.

Jewish Publication Society of America (1888), 222 No. 15th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 8,500; Exec. Sec., Lesser Zussman.

Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. (Mar. 16, 1896, at N. Y. City), 1712 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 100,000; Natl. Exec. Sec., Ben Kaufman.

Jewish Welfare Board, National (1917), 145 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., S. D. Gershovitz.

Jewish Women, Natl. Council of (1893), 1 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 105,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein.

Jockey Club (Feb. 10, 1894), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Marshall Cassidy.

Judicature Society, American (1913), 1155 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 14,000; Sec. Treas., Glenn R. Winters.

Junior Achievement (1926), 345 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. E. Collin.

Junior Americans of the U. S. (1936), 25 West Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Eli Gottlieb.

Junior Bluejackets of America (1938), 50 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., James V. McNaught.

Junior Chamber of Commerce, U. S. (1920), 21st & Main Sts., Tulsa, Okla.; Exec. V. P., G. T. Hicks.

Junior Colleges, American Assn. of (1920), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Jesse P. Bogue.

Junior Honor Society, Natl. (1929), 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Paul E. Ellicker.

Junior League of the City of N. Y. (1901), 130 East 80th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Helen R. Mason.

Junior Leagues of America, Assn. of the (1921), Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Ave. at 50th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 65,000; Administrator, Mrs. Margaret G. Twyman.

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Kennel Club, American (Sept. 17, 1884), 221 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.; 345 clubs; Sec., Phyllis B. Everett.

Kindergarten Assn., National (May 27, 1909), 8 East 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Acting Exec. Sec., Miss Frances Nan Lane.

King's Daughters and Sons, International Order of (Jan. 13, 1886), 144 East 37th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 51,000; Sec., Mrs. Margaret Archibald.

Kiwanis International (Jan. 15, 1915), 520 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 236,835 members, 4,008 clubs; Intl. Sec., O. E. Peterson.

Knights of Columbus (Mar. 29, 1882), P. O. Drawer 1870, New Haven, Conn.; 938,217; Sec., Joseph F. Lamb.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (Feb. 6, 1873), 814 No. Broad St., Philadelphia 30, Pa.; 20,000; Sec., Fred W. Anton.

Knights of Pythias (Feb. 19, 1864), 2934 Vernon Place, Cincinnati 19, Ohio; 250,000; Sup. Sec., M. M. Ewen.

Korean War Veterans of the U. S., Natl. Assn. of (K-VETS), (Nov. 1, 1951, at Pohang-Dong, Korea), 933 Eighth St., Holly Hill, Fla.; Natl. Comdr., Virgil Harton, Jr.

Kosciusko Foundation (1925), 15 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Stephen Mizwa.

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Ladies Oriental Shrine of No. Amer., Grand Council (1914), 1309 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.; 21,245; Gr. Rec., Mrs. R. L. Craig.

Lambs, The (1874), 130 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 1,300; Sec., Bobby Clark.

Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Assn. of (1887), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Russell I. Thackrey.

Landscape Architects, American Society of (1899), 9 Park St., Boston 8, Mass.; 1,120; Corr. Sec., Bradford Williams.

Language Assn., Modern (see Modern Language Assn. of Amer.)

Language Teachers Associations, Natl. Federation of Modern (1916), 5500 33rd St., N.W., Washington 15, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., Henry Grattan Doyle.

Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American (June 19, 1895), 708 Medical Arts Bldg., Rochester 7, N. Y.; Sec., C. Stewart Nash.

Latin, Assn. for Promotion of Study of (1929), P. O. Box 501, Elizabeth, N. J.; 5,500; Sec., Albert E. Warsley.

Latvian Assn., American (1951), 45 East 51st St., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec. Prof., P. Lejins, Jr.

Lawyers Association, N. Y. County (1908), 14 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y.; 8,205; Exec. Dir., Charles E. J. Boyd.

Laymen's National Committee (1940), Hotel Vanderbilt, 4 Park Ave., New York 15, N. Y.; Sec., Lillian Claibourne.

Learned Societies, American Council of (1919), 1219 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Mortimer Graves.

Legal Aid Assn., National (1923 as Natl. Assn. of Legal Aid Organizations; renamed 1949), 328 East Main St., Rochester 4, N. Y.; Sec., Emery A. Brownell.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 11 Park Ave., New York 7, N. Y.; Asst. to Pres., Fay A. Van Wagoner.

Legion of Decency, National (1934), 463 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., Thomas F. Little.

Leprosy, Lenoard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of (American Leprosy Foundation) (1929), 1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 30,000; Sec., H. L. Elias.

Leprosy Missions, American (1906), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 80,000; Exec. Sec., Raymond P. Currier.

Letter Carriers, National Association of (1889), 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 103,000; Exec. Sec., Peter J. Cahill.

Lexington-First Avenue Assn. (1927), 7 Mitchell Pl., New York 17, N. Y.; Pres., Frank Eberhart.

Librarians, American Assn. Medical Record (1928), 510 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 3,507; Exec. Dir., Doris Gleason.

Libraries Association, Special (1909), 31 East

- 10th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 5,007; Exec. Sec., Marian E. Lucius.
- Library Association, American (Oct. 6, 1876). 50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 21,000; Sec., David H. Clift.
- Library Assn., Home and School (1938), 144 No. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky.; Exec. Sec., Paul J. Hines.
- Library Assn., Medical (1898), Yale Medical Library, 333 Cedar St., New Haven 11, Conn.; Sec., Mrs. Henrietta Perkins.
- Life Insurance Assn. of America (1906), 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., Robert B. Crane.
- Life Underwriters, American Society of Chartered (1928), 3924 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; Dir. Pub. Relations, Howard D. Shaw.
- Life Underwriters Assn. of the City of N. Y. (1886), 237 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., Jack R. Manning.
- Lions International (Intl. Assn. of Lions Clubs) (Oct. 8, 1917), 209 No. Mich. Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; 520,000; Dir. Public Relations, Harry J. Cooper.
- Lithographers National Assn. (1906), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Edward D. Morris.
- Long Island Association (1926, as L. I. Chamber of Commerce), Garden City Hotel, Garden City, N. Y.; 1,550; Sec., Lawson A. Odde.
- Lumbermen's Assn., Middle Atlantic (1892), 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; Sec., R. E. Latshaw.
- Lutheran Education Assn. (1947), 7400 Augusta St., River Forest, Ill.; 1,226; Sec., Elmer Arnst.
- Luther League of America (Oct. 30, 1895), 1228 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 35,000; Exec. Sec., Leslie Conrad, Jr.
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- Maccabees, The (Aug. 7, 1878), 5057 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.; 302,174; Dir. Public Relations, D. A. Talucci.
- Magicians Guild of America (1944), Hotel Prince George, 14 East 28th St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Justin F. Ratterman.
- Magicians, Society of American (April 26, 1902), 93 Central St., Forestville, Conn.; 1,900; Natl. Sec., Uynn Boyar.
- Mammalogists, American Society of (1919), Museum of Natural History, Un. of Kan., Lawrence, Kan.; Corr. Sec., K. R. Kelson.
- Manufacturers Agents National Assn. (1947), 1724 W. Main St., Alhambra, Calif.; 1,800; Sec., A. X. Schilling.
- Manufacturers, National Assn. of (1895), 2 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Noel Sargent.
- Manufacturing Chemists Assn. (1872), 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Maurice F. Crass, Jr.
- Manuscript Society (1948), 179 So. Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.; Sec., Walter N. Eastburn.
- Marine Corps League (Aug. 4, 1937), P. O. Box 2087, Baton Rouge, La.; Natl. Adjt., Merton C. Lowe.
- Marine Engineers (see Naval Architects and Marine Engineers)
- Marine Society of the City of N. Y. (1769), 80 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., J. M. Hagan.
- Marine Underwriters, American Institute of (1898), 99 John St., New York 38, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Carl E. McDowell.
- Maritime Assn. of the Port of N. Y. (Feb. 5, 1873), 80 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., William F. Giesen.
- Masonic Service Assn. of the U. S. (1919), 700 Tenth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Carl H. Claudy.
- Masons, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Supreme Council 33° (Aug. 5, 1813), 1117 Statler Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.; 437,197; Gr. Sec. Gen., F. Elmer Raschig.
- Masons, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, Supreme Council 33° (1801), 1735 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 400,000; Gr. Sec. Gen., Claud F. Young.
- Masons, F & A Grand Lodge, State of N. Y. (Sept. 5, 1781), 71 West 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 306,233; Sec., Edward R. Carman.
- Mathematical Assn. of America (1915), Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, N. Y.; 5,800; Sec., H. M. Gehman.
- Mathematical Society, American (1888), Dept. of Math., Yale Un., New Haven 11, Conn.; 4,919; Sec., Prof. E. G. Begle.
- Mathematical Statistics, Institute of (1935), Dept. of Statistics, Un. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1,539; Sec., George E. Nicholson, Jr.
- Mayflower Descendants, Gen. Soc. of (Jan. 12, 1897), Mayflower Society House, North St., Plymouth, Mass.; Gov. Gen., W. M. Pratt.
- Mayors, U. S. Conference of (1932), 730 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 350 cities with pop. of over 30,000; Sec., Paul V. Betters.
- Mechanical Engineers, American Society of (1880), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 40,000; Sec., C. E. Davies.
- Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of N. Y., Gen. Soc. of (Nov. 17, 1785), 20 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Sidney Carpenter.
- Mediaeval Academy of America (1926), 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.; 1,350; Sec., Charles R. D. Miller.
- Medical Assistants, American Registry of (Sept. 22, 1950), P. O. Box 589, Holyoke, Mass.; 5,000; Sec. Gen., Claire O. Cody.
- Medical Association, American (1847), 535 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 141,463; Sec., George F. Lull.
- Medical Assn., National (1895), 1108 Church St., Norfolk 10, Va.; 4,500; Sec., John T. Givens.
- Medical Society of the County of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn (1822), 1313 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.; 3,500; Dir., Charles F. McCarty.
- Medical Society of the State of N. Y. (1807), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 23,960; Sec., W. P. Anderton.
- Medical Technologists, American (1939), P. O. Box 191, Holyoke, Mass.; 6,700; Exec. Sec., C. W. Truehart.
- Medical Technologists, American College of (1942), 71 E. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.; Sec.-Treas., C. A. Bartholomew.
- Medical Women's Assn., American (1915), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Lillian T. Majally.
- Medicine, N. Y. Academy of (1847), 2 East 103rd St., New York 29, N. Y.; 3,145; Dir., Howard Reed Craig.
- Men's Garden Clubs (see Garden Clubs)
- Mental Health, Natl. Assn. for (1950), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. M. Heininger.
- Merchant Marine Library Assn., American (1921), 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 19,956; Exec. Sec., Granville Conway.
- Metal Treating Institute (1933), 271 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., C. E. Herington.
- Metallurgical Engineers (see Mining and Metallurgical)
- Meteorological Society, American (1919), 3 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass.; 5,500; Exec. Sec., Kenneth C. Spengler.
- Methodist Church, N. Y. City Soc. of the (April 14, 1866), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Leland P. Cary.
- Methodist Historical Society in the City of N. Y. (1892), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Arthur B. Moss.
- Mexican Border Veterans (see United M.B.V.)
- Military Engineers, Society of American (1920), 808 Mills Bldg., 17th & Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 23,445; Exec. Sec., F. H. Kohloss.
- Military Institute, American (June 2, 1933), 1529 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Wm. Cooper Foote.
- Military Order of the Carabao (Nov., 1900, in Manila, P. I.), 927 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Wm. J. G. Davis.
- Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (Dec. 13, 1894), 1 Williams Court, Somerville, Mass.; 2,100; Sec., Capt. Andrew Capuano.
- Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. (1865), 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Rec.-in-Chief, J. Truman Swing.
- Military Order of the Purple Heart (Aug. 7, 1782, by Gen. George Washington; reactivated Feb. 22, 1932, by President Herbert Hoover and Feb. 22, 1932, by President MacArthur), D. St., N.W., Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur, Washington 4, at 10th & Pennsylvania Ave., Archie J. Bakay.
- Military Society of the War of 1812 (Jan. 3, 1826), 643 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Pres., Francis F. Steers.
- Military Order of the World Wars (1920), 1700 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 15,000; Exec. Officer, Edwin Bettelheim, Jr.
- Military Surgeons of the U. S. (1891), 1726 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Stuart E. Womelodorph, Sr., Suite 715.
- Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Institute of (1871), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 22,400; Sec., E. O. Kirkendall.
- Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (1908), 11 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.; Pres., Donald M. Liddell.
- Ministerial Assn., American (1944), P. O. Box 1252, Pk. Pa.; 1,223; Sec., Wilbur Lyons.
- Minneapolis Aquatennial Assn. (Feb. 6, 1940), 116 Times Bldg., Marquette at 4th St., Minneapolis 1, Minn.; Sec., Emerson N. Townsend.
- Minute Men of America (April 6, 1917), 58 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 6,300; Dir. Gen., Francis A. Adams.
- Missionary Assn., Amer. (1946), 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Sec., Philip M. Widenhouse.
- Missouri Valley Conference (1907), Sheraton Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Commissioner, A. Eilers.
- Modern Language Assn. of America (1883), 6

Washington Sq. No., New York 3, N. Y.; 8,300; Exec. Sec., William R. Parker.

Modern Language Teachers (see Teachers Assn., Natl. Modern)

Moose, Loyal Order of (1888), Mooseheart, Ill.; 1,070,073; Sup. Sec., George Eubank.

Mothers Committee, American (1933), 525 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 300,000; Natl. Exec. Dir., Mrs. Alleen Fogarty.

Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Academy of (May 4, 1927), 9038 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Margaret Herrick.

Motion Picture Assn. of America (1922), 28 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Sidney Schreiber.

Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Society of (1916), 55 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.; 5,100; Exec. Sec., Boyce Nemec.

Motion Pictures, Natl. Board of Review of (1909), 31 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Henry Hart.

Motor Bus Operators, Natl. Assn. of (1926), 839 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., August W. Koehler.

Motor Vehicle Administrators, American Assn. of (1933), 912 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Exec. Dir., L. S. Harris.

Motorcycle Assn., American (1921), 106 Buttlers Ave., Columbus, Ohio; 78,000; Sec., E. C. Smith.

Multiple Sclerosis Society, Natl. (Mar. 11, 1946), 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 53,715; Exec. Dir., Sylvia Lawry.

Municipal Assn., American (1924), 1625 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Patrick Healy, Jr.

Municipal Engineers of the City of N. Y. (1903), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., Leo N. Komiakoff.

Municipal League, National (1894), 47 West 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., Alfred Willoughby.

Mural Painters, Natl. Society of (1893), 19 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Cliff Young.

Muscular Dystrophy Assns. of America (June 6, 1950), 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Sec., Carl P. Axelrod.

Museums, American Assn. of (1906), c/o Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.; Dir., Laurence Vail Coleman.

Music Clubs, Natl. Federation of (1898), 445 West 23rd St., New York 11, N. Y.; 500,000; Office Mgr., Patricia Anderson.

Music Conference, American (1947), 332 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; Adm. V. P., John C. Kendel.

Music Council National (1940), 117 East 79th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Edwin Hughes.

Music Educators National Conference (1907), 64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., and NEA Bldg., 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 26,500; Exec. Sec., C. V. Buttelman, Chicago office.

Music Publishers Assn. of the U. S. (1895), 47 West 63rd St., New York 23, N. Y.; Adm. Sec., Amy W. Klingmann.

Music Publishers Protective Assn. (1936), 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; Chmn. of Board, Walter G. Douglas.

Musicians of the U. S. and Canada, American Fed. of (Oct. 19, 1896), 570 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 252,000; Pres., James C. Petrillo.

Mutual Savings Banks, National Assn. of (1920), 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John W. Sandstedt.

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National Conference of Christians and Jews (1927), 43 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Sterling W. Brown.

National Grange, The (1867), 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 900,000; Master, Herschel D. Newsom.

National Parks Assn. (1919), 2144 P St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.; 9,000; Exec. Sec., Fred M. Puckard.

Native Sons of the Golden West (July 11, 1875), 414 Mason St., San Francisco 2, Calif.; 20,000; Gr. Sec., Harold J. Regan.

Naturopathic Physicians and Surgeons Assn., American (1951), 200 Walnut Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa; Sec., D. S. James.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Society of (1893), 74 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.; 6,500; Sec., W. N. Landers.

Naval Engineers, American Soc. of (1888), 605 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec., J. E. Hamilton.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War (Feb. 2, 1899), P. O. Box 781; Sec., Frank H. Günsols.

Naval Order of the U. S. (July 4, 1809), 12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; Pres., Charles Hann.

Navigation, Institute of (1945), Un. of Calif., Los Angeles 24, Calif.; 1,300; Exec. Sec., Giles Greville Healey.

Navy Day League (see Theodore Roosevelt-Navy Day League)

Navy League of the U. S. (1902), 401 Mills Bldg., 17th & Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 15,000; Sec., Evelyn M. Collins.

Navy Mothers Clubs of America (June 30, 1930), 3327 East 93rd St., Cleveland 4, Ohio; 30,000; Sec., Mrs. Elsie M. Bozeman.

Navy Mutual Aid Association (July 28, 1879), Dept. of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.; 14,000; Sec., T. S. Dukeshire.

Near East College Association (1927), 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.; Amer. Dir., Robert J. Hardy.

Needlework Guild of America (1885), 124 So. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 1,000,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. E. A. Desbrough.

Negro Land Grant Colleges, Conference of Presidents of (1920), Kentucky State Coll., Frankfort, Ky.; Sec., R. B. Atwood.

Negro Life and History, Assn. for the Study of (Sept. 9, 1915), 1538 Ninth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 10,000; Sec.-Treas., Albert N. D. Brooks.

New England Historic General Society (Mar. 18, 1845), 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; 2,557; Sec., John William Farquharson.

New Farmers of America (1935), U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.; 38,000; Exec. Sec., W. N. Elam.

New York City Club (1892), 37 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., Seymour Graubard.

New York Newspaper Women's Club (Mar. 8, 1922), Hotel Biltmore, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Gay Pauley.

News Photographers Assn., White House (June 13, 1921), Press Rm. White House, Washington, D. C.; Sec., George Tames.

Newspaper Editors, American Society of (1922), P. O. Box 1053, Wilmington 99, Del.; Asst. Sec., Alice Fox Pitts.

Newspaper Guild, American (1933), 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; 27,000; Sec., William J. Farson.

Newspaper Promotion Assn., National (1930), P. O. Box 2673, Charleston, W. Va.; Sec.-Treas., Frank A. Kenight.

Newspaper Publishers Assn., American (1887), 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., Cranston Williams.

Newspaper Women's Club, N. Y. (1922), Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. at 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Deborah Corle.

Ninety-Nines (International Organization of Women Pilots) (Nov. 2, 1929), 5019 No. Cumberland Blvd., Milwaukee 11, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Eugenia Helse.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for No. Amer., Imperial Council of the A. A. Order of (1876), 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.; 750,000; Imperial Rec., George M. Saunders.

North Sea Mine Force Assn. (1920), Hotel New Yorker, 8th Ave. at 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Jacob J. Kammer.

Numismatic Assn., American (1891), 1051 No. Broadway, Wichita, Kan.; 10,000; Gen. Sec., Lewis M. Reagan.

Numismatic Society, American (1858), Broadway bet. 155th & 156th Sts., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Sawyer McA. Mosser.

Nursing, Natl. League of (1952), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 17,000; Gen. Dir., Anna Fillmore.

Nurses Assn., American (1896), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 175,840; Exec. Sec., Ella Best, R.N.

Nut Growers Assn., Northern (1910), 2338 Parkview Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; 1,050; Sec., Spencer B. Chase.

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Oarsmen, Natl. Assn. of Amateur (1872), 507 West 67th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia 26, Pa.; Sec., Francis H. Ludwig.

Occupational Therapy Assn., American (1917), 33 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.; 4,485; Exec. Dir., Miss Margorie Fish.

Odd Fellows, Ind. Order of (Apr. 26, 1819), 16 W. Chase St., Baltimore 1, Md.; 1,485,574; Sec., Edward G. Ludvigsen.

Odd Fellows, Ind. Order of, Grand Lodge, State of N. Y. (1923), 31 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; 67,467; Sec., William Klumpen.

Office Management Assn., National (1919), 132 W. Cheltenham, Philadelphia 44, Pa.; 15,063; Sec., W. H. Evans.

Ohio Society of N. Y. (1885), Hotel Statler, Seventh Ave. at 33rd St., New York 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Florence P. Rydell.

Old Guard of the City of N. Y. (N. Y. State Militia) (June 21, 1826), 851 Grand Concourse, New York 51, N. Y.; Sec., James W. Irving.

Olympic Assn., U. S. (1921), Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., J. Lyman Bingham.

Optical Society of America (1916), Rm. 8-203, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge 39, Mass.; 2,300; Sec., Arthur C. Hardy.

Optometric Assn., N. Y. State (1895), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Benjamin G. Rosenkrantz.
 Opticist International (1919), Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.; 48,000; Sec.-Treas., Bernard B. Burford.
 Ordnance Assn., American (1919), 708 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 36,853; Sec., Miss Florence G. Ferriter.
 Organist, American Guild of (April 13, 1896), International Bldg., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 15,000; Sec., M. Searle Wright.
 Oriental Research, Amer. Schools of (1900), Drawer 93A, Yale Sta., New Haven, Conn.; Bus. Mgr., Gladys R. Walton.
 Osteopathic Assn., American (1897), 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 8,963; Exec. Sec., R. C. McCaughan.
 Overseas Press Club of America (1939), 35 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Mgr., James V. Foley.
 Owls, Order of. (1904) Owl Bldg., Hartford, Conn. 205,000.

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Pacific Relations, American Institute of (1925), 1 East 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., William L. Holland.
 Pacific War Veterans of America (1941); 422 Franklin St., Reading, Pa.; Natl. Adj., George J. Didyoung.
 Paleontological Research Institution (1933), 109 Dearborn Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.; Dir., Mrs. Katherine V. W. Palmer.
 Palestine Committee, American Christian (1941), 471 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 20,000; Exec. Dir., Karl Baehr.
 Paper Stationery & Tablet Manufacturers Assn. (1934), 527 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Edgar P. Eaton.
 Pan American Society of the U. S. (1912), 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; Sec., John J. Ciesham.
 Pan American Union (Organization of American States) (Apr. 14, 1890), 17th & Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Carlos Davila.
 Panhellenic Assn., Professional (1925), 18240 Meyers Rd., Detroit 35, Mich.; 50,000; Sec., Miss Marie Marti.
 Panhellenic Conference, National (1902), 5607 West 6th St., Los Angeles 36, Calif.; 747,385; Sec., Mrs. Darrell R. Nordwall.
 Paper Industry (see Pulp and Paper)
 Paper and Pulp Assn., American (1878), 122 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., E. W. Tinker.
 Parasitologists, American Society of (Dec. 30, 1924), Knox Coll., Galesburg, Ill.; Sec., Arthur C. Walton.
 Parent League of N. Y. (1913), 22 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. John Rau.
 Parents and Teachers, Natl. Congress of (Feb. 17, 1897), 700 No. Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 9,409,282; Exec. Dir., Ruth A. Bottomly.
 Park Assn. of N. Y. City (1928), 119 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Irene V. Walsh.
 Park Executives, American Institute of (1898), 143 So. Lincoln, Aurora, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Alfred B. LaGasse.
 Parole Assn. (see Probation & Parole)
 Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Assn. of (1902), Cincinnati General Hosp., Cincinnati 29, Ohio; Sec., Edward A. Gall.
 Patriotic Society, American National (April 24, 1931), 130 W. Jefferson St., Pittsfield, Ill.; Pres., Herbert H. Vertrees.
 Peace and Freedom (see Women's International League for)
 Pen Women, National League of American (1897), Pen-Arts Bldg., 1300 17th St., N.W.; Washington 6, D. C.; 5,000; Sec., Mrs. Elizabeth D. Avalos.
 Pennsylvania Society (1899), 301 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; 1,600; Exec. Sec., Edward J. Bach.
 P.E.O. Sisterhood (Jan. 21, 1869), P.E.O. Memorial Library, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; 123,303; Exec. Sec., Margaret L. Mohler.
 Petroleum Geologists, American Assn. of (Feb. 14, 1917), Box 979, Tulsa 1, Okla.; 12,000; Exec. Dir., Robert H. Dott.
 Petroleum Institute, American (1919), 50 West 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.; 9,200; Sec., Lacey Walker.
 Pharmaceutical Assn., American (Oct. 7, 1852), 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington 7, D. C.; 26,000; Gen. Mgr., Robert P. Fischells.
 Philatelic Americans, Society of (1894), P. O. Box 10385, Tampa 9, Fla.; 5,000; Exec. Sec., J. Edw. Vining.
 Philatelic Society, American (Sept. 14, 1886), P. O. Box 800; State College, Pa.; 11,500; Exec. Sec., H. Clay Musser.
 Philharmonic-Symphony Society, N. Y. (1928) by merger of Philharmonic Soc. of N. Y., 1842,

and Symphony Soc. of N. Y.; 1787), 112 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Arthur Judson.
 Philological Assn., American (1869), Bascom Hall, Un. of Wis., Madison 6, Wis.; 1,205; Sec., Paul MacKendrick.
 Philosophical Assn., American (1901), Bascom Hall, Un. of Wis., Madison 6, Wis.; 1,477; Sec., William H. Hay.
 Philosophical Society, American (1743), 104 So. 5th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; Exec. Officer, L. P. Eisenhart.
 Photographers Assn. of America (1880), 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; 5,500; Pres., James Pickands II.
 Photographic Society of America (1937), 2005 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 11,000; Sec., Randolph Wright, Jr.
 Photo-Lithographers, Natl. Assn. of (1933), 317 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Walter E. Soderstrom.
 Physical Education Assn., College (1897), Box 793, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Sec., R. E. Jamerson.
 Physical Society, American (1899), Columbus Un., New York 27, N. Y.; 12,000; Sec., K. K. Darrow.
 Physical Therapy Assn., American (1921), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 6,781; Exec. Dir., Mildred O. Elson.
 Physically Handicapped, American Federation of (the Aug. 20, 1942), 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., Miss Mildred Scott.
 Physicians, American College of (1915), 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; 8,873; Sec., E. R. Loveland.
 Physics, American Institute of (1931), 57 East 55th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 18,000; Sec., Wallace Waterfall.
 Physio-Therapists, N. Y. State Society of (1926), 33 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Martin Ratner.
 Pilgrim Society (1820), Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.; Sec., Warren P. Strong.
 Pilgrims of the U. S. (1902), 74 Trinity Pl., New York 6, N. Y.; Office Sec., Kathleen E. Rushe.
 Pilot Club International (Oct. 16, 1921), 520 Persons Bldg., Macon, Ga.; 10,000; Exec. Dir., Wanda Richardson.
 Pilots, Women (see Ninety-Nine, The)
 Pioneer Trails Assn., American (1926 as Oregon Trail Memorial Assn.; renamed 1940); 4828 217th St., Bayside 64, N. Y.; Pres., H. R. Driggs.
 Planned Parenthood Federation of America (1921 as Amer. Birth Control League; 1939, Birth Control Fed. of Amer.; renamed 1942), 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Natl. Dir., William Vogt.
 Planning Assn., National (1934), 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 2,200; Sec., John Miller.
 Planning & Civic Assn., American (1935 by merger of Amer. Civic Assn. & Natl. Conference on City Planning), 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Miss Harlean James.
 Plastics Industry, Society of the (1937), 67 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Dir., Public Relations, Langdon P. Williams.
 Plattsburg, Society of (1935), 116 John St., New York 38, N. Y.; Mgr. Dir., James N. MacLean.
 Poetry Assn., Modern (1941), 60 W. Walton St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Sec., Mrs. Julia Bowe.
 Poetry Society of America (1910), 227 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Gustav Davison.
 Polar Society, American (1934), c/o Amer. Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 24, N. Y.; Sec., August Howard.
 Police Assn., N. Y. Veteran (Jan. 7, 1891), 150 Nassah St., New York 38, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., James J. Gegan.
 Polish Army Veterans Assn. of America (1921), 19 Irving Pl., New York 3, N. Y.; 10,350; Sec., L. L. Krzyzak.
 Polish National Alliance of the U. S. of N. A. (1880), 1520 W. Division St., Chicago 22, Ill.; 337,829; Sec., A. S. Szczerbowski.
 Political Science Assn., American (1903), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Evron M. Kirkpatrick.
 Political and Social Science, American Academy of (Dec. 14, 1889), 3937 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; 15,384; Sec., Raymond T. Bowman.
 Polo Assn., Indoor (1915; merged with U. S. Polo Assn. in 1955)
 Polo Association, U. S. (1890), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 75 member clubs; Sec., Henry Lewis, 3rd.
 Portuguese Continental Union of the U. S. A. (1925), 899 Boylston St., Boston 15, Mass.; 8,505; Sup. Sec., Anibal S. Branco.
 Post Office Clerks, National Federation (1906), 711—14th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 100,000; Exec. Sec., John F. Bowen.
 Power Boat Assn., American (1903), 700 Canton

- N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 18,500; Sec., John G. Volz.
- Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Club** (1922), 283 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Dir., H. E. Nicolai.
- Songwriters Protective Association** (1932), 158 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 2,452; Exec. Dir., Miriam Stern.
- Sons of the American Legion** (May 4-5, 1933), P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.; Dir., Lee R. Pennington.
- Sons of the American Revolution, National Society** (Apr. 30, 1889), 1227-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 19,000; Exec. Sec., Harold L. Putnam.
- Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society** (Feb. 11, 1890), Sub-Treasury Bldg., 15 Pine St., New York 5, N. Y.; 1,794; Exec. Sec., Muriel Slodden.
- Sons and Daughters of Liberty** (1875), 13 No. 13th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 29,000; Sec., Mrs. Anna E. Boston.
- Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, National Society** (Dec. 21, 1908), 1789 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Sec., Mrs. John L. Harper.
- Sons of Poland, Assn. of the** (1903), 665 Newark Ave., Jersey City 6, N. J.; 17,159; Sec., Alexander Sudnik, Jr.
- Sons of the Republic of Texas** (1915), 1918 Lauderdale St., Houston, Tex.; Sec., C. M. Redfield.
- Sons of the Revolution in the State of N. Y.** (Feb. 22, 1876), Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y.; 1,643; Sec., Raymond B. Seymour.
- Sons of the Revolution, General Society** (Feb. 22, 1876), Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Hoyt G. Post.
- Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War** (1881), P. O. Box 457, Trenton 3, N. J.; 16,000; Sec., Albert C. Lambert.
- Soroptimist Clubs, American Federation of** (1921), 1124 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10, Pa.; 18,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Martha R. Servis.
- Southern Conference** (1922), P. O. Box 1571, Durham, N. C.; Commissioner, Wallace Wade.
- Southern Regional Council** (1944), 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Exec. Dir., Katherine Stoney, Rm. 432.
- Southern Society, N. Y.** (1886), Plaza Hotel, Fifth Ave. at 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Harvey L. Clinkscales.
- Spanish American Society** (1930), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Pres., Robert Seelav, Rm. 730.
- Spanish War Veterans, United** (1904), P. O. Box 1915, Washington 13, D. C.; 42,000; Adj. Gen., L. L. McClary.
- Speech Assn. of America** (1914), La. State Un., Baton Rouge 3, La.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Waldo W. Braden.
- Speleological Society, Natl.** (1929), 2829 So. Buchanan St., Arlington 6, Va.; Sec., Mrs. Lois Cutler.
- Standards Assn., American** (1918), 70 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Dir. Public Relations, G. P. Paine.
- State Budget Officers, Natl. Assn. of** (1945), 1737 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Asst. Dir., T. G. Driscoll.
- State Governments, Council of** (1925), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Exec. Dir., Frank Bane.
- State Parks, Natl. Conference on** (1921), 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Miss Harlean James.
- State Universities, Natl. Assn. of** (July 11, 1895), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Charles P. McCurdy, Jr.
- Statistical Assn., American** (1839), 1108-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 5,300; Sec., Samuel Weiss.
- Statistical Institute, Inter American** (1940), Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Francisco de Abrisqueta.
- Steamship Historical Society of America** (1935), Sec., Edwin A. Patt, West Barrington, R. I.
- Steel Construction, American Institute of** (1921), 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., M. Harvey Smedley.
- Steel Founders Society of America** (1902), 920 Midland Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio; Sec., G. K. Dreher.
- Steuben Society of America** (1919), 369 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Freda J. Blank.
- Stock Exchange, American** (1849 as Curb Exchange; indoors June 27, 1921; renamed Jan. 1, 1953), 86 Trinity Pl., New York 6, N. Y.; Sec., Charles E. McGowan.
- Stock Exchange, Midwest** (1892 as Chicago Stock Exchange; renamed in Dec., 1949), 120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Sec., Carl E. Ogren.
- Stock Exchange, N. Y.** (May 17, 1792), 11 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., John R. Haire.
- Stock Exchange, San Francisco** (Sept. 18, 1882), 301 Pine St., San Francisco 6, Calif.; Sec., Ruth Kapelsky.
- Structural Clay Products Institute**, 1520 18 St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Jos. J. Cermak.
- Student Assn., U. S. National** (1947), 1234 Gimbel Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Exec. Sec., Victor H. Hampton.
- Student Councils, National Assn. of** (1931), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Paul E. Ellicker.
- Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions** (1886), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., E. H. Johnson.
- Sugar Brokers Assn., National** (Sept. 15, 1903), 129 Front St., New York 5, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., James Harrington.
- Sunbathing Assn., American** (1929), Box 38, Mays Landing, N. J.; 7,000; Sec., Rose Holroyd.
- Sunday League** (1933), 279 Highland Ave., Newark 4, N. J.; 25,000; Sec., Robert S. Womer.
- Surgeons, American College of** (May 5, 1913), 40 East Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 20,000; Dir. Public Relations, Greer Williams.
- Surgical Assn., American** (1880), 59 E. Madison St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Sec., R. K. Gilchrist.
- Surveying and Mapping, American Congress on** (1941), P. O. Box 470, Ben. Franklin Sta., Washington 4, D. C.; 3,939; Sec., Walter S. Dix.
- Symphony Orchestra League, American** (1942), P. O. Box 164, Charleston 21, W. Va.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Helen M. Thompson.
- T—
- Tall Clubs, American Affiliation of** (for tall people of America) (1947), 3954 West 105th St., Chicago 43, Ill.; 2,000; Pres., Harold P. Petersen.
- Tariff League, American** (1885), 19 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Richard H. Anthony.
- Tax Administrators, Federation of** (1937), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Exec. Dir., Charles F. Conlon.
- Tax Assn., National** (1907), P. O. Box 1799, Sacramento 8, Calif.; Sec., Ronald B. Welch.
- Teachers Agencies, Natl. Assn. of** (1915), 45 Exchange St., Rochester 14, N. Y.; Sec., Hoyt S. Armstrong, Rm. 533.
- Teachers, American Federation of** (April 15, 1916), 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 56,000; Sec.-Treas., Irvin R. Kuenzli.
- Teachers Assns., Language** (see Language Teachers)
- Teachers of English, Natl. Council of** (1911), 704 So. 6th St., Champaign, Ill.; 15,000; Sec., J. N. Hook.
- Teachers of French Amer. Assn. of** (1927), Davidson Coll., Davidson, N. C.; 4,500; Sec.-Treas., George B. Watts.
- Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Amer. Assn. of** (1917), DePauw Un., Greencastle, Ind.; 3,655; Sec., L. H. Turk.
- Teachers, Natl. Council of Geography** (1915), State Teach. Coll., Valley City, N. Dak.; 1,800; Sec., Ina C. Robertson.
- Teachers Unions, International Federation of Free** (1951), 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 700,000; Pres., Irvin R. Kuenzli.
- Television** (see also under Motion Picture or Radio)
- Television & Radio Artists, Amer. Fed. of** (Sept. 20, 1952, by merger of Amer. Fed. of Radio Artists, 1937, and TV Authority, 1949); 15 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 20,000; Natl. Exec. Sec., George Heller.
- Temperance Civic League, N. Y.** (1954), 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Charles J. Wood.
- Temperance Federation of N. Y.** (1905), 44 Howard St., Albany 7, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., F. C. Carrier.
- Temperance League, National** (1950, by merger of Temperance League of Amer., successor, 1948, to Anti-Saloon League of Amer., 1895, and Natl. Temperance Movement), 131 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington 3, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Clayton M. Wallace.
- Temperance and Tolerance Assn. of America** (1944), 612 Federal Securities Bldg., Lincoln 8, Nebr.; 40,000; Founder & Pres., Ida M. Thurber.
- Tennis Assn., U. S. Lawn** (May 21, 1881), 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.; 1,350 member clubs; Exec. Sec., Edwin S. Baker.
- Tennis Assn., U. S. Table** (1933), 1718 Central, Indianapolis, Ind.; 2,500; Sec., James McClure.
- Textile Assn. (see Cotton Manufacturers)**
- Textiles, Natl. Federation of** (1872), 389 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Irene Blunt.
- Theatre and Academy, American National** (1935), 1545 Broadway, New York 38, N. Y.; 1,600; Pres., Clarence Derwent.
- Theatre Wing, American** (1939), 351 West 48th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 25,000; Sec., Esther N. Hawley.
- Theatres, League of N. Y.** (1930), 234 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., James F. Reilly.
- Theodore Roosevelt Assn.** (Feb. 1, 1919), 28 East

20th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Curator, Mae V. Manning.

Theodore Roosevelt-Navy Day League (Oct. 27, 1922), 126 East 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Founder, Joseph J. Bruno.

Theological Library Assn., Amer. (1947), 1670 So. 11th Ave., Maywood, Ill.; Sec., Miss Alice M. Dagan.

Theological Schools, Amer. Assn. of (1918), 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.; Sec., O. H. Baker.

Theological Seminary, United (1871), 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio; 1,104; Sec., Charles E. Kachel.

Theosophical Society in America (1886), P. O. Box 270, Wheaton, Ill.; Natl. Sec., Caroline Tess.

34th Street-Midtown Assn. (1908), 1 West 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., N. Peter McLean.

Theosophical Society (1875), P. O. Bin G, Pasadena 15, Calif.; Sec., Kirby Van Mater.

Thoreau Society (1941), 505 Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, Va.; Sec., Walter Harding.

Thoroughbred Club of America (1932), Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.; Sec., Augustus J. Owens.

Thoroughbred Racing (see Racing Assns. of the U. S., Thoroughbred)

Thrift Committee, Natl. (1917), 121 West Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.; Chmn., Herman Wells.

Toastmasters International (1924), 1104 West 8th St., Santa Ana, Calif.; 50,000; Exec. Sec., Ted Blanding.

Tool Engineers, American Soc. of (1932), 10700 Puritan Ave., Detroit 38, Mich.; 31,864; Office Mgr., C. H. Prince.

Torch Clubs, International Assn. of (1924), 151 Irving Terrace, Kenmore 23, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., Sherman G. Crayton.

Track and Field Assn., Middle Atlantic Collegiate (1912), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Traffic Club of N. Y. (1906), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., George H. Burtis.

Traffic Engineers, Institute of (1930), 211 Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Conn.; Exec. Sec., M. M. Todd.

Training Directors, American Society of (1944), 2020 University Ave., Madison 5, Wis.; 2,200; Bus. Mgr., John M. Skelly.

Transit Assn., Amer. (1882), 292 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Arthur W. Baker.

Transportation Assn. of America (1935), 130 No. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.; Sec.-Treas., Miss Edith C. Krogh.

Trapshooting Assn. of America, Amateur (1900), P. O. Box 246, Vandalia, Ohio; 16,150; Mgr., Aaron Bird.

Travelers Aid Assn., National (1917), 425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Gen. Dir., Laurin Hyde.

Travelers Aid Society of N. Y. (1905), 144 East 44th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 7,740; Gen. Dir., David W. Haynes.

Trial Lawyers, American College (1950), 921 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif.; 530; Exec. Sec., Forrest A. Betts.

Trotting Assn., U. S. (1938), 1349 East Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio; 11,352; Sec., Edward F. Hackett.

Trucking Assns., American (1923), 142—16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Man. Dir., J. V. Lawrence.

True Sisters, United Order (April 21, 1846), 150 West 85th St., New York 24, N. Y.; 12,000; Natl. Pres., Hortense Schlesinger.

Tuberculosis Assn., Natl. (1904), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., James G. Stone.

Tuberculosis and Health Assn., N. Y. (1902), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., H. R. Edwards, M.D.

Turf Assn., American (1927), 7th and Central Sts., Louisville, Ky.; Sec., Sam McMeekin.

Turf and Field Club (1895), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., W. Halen Eden.

Turners, American (Nov. 20, 1848), 8735 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.; 23,072; Sec., A. E. Eklund.

Twenty-third Street Assn. (1929), 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Man. Dir., William H. Bird.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. (1944), 302 West 13th St., New York 14, N. Y.; Exec. Director, Stephen J. Jarema.

Unitarian Laymen's League (1919), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 6,500; Exec. Dir., H. Talbot Pearson.

Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Gen. Alliance of (1880), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 20,000; Exec. Sec., Marjorie Lamb Riley.

United Hospital Fund of N. Y. (1879), 8 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. O. D. Hopkins.

United Mexican Border Veterans, P. O. Box 5435, Indianapolis, Ind.; 6,500; Exec. Sec., Col. Alfred L. Moudy.

United Nations, American Assn. for the (1923, as League of Nations Assn.; renamed 1945), 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 45,000; Exec. Dir., Clark M. Eichelberger.

United Press Associations (1907), 220 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Chas. E. Campbell.

United Seamen's Service (1942), 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Otho J. Hicks.

United Service Organizations (Feb. 4, 1941), 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. William Spencer Bowen.

Universities, Assn. of American (1900), Un. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.; Sec., Lawrence A. Klumpton.

University Club (1865), 1 West 54th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Thomas FitzGibbon.

University Extension Assn., National (1916), Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind.; Sec.-Treas., W. S. Bittner.

University Professors, American Assn. of (1915), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 43,615; Gen. Sec., Ralph E. Hinstead.

Urban League of Greater N. Y. (1919), 202-6 West 136th St., New York 30, N. Y.; 2,500; Exec. Dir., Edward S. Lewis.

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Vatel Club (1913), 349 West 48th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Mgr., Fernand Chardenet.

Vegetable Growers Assn. of America (1908), 428 Mills Bldg., 17th & Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 6,000; Sec., Joseph S. Shelly.

Ventilating Engineers (see Heating and Ventilating Engineers)

Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of N. Y. (Nov. 25, 1790), 643 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Heber Carlisle Kopp.

Veteran Employees Assn., B. & O. R. R. (Oct. 6, 1913), 512 B. & O. Bldg., Baltimore 1, Md.; 12,222; Sec., R. L. Hausse.

Veterans Committee, American (1944), 1830 Jefferson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 25,000; Natl. Sec., Hal Silvers.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S. (1899), V.F.W. Bldg., Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City 11, Mo.; 1,300,000; Adj. Gen., Julian Dickenson.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Ladies Auxiliary to (Sept. 14, 1914), 406 W. 34th St., Kansas City 11, Mo.; 375,000; Sec., Mrs. James W. Cannon.

Veterinary Medical Assn., American (1863), 600 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; 13,000; Sec., J. G. Hardenbergh.

Vocational Assn., American (1925), 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 35,000; Exec. Sec., M. D. Mobley.

Volleyball Assn., U. S. (1928), 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Pres., Harold T. Friedmood.

Volta Speech (see Alexander Graham Bell)

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Walt Whitman Society of America (1936), P. O. Box 492, Hempstead, N. Y.; Exec. Chmn., Fred R. Jones.

Walter Scott Foundation for the Aid of Crippled Children (1900), 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker.

Walther League (May 23, 1893), 875 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 78,318; Exec. Sec., E. N. Witt.

War Dads, American (1942), 405 Scarritt Arcade, Kansas City 6, Mo.; 66,516; Natl. Exec. Dir., Arch Stafford.

War of 1812, General Society of the (Sept. 14, 1814), 173 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.; Sec. Gen., Ross Keelye Cook.

Watch and Clock Collectors, Natl. Assn. of (1943), 335 No. 3rd St., Columbia, Pa.; 1,713; Sec., Earl T. Strickler.

Water Works Assn., Amer. (1881), 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 10,421; Sec., Harry Jordan.

Waterfowl Assn., Amer. (1940), P. O. Box 1890, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Ruth H. Hanson.

Welding Society, American (1919), 33 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 10,148; Sec., J. G. Magrath.

Wesleyan Service Guild (1921), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; 124,053; Sec., Miss Lillian A. Johnson.

West Side Assn. of Commerce (1925), 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., James W. Danahy.

Westchester Children's Assn. (1914), 7 Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Merl Hubbard.

Western Intercollegiate Conference (Jan. 11, 1895), 304 Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.

Whigs, American Society of (1948), Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.; Dir., Thomas L. Christian.

Wholesale Dry Goods Assn., National (1928), 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.; Exec. V. P. & Sec., D. Fred Blackwell.

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Wildlife Federation, Natl. (1936), 232 Carroll St., N.W., Washington 12, D. C.; Sec., C. H. Callison.

Wildlife Foundation, North American (July 22, 1935), 709 Wire Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Wildlife Management Institute (1946), 709 Wire Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Williams Club (1913), 24 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,800; Mgr., Doris S. Humphrey.

Woman Geographers, Society of (1925), 1216 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Benita S. Harris.

Woman's Assn., Amer. (1922), 111 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Emma Partridge.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National (Nov. 18, 1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; 400,000; Sec., Mrs. Glenn G. Hays.

Woman's Press Club of N. Y. City (1889), Hotel Statler, 7th Ave. at 33d St., New York 1, N. Y.; Pres., Katharine M. Clayberger.

Women Artists, National Assn. of (1889), 67 East 59th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mary K. Manning.

Women Barber Shop Quartet Singers, Society of (Apr. 29, 1952), 2252 East 8th St., Tulsa 4, Okla.; Sec., Mrs. C. S. (Mildred) Buxton.

Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (1927), 731 Grand Marais Blvd., Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.; Pres. Natl., Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith.

Women Voters of the City of N. Y.; League of (1920), 461 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,096; Sec., Mrs. Irving London.

Women Voters of the U. S., League of (1920), 1026-17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 127,000; Sec., Mrs. Werner J. Blanchard.

Women World War Veterans (1921), 237 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 85,000; Sec., Letitia DeSouza.

Women's American ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) (1927), 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 40,000; Exec. Dir., Nathan Gould.

Women's Army Corps Veterans Assn., WAC-VETS, (1946), 26 Longcorse Lane, Paoli, Pa.; 1,000; Sec., Doris W. Atkinson.

Women's City Club of N. Y. (1916), 277 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Caryl R. Granttham.

Women's Clubs, General Federation of (1890), 1734 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 11,000,000; Sec., Mrs. Stephen J. Nicholas.

Women's Clubs, Natl. Federation of Business and Professional (1919), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 165,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Genevieve Rogers Riley.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.; 3,586; Pres., Miss Mary H. Tolman.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U. S. Section (1915), 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Sec., Mrs. Mildred Olmsted.

Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assn. (Jan. 19, 1919), 28 East 20th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Dorothy M. Mathews.

Woodmen of America, Modern (Jan. 5, 1883), 1504 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.; 458,000; Sec., John C. Phillips.

Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest (1891), 3301

Farnam St., Omaha 2, Nebr.; 156,322; Natl. Sec., Mrs. Florence H. Jensen.

Woodmen of the World (June 28, 1890), 1447 Tremont Place, Denver 2, Colo.; 32,517; Sec.-Treas., J. F. Freeman.

Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society (June 5, 1890), 17th and Farnam Sts., Omaha 2, Nebr.; 437,000; Sec., H. M. Lundgren.

Wool Associates of the N. Y. Cotton Exchange (1930), 60 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.; Pres., Philip B. Weld.

Wool Growers Assn., National (1865), 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah; 20,000; Acting Sec., Edwin E. Marsh.

Wool Manufacturers, National Assn. of (1864), 386 Fourth Ave. and 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.; Sec., Glen F. Brown (N. Y. City address).

World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion (1926), 170 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Henry A. Atkinson.

World Calendar Assn. (Oct. 21, 1930), International Bldg., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 22,000; Sec., Miss Harriet A. Lillie.

World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centers (1947), 145 East 32d St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Louis Kraft.

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Yale Club of N. Y. City (1897), 50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec. to Committees, Miss Marie B. McDowell.

Young Judaea, National (1909), 16 East 50th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 15,000; Dir., Rabbi Amram Prero.

Young Men's Christian Assn., Natl. Council of (1844 in London, 1851 in N. A.), 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; 3,012,527; Gen. Sec., Jay A. Urice.

Young Men's Hebrew Assns. and Jewish Community Centers (see World Federation of)

Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Assn. (1874), Lexington Ave. at 92nd St., New York 28, N. Y.; 9,000; Exec. Dir., Jack Nadel.

Young Republican National Federation (1935), 923-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 500,000; Sec., Alec Mackenzie.

Young Women's Christian Assn. (1855 in England; 1858 in U.S.A.), 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 3,250,000; Sec., Mrs. Savilla M. Simons.

Youth of All Nations (1943), 16 St. Luke's Pl., New York 14, N. Y.; 8,500; Exec. Dir., Clara Leiser.

Youth Hostels, Amer. (1934), 14 West 8th St., New York 11, N. Y.; 11,577; Exec. Dir., Justin Cline.

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Zionist Organization of America (1897), 145 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.; 250,000; Sec., Sidney Marks.

Zonta International (Nov. 8, 1919), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 11,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Ellen Fireoved.

Zoologists, American Society of (1903), Dept. of Zoology, Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 1,377; Sec., Rudolf T. Kempton.

Census of Physicians and Surgeons in U. S. and Territories

Source: Journal of the American Medical Assn.

The official count of physicians who received their first license to practice medicine and surgery in 1954, published May, 1955, by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Assn., was 7,917 for the United States, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The number of physicians who died was 3,667, making the net increase in the number of physicians 4,250, or 641 more than the increase in 1953.

In 1954, a total of 15,029 licenses to practice medicine and surgery was issued by the 54 boards authorized to grant licenses to practice medicine. These represented 6,827 granted after a successful written examination and 8,202 granted by reciprocity and endorsement of state licenses or the certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. The number of licenses issued annually has been steadily increasing. The increase last year as compared with 1953 totaled 595; 262 were written examination, and 333 were by endorsement of credentials.

Of the 15,029 licenses to practice medicine and surgery issued in 1954, both by examination and

by reciprocity and endorsement of credentials, the greatest number, 1,975, were issued in California. New York licensed 1,498 physicians, while more than 500 were registered in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. However, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming issued less than 50. The fewest, 24, were licensed in Wyoming. Among the territories and possessions, Puerto Rico licensed 82, Hawaii 19, Alaska 15, the Canal Zone 12, and Guam 2. The increase in the number of licenses issued last year as compared with 1953 totaled 595, representing an increase of 262 by written examination and 333 by credentials.

In 1954 1,033 examination failures were reported. Failures by graduates of approved medical schools in the United States amounted to 4.2% and by graduates of medical schools in Canada, 4.8%. The percentage of failures in three other groups—graduates of foreign faculties of medicine, unapproved medical schools, and schools of osteopathy—were 42.6%, 64.4%, and 16.6% respectively.

AWARDS—MEDALS—PRIZES

The Alfred B. Nobel Prize Winners

Alfred B. Nobel, inventor of dynamite, who died Dec. 10, 1896, bequeathed \$9,000,000, the interest to be distributed yearly to those who had most contributed to the benefit of mankind during the preceding year.

Physics and chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; for medicine or physiology by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; for literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature; for peace by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament (Storting). The Nobel Fund is managed by a board of directors, the head of which is appointed by the Swedish Government.

The founder stipulated that "no consideration whatever shall be paid to the nationality of the candidates . . . the most deserving be awarded the prize, whether of Scandinavian origin or not." Nationality of the winner at the time of the award is given. In cases of double nationality, the nation of birth is added.

A., American; Arg., Argentine; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalian; Can., Canadian; Ch., Chilean; D., Dutch; Dn., Danish; E., English; F., French; Fin., Finnish; G., German; Hun., Hungarian; I., Italian; Jap., Japanese; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; Port., Portuguese; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine and Physiology	Literature	Peace
1901..	W. C. Röntgen (G.)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully Prudhomme (F.)	H. Dunant (Swi.)
1902..	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Theodor Mommsen (G.)	Frederick Passy (F.) E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903..	H. A. Becquerel (F.) Pierre and Marie Curie (F.) born Poland	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dn.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904..	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir William Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pavlov (R.)	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1905..	Philipp Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Theodore Roosevelt (A.)
1906..	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.), S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1907..	A. A. Michelson (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.)
1908..	G. Lippmann (F.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (G. F.), born Russia	R. Eucken (G.)	F. Bajer (Dn.) A. Beernaert (B.) Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (F.)
1909..	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Theodor Kocher (Swi.)	Selma Lagerlöt (Swe.)	International Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1910..	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. Heyse (G.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.) Elhu Root (A.)
1911..	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.), born Poland	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	
1912..	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.), born France	G. Hauptmann (G.)	
1913..	H. Kamerlingh-Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.) T. W. Richards (A.)	C. Richet (F.) R. Barany (Aus.)	R. Tagore (Beng.) Not awarded	H. LaFontaine (B.) Not awarded
1914..	M. von Laue (G.)	R. Willstätter (G.)	Not awarded	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded
1915..	W. H. Bragg (E.)			Verner von Heldenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded
1916..	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	K. Gjellerup (Dn.) H. Pontoppidan (Dn.)	International Red Cross of Geneva
1917..	Charles G. Barkla (E.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1918..	M. Planck (G.)	F. Haber (G.)	Not awarded	Carl Spitteler (Swi.)	Woodrow Wilson (A.)
1919..	J. Stark (G.)	Not awarded	Jules Bordet (B.)	Knut Hamsun (N.)	L. Bourgeois (F.)
1920..	C. Guillaume (Swi.)	Walther Nernst (G.)	A. Krogh (Dn.)	Anatole France (F.)	K. H. Branting (Sw.) Christian Lange (N.) F. Nansen (N.)
1921..	Albert Einstein (G.)	Frederick Soddy (E.)	Not awarded	J. Benavente (Sp.)	Not awarded
1922..	Niels Bohr (Dn.)	F. W. Aston (E.)	A. V. Hill (E.) & O. Meyerhof (G.)	W. B. Yeats (Irish)	Not awarded
1923..	R. A. Millikan (A.)	Fritz Pregl (Aus.)	F. G. Banting (Can.) & Dr. J. J. R. McLeod (Can.)	Wladyslaw Reymont (P.) G. B. Shaw (E.)	Not awarded
1924..	K. M. G. Siegbahn (Swe.)	Not awarded	W. Einthoven (D.)	Not awarded	C. G. Dawes (A.) Sir Austen Chamberlain (E.)
1925..	James Franck (G.) Gust. Hertz (G.)	Richard Zsigmondy (G.), born Aus.	Not awarded	Signora G. Deledda (I.)	Aristide Briand (F.) G. Stresemann (G.) Ferdinand Buisson (F.)
1926..	Jean B. Perrin (F.)	T. Svedberg (Swe.)	Johan Fibiger (Dn.)	Henri Bergson (F.)	Ludwig Guilde (G.) Not awarded
1927..	Arthur Compton (A.) & C. T. R. Wilson (E.)	Heinrich Wieland (G.)	J. Wagner Jauregg (Aus.)	Sigrid Undset (N.)	F. B. Kellogg (A.)
1928..	O. W. Richardson (E.)	Adolf Windaus (G.)	D. Charles Nicolle (F.)	Thomas Mann (G.)	
1929..	Duc L. V. de Broglie (F.)	A. Harden (E.) & H. von Euler-Chelpin (E. Swe.), born Germany	F. G. Hopkins (E.) & C. Eljkmann (D.)	Sinclair Lewis (A.)	N. Söderblom (Swe.)
1930..	Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (India)	Hans Fischer (G.)	Dr. Karl Landsteiner (A.), born Austria	Erlk A. Karlfeldt (Swe.)	Dr. N. M. Butler (A.) Jane Addams (A.)
1931..	Not awarded	Carl Bosch (G.) & Friedrich Bergius (G.)	Otto Warburg (G.)	John Galsworthy (E.)	Not awarded
1932..	W. Heisenberg (G.)	Irving Langmuir (A.)	Sir Charles S. Sherrington (E.) & E. D. Adrian (E.)	Ivan Bunin (F.) born Russia	Sir Norman Angell (E.)
1933..	P. A. M. Dirac (E.) & Erwin Schrödinger (Aus.)	Not awarded	Thomas H. Morgan (A.)	Luigi Pirandello (I.)	Arthur Henderson (E.)
1934..	Not awarded	H. C. Urey (A.)	G. R. Minot (A.), W. P. Murphy (A.) & G. H. Whipple (A.)	Not awarded	Carl von Ossietzky (G.)
1935..	James Chadwick (E.)	Frederic and Irene Joliot-Curie (F.)	Hans Spemann (G.)		

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine and Physiology	Literature	Peace
1936..	Carl D. Anderson (A.) V. F. Hess (Aus.)	Peter J. W. Debye (G.), born The Netherlands	Sir Henry H. Dale (E.) & Prof. Otto Loewi (Aus.)	Eugene O'Neill (A.)	Carlos deS. Lamas (Arg.)
1937..	Clinton J. Davisson (A.) G. P. Thomson (E.)	Walter N. Haworth (E.)	Albert von Szent-Györgyi (Hun.)	Roger Martin du Gard (F.)	Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (E.)
1938..	Enrico Fermi (I.)	Paul Karrer (Swi.) Richard Kuhn (G.)*	Cornelle Heymans (B.)	Pearl Buck (A.) born China of American parents	Nansen Internat'l Office for Refugees at Geneva (Not awarded)
1939..	E. O. Lawrence (A.)	A. Butenandt (G.)*, and L. Ruzicka (Swi.)	Gerhard Domagk (G.)*	Frans Eemil Sillanpaa (Fin.)	
1943..	Otto Stern (A.)	Georg Hevesy (Hun.)	Edward Doisy (A.) Henrik Dam (Dn.) Joseph Erlanger (A.)	Johannes V. Jensen (Dn.)	International Red Cross of Geneva
1944..	Isador Isaac Rabi (A.)	Otto Hahn (G.)	Herbert Gasser (A.) Sir Alexander Fleming (E.) Dr. Ernest Boris Chain (G.) Sir Howard Walter Florey (E.)	Lucila Godoy y Alcayaga (Gabriela Mistral) (Ch.)	Cordell Hull (A.)
1945..	Wolfgang Pauli (V.) (Aus.)	Artturi Virtanen (Fin.)	Herman J. Muller (A.)	Herman Hesse (Swi.)	John R. Mott (A.) Emily Balch (A.)
1946..	Percy W. Bridgman (A.)	Dr. James B. Sumner (A.) John Northrop (A.) Dr. Wendell M. Stanley (A.)	Dr. Carl F. Cori and wife, Dr. Gerty Cori (A.); born in Czechoslovakia and Dr. Bernardo Houssay (Arg.)	André P. G. Gide (F.)	American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and Friends Service Council, London
1947..	Sir Edward Appleton (E.)	Sir Robert Robinson (E.)	Dr. Paul Mueller (Swi.)	Thomas Stearns Eliot (E., American-born)	Not awarded
1948..	Patrick M. S. Blackett (E.)	Arne Tiselius (Swed.)	Walter R. Hess (Swi.) and Antonio C. D. F. E. Moniz (Port.)	William Faulkner (A.)	Lord Boyd Orr (E.)
1949..	Hideki Yukawa (Jap.)	William F. Giaque (A.)	Philip Showalter Hench (A.), Edward Calvin Kendall (A.), Tadeus Reichstein (Swiss)	Bertrand Russell (E.)	Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (A.)
1950..	Cecil Frank Powell (E.)	Otto Diels and Kurt Adler (G.)	Dr. Max Theiler (A.) born So. Africa	Par Lagerkvist (Swe.)	Leon Jouhaux (F.)
1951..	Sir John Cockcroft (E.) and E. T. S. Walton (Irish)	Dr. Edwin M. McCullin (A.) & Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg (A.)	Selman A. Waksman (A.) Born in Ukraine	Francois Mauriac (F.)	Albert Schweitzer (F.)
1952..	Dr. Felix Bloch (A.) Dr. Edward Mills Purcell (A.)	Dr. Archer J. P. Martin (Can.)	Fritz A. Lipmann (A.) & Dr. Hans Adolf Krebs (E.), both German-born	Winston Churchill (E.)	Gen. George C. Marshall (A.)
1953..	Fritz Zernike, (Dutch)	Prof. Herman Staudinger, of Freiburg Univ., Ger.	Thomas H. Weller, Frederick C. Robbins, John F. Enders (A.) Dr. Hugo Theorell (Swe.)	Ernest Hemingway (A.)	The office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees
1954..	Max Born (E.) German-born Walter Bothe (G.)	Linus Pauling (A.)	Halldor Kiljan Laxness (Iceland)	Not awarded	
1955..	Dr. Willis E. Lamb (A.) Dr. Polykarp Kusch (A.)	Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud (A.)			

*Declined. **No prizes announced in 1940, 1941 and 1942.
 †Cash value \$95 awards, in each field, \$36,720.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism and Letters

The Graduate School of Journalism, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened Sept. 1912, is located at Columbia University, 116th St. and Broadway, New York City.
 The Pulitzer Prizes, established by Mr. Pulitzer in a bequest to Columbia University, are awarded annually by the trustees of that University on recommendation of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism for work done during the preceding year.
Advisory Board on Pulitzer Prizes—Grayson Kirk, of Columbia University; Sevellon Brown (1956)—Providence Journal; Hodding Carter (1957)—Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.; Turner Catledge (1959)—New York Times (Washington Bureau); Robert Choate (1958)—Boston Herald; Kent Cooper (1956)—The Associated Press, New York, N. Y.; Gardner Cowles (1958)—Cowles Magazines, New York, N. Y.; J. D. Ferguson (1957)—Milwaukee Journal; John S. Knight (1958)—Knight Newspapers, Inc., Chicago; William R. Mathews (1956)—Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz.; Benjamin M. McKelway (1959)—Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Stuart H. Perry (1957)—The Adrian (Mich.) Telegram; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr. (1959)—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. John Hohenberg, secretary (1956), Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

No awards given for years omitted.

MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE
 For disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by a United States newspaper—a gold medal.
 1918—The New York Times.
 1919—Milwaukee Journal.
 1921—Boston Post.
 1922—The World, New York.
 1923—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.
 1924—The World, New York.
 1926—Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga.
 1927—Canton (O.) Daily News.
 1928—Indianapolis Times.
 1929—Evening World, New York.
 1931—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.
 1932—Indianapolis (Ind.) News.
 1933—New York World-Telegram.

1934—Medford (Oreg.) Mail-Tribune.
 1935—Sacramento (Calif.) Bee.
 1936—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.
 1937—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1938—Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.
 Bronze plaque to Edmonton (Alberta) Journal
 1939—Miami (Fla.) Daily News.
 1940—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American.
 1941—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1942—Los Angeles Times.
 1943—Omaha World Herald.
 1944—The New York Times.
 1945—Detroit Free Press.
 1946—The Scranton (Pa.) Times.
 1947—Baltimore Sun.
 1948—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1949—Nebraska State Journal.

- 1950—Two awards: Chicago Daily News and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1951—Two awards: Miami (Fla.) Herald and Brooklyn Eagle.
 1952—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1953—News Reporter (Whiteville, N. C.); Tabor City (N. C.) Tribune.
 1954—Newsday (Garden City, N. Y.)
 1955—Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Sunday Ledger-Enquirer.

History of the services rendered to the public by the American press during the preceding year:
 1918—Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough.

REPORTING

A distinguished example of local reporting, the test being the quality of local news stories written under pressure of edition time—\$1,000.

- 1917—Herbert Bayard Swope, The World, N. Y.
 1918—Harold A. Littledale, New York Evening Post
 1920—John J. Leary, Jr., The World, New York.
 1921—Louis Seibold, The World, New York.
 1922—Kirke L. Simpson, The Associated Press.
 1923—Alva Johnston, The New York Times.
 1924—Magna White, San Diego (Calif.) Sun.
 1925—James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein, Chicago Daily News.
 1926—William Burke Miller, Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.
 1927—John T. Rogers, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1929—Paul Y. Anderson, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1930—Russell D. Owen, The New York Times. Also \$500 to W. O. Dapping, Auburn (N. Y.) Citizen.
 1931—A. B. MacDonald, Kansas City (Mo.) Star.
 1932—W. C. Richards, D. C. Martin, J. S. Pooler, F. D. Webb and J. N. W. Sloan, Detroit Free Press.
 1933—Francis A. Jamieson, The Associated Press.
 1934—Royce Brier, San Francisco Chronicle.
 1935—William H. Taylor, New York Herald Tribune.
 1936—Lauren D. Lyman, The New York Times.
 1937—John J. O'Neill, New York Herald Tribune; William L. Laurence, The New York Times; Howard W. Blakeslee, The Associated Press; Go-bind Behari Lal, Universal Service, and David Dietz, Scripps-Howard newspapers.
 1938—Raymond Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.
 1939—Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.
 1940—S. Burton Heath, New York World-Telegram.
 1941—Westbrook Pegler, New York World-Telegram.
 1942—Stanton Delaplane, San Francisco Chronicle.
 1943—George Weller, Chicago Daily News.
 1944—Paul Schoenstein, N. Y. Journal-American.
 1945—Jack S. McDowell, San Francisco Call Bulletin.
 1946—William L. Laurence, The New York Times.
 1947—Frederick Woltman, New York World-Telegram.

LOCAL REPORTING

- 1948—George E. Goodwin, Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.
 1949—Malcolm Johnson, The Sun, New York.
 1950—Meyer Berger, New York Times.
 1951—Edward S. Montgomery, San Francisco Examiner.
 1952—George de Carvalho, San Francisco Chronicle.
 1953—(Edition time) Providence (R. I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin; (No edition time) Edward J. Mowery, N. Y. World-Telegram & Sun.
 1954—(Edition time) Vicksburg (Miss.) Sunday Post-Herald; (No edition time) Albin Scott McCoy, Kansas City (Mo.) Star.
 1955—(Edition time) Mrs. Caro Brown, Alice (Tex.) Daily Echo; (No edition time) Roland Kenneth Towery, Cuero (Tex.) Record.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING (National)

- 1942—Louis Stark, The New York Times.
 1944—Dewey L. Fleming, The Baltimore Sun.
 1945—James B. Reston, The New York Times.
 1946—Edward A. Harris, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1947—Edward T. Follard, The Washington Post.

NATIONAL REPORTING

- 1948—Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune; Nat S. Finney, The Minneapolis Tribune.
 1949—Charles P. Russell, The New York Times.
 1950—Edwin O. Guthman, Seattle (Wash.) Times.
 1952—Anthony Leviero, New York Times.
 1953—Don Whitehead, Associated Press.
 1954—Richard Wilson, Cowles Newspapers.
 1955—Anthony Lewis, Washington (D. C.) Daily News.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING (International)

- 1942—Laurence Edmund Allen, Associated Press.
 1943—Ira Wolfert, North American Newspaper Alliance.
 1944—Daniel DeLuce, The Associated Press.
 1945—Mark S. Watson, Baltimore Sun.

- 1946—Homer W. Bigart, New York Herald Tribune.
 1947—Eddy Gilmore, The Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTING

- 1948—Paul W. Ward, Baltimore Sun.
 1949—Price Day, Baltimore Sun.
 1950—Edmund Stevens, Christian Science Monitor.
 1951—Keyes Beech, Chicago Daily News; Homer Bigart, New York Herald Tribune; Marguerite Higgins, New York Herald Tribune; Reiman Morin, The Associated Press; Fred Sparks, Chicago Daily News; Don Whitehead, The Associated Press.
 1952—John M. Hightower, The Associated Press.
 1953—Austin C. Wehrwein, Milwaukee Journal.
 1954—Jim G. Lucas, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.
 1955—Harrison Salisbury, The New York Times.

CORRESPONDENCE

For distinguished service as a Washington or foreign correspondent during the year—\$500. Award discontinued 1948.

- 1929—Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.
 1930—Leland Stowe, New York Herald Tribune.
 1931—H. R. Knickerbocker, Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Evening Post.
 1932—Walter Duranty, The New York Times, and Charles G. Ross, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
 1933—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.
 1934—Frederick T. Birchall, The New York Times.
 1935—Arthur Krock, The New York Times.
 1936—Wilfred C. Barber, Chicago Tribune.
 1937—Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times.
 1938—Arthur Krock, The New York Times.
 1939—Louis P. Lochner, Associated Press.
 1940—Otto D. Tolischus, The New York Times.
 1941—Bronze plaque to commemorate work of American correspondents on war fronts.
 1942—Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Herald, Manila.
 1943—Hanson W. Baldwin, The New York Times.
 1944—Ernest Taylor Pyle, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.
 1945—Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, The Associated Press.
 1946—Arnaldo Cortesi, The New York Times.
 1947—Brooks Atkinson, The New York Times.

EDITORIAL WRITING

For distinguished editorial writing, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion—\$1,000.

- 1917—New York Tribune.
 1918—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.
 1920—Harvey E. Newbranch, Omaha Evening World-Herald.
 1922—Frank M. O'Brien, New York Herald.
 1923—William Allen White, Emporia Gazette.
 1924—Boston Herald, Frank Buxton, writer. Special prize, Frank I. Cobb, News and Courier.
 1925—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
 1926—The New York Times, Edward M. Kingsbury.
 1927—Boston Herald, F. Lauriston Bullard.
 1928—Grover C. Hall, Montgomery Advertiser.
 1929—Louis Isaac Jaffe, Norfolk Virginia Pilot.
 1931—Chas. Ryckman, Fremont (Nebr.) Tribune.
 1933—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.
 1934—E. P. Chase, Atlantic (Ia.) News Telegraph.
 1936—Felix Morley, Washington Post. George B. Parker, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.
 1937—John W. Owens, Baltimore (Md.) Sun.
 1938—W. W. Waymack, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
 1939—Ronald G. Callvert, Portland Oregonian.
 1940—Bart Howard, St. Louis (Mo.) Post Dispatch.
 1941—Reuben Maury, Daily News, N. Y.
 1942—Geoffrey Parsons, New York Herald Tribune.
 1943—Forrest W. Seymour, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
 1944—Kansas City (Mo.) Star. Henry J. Haskell.
 1945—George W. Potter, Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin.
 1946—Hodding Carter, Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times.
 1947—William H. Grimes, Wall Street Journal, N. Y.
 1948—Virgilinus Dabney, Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.
 1949—John H. Crider, Boston (Mass.) Herald.
 1950—Herbert Elliston, Washington (D. C.) Post.
 1951—Carl M. Saunders, editor, Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Patriot.
 1951—William H. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans States.
 1952—Louis LaCoss, St. Louis Globe Democrat.
 1953—Vernmont C. Royster, Wall Street Journal.
 1954—Don Murray, Boston Herald.
 1955—Royce Howes, Detroit Free Press.

CARTOON

For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work—\$1,000.

- 1922—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.
 1924—J. N. Darling, New York Herald Tribune.

- 1925—Rollin Kirby, *The World*, New York.
 1926—D. R. Fitzpatrick, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.
 1927—Nelson Harding, *Brooklyn Eagle*.
 1928—Nelson Harding, *Brooklyn Eagle*.
 1929—Rollin Kirby, *The World*, New York.
 1930—Charles B. Macauley, *Brooklyn Eagle*.
 1931—Edmund Duffy, *Baltimore Sun*.
 1932—John T. McCutcheon, *Chicago Tribune*.
 1933—H. M. Talburt, *Washington (D. C.) Daily News*. (A Scripps-Howard newspaper.)
 1934—Edmund Duffy, *Baltimore Sun*.
 1935—Ross A. Lewis, *Milwaukee Journal*.
 1936—C. D. Batchelor, *Daily News*, N. Y.
 1937—Vaughn Shoemaker, *Chicago Daily News*.
 1938—Charles G. Werner, *The Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1939—Edmund Duffy, *Baltimore Sun*.
 1940—Jacob Burck, *Chicago Times*.
 1941—Herbert Lawrence Block, *Newspaper Enterprise Association*.
 1942—J. N. Darling, *New York Herald Tribune*.
 1943—Clifford K. Berryman, *Washington (D. C.) Evening Star*.
 1944—Bill Mauldin, *United Feature Syndicate*.
 1945—Bruce Alexander Russell, *Los Angeles Times*.
 1946—Vaughn Shoemaker, *Chicago Daily News*.
 1947—Reuben L. (Rube) Goldberg, *The Sun*, N. Y.
 1948—Lute Peace, *Newark (N.J.) Evening News*.
 1949—James T. Berryman, *Washington (D. C.) Evening Star*.
 1950—Reginald W. Manning, *Arizona Republic* (Phoenix).
 1951—Fred L. Packer, *New York Mirror*.
 1952—Edward D. Kuekes, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.
 1953—Herbert L. Block, *Washington (D.C.) Post & Times-Herald*.
 1954—Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY

- For an outstanding example of news photography published in a daily newspaper—\$1,000. (Open to amateurs as well as photographers regularly employed by newspapers, press associations, or syndicates.)
- 1942—Milton Brooks, *The Detroit News*.
 1943—Frank Noel, *The Associated Press*.
 1944—(War Front)—Frank Flan, *The Associated Press*; Earle L. Bunker, *Omaha World-Herald*.
 1945—(War Front)—Joe Rosenthal, *The Associated Press*, for photograph of the marines planting American flag on Iwo Jima.
 1947—Arnold Hardy, amateur, for his picture of a woman leaping to death in the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta, Ga. First Pulitzer award ever made to an amateur.
 1948—Frank Cushing, *Boston Traveler*.
 1949—Nathaniel Fein, *New York Herald Tribune*.
 1950—Bill Crouch, *Oakland (Calif.) Tribune*.
 1951—Max Desfor, *The Associated Press*.
 1952—John Robinson and Don Ultang, *Des Moines Register and Tribune*.
 1953—William M. Gallagher, *Flint (Mich.) Journal*.
 1954—Mrs. Walter M. Schau, amateur, for two pictures of rescue of truck driver and helper when cab of their trailer truck went over side of Pit River Bridge nr. Redding, Calif. First woman to win the prize.
 1955—John L. Gaunt, Jr., *Los Angeles Times*.

SPECIAL CITATION

- 1941—The *New York Times*.
 1944—Byron Price, Director Office of Censorship.
 1944—Mrs. William Allen White.
 1945—The cartographers of the American press for maps of the war fronts.
 1947—(Pulitzer centennial year.) Columbia University and the Graduate School of Journalism, and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.
 1948—Dr. Frank Diehl Fackenthal.
 1951—Cyrus L. Sulzberger, *The New York Times*.
 1952—Max Kase, *New York Journal-American*; *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*.
 1953—The *New York Times*, for Review of the Week section, published Sundays for 17 years. Special citation to Lester Markel, who founded and edited it.

PULITZER PRIZES IN LETTERS
NOVEL

- For distinguished fiction, published in book form during the year, by an American author, preferably dealing with American life—\$500.
- 1918—Ernest Poole, *His Family*.
 1919—Booth Tarkington, *The Magnificent Ambersons*.
 1921—Edith Wharton, *The Age of Innocence*.
 1922—Booth Tarkington, *Alice Adams*.
 1923—Willia Cather, *One of Ours*.
 1924—Margaret Wilson, *The Abie McLaughlins*.
 1925—Edna Ferber, *So Big*.
 1926—Sinclair Lewis, *Arrowsmith*. (He declined the prize.)
 1927—Louis Bromfield, *Early Autumn*.

- 1928—Thornton Wilder, *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*.
 1929—Julia M. Peterkin, *Scarlet Sister Mary*.
 1930—Oliver La Farge, *Laughing Boy*.
 1931—Margaret Ayer Barnes, *Years of Grace*.
 1932—Pearl S. Buck, *The Good Earth*.
 1933—T. S. Stribling, *The Store*.
 1934—Caroline Miller, *Lamb in His Bosom*.
 1935—Josephine W. Johnson, *Now in November*.
 1936—Harold L. Davis, *Honey in the Horn*.
 1937—Margaret Mitchell, *Gone With the Wind*.
 1938—John P. Marquand, *The Late George Apley*.
 1939—Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, *The Yearling*.
 1940—John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*.
 1942—Ellen Glasgow, *In This Our Life*.
 1943—Upton Sinclair, *Dragon's Teeth*.
 1944—Martin Flavin, *Journey in the Dark*.
 1945—John Hersey, *A Bell for Adano*.
 1947—Robert Penn Warren, *All the King's Men*.
 1948—James A. Michener, *Tales of the South Pacific*.
 1949—James Gould Cozzens, *Guard of Honor*.
 1950—A. B. Guthrie, Jr., *The Way West*.
 1951—Conrad Richter, *The Town*.
 1952—Herman Wouk, *The Caine Mutiny*.
 1953—Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*.
 1955—William Faulkner, *A Fable*.

DRAMA

- For an original American play which shall represent the educational value and power of the stage, preferably dealing with American life—\$500. In years omitted no award was made.
- 1918—Jesse Lynch Williams, *Why Marry?*
 1920—Eugene O'Neill, *Beyond the Horizon*.
 1921—Zona Gale, *Miss Lulu Bett*.
 1922—Eugene O'Neill, *Anna Christie*.
 1923—Owen Davis, *Icebound*.
 1924—Hatcher Hughes, *Hell-Bent for Heaven*.
 1925—Sidney Howard, *They Knew What They Wanted*.
 1926—George Kelly, *Craig's Wife*.
 1927—Paul Green, in Abraham's Bosom.
 1928—Eugene O'Neill, *Strange Interlude*.
 1929—Elmer Rice, *Street Scene*.
 1930—Marc Connelly, *The Green Pastures*.
 1931—Susan Glaspell, *Alison's House*.
 1932—George S. Kaufman, *Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin*, *Of Thee I Sing*.
 1932—Maxwell Anderson, *Both Your Houses*.
 1934—Sidney Kingsley, *Men in White*.
 1935—Zoe Akins, *The Old Maid*.
 1936—Robert E. Sherwood, *Idiot's Delight*.
 1937—George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, *You Can't Take It With You*.
 1938—Thornton Wilder, *Our Town*.
 1939—Robert E. Sherwood, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*.
 1940—William Saroyan, *The Time of Your Life*. (He declined the prize.)
 1941—Robert E. Sherwood, *There Shall Be No Night*.
 1943—Thornton Wilder, *The Skin of Our Teeth*.
 1944—No drama award. Special award—Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for the operetta *Oklahoma!* produced by the Theatre Guild.
 1945—Mary Chase, *Harvey*.
 1946—Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay, *State of the Union*.
 1948—Tennessee Williams, *A Street Car Named Desire*.
 1949—Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman*.
 1950—Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Joshua Logan, *South Pacific*, with a book based on James A. Michener's *Tales of the South Pacific*.
 1952—Joseph Kramm, *The Shrike*.
 1953—William Inge, *Picnic*.
 1954—John Patrick, *The Teahouse of the August Moon*.
 1955—Tennessee Williams, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*.

HISTORY

- For a distinguished book of the year on the history of the United States—\$500. In years omitted no award was made.
- 1917—J. J. Jusserand, *With Americans of Past and Present Days*.
 1918—James Ford Rhodes, *A History of the Civil War*.
 1920—Justin H. Smith, *The War with Mexico*.
 1921—Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, *The Victory at Sea*.
 1922—James Truslow Adams, *The Founding of New England*.
 1923—Charles Warren, *The Supreme Court in United States History*.
 1924—Charles Howard McIlwain, *The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation*.
 1925—Frederick L. Paxton, *A History of the American Frontier*.
 1926—Edward Channing, *History of the United States*, Volume VI.

- 1927—Samuel Flagg Bemis, Pinckney's Treaty.
 1928—Vernon Louis Parrington, Main Currents in American Thought.
 1929—Fred A. Shannon, The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-65.
 1930—Claude H. Van Tyne, The War of Independence.
 1931—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, The Coming of the War, 1914.
 1932—Gen. John J. Pershing, My Experiences in the World War.
 1933—Frederick J. Turner, The Significance of Sections in American History.
 1934—Herbert Agar, The People's Choice.
 1935—Charles McLean Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History.
 1936—Andrew C. McLaughlin, A Constitutional History of the United States.
 1937—Van Wyck Brooks, The Flowering of New England.
 1938—Paul Herman Buck, The Road to Reunion.
 1939—Frank Luther Mott, A History of American Magazines.
 1940—Carl Sandburg, Abraham Lincoln: The War Years.
 1941—Marcus Lee Hansen, The Atlantic Migration. (Posthumous.)
 1942—Margaret Leech, Revell in Washington.
 1943—Esther Forbes, Paul Revere and the World He Lived In.
 1944—Merle Curti, The Growth of American Thought.
 1945—Stephen Bonsal, Unfinished Business.
 1946—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., The Age of Jackson.
 1947—Dr. James Phinney Baxter 3d, Scientists Against Time.
 1948—Bernard De Voto, Across the Wide Missouri.
 1949—Roy F. Nichols, The Disruption of American Democracy.
 1950—O. W. Larkin, Art and Life in America.
 1951—R. Carlyle Buley, The Old Northwest, Pioneer Period 1815-1840.
 1952—Oscar Handlin, The Uprooted.
 1953—George Dangerfield, The Era of Good Feelings.
 1954—Bruce Catton—A Stillness at Appomattox.
 1955—Paul Horgan, Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History.

BIOGRAPHY OR AUTOBIOGRAPHY

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people—\$500.

- 1917—Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, Julia Ward Howe.
 1918—William Cabell Bruce, Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed.
 1919—Henry Adams (posthumous), The Education of Henry Adams.
 1920—Albert J. Beveridge, The Life of John Marshall.
 1921—Edward Bok, The Americanization of Edward Bok (autobiography).
 1922—Hamlin Garland, A Daughter of the Middle Border.
 1923—Burton J. Hendrick, The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.
 1924—Michael Pupin, From Immigrant to Inventor.
 1925—M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Barrett Wendel and His Letters.
 1926—Dr. Harvey Cushing, The Life of Sir William Osler.
 1927—Emory Holloway, Whitman.
 1928—Charles Edward Russell, The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas.
 1929—Burton J. Hendrick, The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.
 1930—Marquis James, The Raven. (Sam Houston).
 1931—Henry James, Charles W. Eliot.
 1932—Henry F. Pringle, Theodore Roosevelt.
 1933—Allan Nevins, Grover Cleveland.
 1934—Tyler Dennett, John Hay.
 1935—Douglas Southall Freeman, R. E. Lee.
 1936—Ralph Barton Perry, The Thought and Character of William James.
 1937—Allan Nevins, Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Great Administration.
 1938—Divided between Odell Shepard, Pedlar's Progress; Marquis James, Andrew Jackson, 2 vols.
 1939—Carl Van Doren, Benjamin Franklin.
 1940—Ray Stannard Baker, Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters.
 1941—Ola Elizabeth Winslow, Jonathan Edwards.
 1942—Forrest Wilson, Crusader in Crippleland.
 1943—Samuel Eliot Morison, Admiral of the Ocean Sea (Columbus).
 1944—Carlton Habel, The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse.
 1945—Russell Baline Nye, George Bancroft; Brahmin Rebel.
 1946—Linnie Marsh Wolfe, Son of the Wilderness.

- 1947—William Allen White, The Autobiography of William Allen White. (Posthumous.)
 1948—Margaret Clapp, Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow.
 1949—Robert E. Sherwood, Roosevelt and Hopkins.
 1950—Samuel Flagg Bemis, John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy.
 1951—Margaret Louise Coit, John C. Calhoun: American Portrait.
 1952—Merlo J. Pusey, Charles Evans Hughes.
 1953—David J. Mays, Edmund Pendleton 1721-1803.
 1954—Charles A. Lindbergh, The Spirit of St. Louis.
 1955—William S. White, The Taft Story.

POETRY

For a distinguished volume of verse by an American author—\$500.

- 1922—Edwin Arlington Robinson, Collected Poems.
 1923—Edna St. Vincent Millay, The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver, A Few Figs from Thistles, Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 122, A Miscellany.
 1924—Robert Frost, New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes.
 1925—Edwin Arlington Robinson, The Man Who Died Twice.
 1926—Amy Lowell, What's O'Clock.
 1927—Leonora Speyer, Fiddler's Farewell.
 1928—Edwin Arlington Robinson, Tristram.
 1929—Stephen Vincent Benet, John Brown's Body.
 1930—Conrad Alken, Selected Poems.
 1931—Robert Frost, Collected Poems.
 1932—George Dillon, The Flowering Stone.
 1933—Archibald MacLeish, Conquistador.
 1934—Robert Hillier, Collected Verse.
 1935—Audrey Wurdemann, Bright Ambush.
 1936—Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Strange Holiness.
 1937—Robert Frost, A Further Range.
 1938—Marya Zaturenska, Cold Morning Sky.
 1939—John Gould Fletcher, Selected Poems.
 1940—Mark Van Doren, Collected Poems.
 1941—Leonard Bacon, Sunderland Capture.
 1942—William Rose Benet, The Dust Which Is God.
 1943—Robert Frost, A Witness Tree.
 1944—Stephen Vincent Benet, Western Star.
 1945—Karl Shapiro, V-Letter and Other Poems.
 1947—Robert Lowell, Lord Weary's Castle.
 1948—W. H. Auden, The Age of Anxiety.
 1949—Peter Viereck, Terror and Decorum.
 1950—Gwendolyn Brooks, Annie Allen.
 1951—Carl Sandburg, Complete Poems.
 1952—Marianne Moore, Collected Poems.
 1953—Archibald MacLeish, Collected Poems 1917-1952.
 1954—Theodore Roethke, The Waking.
 1955—Wallace Stevens, Collected Poems.

Previous to the establishment of this prize in 1922, the following awards had been made from gifts provided by The Poetry Society: 1918—Love Songs, by Sara Teasdale; 1919—Old Road to Paradise, by Margaret Widdemer, and Corn Huskers, by Carl Sandburg.

PULITZER PRIZE IN MUSIC

For distinguished musical composition in the larger forms of chamber, orchestral or choral music or for any operatic work including ballet, performed or published during the year, by a composer of established residence in the United States—\$500.

- 1943—William Schuman, Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song.
 1944—Howard Hanson, Symphony No. 4, Op. 34.
 1945—Aaron Copland, Appalachian Spring.
 1946—Leo Sowerby, The Canticle of the Sun.
 1947—Charles E. Ives, Symphony No. 3.
 1948—Walter Piston, Symphony No. 3.
 1949—Virgil Thomson, Louisiana Story.
 1950—Gian-Carlo Menotti, The Consul.
 1951—Douglas MacDowell Moore, Giants in the Earth.
 1952—Gail Kubik, Symphony Concertante.
 1954—Quincy Porter, Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra.
 1955—Gian-Carlo Menotti—The Saint of Bleecker Street.

TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIPS

On the nomination of the faculty of the Graduate School of Journalism three scholarships of \$1,500 each are awarded annually to those who shall have passed their examinations with the highest honor and are otherwise most deserving. Competition not necessarily restricted to those graduating in the year award is made.

An annual scholarship having a value of \$1,500 to an art student in America, who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged.

Academy Awards in Motion Pictures

Source: Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

Given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. A statuette, the golden Oscar, is the principal symbol. The figure remained nameless until 1931 when Mrs. Margaret Herrick, present executive secretary of the Academy, reported for her first day's work as librarian. Observing a copy of the statuette, she remarked: "He reminds me of my Uncle Oscar." A newspaper columnist overheard the remark. Next day his syndicated copy contained the line "Employees have affectionately dubbed their famous statuette 'Oscar.'" From that day it has been called Oscar.

1927-28

Actor: Emil Jannings, *Way of All Flesh*.
 Actress: Janet Gaynor, *Seventh Heaven*.
 Picture: *Wings*, Paramount.

1928-29

Actor: Warner Baxter, *In Old Arizona*.
 Actress: Mary Pickford, *Coquette*.
 Picture: *Broadway*, M-G-M.

1929-30

Actor: George Arliss, *Disraeli*.
 Actress: Norma Shearer, *Divorcee*.
 Picture: *All Quiet on the Western Front*, Universal.

1930-31

Actor: Lionel Barrymore, *Free Soul*.
 Actress: Marie Dressler, *Min and Bill*.
 Picture: *Cimarron*, RKO.

1931-32

Actor: Fredric March, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.
 Actress: Helen Hayes, *Sin of Madelon Claudet*.
 Picture: *Grand Hotel*, MGM.
 Special: Walt Disney, *Mickey Mouse*.

1932-33

Actor: Chas. Laughton, *Private Life of Henry VIII*.
 Actress: Katharine Hepburn, *Morning Glory*.
 Picture: *Cavalcade*, Fox.

1934

Actor: Clark Gable, *It Happened One Night*.
 Actress: Claudette Colbert, same.
 Picture: *It Happened One Night*, Columbia.

1935

Actor: Victor McLaglen, *The Informer*.
 Actress: Bette Davis, *Dangerous*.
 Picture: *Mutiny on the Bounty*, MGM.

1936

Actor: Paul Muni, *Story of Louis Pasteur*.
 Supporting actor: Walter Brennan, *Come and Get It*.
 Actress: Luise Rainer, *The Great Ziegfeld*.
 Supporting actress: Gale Sondergaard, *Anthony Adverse*.
 Picture: *The Great Ziegfeld*, MGM.

1937

Actor: Spencer Tracy, *Captains Courageous*.
 Supporting actor: Jos. Schildkraut, *Life of Emile Zola*.
 Actress: Luise Rainer, *The Good Earth*.
 Supporting actress: Alice Brady, *In Old Chicago*.
 Picture: *Life of Emile Zola*, Warner.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Darryl F. Zanuck.

1938

Actor: Spencer Tracy, *Boys Town*.
 Supporting actor: Walter Brennan, *Kentucky*.
 Actress: Bette Davis, *Jezabel*.
 Supporting actress: Fay Bainter, *Jezabel*.
 Picture: *You Can't Take It With You*, Columbia.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Hal B. Wallis.

1939

Actor: Robert Donat. *Goodbye, Mr. Toss*.
 Supporting actor: Thomas Mitchell, *Stagecoach*.
 Actress: Vivien Leigh, *Gone With the Wind*.
 Supporting actress: Hattie McDaniel, *Gone With the Wind*.
 Picture: *Gone With the Wind*, Selznick International.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: David O. Selznick.

1940

Actor: James Stewart, *The Philadelphia Story*.
 Supporting actor: Walter Brennan, *The Westerner*.
 Actress: Ginger Rogers, *Kitty Foyle*.
 Supporting actress: Jane Darwell, *The Grapes of Wrath*.
 Picture: *Rebecca*, Selznick International.

1941

Actor: Gary Cooper, *Sergeant York*.
 Supporting actor: Donald Crisp, *How Green Was My Valley*.
 Actress: Joan Fontaine, *Suspicion*.
 Supporting actress: Mary Astor, *The Great Lie*.
 Picture: *How Green Was My Valley*, 20th Century-Fox.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Walt Disney.

1942

Actor: James Cagney, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.
 Supporting actor: Van Heflin, *Johnny Eager*.
 Actress: Greer Garson, *Mrs. Miniver*.
 Supporting actress: Teresa Wright, *Mrs. Miniver*.

Picture: *Mrs. Miniver*, MGM.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Sidney Franklin.

1943

Actor: Paul Lukas, *Watch on the Rhine*.
 Supporting actor: Charles Coburn, *The More the Merrier*.
 Actress: Jennifer Jones, *The Song of Bernadette*.
 Supporting actress: Katina Paxinou, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.
 Picture: *Casablanca*, Warner.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Hal B. Wallis.

1944

Actor: Bing Crosby, *Going My Way*.
 Supporting actor: Barry Fitzgerald, *Going My Way*.
 Actress: Ingrid Bergman, *Gaslight*.
 Supporting actress: Ethel Barrymore, *None But the Lonely Heart*.
 Picture: *Going My Way*, Paramount.

1945

Actor: Ray Milland, *The Lost Weekend*.
 Supporting actor: James Dunn, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*.
 Actress: Joan Crawford, *Mildred Pierce*.
 Supporting actress: Anne Revere, *National Velvet*.
 Picture: *The Lost Weekend*, Paramount.

1946

Actor: Fredric March, *Best Years of Our Lives*.
 Supporting actor: Harold Russell, *Best Years of Our Lives*.
 Actress: Olivia de Havilland, *To Each His Own*.
 Supporting actress: Anne Baxter, *The Razor's Edge*.
 Picture: *The Best Years of Our Lives*, Saml. Goldwyn, RKO.

1947

Actor: Ronald Colman, *A Double Life*.
 Supporting actor: Edmund Gwenn, *Miracle on 34th St.*
 Actress: Loretta Young, *The Farmer's Daughter*.
 Supporting actress: Celeste Holm, *Gentleman's Agreement*.
 Picture: *Gentleman's Agreement*, 20th Century-Fox.

1948

Actor: Laurence Olivier, *Hamlet*.
 Supporting actor: Walter Huston, *Treasure of Sierra Madre*.
 Actress: Jane Wyman, *Johnny Belinda*.
 Supporting actress: Claire Trevor, *Key Largo*.
 Picture: *Hamlet*, Two Cities Film, Universal International.

1949

Actor: Broderick Crawford, *All the King's Men*.
 Supporting actor: Dean Jagger, *Twelve O'Clock High*.
 Actress: Olivia de Havilland, *The Heiress*.
 Supporting actress: Mercedes McCambridge, *All the King's Men*.
 Picture: *All the King's Men*, Columbia.

1950

Actor: Jose Ferrer, *Cyrano de Bergerac*.
 Supporting actor: George Sanders, *All About Eve*.
 Actress: Judy Holliday, *Born Yesterday*.
 Supporting actress: Josephine Hull, *Harvey*.
 Picture: *All About Eve*, 20th Century-Fox.

1951

Actor: Humphrey Bogart, *The African Queen*.
 Supporting actor: Karl Malden, *A Streetcar Named Desire*.
 Actress: Vivien Leigh, *A Streetcar Named Desire*.
 Supporting actress: Kim Hunter, *A Streetcar Named Desire*.
 Picture: *An American in Paris*, MGM.
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Arthur Freed.

1952

Actor: Gary Cooper, *High Noon*.
 Supporting actor: Anthony Quinn, *Viva Zapata!*
 Actress: Shirley Booth, *Come Back, Little Sheba*.
 Supporting actress: Gloria Grahame, *The Bad and the Beautiful*.
 Picture: *Greatest Show on Earth*, Cecil B. De-Mille, Paramount.

1953

Actor: William Holden, *Stalag 17*.
 Supporting actor: Frank Sinatra, *From Here to Eternity*.
 Actress: Audrey Hepburn, *Roman Holiday*.
 Supporting actress: Donna Reed, *From Here to Eternity*.

Picture: From Here to Eternity, Columbia.
Thalberg Memorial Award: George Stevens.

1954

Actor: Marlon Brando, On the Waterfront.
Supporting Actor: Edmond O'Brien, The Barefoot Contessa.

Actress: Grace Kelly, The Country Girl.
Supporting Actress: Eva Marie Saint, On the Waterfront.

Picture: On the Waterfront, Horizon-American Corp., Columbia.

Direction: Elia Kazan, On the Waterfront.

Art Direction: (black and white) Richard Day, On the Waterfront, Horizon-American Corp., Columbia; (color) John Meehan, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Paramount Productions.

Set Decoration: (color) Emile Kuri, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.

Cinematography: (black and white) Boris Kaufman, On the Waterfront; (color) Milton Krasser, Three Coins in the Fountain, 20th Century-Fox.

Costume Design: (black and white) Edith Head, Sabrina, Paramount; (color) Sanzo Wada, Gate of Hell, Daiel Prod., Edward Harrison (Japan-ese).

Film Editing: Gene Milford, On the Waterfront.

Music: (scoring musical picture) Adolph Deutsch and Saul Chapin, Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, MGM; (music score of a dramatic or comedy picture) Dimitri Tiomkin, The High and the Mighty, Wayne-Fellows Productions, Inc., Warner; (song) Three Coins in the

Fountain, from that film, music by Jule Styne, lyrics by Sammy Cohn

Short Subjects: (cartoon) When Magoo Flew, United Productions of America, Columbia—Stephen Bosustow, producer; (one reel) This Mechanical Age, Warner—Robert Youngson, producer; (two reel) A Time Out of War, Carnival Productions—Denis and Terry Sanders, producers.

Sound Recording: The Glenn Miller Story, Universal-International; Leslie I. Carey, sound director.

Special Effects: 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Walt Disney Studios.

Writing: (motion picture story), Philip Yordan, Broken Lance, 20th Century-Fox; (screen play) George Seaton, The Country Girl, Pearlberg-Seaton, Paramount; (story and screen play) Budd Schulberg, On the Waterfront, Horizon-American Corp., Columbia.

Scientific or Technical: (Class I) Paramount Pictures, Loren L. Ryder, John R. Bishop, and technical and engineering staff developing VistaVision.

Documentary: (feature) The Vanishing Prairie, Walt Disney Productions, Buena Vista Film Distribution, Inc.—Walt Disney, producer; (short subject) Thursday's Children, British Information Services—World Wide Pictures-Films, producers.

Honorary: (foreign language film) Gate of Hell, Japanese, Kemp R. Niver, Greta Garbo, Danny Kaye, Jon Whiteley, and Vincent Winter.

Miss America Pageant of Atlantic City, N. J.

The Miss America Pageant of Atlantic City, N. J. is a resort-promotion device developed with great success since 1921, attracting thousands of visitors and getting national newspaper, radio and television coverage. Miss Leonora Slaughter, who became secretary of the board in 1935, directs the contest. Contestants are chosen locally by civic, educational and service organizations, must have a high school education and may come from the United States, Canada, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Scholarship Foundation, supported by industrial leaders, supplies the prize funds, which are often augmented by prizes awarded by state and local organizations, over \$100,000 being expended annually for this purpose. The 1955 contest was held Sept. 5 to 11.

MISS AMERICA PAGEANT CONTESTANTS

Miss America of 1956

Miss Colorado—Sharon Kay Ritchie, Denver, \$5,000 scholarship. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; bust, 35 in.; waist, 23 in.; hips, 35 in.; weight, 116; age, 18; hair, auburn; eyes, blue.

Runners-up

Miss Oregon—Dorothy Mae Johnson, Portland. 1st—\$3,000 scholarship.

Miss Chicago—Florence Gallagher, Chicago. 2nd—\$2,500 scholarship.

Miss North Carolina—Clara Faye Arnold, Raleigh. 3rd—\$2,000 scholarship.

Miss Oklahoma—Ann Campbell, Oklahoma City. 4th—\$1,500 scholarship.

Semi-Finalists & Scholarship Winners

\$1,000 Scholarships

Miss Alabama—Patricia Byrd Huddleston, Clanton

Miss Arizona—Beth André, Phoenix

Miss Florida—Sandra Wirth, Miami

Miss Hawaii—Barbara Mamo Vieira, Honolulu

Miss Massachusetts—Virginia E. Maffucci, Watertown

Talent Award, \$1,000 Scholarships, Tie winners

Miss Missouri—Sharon F. Knickmeyer, St. Louis

Miss Utah—Suzanne Poulton, Salt Lake City

Miss Congeniality, \$1,000 Scholarship.

Miss Hawaii—Barbara Mamo Vieira, Honolulu

Hostess, not a contestant, \$1,000 Scholarship.

Miss Atlantic City—Emily D. Swan

Other Contestants

Miss Arkansas—Charlene Marie (Cherie) Bowers, Helena

Miss California—Barbara Jane Harris, Santa Cruz

Miss Canada—Dalyce Gail Smith, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Miss Connecticut—Audrey Vivian Figlar, Hartford

Miss Delaware—Joanne Lorraine Sakowski, Wilmington

Miss District of Columbia—Judith Anne Dunkle, Arlington, Va.

Miss Georgia—Jeanine Aleatrice Parris, Atlanta

Miss Idaho—Judy Lynn Volten, Boise

Miss Illinois—Marian Elizabeth Cox, Oak Park

Miss Indiana—Carolyn Sue Turner, Indianapolis

Miss Iowa—Kay Taylor, Iowa City

Miss Kansas—Gail White, Arkansas City

Miss Kentucky—Ann Shirley Gillock, Carrollton

Miss Louisiana—Jan Alaine Johnston, Ruston

Miss Maine—Janice Elaine Vaughan, Waterville

Miss Maryland—Carol Jennette, Westminster

Miss Michigan—Margaret Ellen Devereaux, Howell

Miss Minnesota—Marlyse Lee Reed, Fairmount

Miss Mississippi—Carolyn Cochran, Lucedale

Miss Montana—Berta Mae Huebl, Missoula

Miss Nebraska—Sandra Elizabeth Speicher, Omaha

Miss Nevada—Vivienne Mae Potter, Reno

Miss New Hampshire—Margaret Aldred Johnson, Dover

Miss New Jersey—Patricia Elmira Campbell, Camden

Miss New York—Diana Deutsch, Roslyn Heights

Miss North Dakota—Mary Ann Gibbs, Crosby

Miss Ohio—Marguerite Elizabeth Garr, Amelia, Cincinnati

Miss Pennsylvania—Pam Ulrich, Sinking Spring

Miss Rhode Island—Claire May Emerson, Pawtucket

Miss South Carolina—Martha Dean Chestnut, Conway

Miss South Dakota—Connie Darlene White, Canistota

Miss Tennessee—Patricia Anne Williams, Jackson

Miss Texas—June Prichard, Seymour

Miss Vermont—Phyllis R. Reich, Bennington

Miss Virginia—Betty Sue Mathews, Norfolk

Miss West Virginia—Mary Lou Fryman, Madison

Miss Wisconsin—Margaret Carolynne Walls, Milwaukee

MISS AMERICA'S LATER CAREER

Bess Myerson (1945), now Mrs. Alan Wayne, is a star on television and has twice acted as commentator of the TV presentation of the Pageant's National Finals. Marilyn Buford (1946) is a motion picture actress. Barbara Jo Walker (1947) is Mrs. John V. Hummel, has 2 sons and her own TV show in Memphis. BeBe Shopp (1948), is Mrs. Bayard David Waring, stationed with the U.S.N. at Rome, N.Y., has one daughter, born August, 1955. Jacque Mercer (1949) is Mrs. Richard Curran, teaching school in Phoenix, Ariz., and has a 2-year-old son. Yolande Betheze (1950-51) is the wife of Matthew Fox, motion picture man. The wife of Kay Hutchins (1952) is the wife of Dr. Colleen Kay Hutchins in New York, N.Y. and a TV E. M. Vandeweghe in New York, N.Y. is Mrs. William star. Neva Jane Langley (1953) is Mrs. William A. Fickling, Jr. She was married in December, 1954, after graduating from Wesleyan Conservatory of Music. Evelyn Margaret Ay (1954) is Mrs. Carl Sempler. Ensign Sempler is stationed at Carl Norfolk, Va., where they make their home. Lee Meriwether (1955) will begin dramatic studies in New York and work in TV.

Medals and Citations of the U. S. Armed Forces

Medal of Honor (Army): Awarded in the name of Congress to an officer or enlisted man of the Army who, in actual conflict with an enemy, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and above and beyond the call of duty.

Medal of Honor (Navy): Awarded in the name of Congress to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States shall, in action involving actual combat with the enemy, or in the line of his profession, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life over and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission.

Navy Cross: To any person serving with the naval service of the United States who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations.

Distinguished Service Cross (Army): To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, has distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

Distinguished Service Medal (Navy): To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy of the United States, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

Distinguished Service Medal (Army): To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

Legion of Merit (Army and Navy): To personnel of the armed forces of the United States and the Philippines, and personnel of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations, who have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

Silver Star Medal (Army and Navy): To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army or Navy of the United States, has distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity in action, not sufficient to justify the Medal of Honor or Navy Cross or D. S. C.

Distinguished Flying Cross (Army and Navy): To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Corps of the Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, or with U. S. Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, has distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Members of military naval or air forces of foreign governments while serving with the United States.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal: To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps, including Reserves, shall have distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, or to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has formerly awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, subject to approval of the Board of Decorations and Medals.

Bronze Star Medal (Army and Navy): To any person serving with Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who distinguishes himself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military or naval operations against an enemy.

Soldier's Medal (Army): To military personnel of the Army of the United States and to members of the Navy, Marine Corps and foreign military personnel serving with the Army who have distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

Air Medal (Army and Navy): To any person who, while serving with Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States in any capacity, distinguishes himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

Presidential Unit Citation (Navy): To any ship, aircraft or naval unit, any marine aircraft detachment or higher unit for outstanding performance in action.

Purple Heart (Army and Navy): To persons wounded in action against the enemy of the United States, while serving with the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or as a result of act of such enemy, if wound necessitated treatment by a medical officer. Also to next of kin of persons killed in action.

Organization Citation (Army): To organizations, units, detachments or installation of the Army of the United States or the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth for outstanding performance of duty in action.

Merchant Marine Combat Bar: Issued to crew members of merchant ships attacked. Any crew member forced to abandon his vessel is awarded a silver star to be attached to bar.

Service ribbons or bars are ordinarily worn with service dress. In peacetime the decorations and medals are worn on formal occasions.

Army decoration service ribbons are worn in the sequence of importance starting on the top row toward center of body and reading toward left arm, followed by medal service ribbons in sequence earned.

Navy and Marine Corps ribbons are worn in prescribed order in horizontal rows of three each on left breast without space between ribbons in same row.

In the Army, for each succeeding accomplishment sufficient to justify a second similar decoration, a bronze oak leaf cluster is awarded to be worn on the suspension ribbon or the corresponding service ribbon. A silver oak leaf cluster is awarded to persons with five awards.

In the Navy a gold star is awarded under similar circumstances. Bronze stars on ribbons have different meanings with different medals.

Bronze stars on Army and Navy theater ribbons denote participation in battles and engagements respectively. Five such bronze stars may be replaced by a single silver bar.

American Mother of the Year

The American Mother is selected annually from nominations sent to the Golden Rule Foundation Mothers' Committee, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. The choice is based on these requirements: she must be a successful mother, as shown by the character and achievements of her children; she must embody those traits most highly regarded in mothers—courage, moral strength, patience, affection, kindness, understanding, homemaking ability; she must have a sense of social and world relationships and must

have been active in her own community betterment or in some other service for public benefit.

1950—Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, West Linn, Ore.

1951—Dr. Mary T. Martin Sloop, Crossmore, N.C.

1952—Mrs. Toy Len Chin Goon, Portland, Me.

1953—Mrs. Ethlyn Wisegarver Bott, Belleville, Ill.

(the first stepmother to be so chosen).

1954—Mrs. Love McDuffie Tolbert, Columbus, Ga.

1955—Mrs. Lavina Christensen Fugal, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

American Father of the Year

Father's Day was founded in 1910, in Spokane, Wash., by Mrs. John Bruce Dodd. The National Father's Day Committee, of 50 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., was formed in 1936 to "spread the sentimental, spiritual and patriotic observance of Father's Day throughout America." The American Father is elected annually.

1942—Gen. Douglas MacArthur. 1943—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. 1944—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark. 1945—President Harry S. Truman. 1946—Albert A. Schmid, Philadelphia marine who was blinded in action on Guadalcanal. 1947—Warren Austin, Burlington, Vt., U. S. delegate to the

United Nations. 1948—Drew Pearson, for inspiring the Friendship Train and his educational program, Make Democracy Live. 1949—Ralph J. Bunche, Palestine Mediator for U. N. for bringing about peace in the Near East. 1950—Mr. Justice William Orville Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court. 1951—U. S. Senator Estes Kefauver (Tenn.). 1952—Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, RCA chairman. 1953—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (former U. S. Senator from Mass.). 1954—Paul G. Hoffman (former president of the Ford Foundation, and board chairman of the Studebaker Corp.). 1955. Basil O'Connor, president of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

SPECIAL AWARDS, GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS

All awards were made in 1955, unless otherwise designated.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT AWARD

Annually, in memory of pioneer Negro journalist who founded the Chicago Defender. Given for distinguished social services. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

HORATIO ALGER AWARDS

Since 1947, by American Schools and Colleges Assn. to dramatize individual self-reliance. Roger W. Babson, Hugh Roy Cullen, Percy J. Ebbott, William E. Lewis, James W. McAfee, Frank B. Rackley, Arthur Rubloff, James C. Self, Sr., Carl J. Sharp, Donald S. Smith.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Craftsmanship Medal, John Howard Benson, calligraphy. Fine Arts Medal, Ivan Mestrovic, sculptor. Gold Medal, Willem Marinus Dudok, Netherlands.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Award of Merit Medal, annually for distinguished work in the arts. Ernest Hemingway, fiction; Jorge Guillen, poetry. Gold Medal of the Institute, Edmund Wilson, critic; Edward Hopper, painter; Gordon Bunshaft, architect. Fellowship in literature of the American Academy in Rome. Ralph Ellison, William Dean Howells Medal, every 5 years for distinguished fiction. Eudora Welty, The Ponder Heart.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS (Parent Body of the Academy)

Fifteen \$1,000 Arts and Letters Grants annually to non-members. Art: Geo. Beattie, Atlanta; Hazel Janicki, Kent, O.; Julian Levi, New York; Zygmont Menkes, New York; Mitchell Siporin, Brookline, Mass.; Albert Stewart, Claremont, Calif.; Sahl Swarz, New York. Literature: Richard Eberhart, Cambridge, Mass.; Robt. Horan, Berkeley, Calif.; Chester Kallman, New York; Wm. Krasner, St. Louis; Milton Lott, Livermore, Calif.; Morton Dauwen Zabel, Chicago. Music: Henry Brant, New York; Irving Fein, Waltham, Mass.; Adolph Weiss, Hollywood.

AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Gold Medal annually since 1937 to a distinguished American of Irish blood. Thomas E. Murray. Atomic Energy Commission.

AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Annual awards: Jerome Namais, U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Chas. F. Brooks, Milton, Mass., dir. Blue Hill Observatory; Science Service, Inc., award accepted by Watson Davis, dir.

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSN.

Hofheimer award, \$1,500, for research. Dr. Philip F. D. Seitz, Indianapolis.

Aviation Awards

NATIONAL AIRCRAFT SHOW

Thompson Trophy. Col. Horace A. Hanes, director, USAF Flight Test Center Edwards AFB, Calif., for flying a North American F-100C Super Sabre to a new world speed record of 822.135 mph. Mark was set at Palmdale, Calif., Aug. 20, 1955.

Bendix Trophy. Col. Carlos M. Talbott, USAF, who won speed run from George AFB, Calif., to Philadelphia, 2,324 miles. Talbott's average air speed in his F-100C was 610.726 mph.

General Electric Trophy. Strategic Air Command's 320th bomb wing, March AFB, Calif. A crew headed by Maj. Leonard J. Stevens flying a Boeing B-47 Stratojet medium bomber flew to Philadelphia from March 2,337 miles at an average speed of 589.294 mph.

Allison Trophy. Ground crew from Webb AFB, Big Spring, Tex., headed by Staff Sgt. Richard D. Wright. They changed the Allison J33 jet engine in a Lockheed T-33 Shooting Star in 10 min., 32.2 sec.

INSTITUTE OF THE AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES
Sylvanus Albert Reed Award. 1954—Clark B. Millikan, director, Guggenheim Aeronautical Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech.

Thurman H. Bane Award—Gottfried Guderley, System Dynamics Research Branch, Aeronautical Research Lab., WADC.

Octave Chanute Award—Albert Boyd, Major Gen., USAF, WADC, WPAFB.

John Jeffries Award. 1954—James P. Henry, M.D., research physiologist, WADC.

Robert M. Losey Award—Herman B. Wobus, meteorologist, USN Fleet Weather Central.

Lawrence Sperry Award—A. Scott Crossfield, Aeronautical Research Scientist NACA.

Frank G. Brewer Trophy of National Aeronautic Assn.: Willis C. Brown, U. S. Office of Education.

Dr. Alexander Klemin Trophy, estab. 1951, by American Helicopter Society. Bartram Kelley, chief engineer, Bell Aircraft Corp.

Spirit of St. Louis medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Ralph S. Damon, pres. Trans World Airlines.

Wright Brothers Medal of the Society of Automotive Engineers. John Morland Tyler and Edward Clarke Perry, Jr., for paper on jet noise.

Wright Bros. Memorial Trophy of National Aeronautic Assn., to Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, dir., Nat. Advisory Comm. for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

F. WAYLAND AYER CUP

Awarded annually by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia for newspaper typography, makeup. New York Herald Tribune; permanent possession by winning trophy 3 times. Also won 1936, 1948.

AMERICAN LEGION CONTEST

National high school oratorical contest, annually since 1938, was entered by more than 330,000 students in 1955. National Finals in Blackwell High School, Blackwell, Okla., April 5, 1955. Winners: Michael Miller, of Los Angeles, \$4,000 Scholarship; David Leahy, Brooklyn, \$2,500; Gary Schulz, Mitchell, S.D., \$1,000; Dan Duckworth, Jacksonville, Fla., \$500.

The National Contest consists of 12 regional, 4 sectional, and the National Finals. Each Department can qualify one contestant for the Regionals. Contests are arranged by the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, Indianapolis.

The 1956 Finals will be held at Columbia, S.C., April 16, 1956. Regional contests are planned for April 9, 10, 11; sectional contests April 12 and 13.

MARIAN ANDERSON AWARD

Marian Anderson won the Edward Bok award of \$10,000 in 1941 and with it endowed grants to deserving young singers. It is administered by the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund, Philadelphia.

Elmer Dickey, tenor, Boston, \$1,000; Shirley Mae Carter, mezzo, Pacoima, Calif., \$500 and citation for excellence; Wm. de Valentine, bass, Brooklyn, \$500; Lee Cass, bass-baritone, New York, \$100.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

Gold medal for architecture to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, for Manufacturers Trust Co., Fifth Ave. & 43rd St., New York.

Gold medal for design and craftsmanship to Harry Bertola. Silver medal for same to Robt. L. Sowers.

Gold medal for engineering to E. H. Praeger for Pier 57, New York. Silver medal for engineering to Oliver Bowen.

Silver medal for mural to Peppino Mangravite.

Gold medal for sculpture to Ernest Morenon. Silver medals for sculpture to Joseph Kiselewski and Walter Hancock.

HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE AWARD

By American Heart Association. Mrs. Frances Burns, Boston Globe, for 13 articles on cardiovascular diseases; Jane Stafford of Science Service for year-round coverage; William Peters for article in Cosmopolitan, Sept., 1954; CBS for film, Gate 27; \$500 each.

BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK

Gold plaques, awarded annually for "preserving our heritage of freedom and democracy". Sir Winston Churchill. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Carlos P. Romulo. British Minister of State Anthony Nutting accepted for Sir Winston; former President Hoover for his son.

Book Awards

Abingdon-Cokesbury Award, biennial, for a book in the field of evangelical Christianity, \$5,000 and \$2,500 advance royalties. Roland H. Bainton, for Here I Stand, a Life of Martin Luther.

American Philosophical Society, Phillips Award, \$2,000, to Edmond Cahn for editing Supreme Court and Supreme Law.

Anisfield-Wolf Awards, two \$1,000 awards annually since 1936, for best books on racial relations. Oden Meeker, for Report on Africa; Lyle Saunders, for Cultural Difference and Medical Care.

Atlantic Monthly Award, biennial since 1928. \$5,000. Edwin O'Connor, for *The Last Hurrah*.

Bancroft Prizes, by Columbia University, for distinguished writing in American history, \$2,000 for each book. Leonard D. White, Univ. of Chicago, for *The Jacksonians*; Paul Horgan, for *Great River* (Rio Grande).

John Burroughs Medal, for book by a naturalist. John Burroughs' writing taken as standard. Wallace Byron Grance, for *Those of the Forest*.

Carey-Thomas Award for distinguished publishing. Doubleday & Co. for Anchor Books. Hon. mention to Random House for Landmarks and Harper & Bros. for New American Nation series.

Child Study Association, a scroll, for a book for young people. Joureed Lauritzen, *The Ordeal of the Young Hunter*; William Corbin, *High Road Home*.

Colonial Dames of America, *The Story of the Declaration of Independence*, by Dumas Malone.

Commonwealth Club of California, annually since 1931. Gold medal for nonfiction: Dr. Everett Carter, Univ. of California, *Howells and the Age of Realism*. Gold medal for fiction: Mrs. Louise A. Stinetorff, *Beyond the Hungry Country*. Silver medals: Wallace Stegner, Stanford Univ., *Beyond the 100th Meridian*; Paul I. Wellman, Los Angeles, *Glory, God and Gold*; C. S. Forester, Berkeley, *The Nightmarer*. Silver medal for juvenile book: Leonard Wibberley, *Hermosa Beach, Calif.*, *Epics of Everest*. Honorable mention: David Lavender, Ojai, Calif., *Bent's Fort*.

Christopher Book Awards, announced by the Rev. James Keller, founder of The Christophers, 18 E. 48th St., New York, N. Y., to encourage personal responsibility and individual initiative for the common good in fields of communication. 1955: Anne Morrow Lindbergh, *Gift from the Sea*; Carlos Romulo, *Crusade in Asia*; John A. Schindler, *How to Live 365 Days a Year*; Marion Sheehan, *The Spiritual Woman*, Trustee of the Future.

Dodd, Mead & Co. Awards—Librarian Prize, \$1,500 advance on royalty, open to American librarian working with young people or children. Eleanor R. Wilcox, Librarian, Upper School or Park School, Baltimore, *The Cornhusk Doll*, to be published in spring, 1956. Dodd, Mead in conjunction with *Boy's Life* annual story competition. *Boy's Life*, \$1,000, for first serial rights. Dodd, Mead \$1,000 in advance royalties. *White Gold of the Cassiar*, by William G. Crisp. Dodd, Mead, in conjunction with *Compact*, the Young People's Digest, *Compact* \$250 for first serial rights. Dodd, Mead \$1,000 advance royalties. *Song of the Voyager*, by Neberly Butler.

E. P. Dutton—John Macrae Award, honoring two presidents of Dutton, \$1,000 for work with children and young people, chosen by the American Library Assn. Barbara Widem, chief asst. librarian, Center for Children's Books, Univ. of Chicago.

Ellery Queen Mystery Awards, by Mercury Publications in cooperation with Little Brown & Co., Raymond Chandler, *The Long Goodbye*; Jean Potts, *Go, Lovely Rose*; Charles Boswell and Lewis Thompson, *The Girl with the Scarlet Brand*; Stanley Ellin, *The House Party*; John M. Hayes, *Rear Window*; Gore Vidal, TV script, *The Tree*; Agatha Christie, play, *Witness for the Prosecution*; Drexel Drake, criticism.

Helen Dean Fish Award, by J. B. Lippincott Co., \$500. Dorothy Marino, *Little Angela and Her Puppy*.

Folger Shakespeare Library grants-in-aid to authors of manuscripts in history and literature. \$1,000 each to Dr. Conyers Read, Univ. of Pennsylvania, for *Secretary Cecil and Queen Elizabeth*; Col. and Mrs. Wm. F. Friedman for *The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare*. Honorable mention to work by Geo. Wincheste Stone, Jr., A. H. Scouten and Emmett L. Avery, and Roland M. Frye.

Charles W. Follett Award, estab. 1950, annually by the Wilcox & Follett Co., for worthy contribution to children's literature, \$3,000 and a gold medal. Tom Cluff, New York, for *Minutemen of the Sea*.

Friends of Literature, Chicago. Leonard Nathan, for novel, *Wind Like a Bugle*, \$300; Isabella Gardner, poetry, and Poetry Magazine, \$100 each.

Grove Press Award, for best manuscript by a citizen of India, \$1,000. 1955: Sardar K. Singh, for *Mano Majra*.

Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va. Annual award, \$500. Benjamin Franklin and American Foreign Policy, Gerald Stourzh, Chicago.

Jewish Book Council of America. For fiction and

poetry of Jewish interest, \$250 to Louis Zars, New York. Blessed is the Land; \$250 for juvenile fiction to Mrs. Nora Benjamin Kuble, New York. King Solomon's Navy; \$100 each for poetry to Esselin, Milwaukee; Gabriel Prell, Brooklyn.

W. Somerset Maugham Award of Doubleday & Co., annually to author under 35, with provision for travel. Kingsley Amls, Lucky Jim.

National Book Awards, since 1950, by American Book Publishers Council, American Booksellers Assn. and Book Manufacturers Institute of N. Y. for distinguished literary achievement, as a cooperative effort of the book publishing industry. Gold Medals. William Faulkner (fiction) for *A Fable*; Joseph Wood Krutch (nonfiction) for *The Measure of Man*; Wallace Stevens, for his *Collected Poems*. Special citation to E. E. Cummings, for *Poems*: 1923-1954.

National Council of Women: Anne Morrow Lindbergh, *Gift from the Sea*.

Newbery and Caldecott Awards. Estab. by Frederic G. Melcher, editor, Publishers Weekly. Annually, by a committee of the American Library Assn. Newbery Medal, for best children's book. Caldecott Medal, for best illustrations in children's book. Marcia Brown, *Cinderella*.

New School for Social Research writing prizes. Doubleday \$200 prize for novel, Bernice Kavinsky. John Day novel award, \$250, Robert Emmitt. Writers' Fund \$500 novel grant, Edward Mannix.

O. Henry Prize Awards (published since 1918) sponsored since 1926 by Doubleday & Co., for short stories published in *Prize Stories*. Three annual prizes, \$300, \$200, and \$100. 1956: John Cheever, *The Country Husband*; James Buechler, *Pepicelli*; R. V. Cassill, *The Prize*.

G. P. Putnam's—University of North Carolina Award. Amos H. Paul, honorable mention and \$500 to complete novel, *Outback*.

Constance Lindsay Skinner Award, by the Women's National Book Assn., a bronze plaque annually, for distinguished service in books. Fanny Butcher, Chicago; Bertha E. Mahony Miller, Boston.

Spyre Award, by Western Writers of America. Wayne D. Overholser, *The Violent Land*.

Tamiment Institute Book Awards, \$500 and citation, for American biography: Gay Wilson Allen, New York, for *The Solitary Singer* (Whitman).

Texas Institute of Letters, Dallas. Carr P. Collins Award, for best Texas book: Paul Horgan, *Great River*, \$1,000. Summerfield G. Roberts Award, of Sons of the Republic of Texas, for best book on the Republic: Llerena Friend, Sam Houston, the Great Designer, \$1,000. Also William Owen, *Walking on Borrowed Land* (first novel); Ernest C. Mossner, *New Letters of David Hume* (biog.); William Burford, *Man Now* (poetry); Irmengarde Eberle, *Lone Star* (juvenile).

Uniform Books, Inc., New York. Second and final puzzle contest based on Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia. First prize, \$300,000 and \$2,500 motor car, to Felix Waldo Meeker, Reseda, Calif.; 2nd, \$150,000 and motor car, to Miss Jean Charles, New York, N. Y.; 3rd, \$100,000 and a motor car, to Milton G. Winsten, North Bergen, N. J.

William Allen White Medal, for children's book, sponsored by White Library, Emporia, Kan., and chosen by Kansas school children Jean Bailey Pratt, Kan., for *Cherokee Bill*, Oklahoma Pacer.

Woodrow Wilson Award, estab. 1943, by Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York. \$1,000 annually for the best book on government and democracy, announced at convention of American Political Science Assn. Prejudice, War and the Constitution, by Jacobus ten Broek, Edward N. Barnhart and Floyd W. Matson.

BORDEN AWARDS

Estab. 1939 by the Borden Company Foundation, for research. Gold medal and \$1,000. Fred Hillig, U. S. Food & Drug Admin. C. W. Duncan, Michigan State Univ.; Frank V. Koskowsky, Cornell Univ.; Pearl B. Swanson, Iowa State College; Charles B. Huggins, Univ. of Chicago; Albert G. Hogan, Univ. of Missouri; L. Emmett Holt, Jr., New York Univ.; M. W. Olsen, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; H. E. Kingman, Sr., Mineral Bluff, Ga.

BROTHERHOOD AWARD

Annually since 1949, by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. B. Earl Puckett and Benjamin F. Fairless.

CATHOLIC AWARDS

Catholic Action Medal, annually since 1934, by

St. Bonaventure (N. Y.) University. Francis M. Folsom, industrialist.

Catholic Peace Award, estab. 1925, by Catholic Assn. for Int'l Peace, to an American "whose outstanding achievements have helped further the Christian principles of justice and charity." Rev. John LaFarge, Associate Editor, America.

James J. Hoey Awards, since 1942, by Catholic Interracial Council of New York. Annually to two Catholic laymen, one white and one Negro. Milward F. Everett, editor, Catholic Action of the South, New Orleans. James W. Hose, Memphis, Tenn.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Collingwood Prize for Juniors. Wm. J. Bauer. J. James Croes Medal. John S. McNoun. Construction Engineering Prize. John A. Dominy, Charles C. Zollman and Henon Pearce. Arthur M. Wellington Prize, for papers on transportation, and on foundations. R. J. Ivy, T. Y. Lin, Stewart Mitchell, N. C. Raab, V. J. Richey and C. F. Scheffey. Rudolph Hering Medal. Harvey F. Ludwig, Russell G. Ludwig and W. F. Langeller. Karl Emil Hilgard Prize. J. M. Robertson and Donald Ross. James Laurie Prize. Joseph N. Bradley. Norman Medal, for a contribution to engineering science. Karl Terzaghi. Thomas Fitch Rowland Prize, for describing in detail works of construction. Maurice N. Quade. Freeman Fund Award. Walter J. Tudor, U. S. Navy Bureau of Ships, \$1,200. J. Waldo Smith Hydraulic Fellowship Award. Peter L. Monkmeyer, Cornell Univ., \$1,000, and \$400 for equipment. J. C. Stevens Award. Marion R. Carstens. Leon S. Moisseiff Award. John M. Biggs. James W. Rickey Medal. E. S. Harrison and Carl E. Kindsvater.

COMPOSERS AND CONDUCTORS

Henry Hadley Medal of National Assn. for American Composers and Conductors, for services to American music. Martha Graham. Citations of merit: Symphony of the Air, Columbia Records, Library of Congress, John Kirkpatrick, pianist.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Chemical Industry Medal, estab. 1933, Solid gold medal. Joseph G. Davidson. Perkin Medal. Roger Williams.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

ACS Award for Nuclear Applications in Chemistry. Certificate and \$1,000. W. F. Libby. ACS Award in Pure Chemistry. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Paul Doty. Beckman Award in Chemical Instrumentation. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Harold W. Washburn. Borden Award in the Chemistry of Milk. Gold medal, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Sam R. Hoover. Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry. Etching, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Harvey C. Diehl. Fritzsche Award, for research in essential oils. Gold medal and \$1,000. Herman Pines. Garvan Medal, to women for distinguished services to chemistry. Gold medal. Allene Jeanes. Ipatieff Prize, for research in catalysis or high pressure, given every three years. Income from a trust fund and diploma. Harry G. Drickamer. Kendall Company Award in Colloid Chemistry. Gold medal, \$1,000 and travel allowance. Victor K. La Mer. Eli Lilly & Co. Award in Biological Chemistry. Gold medal, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Robert A. Alberty. Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry. Gold medal, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Merton F. Utter. Precision Scientific Co. Award in Petroleum Chemistry. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Milburn J. O'Neal, Jr. Priestley Medal for Distinguished Services in Chemistry. Gold medal and travel expenses. Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, pres. Monsanto Chemical Co. Scientific Apparatus Makers Award in Chemical Education. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Otto M. Smith.

CONSERVATION AWARD

By the Isaak Walton League of America for contribution to conservation of America's resources. A bronze sculpture, to be held for a year, and a permanent citation. Resources for the Future, Inc. Wash., D. C., and Dr. R. G. Gustavson, pres.

CRISS AWARD

Estab. 1949 by Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn., Omaha, Nebr.; \$10,000 and gold medal. Granted annually for outstanding contributions in the fields of health and safety. Dr. Jonas E. Salk, for anti-polio vaccine.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Benjamin Altman first prizes, \$1,500 each. Landscape painting—Furman J. Finck, figure painting—Isabel Bishop N. A. Edwin Palmer Memorial Prize, \$1,200. Gifford Beal, N. A.

ALICE M. DITSON AWARD

Annually \$1,000 by Columbia University to the

American conductor for distinguished services to American music. Robert Shaw, conductor, Robert Shaw Chorale.

EGLESTON MEDAL

Established in 1939 in memory of Prof. Thomas Eggleston who, in 1864, founded the Columbia School of Mines. Given annually to a Columbia alumnus "for distinguished engineering achievement." Hyman G. Rickover, Rear Adm., U.S.N., Class of 1929.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Edison Medal Award, estab. 1909. Oliver T. Buckley, ex-pres., Bell Telephone Laboratories. Lamme Medal. A. M. de Bellis, Consolidated Edison engineer.

JAMES FORRESTAL MEMORIAL

A medal, by National Security Industrial Assn., for promoting cooperation between industry and government in interest of national security, to David Sarnoff.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MEDALS

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the mechanic arts, founded 1824, gives the Franklin Medal for an outstanding career in the physical sciences, and other medals for special achievements in a specific field of science. Stuart Ballantine Medal—Claude E. Shannon, Bell Telephone Laboratories. Frank P. Brown Medal—Charles S. Leopold, consulting engineer. Elliot Cresson Medal—Dr. F. P. Bowdler, Univ. of Cambridge. Eng. George K. Henderderson Medal—Carleton K. Steins, mechanical engineer, Pennsylvania. R. E. Louis E. Levy Medal—Dr. David Albert Huffman, Mass. Institute of Technology. Edward Longstreth Medal—Cecil Waller, Ilford Ltd., England, and Dr. Robert Berriman, Kodak Ltd., England, and Richard Y. Case, United States Rubber Co. John Prince Wetherill Medal—Rene A. Higgonnet and Louis M. Moyroud, Graphic Arts Research Foundation, Inc. Franklin Medal—to be awarded Jan. 17, 1956, the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

FREEDOM AWARD

Annually since 1943 by Freedom House, for distinguished services to the cause of freedom. Sir Winston Churchill.

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARDS

Established 1949 at Valley Forge, Pa. Cash awards (\$100,000) and honor medals given annually for outstanding sermons, editorials, addresses, cartoons, etc., on the American way of life. Top awards are for \$1,500 each; second place, \$200; third place, \$100.

First place, general: All-American Conference to Combat Communism, Wash., D. C. Hawaii Residents Assn., Inc. Honolulu, Kiwanis International, Chicago. Advertising: John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Rockford (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce. Cartoon: Clarence C. Allen, Tulsa Tribune. Community Programs: Eldorado (Ill.) Community Study and Development Group. Company Employee Publication: Weirton (W. Va.) Steel Co. Employees Bulletin. Editorial: J. Oliver Emmerich, McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal. Essay: Esther Sharp Sander, Huntsville, Tenn., Why I Teach. Letter from Armed Forces Personnel: Cpl. James R. Odermatt, Fort Ord, Calif. Magazine article: Henry Lee, Stamford, Conn., in Collier's. 16 MM. Motion Picture: Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. Wash., D. C. Photograph With Caption: Floyd G. Piper, Streator, Ill. Public Address: Vincent Godfrey Burns, Annapolis. The Four Fundamentals of American Idealism. Radio Program: Standard Oil Co. of Calif. Sermon: Dr. Lowell R. Ditzgen, of Bronxville, N. Y. Television: America's Electric Light and Power Companies, New York. For Resolve of Patrick Henry, on CBS. Freedom Leadership Medals: William Robert Coe, Charles Edward Merrill, and Columbia University. College Campus Program: Univ. of Southern California (Los Angeles). High School Editorial: 50 awards of \$100 and the George Washington Honor awards of \$100 and the George Washington Honor awards of \$100. Awards: 56 principal awards; 41 Medal. School Library awards; 94 Honor Medal awards.

JOHN FRITZ MEDAL

The John Fritz Medal Board of Awards, established in 1902, is made up of representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and American Institute of Electrical Engineers, to Philip Sporn, pres. American Gas & Elec. Service Corp.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Gilbert Grosvenor Medal, for "outstanding service to the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge" to John Oliver La Gorce, pres. of the society.

Special Gold Medal to Mrs. Robert E. Peary "in recognition of her notable contribution to Admiral Peary's expeditions to North Greenland and the Canadian Arctic."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Arthur Day Medal. Awarded "in recognition of outstanding achievement in the application of physics and chemistry to the solution of geologic problems." Earl Ingerson, U. S. Geological Survey.
Penrose Medal for original contribution in geology. Maurice Gignoux, Grenoble, France.

GOLD MEDAL JUBILEE

Contest sponsored by General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., for 75th anniversary of Gold Medal Flour, \$25,000, won by Mrs. Christine Carroll, St. Louis, Mo.

GOLDEN REEL AWARDS

Annual prizes sponsored by the Film Council of America, for films—the best of previous year's 16mm productions—covering any subject (film and entrant) Categories: (1) The Stranger, Film Productions International; (2) Twenty-four Hours, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen; (3) The Wisconsin Cleft Palate Story, Univ. of Wisconsin Photo. Lab.; (4) Horizons of Hope, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation; (5) Saugus Ironworks Restoration, Filmfax Productions; (6) And Now Miguel, United World Films, Inc.; (7) Glass and You, Corning Glass Works; (8) Asian Earth, Atlantic Productions, Inc.; (9) Character Make-up For Men, Audio-Visual Education Service, Univ. of Minnesota; (10) Fractures of the Femur, Churchill-Wexler, Film; (11) Open; (12) The American Flamingo, Carlin Films, Inc.; (13) Split the Ring, Audio Visual Center, Indiana Univ.; (14) Souls In Conflict, Billy Graham Evangelistic Films; (15) Paddle a Safe Canoe, Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (16) Counter Measures, Eastman Kodak Co.; (17) ABC of Jet Propulsion, General Motors Corp.; (18) From Renoir to Picasso, Brandon Films Inc.; (19) How to Make Papier Mache Animals, Mrs. Ruby Niebauer; (20) Five Colorful Birds, Coronet Films; (21) The Story of Light, General Electric; (22) Industrial Arts: Chisels and Gouges, Young America Films; (23) Insect Catchers of the Bog Jungle, Wm. M. Harlow; (24) Panta Rhei (All Things Flow), Rembrandt Films; (25) David, British Information Services.

GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

By the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., to help finance projects of scholars with capacity for original research and artistic creation. 1955—grants worth \$1,000,000 to 258 residents of the United States, Rep. of the Philippines, Canada, Latin American republics and British Caribbean.

HADASSAH

Henrietta Szold Award for Distinguished Humanitarian Service, by Hadassah, Women's Zionist Org., to Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York, N. Y.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON MEDAL

Annually, by the Assn. of the Alumni of Columbia College, to an alumnus for distinguished public service. Frederick Coykendall (posthumously).

HARRIMAN MEMORIAL MEDAL

Founded in memory of E. H. Harriman. Annually donated by W. Averell Harriman and E. Roland Harriman. Award is made by the American Museum of Safety to stimulate conservation of human life on railroads. Class A: Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.; Class B: Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.; Class C: Texas Mexican Ry. Co.

SIDNEY HILLMAN AWARDS

Since 1949, by Sidney Hillman Foundation, "to perpetuate the ideals for which he lived and died." Lecture Grants—New School, Brandeis Univ., City College (CCNY), N. Y. State School for Industrial and Labor Relations, Fisk Univ., Howard Univ., Michigan State College, Roosevelt Univ., Univ. of Minnesota, and Univ. of Wisconsin; \$1,000 each. Scholarship Grants—Roosevelt Univ., \$4,000; N. Y. State School for Industrial and Labor Relations, \$2,000; Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry, \$2,000; Labor Relations Institute, Univ. of Puerto Rico, \$1,000. Award for Meritorious Achievement—Sidney Hillman Prize Awards—Henry Steele Commager, for book, Freedom, Loyalty and Dissent; Vic Reinemer, editorials in Charlotte (N.C.) News on civil liberties; Charlotte Knight, article in Collier's, What Price Security; Eric Sevareid, for broadcasts on the Oppenheimer case and race trouble in Chicago; The Progressive, for

issue on Sen. McCarthy; Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, for cartoons in St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Station WNYC, \$500 each.

HOOVER MEDAL

Administered by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, with representation also by other engineering societies. Annually, for "distinguished public service." Charles F. Kettering.

AVERY AND JULE HOPWOOD AWARDS

Annually at Un. of Mich., for creative writing. Drama: Beverly Canning, My Very Own, \$700; Leonard Greenbaum, The Last Stone, \$600; George E. Bamber, Three One-act Plays, \$500; Ronald Sproat, Four Plays, \$400. Essay: William R. Brashear, Coleridge and Dejection, \$500; Richard W. Lid, Appendix to Nobility, \$500. Fiction: Jan B. Wahl, Seven Old Males, \$800; Lilla P. Amansec, Figures on My Notebook, \$600; Carol Lee Kageff, The Hovering Gulls, \$500; Margot Jerrad, Poor Heretics in Love, \$400. Poetry: James Camp, Christus Secondhand, \$600; Karl G. Kasberg, The Apprentice Tongue, \$500; Mary P. Lomer, Poems of Sun and Shadow, \$400.

ROY W. HOWARD AWARD

Estab. 1955, by Scripps-Howard Newspapers, to be given at intervals for performance above and beyond the call of duty, to encourage initiative and responsibility among personnel. First award to Roy W. Howard, on motion of Charles Scripps, ch. of the board.

HUNTINGTON HARTFORD FOUNDATION

\$500 each and 6 mos. residence at the Foundation, Pacific Palisades, Calif. Ralph Vaughn Williams, composer; Max Eastman, author; Andrew Wyeth, painter.

Journalism Awards

Wilbur E. Bade Memorial, first of a \$500 annual, by American Newspaper Guild. William Burke Jr., Lansing State Journal.

Heywood Brown Memorial, \$500 annually by American Newspaper Guild. Anthony Lewis, Washington (D. C.) Daily News. Special mention: James Reston, New York Times; Herbert Block, Washington Post; Fred Thompson, Toronto Globe & Mail.

Maria Moors Cabot Awards, estab. 1939, by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot. Annually by Columbia University, for "outstanding contributions to understanding among the nations of the Americas." Gold medals to winners, silver plaques to newspapers or news services they represent. Pedro G. Beltran, La Prensa, Lima, Peru; Breno Caldas, Correio do Povo, Porto Alegre, Brazil; John Oliver LaGorce, editor, National Geographic Magazine; Roberto Jorge Noble, Clarin, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and A. T. Steele, foreign correspondent, New York Herald Tribune.

National Cartoonists Society Award. Statuette and \$500. Willard Mullin, New York World-Telegram and Sun.

Raymond Clapper Memorial, a scroll and \$500 annually by the Raymond Clapper Memorial Assn. to "inspire Washington newspapermen to emulate the high ideals he exemplified in his profession." To James Reston, New York Times.

Grantland Rice Memorial, by Sportsmanship Brotherhood, plaque for outstanding sports reporting in the Rice tradition. First award, 1955; Fred Russell, Nashville, Tenn., Banner. Honorable mention: Bob Addie, Washington, D. C. Post; Al Wolgast, Farrell, Pa., Press.

Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Awards, annually by the Nieman Foundation for the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, for outstanding reporting on medical research and public health. \$1,000, a scroll and silver statuette of the Winged Victory. Alton L. Blakeslee, Associated Press; John Robert Coughlan, Life Magazine; Milton Silverman, San Francisco Chronicle.

Richard E. Lauterbach Award for contribution to civil liberties. by Authors Guild of Authors League of America, \$1,000. Jos. and Stewart Alsop for writing on Dr. J. Robt. Oppenheimer.

Missouri Awards in Journalism, estab. by Walter Williams, first deal of the School of Journalism of the Univ. of Missouri. Normally one medal is given each year to a distinguished American newspaper, a distinguished foreign newspaper, an out-field, to a distinguished alumnus of the Missouri School of Journalism, and to an outstanding Missouri editor or publisher. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zürich, Switzerland; Omaha World-Herald; St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press and Gazette; Walter

Johnson, Southern Newspaper Publishers Assn.; Carroll B. Larrabee, Printers' Ink; Hugh B. Terry, Pres. KLZ and KLZ-TV, Denver.

George Polk Memorial Awards, annually by Long Island Univ. "for distinguished achievements in journalism." George Weller, Chicago Daily News; Thomas J. Hamilton and Luther Huston, New York Times; James McGlinchey and Sidney Mirkin, N. Y. Daily News; Alan J. Gould, Don Whitehead, Saul Pett, Ben Price, Reiman Morin and Jack Bell, Associated Press; Thomas Finnegan, L. I. Star-Journal; Jacob Jacowitz, N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun; Maurice Johnson, International News Photos; Station WNYC; Eric Seavard, CBS; NBC; Dan Parker, N. Y. Daily Mirror, and Leo Rosten.

Ernie Pyle Memorial, by the Scripps-Howard Ernie Pyle Memorial Award. To Eldon Roark, Memphis Press-Scimitar, \$1,000.

Silurian Society Awards: John O'Reilly, Joe Schimmel, Catherine Hansen.

KIMBER MUSIC AWARD

Estab. by John E. Kimber, Niles, Calif.; administered by San Francisco Foundation. Gold medal and \$5,000 to California youth under 18 who wins contest. To David Del Tredici, pianist, San Anselmo, Calif.

LAETARE MEDAL

Annually since 1883 by the University of Notre Dame, as a symbol of loyalty to Catholic ideals, to an outstanding Catholic. George Meany.

LAMME AWARD

Estab. 1928 by American Society for Engineering Education; a gold medal. Vannevar Bush.

LASKER AWARDS

By the American Heart Assn., \$1,000 and gold statuette of Winged Victory of Samothrace, symbolizing a "distinguished achievement in the field of cardiovascular disease." Dr. Carl J. Wiggers, Cleveland, O.

By the American Public Health Assn. for the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, for "outstanding contributions in medical research and public health administration," \$1,000 each. Dr. Robert D. Defries, Univ. of Toronto; Karl Paul Link, Ph.D., Univ. of Wisconsin.

Joint award, for advances in cardiac surgery: Dr. C. Walton Lillehei, Univ. of Minnesota; Dr. Morley Cohen, Univ. Manitoba; Dr. Herbert Warden, Dr. Rich L. Varco, Univ. of Minnesota.

Group awards, for contributions to principles of treatment and control of tuberculosis with isonicotinic acid derivatives: Hoffman-LaRoche Research Laboratories, Nutley, N. J.; Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. Edward H. Robitsek, Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Dr. Irving Selkoff, Paterson, N. J.; Dr. Walsh McDermott, Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Carl Muschenheim, New York Hospital-Cornell Center, New York, N. Y.

Group award for a sustained attack against mental disease, bearing fruit in better hospitals, better trained staffs and improved care of patient; Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.

Group award for contributions through the Nursing Services of the U. S. Public Health Service to the well-being of the Nation: Lucile Petry Leone, Chief Nurse Officer, and Pearl McIver, Public Health Nursing Services, Washington, D. C.

By the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, three \$1,000 prizes every 3 years for rehabilitation: Dr. Henry H. Kessler, West Orange, N. J.; Dr. Juan Farill, Mexico City, D. F., Mex.; William Richard Morris, Viscount Nuffield, Oxford, England.

Florida Lasker Social Work Award, \$1,000, to Jane M. Hoey.

JOSEPH W. LIPPINCOTT AWARD

By American Library Association annually, for notable professional achievement in any field of library activity, \$500. Donor, Mr. Lippincott. Emerson Greenaway, Dir., Free Library of Philadelphia.

MACMILLAN CO. FELLOWSHIP

For study at Teacher's College, Columbia Univ., \$3,000, to Jos. E. Brzelinski, Denver.

AMER. SOC. OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS ASME Medal: Granville M. Read. **Holley Medal**: George Jussen Hood. **Worcester Reed Warner Medal**: Howard Stewart Bean.

PHILIP MURRAY AWARD

Annually, by the CIO Community Service Committee, for "an outstanding job in the field of health and welfare." Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

PASSANO AWARD

Estab. 1943, by the William & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, named for Edward B. Passano, \$5,000 for clinical medical research. Vincent du Vigneaud.

Poetry Awards

Academy of American Poets, Lamont Award to Donald Hall, Harvard Univ., for Exiles and Mariages.

Bollingen Prize in Poetry, Yale Univ. Library, estab. 1949; Leonie Adams, \$500, for Poems; Louise Bogan, \$500, for Collected Poems.

Borestone Mountain Poetry Awards, announced annually by the Poetry Society of America, Special, \$1,250, to Robinson Jeffers, Carmel, Calif., for Hungerfield and Other Poems. Also: Robt. P. Tristram Coffin, A White Sloop Walks the Woods, \$1,250; Elizabeth Coatsworth, Night Wind in Spring, \$1,000; Laurie Lee, Boy in Ice, \$300. Also to David Morton, USAF; Eric Barker, Monterey, Calif.; Allen Tate.

Boston Arts Festival Award for poetry. Carl Sandburg.

Poetry Awards of Modern Poetry Assn. Harriet Monroe Prize—John Ciardi. Eunice Tietjens Prize—James Wright. Also awards to Thom Gunn, Wm. Carlos Williams, Philip Booth, Anne Ridler and V. R. Lang.

National Book Award, gold medal. Wallace Stevens.

Poetry Society of America, Gold medal for achievement, to Leonora Speyer; Alexander Droutzko Memorial, gold medal and \$100, John Malcolm Brinnin; silver medal for service to the society, Geo. N. Shuster. **Arthur Davison Ficke sonnet award**: Ulrich Toubetzko, Richmond, Va. **Reynolds Lyric award**: Lois Smith Heirs, Canada, Ky. **Edna St. Vincent Millay memorial**: Phyllis McGinley, Larchmont, N. Y. **Ridgely Torrence memorial**: Archibald MacLeish, Wm. Rose Benet memorial: Delmer T. Israel, Palo Alto, Calif. **Poetry Chapbook award**: Elmer Olson, Chicago. **Emily S. Hamblen memorial**: David V. Erdman, Princeton, N. J.

Yale Series of Younger Poets, 1955—John L. Ashbury, for Some Trees.

POWELL AWARD

Estab. 1951 under will of Edward Powell, about \$10,000 and gold medal, presented every 4 years by the Philadelphia mayor on advice of a committee, to Philadelphian who worked best for civic welfare. First award went to Horace F. Liversidge, ch. board, Phila. Electric Co. 1955—Robt. McLean, pub. Bulletin.

DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

U. S. Navy's highest civilian citation. 1954—Alfred C. Castle, Mrs. Ruth Wilson DeLisser, Ralph A. Bard, Carl Stockholm, Robert Crown, Seth Gooder, Major Lenox R. Lohr, William V. Kahler, and John E. Kavanaugh.

Radio and Television Awards

Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, annually since 1948, "Emmy" statuettes, Walt Disney (single program), Operation Undersea-Disney (single and variety series) Disneyland; U. S. Steel hour (dramatic); Robert Cummings and Judith Anderson (single dramatic); Danny Thomas and Loretta Young (starring in series); George and Audrey Meadows (support in series); George Gobel (new personality); Perry Como and Dinah Shore (singers); John Daly (newscaster); Omni-Shore (cultural); Lassie (children's); Dragnet (mystery); This Is Your Life (audience participation); tery; Gillette Cavalcade of Sports; Art Linkletter's House Party; Reginald Rose's 12 Angry Men (dramatic script); Hal Kanter, Jack Douglas, J. Allard (comic script); George Gobel Show comedy dice & H. Winkler (George Gobel show comedy script); Bob Markell (live-show direction); Ralph Berger & Albert Pyke (film-show direction).

Alfred I. du Pont annual awards in television and radio for contributions to public welfare. Eric Selavard, CBS, Washington comment; KGAK, Galveston, CBS, for broadcasts in Indian languages; lup, N. M., for broadcasts in civic welfare. WHAS, Louisville, for support of civic welfare.

Student Composers Radio Awards, estab. 1951 by Broadcast Music, Inc., \$7,500 annually in scholarships and subsistence prizes to student composers in U. S. and Canada. Ramiro Cortes, \$2,000 (also recipient of the \$1,000 Gershwin prize); Roland Trogan, \$1,500; Jack S. Gottlieb, \$1,000; Arno Safran and David M. Epstein, \$750 each; Edwin A. Freeman, \$500. Donald Jenni, David Ward-Steinman, Genevieve Chinn, and John Harbison, \$250 each.

George Foster Peabody Radio and Television Awards, estab. 1940. Designed to honor meritorious service by broadcasters. TV awards—news, John Daly (ABC); entertainment, George Gobel (NBC); education, Adventure (CBS); special awards, The Search, and Omnibus (CBS); children's program, Disneyland (ABC); national public service, Industry on Parade, by Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.; regional public service, WJAT-TV, of Providence, for coverage of hurricane Carol. Radio awards—entertainment, Conversation (NBC); educational, Man's Right to Knowledge (CBS); international understanding, Pauline Frederick, at UN (NBC); local public service, Gallup, N. Mex.'s GKAG, for Navajo Hour; music citation, Boris Goldovsky (ABC).

ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE

Public Service Awards, based on grant of \$450,000 by John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, administered by Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton Univ. Third annual award totaling \$165,100 for public service, to 13 career employees of the U. S. Government: Dr. Francis J. Olligan, Dr. Harry M. Douth, Albert J. Esgain, Dr. Samuel R. Hall, Dr. Fredk. Kaufman, Dr. Albert R. Ochse, Jerome Namias, Dr. Hugo F. Sanderson, David Schwartz, Herman M. Southworth, Dr. Richard E. Trees, Walter G. Vincenti and Miss Margaret E. Thomas.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT MEDAL

Awarded by Theodore Roosevelt Assn. since 1923, for distinguished services and leadership. Arthur H. Compton in the field of science and in the development of American character. Thomas E. Dewey in the administration of public office.

ROTARY FELLOWSHIPS

Established in 1947, to promote international understanding, Rotary International has awarded, through 1955, 709 fellowships to college graduates for one year of study abroad. Grants average \$2,500. Total grants exceed \$1,750,000.

DAVID SARNOFF FELLOWSHIP

By Radio Corp. of America at New York Univ. College of Engineering, \$3,500. Lawrence Wechsler, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Newcomb Cleveland Prize, estab. 1923 by Newcomb Cleveland to the author of a paper representing a contribution to science; \$1,000. Daniel H. Alpert (physics).

Theobald Smith Award in Medical Sciences, estab. 1936 by Eli Lilly & Co. Bronze medal and \$1,000. Winston Harvey Price, Johns Hopkins Univ.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Academy is a quasi-official agency of the U. S. Government, estab. 1863, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D. C. Medals to Dr. Maurice Ewing, Columbia Univ.; Dr. Libbie H. Hyman, Amer. Museum of Natural History; Dr. Peter Mackenzie Millman, Canadian Natl. Research Council; Dr. William E. Castle, Harvard; Dr. Hermann J. Muller, Univ. of Indiana.

SIBELIUS AWARD

Annually to distinguished careers in music or science, \$35,000, given by Antti Wihuri, Helsinki, Finland, shipowner. Paul Hindemith.

SPINGARN MEDAL

Estab. 1914 by Joel E. Spingarn. Awarded annually by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, for the highest achievement of an American Negro. Carl Murphy, publisher Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore.

Theatre Awards

Antoinette Perry Awards (Tonys), annually since 1946-47 by the American Theatre Wing for the season's outstanding contribution to the theatre. 1954-55 season: Play, The Desperate Hours, by Joseph Hayes. Musical, The Pajama Game. Stars: Nancy Kelly, Alfred Lunt, Mary Martin, Walter Slezak. Featured players: Francis L. Sullivan, Patricia Jessel, Cyril Ritchard, Carol Haney. Setting: Oliver Messel, House of Flowers. Costumes: Cecil Beaton, Quadrille. Choreography: Robert Foss, The Pajama Game. Stage technician: Richard Rodda, Peter Pan. Conductor: Thomas Schippers, The Saint of Bleecker Street.

Barter Theatre Award. Mary Martin, Peter Pan. Jamestown Corp., Williamsburg, Va. annual play contest. First, \$1,000. Dr. Thos. D. Pawley, Jefferson City, Mo. for Messiah. 2nd, \$500. Fredk. Russell, Richmond, Va., Young Poe.

Clarence Derwent Awards, for best non-featured performances by an actress and actor during the season, \$500 each. Vivian Nathan, in Anastasia; Fritz Weaver, in The White Devil.

Donaldson Awards, 1954-55 season. Play, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, by Tennessee Williams, and The Pajama Game. Actor, Paul Muni, in Inherit the Wind; actress, Kim Stanley, in Bus Stop. Supporting: Ed Begley, Inherit the Wind; Eileen Heckart, The Bad Seed. Musical: Directors, George Abbott and Jerome Robbins, for The Pajama Game. Actor, Cyril Ritchard; actress, Mary Martin, both Peter Pan. Supporting: Carol Haney, The Pajama Game. Book and lyrics, Richard Adler and Jerry Ross, The Pajama Game.

New York Drama Critics Circle, 1954-55 Season: play, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, by Tennessee Williams; musical, The Saint of Bleecker Street, by Gian-Carlo Menotti; foreign play, Witness for the Prosecution, by Agatha Christie.

Shubert Foundation Award, a gold medal. Joshua Logan, "in recognition of the most outstanding individual contribution to the New York theatrical season of 1954-55."

Variety poll of N. Y. drama critics, 1954-55 Season—Dramatic: Paul Muni, in Inherit the Wind; Kim Stanley, in Bus Stop. Musical: Walter Slezak, in Fanny, Gwen Verdon, in Damn Yankees.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY

Lindsey Morris Memorial: Laci de Gerenday, design, St. Francis of Assisi medal, \$150. Mrs. Louis Bennett Prize: Theodore Spicer-Simson, frame of 12 medals, \$50. Herbert Adams Memorial Award Medal: Leo Friedlander Peer Gynt, bronze. Honorable Mentions: Clara Fasano, Erwin F. Springweiller.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

Trudeau Medal, annually since 1926 for "the most meritorious contribution on the cause, prevention or treatment of tuberculosis." Dr. William H. Feldman, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.

Will Ross Medal, estab. 1952 to be awarded annually "to a person who has made outstanding and distinguished contribution to the tuberculosis control field other than that of the medical sciences." Frederick D. Hopkins, of Glen Rock, N. J., retired exec. sec. of the NTA.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Omar N. Bradley Medal and Citation—Frank H. Bartholomew, pres. United Press Assn.

VOLKER AWARD

William Volker Distinguished Service Award, \$15,000, given at intervals by anonymous donor, administered in Burlingame, Calif. 1955—Roscoe Pound, dean Harvard Law School, 1916-1936.

WESTINGHOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS

Estab. 1942 by Westinghouse Educational Foundation for high school senior science students. 1954—Science Talent Research: Alan Hought, 17, Bethesda, Md., \$2,800; Everett Dade, 16, New Hampshire, \$2,000; 8 scholarships of \$400 each, and 30 of \$100 each, 1955—Frederick P. Greenleaf, 17, Allentown, Pa., \$2,800; Kathleen A. Hable, 18, Loyal, Wis., \$2,000. George Westinghouse Scholarships, 10 high school seniors interested in engineering, chemistry or physics received \$3,170 for study at Carnegie Institute of Technology. 4-H Electric Contest—high school seniors are eligible for 6 scholarships of \$300 each, 48 trips to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and medals of honor for county winners.

STEPHEN WISE AWARD

Estab. 1949 by the American Jewish Congress to honor its founder. Four annual awards for service in the fields of human rights, Jewish education, Jewish welfare, and the development of Israel. Each award a scroll and \$1,000. Eimer Davis, Louis Lipsky, and Franz Boehm. Also Yale Univ. for its Judaica series.

WILLIAMSBURG AWARD

By Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., to "a person who has influenced the course of national or world events significantly by expressing in sustained action or eloquent and persuasive statement a dedication to liberty and justice for all men." First award, 1955—Sir Winston Churchill. The award carries an honorarium of \$10,000 and a full-scale reproduction of a colonial town crier's bell. It will be made at intervals.

YALE HOWLAND PRIZE

By Yale University, in memory of Henry E. Howland, Class of 1854, to Ralph Vaughan Williams, British composer.

WORLD FACTS

Geologic Eras

Source: United States Geological Survey

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

The igneous rocks have been solidified from a molten condition. Those which have become solid after ejection upon the earth's surface, either on land or below water, are known as extrusive rocks; those which have hardened from molten material injected into strata below the earth's surface are known as intrusive rocks. Included in the extrusive rocks are the volcanic rocks: lavas, bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes.

Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of sediment in water (aqueous), or by wind (eolian). The sediment may consist (1) of rock fragments or particles of various sizes which form

sandstone, shale, and conglomerate; (2) of the remains or products of animals and plants which form certain limestones and coals; (3) of the products of chemical action or evaporation that form salt, gypsum, etc.; or (4) of a mixture of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. It is from the order of succession of the sedimentary rocks and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

Metamorphic rocks are derived from igneous or sedimentary rocks which have undergone such alteration through heat or pressure, or both combined, that their original character is lost. Metamorphic rocks include gneiss, schist, slate, quartzite and marble.

Era and Length*	Period and Length*	Epoch	Characteristic Life
Cenozoic (Recent Life) 60,000,000 yrs.	Quaternary 1,000,000 yrs.	Recent Pleistocene	Age of man. Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary 59,000,000 yrs.	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene. Paleocene.	Age of mammals. Possible first appearance of man in late Pliocene. Evolution of modern mammalian stocks. Marine and non-marine invertebrates of modern types. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
	Cretaceous 70,000,000 yrs.	Late. Early.	Age of reptiles. Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals. Origin of social insects. Cephalopods dominant among marine invertebrates. Non-marine invertebrates common. Seed-bearing flowering plants, including palms and hardwood trees appear in abundance in early Cretaceous.
Mesozoic (Intermediate Life) 125,000,000 yrs.	Jurassic 25,000,000 yrs.	Late. Middle. Early.	
	Triassic 30,000,000 yrs.	Late. Middle. Early.	
	Permian 25,000,000 yrs. Carboniferous Pennsylvanian 25,000,000 yrs. Mississippian 30,000,000 yrs.		Age of amphibians. Origin of reptiles. Insects present in variety. Marine invertebrates continue abundant. Dominance among plants or tree ferns and huge mosses. Earliest cone-bearing trees.
	Devonian 55,000,000 yrs.	Late. Middle. Early.	Age of fishes. Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Culmination of brachiopods, rise of land plants, and origin of amphibians.
Paleozoic (Old Life) 335,000,000 yrs.	Silurian 40,000,000 yrs.	Late. Middle. Early.	Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals. First land plants.
	Ordovician 80,000,000 yrs.	Late. Middle. Early.	Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the marine arthropods known as trilobites.
	Cambrian 80,000,000 yrs.	Late. Middle. Early.	First clear record of animal life. Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. No trace of land animals. Algae abundant.
	Pre-Cambrian 1,500,000,000 yrs. (+)		First life that has left record. Algae and problematica.

*Length of eras and periods follows estimates in the "Report of the National Research Council, Committee on the Measurement of Geologic Time, 1949-1950." Estimated length of Mississippian and Pennsylvanian periods furnished by chairman Committee on the Measurement of Geologic Time.

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Pyramids of Egypt—Built from 3000 B.C. to 1800 B.C., the pyramids were the monumental tombs of Egyptian pharaohs. The oldest is at Sak-kara. The largest are at Gizeh, near Cairo. The great pyramid of Cheops covers nearly 13 acres and originally was 481 feet high and 756 feet square at the base; its size has been reduced because the facing stone has been removed, making its present height 450 feet. The Sphinx is located near the pyramids and lately has been cleared of sand; it is 70 feet high, 150 feet long, and has a face 14 feet wide.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon—Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Solomon's Temple, was said to have built gardens on terraces at Babylon for his queen, about 600 B.C. According to the legend there were five terraces, each 50 feet above the other, embellished with trees and flowers. On the flat plain of the Euphrates such works created stupendous admiration among the ancients. No trace of them remains.

Phidias' Statue of Zeus—The statue of Zeus at Olympia, province of Elias, built of marble and decorated with ivory and beaten gold, was made by Phidias after 432 B.C. Destroyed in the wars.

Temple at Ephesus—The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, south of Smyrna, was built about 5 B.C. by the Ionian cities and became a famous shrine. It was 425 by 225 feet, had 127 col-

umns of Parian marble each 60 feet high. It was set on fire by Erosthathenes in 365 A.D. to gain personal notoriety. Praxiteles built its new altar. It was here that Paul the Apostle challenged pagan worship and enraged the crowd. The temple was despoiled by Nero and destroyed by Alarie the Goth.

Tomb of Mausolus—When Mausolus, King of Caris, Asia Minor, died, his widow built a great marble tomb at Halicarnassus, about 325 B.C. The word mausoleum derives from this. The tomb was broken by an earthquake. In the 19th century surviving fragments were transferred to the British Museum.

Colossus of Rhodes—The colossus is supposed to have been a bronze statue of Apollo, 100 feet high, erected on the island of Rhodes near Asia Minor. Erected about 280 B.C., the colossus was thrown down by an earthquake 224 B.C. After lying on the ground many years it was cut up for junk. The legend that it stood astride the channel leading into the port of Rhodes is without foundation.

Pharos at Alexandria—A lighthouse built on the island of Pharos outside the port of Alexandria became famous under that name. Ptolemy Philadelphus built it about 200 B.C. and inscribed it: "King Ptolemy to the gods, the saviors, for the benefit of sailors." A fire was kept burning on top. It was partly destroyed 400 A.D., finally levelled by an earthquake 1375 A.D.

Oceans and Seas; Man's Deepest Descent

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

Ocean Characteristics—The ocean basins are regions of the earth's crust containing rocks of a greater density than those of the continents. Floating on the liquid core of the earth, the continents stand higher and drain into the oceans. The water in the sea is now thought to have accumulated gradually through geologic time from the vapors given off by volcanoes and the waters from hot springs. The salts dissolved in the ocean are partly from this source and partly the residue left after the sedimentary rocks were formed from the erosion and weathering of igneous rocks. There are about 50,000,000 cubic miles of such sedimentary rock in the continents, most of it was laid down in shallow ocean areas. The present volume of the ocean comprises 329,000,000 cubic miles.

A large ridge, 8,000 mi. long, separates two troughs in the Atlantic, the top of which is 10,000 ft. from the bottoms. In the Indian Ocean a wider and lower ridge runs from India to Antarctica. A West Pacific ridge runs from Japan to Antarctica. Antarctica is joined to South America by a ridge, the South Antilles Arc, upon which are situated South Georgia, South Sandwich, South Orkney and South Shetland Islands. A ridge running from north of the New Siberian Islands to Greenland and dividing the Arctic Ocean into two basins was reported by Russian scientists in 1954.

Salt concentration in the ocean depends on the difference between precipitation and evaporation, but is, in general, fairly uniform with latitude. Maximum values, which in some locations are in excess of 36 parts of salt to 1000 parts of water, occur at about 20°N and 20°S. Minimum values of 35 parts per thousand and less occur around the equator. Toward higher latitudes values may decrease to 34 parts per thousand and less. A good average value for ocean areas generally is 35 parts per thousand by weight.

Light scattered against molecules of water relatively free from suspended and dissolved materials gives the blue water typical of middle and low latitudes. This natural blue color combined with dissolved yellow substances results in a scale of green colors more typical of coastal waters. Water of yellow, brown, or red color is found in coastal areas only and is due to suspended materials.

Sound travels nearly five times as fast in water as in air. The speed of sound in the sea varies with temperature and pressure, and the distribution of temperature and pressure is such as to make a zone of minimum sound speed at a depth of about 3000 feet. Hydrophones placed at the depth of this sound channel can detect sound originating thousands of miles away.

Greatest Ocean Depths

The deepest place yet sounded is in the Marianas Trench, where H.M.S. Challenger in October, 1951, obtained a depth of 35,640 feet in latitude 11°19'N, longitude 142°15'E, some 200 miles southwest of Guam. The greatest sounding yet recorded for the Southern Hemisphere was obtained in the Tonga Trench in latitude 23°16'S, longitude 174°48'W, by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography vessel Horizon on Dec. 23, 1952, in a depth of 34,884 feet.

Three other deep trenches exist in the North Pacific. In the Mindanao Trench, east of the Philippines, the USS Cape Johnson found a depth of 34,440 feet in latitude 10°27'N, longitude 126°36'E on July 14, 1945. The Russian vessel Vityaz reported in 1953 a depth of 34,077 feet in the Kurile-Kamchatka Trench in latitude 44°18'N, longitude 150°30'E. The USS Ramapo in December, 1929, obtained a sounding of 34,038 feet near latitude 30°30'N, longitude 142°30'E, in the Japan Trench.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is north of Puerto Rico, 30,246 ft., found by U. S. S. Milwaukee, 1939; at Lat. 19° 36', long. 68° 20' 30" W., Lat. 19° 35' N., Long. 68° 08' 45" W.; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 16,500; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 23,748; in the Mediterranean, 18,150; in the Bering, 13,422; in the South Atlantic 26,575; and in Antarctic waters 19,266 ft.

As the deepest spot in the ocean is 35,640 ft. below sea level, and the highest mountain, Mt. Everest, is over 29,000 ft. high, there is a range of over 64,500 ft. or over 12 mi. between the bottom of the sea and the top of the land. Since the

mean elevation of the land is only 2,755 feet, if the surface of the earth were smooth, the oceans would cover all the globe to a depth of 8,000 feet.

Deepest Diving by Man

Lt. Comdr. Georges Houot and Engineer Lt. Pierre-Henri Willm of the French Navy, who made several descents in their bathyscaphe in 1953 off Toulon, on Feb. 15, 1954, reached a depth of 13,287 ft., over 2½ mi., off the west coast of Africa, 160 mi. from Dakar. Their bathyscaphe was designed by Prof. Auguste Piccard and revised by the French Navy at Toulon. It is a sphere of steel with a plexiglas porthole, instruments and light projectors, and attached to a steel cylindrical float filled with gasoline. Water, which compresses the gasoline, sends the sphere down; ballast, in the form of steel pellets, is expelled to send the sphere up. Two men have oxygen for 32 hours.

On Aug. 12, 1954, Comdr. Houot took the bathyscaphe down 1,700 ft. 10 mi. off Toulon, France, to let Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, prof. of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, take photographs of marine life with a camera and electronic flashlights mounted outside the sphere.

Prof. Auguste Piccard and his son Jacques made several descents in their new bathyscaphe, the Trieste, in the Tyrrhenian sea near the island of Ponza, Italy, and on Sept. 30, 1953, reported a depth of 10,168 ft.

Areas and Average Depths of the Oceans and Seas

Oceans	Sq. mi. statute	Depth feet
Pacific.....	63,801,668	14,048
Atlantic.....	31,830,718	12,880
Indian.....	28,356,276	13,002
Arctic.....	5,440,197	3,953
Seas		
Malay Sea.....	3,144,056	3,976
Caribbean Sea.....	1,667,762	7,270
Mediterranean.....	1,145,136	4,688
Bering Sea.....	875,753	4,714
Sea of Okhotsk.....	589,807	2,749
East China Sea.....	482,317	617
Hudson Bay.....	475,792	420
Sea of Japan.....	389,074	4,429
Andaman Sea.....	307,954	2,854
North Sea.....	222,124	308
Red Sea.....	169,073	1,611
Black Sea.....	168,500	...
Baltic.....	163,050	180
Persian Gulf.....	92,201	82
Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	91,815	417
English Channel & Irish Sea.....	68,919	190
Gulf of California.....	62,625	2,667
Bass Strait.....	28,880	230
Hydrosphere.....	139,573,699	12,451
(Including adjacent seas)		
Pacific.....	69,374,182	13,215
Atlantic.....	41,105,436	10,932
Indian.....	28,925,504	12,785

Maps sometimes show a division at the equator of the Atlantic into the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic Oceans, and of the Pacific into the North Pacific and the South Pacific Oceans.

The term Antarctic Ocean, used by some cartographers is not recognized by the International Hydrographic Bureau of Monaco or the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, a member of that bureau. This term is supposed to describe the water surrounding the Antarctic continent, but its northern limits cannot be readily defined because there are no fixed geographic points. Oceanographers, however, describe the northern limit as the Subtropical Convergence, a zone in which surface temperature drops rapidly. This line, usually near 40° S. Lat., shifts seasonally.

The Malay Sea, also called the Asiatic Mediterranean, is defined by the International Hydrographic Bureau as comprising the following seas: Sulu, Celebes, Molukka, Halmahera, Ceram, Banda, Arafura, Timor, Flores, Bali, Java, Savu and South China; also the following gulfs: Thailand, Tomini, Boni, and the following straits: Malacca, Singapore and Makassar.

In Brixham, near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, shipbuilders are completing a replica of the famous Mayflower in which the Pilgrims sailed to New England in 1620. This 180-ton vessel will be 90 ft. long, have a 26-ft. beam, 11 ft. depth and 3 masts, 2 of them square-rigged. It is being built with voluntary contributions from Britons. When completed it will carry modern pilgrims on a two-month voyage across the Atlantic.

EXPLORATION Mountaineering

THIRD TALLEST PEAK

Mt. Kanchenjunga, third highest mountain in the world, was conquered May 25, 1955, by a British expedition led by Charles Evans and sponsored by the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society of London. Evans reported reaching the summit of the 28,166 ft. tall peak, "less 5 vertical feet." This was a concession to the feelings of the Sikkim natives, who believe the peak is sacred and must not be touched by human foot.

Evans was a member of the successful Everest expedition of 1953 under Col. Henry C. J. Hunt, in which Hillary and Tensing Norkey gained the summit. He also accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary in exploring Mt. Baruntse in 1954.

Mt. Kanchenjunga is located 35 miles northwest of Darjeeling and is the principal peak of 5 that the Sikkim people call the Five Sacred Treasures of the Snows. Five earlier attempts to climb Kanchenjunga had been made by British, Swiss, Bavarians and others, beginning in 1905.

Mt. Istornal, 24,242 ft. in the Karakorum range, Pakistan, was reported conquered June 8 by Jos. Murphy and Thos. Mutch of Princeton Univ. expedition that started out to climb Tirich Mir, 25,420 ft. They planted Pakistani and American flags. Both men were frost-bitten and had to be carried down by porters.

Mt. Masherbrum, 25,600 ft., attempted, spring, 1955, by 10-man New Zealand group, reached 19,200 ft.; returned.

Reconnaissance in Pakistan, to find routes in the Hushe valley glacier basin was carried out in summer, 1955, by members of the Harvard Mountaineering Club headed by Henry S. Francis, Jr., 24, of Cleveland, O., accompanied by scientists. Three tall summits are nearby: K 6 (23,890 ft.); K 7 (22,900 ft.) and Bride Peak (25,110 ft.).

Ben Nevis—Two American students at Edinburgh University lost their lives May 22, 1955, by falling while attempting to climb Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, 4,406 feet.

EARLIER RECORDS

Mt. Everest, 29,028 ft., was conquered May 29, 1953, when Edmund Hillary, New Zealand, and Tensing Norkey, a Sherpa of Nepal living in India,

reached the top. They were members of an expedition led by Col. Henry C. J. Hunt for the Royal Geographic Society and the Alpine Club, both of London. They won by climbing the southwest face, first attempted by Eric Shipton in 1951. Hillary was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

Surveyors for the government of India in November, 1954, placed the height of Everest at 29,028 ft., and noted there might be a deviation of 10 ft. either way due to seasonal fluctuation of snow. They asserted observations were made over a 3-year period.

Mt. Godwin Austen (K-2), 28,250 ft. tall, located in the Jammu-Kashmir part of the Karakorums, was surmounted July 31, 1954, by an Italian expedition under Ardito Desio. The mountain had been attempted unsuccessfully in 1953 by an American group under Dr. Charles S. Houston of Exeter, N. H., which reached 26,000 ft.

Mt. Cho-Oyu, 26,867 ft. tall, in the Nepalese Himalayas northwest of Mt. Everest, was climbed successfully Oct. 19, 1954, by 3 Austrians and a Sherpa guide. They were Dr. Herbert Tichy, Josef Joechler, Dr. Helmut Heuberger and Pasang.

Mt. Api, 23,339 ft., was conquered in 1954 by an Italian expedition. One explorer died at the summit, one was killed by falling into a crevasse and a third was drowned.

M. Nanga-Parbat, 26,660 ft., was conquered July 4, 1953, by Herman Bugl, Austrian, of expedition led by Peter Schenbrenner, German.

Mt. Anapurna, 26,503 ft., was conquered by Maurice Herzog, French, June 3, 1950.

Mt. Nunkun, in Jammu & Kashmir, 23,410 ft., was climbed by a French expedition and two members, Mme. Claude Kogan, 34, and Pierre Vidnoz, 27, a Swiss priest, reached the summit Aug. 28, 1953.

Mt. Revolution, 22,910 ft., in the Pamir range on the Soviet-Afghan frontier, was reported scaled by the Russians in August, 1954.

BOOKS ABOUT MOUNTAINEERING

High Adventure, by Edmund Hillary.
The Conquest of Everest, by Sir John Hunt.
The Age of Mountaineering, by Jas. Ramsay Ullman.

K2—the Savage Mountain, by Chas. S. Houston and Robt. H. Bates.

Polar Explorations—Arctic

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

1587—John Davis (England). Davis Strait to Sanderson's Hope, 72°12'N.

1596—Willem Barents and Jacob van Heemskerck (Holland). Discovered Bear Island, touched northwest tip of Spitsbergen, 79°49'N., rounded Novaya Zemlya, wintered at Ice Haven.

1607—Henry Hudson (England). North along Greenland's east coast to Cape Hold-with-Hope, 73°30', then north of Spitsbergen to 80°23'. Returning he discovered Hudson's Trench (Jan Mayen).

1616—William Baffin and Robert Bylot (England). Baffin Bay to Smith Sound.

1728—Vitus Bering (Russia). Proved Asia and America were separate by sailing through strait.

1733-40—Great Northern Expedition (Russia). Surveyed Siberian Arctic Coast.

1741—Vitus Bering (Russia). Sighted Alaska from sea, named Mount St. Elias. His lieutenant, Chirikof, discovered coast.

1771—Samuel Hearne (Hudson's Bay Co.). Overland from Prince of Wales Fort (Churchill) on Hudson Bay to mouth of Coppermine River.

1778—James Cook (Britain). Through Bering Strait to Icy Cape, Alaska, and North Cape, Siberia.

1789—Alexander Mackenzie (North West Co., Britain). Montreal to mouth of Mackenzie River.

1806—William Scoresby (Britain). North of Spitsbergen to 81°30'.

1819-20—William Edward Parry (Britain). Seeking Northwest Passage, he sailed through Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, and Melville Sound, blocked from sea by ice-filled McClure Strait.

1820-3—Ferdinand von Wrangel (Russia). Completed survey of Siberian Arctic coast. His exploration joined that of James Cook at North Cape, confirming separation of the continents.

1821—John Franklin (Britain). York Factory on Hudson Bay to mouth of the Coppermine, then eastward to Turnagain Point.

1821-3—William Edward Parry (Britain). Through Hudson Strait and Foxe Basin to Fury and Hecla Strait.

1822—William Scoresby, Sr. and Jr. (Britain). Mapped Greenland coast near Scoresby Sound.

1826—John Franklin (Britain). To mouth of Mackenzie River, then west to Beechey Point.

1827—John Richardson of his party explored Alaska. Dr. John Richardson of his party explored Alaska. Dr. John Richardson of his party explored Alaska. Dr. John Richardson of his party explored Alaska.

1827—William Edward Parry (Britain). North of Spitsbergen to 82°45'.

1829-33—John Ross and nephew James Clarke Ross (Britain). Through Lancaster Sound and into Prince Regent Inlet, then by land to North Magnetic Pole on Boothia Peninsula.

1834—George Back (Britain). From Port Reliance on Great Slave Lake descended Back (Great Fish) River, mapped Montreal Island.

1837-9—Peter Dease and Thomas Simpson (Hudson's Bay Co.). From mouth of Mackenzie west to Point Barrow, Alaska; from mouth of Coppermine east through Simpson Strait.

1845-8—John Franklin (Britain). Expedition lost off King William Island seeking Northwest Passage. Relics found 1859.

1847—John Rae (Hudson's Bay Co.). Overland from Repulse Bay explored Committee Bay.

1850-3—Robert McClure (Britain). Bering Strait to Prince of Wales Strait and north shore of Banks Island, where ship was abandoned. Party then walked 500 miles over frozen Northwest Passage to Beechey Island and shipped to England.

1851—John Rae (Hudson's Bay Co.). Completed exploration of Victoria Island's south coast from Prince Albert Sound to Pelly Point.

1852—Edward Inglefield (Britain). Through Smith Sound to name Cape Sabine.

1852-4—Belcher Expedition (Britain). Richards and Osborn sledged from Wellington Channel along northern coasts of Cornwallis, Bathurst, and Melville Islands. Meham went westward along south-

ern coast of Melville Island while McClintock explored northern coast.

1853-5—Elisha Kent Kane (U. S.). Through Smith Sound to basin named for him. Morton of his party discovered and named Kennedy Channel, exploring north to Cape Constitution, 80°32'.

1857-9—Leopold McClintock (Britain) with Lady Franklin's Expedition, found traces of Franklin's disaster. Sledged, Bellot Strait to Montreal Isl.

1868—N. A. E. Nordenskiöld (Sweden). Reached 81°42' in attempt at North Pole from Spitsbergen.

1869-70—Karl Koldewey and Julius Payer (Germany). Explored Greenland's east coast from Franz Josef Fjord to Germania Land, 77°N.

1871—Charles Francis Hall (U. S.). Through Robeson Channel between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, to 82°11'N., to Polar Sea.

1873—Julius Payer and Karl Weyprecht (Austria). Discovered Franz Josef Land.

1876—Nares Expedition (Britain). Aldrich explored 250 miles of Ellesmere Island's northern coast from Cape Sheridan to Cape Alfred Ernest. Beaumont traced the Arctic coast of Greenland east to Cape May, Wulff's Land. Markham went from Ellesmere Island to 83°20'.

1878-9—Baron Nordenskiöld (Sweden). Navigated Northeast Passage along coast of Siberia.

1879-1882—Geo. Washington DeLong, Lt. Cmdr., USN, sailed in Jeannette from San Francisco, 1879, on Jas. Gordon Bennett 3-yr. Arctic expedition; trapped in ice, ship was crushed June, 1881, at 77°15'N., 155° W. DeLong and 11 of crew died near Lena River, Siberia, October, 1881.

1882-3—Gen. A. W. Greely Expedition (U. S.). J. B. Lockwood explored Greenland's Arctic coast eastward to island named for him, reaching 83°24'N. and westward on Ellesmere Island to Greely Fjord.

1888—Fridtjof Nansen (Norway). First crossing of Greenland's icecap.

1892 & 95—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). From McCormick Bay on Greenland's west coast over icecap to Independence Fjord on northeast coast.

1893-6—Fridtjof Nansen (Norway). Drifted the Fram across Polar Sea from New Siberian Islands to Spitsbergen. Left his ship in 1895 to make a polar dash to 86°14', reached Franz Josef Land.

1897—S. A. André (Sweden). Attempting to reach pole by balloon, drifted from Spitsbergen to 82°56'N., 29°52'E. with two companions. Remains found Aug. 6, 1930, on White Island.

1898-1902—Otto Sverdrup (Norway). Crossed Ellesmere Island from east to Bay Fjord. Through Jones Sound to discover Axel Heiberg and Ringnes Islands. Along Ellesmere Island to Lands Lök.

1900—Duke of the Abruzzi Expedition (Italy). From Franz Josef Land, Cagni made a new farthest north, 86°34'.

1900—G. Amdrup (Denmark). Explored east coast of Greenland from Scoresby Sound south.

1900—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). Reached 83°50' in attempting Pole from Cape Morris Jesup, northern tip of Greenland.

1903-5—Roald Amundsen (Norway). First sailed Northwest Passage.

1906—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). From Ellesmere Island to 87°06', a new farthest north.

1907—Mylius-Erichsen and J. P. Koch (Denmark). Completed exploration of Greenland's east coast, charting from Cape Bismarck, Germania Land, north to Cape Bridgman.

DISCOVERY OF NORTH POLE

1909—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). Reached the North Pole, 90°, April 6, from Cape Columbia Ellesmere.

Peary had several supporting groups carrying supplies until last group, under Capt. Robt. A. Bartlett, turned back at 87°47'N. Peary, Matthew Henson and 4 Eskimos proceeded with dog teams built an igloo at 90°, remained 36 hours, finally south Apr. 7 at 4 p.m. for Cape Columbia. Eskimos Peary died Feb. 20, 1920. Henson, a Negro, born 1855, aged 88, Ootah, last survivor, died near Thule, Greenland, May, 1955, aged 80.

1914—Donald MacMillan (U. S.). Northwest, 200 miles, from Axel Heiberg Island to seek Peary's

1915-7—Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Canada). Discovered Borden, Brock, Melighen and Loughed Islands. Storkerson of his party in 1918 drifted on an ice floe 250 miles northeast of Point Barrow, east Passage.

1918-20—Amundsen (Norway) negotiated North-

1925—Roald Amundsen (Norway) and Lincoln Ellsworth (U. S.). Reached 87°44' in attempt to fly to North Pole from Spitsbergen.

1926—Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (U. S.). First to reach North Pole by air, May 9.

1926—Amundsen, Ellsworth, and Umberto Nobile (Italy). Flew from Spitsbergen, over North Pole, May 12, to Teller, Alaska, in dirigible Norge.

1928—Nobile crossed North Pole in airplane Italia May 24, crashed May 25. Amundsen lost while trying to effect rescue by plane.

1928—Sir Hubert Wilkins and Eielson. Flew from Point Barrow to Spitsbergen, 84°N. Lat.

1937—Otto Schmidt (U.S.S.R.). Landed at North Pole by plane, May 21; established a camp on ice under Ivan Papanin. After drifting 9 months they were picked up near Jan Mayen.

RECENT ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

The British North Greenland Expedition, which has made an extensive geological, geophysical and glaciological survey of the Greenland icecap in the latitude of Thule, completed its work in 1954. The main base at Britannia Lake, 77°07'N., 23°50' W., was established in August, 1952 and an advance station called Northice, 78°07'N., 38°10' W. was set up and supplied by British and American planes from U. S. Air Force base at Thule.

Vast tracts of central Greenland between 63° and 74°N. were surveyed by a French scientific team under Paul-Emile Victor, 1948-1951. Supplied by air from Iceland the scientists built a Central Research Station at 70°55'N., 40°38' W.

In the summer of 1953 Canadian and Swiss explorers flew to Baffin Island to investigate the glaciology, biology, and geology of Cumberland Peninsula. Five camps were up to 6,725 feet.

A USAF plane in 1953 checked locations of cairns erected by Peary. It carried as guests Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president, and Thomas W. McKnew, secretary, of the National Geographic Society. Dr. Grosvenor dropped the society's flag on the North Pole, May 20, 1953.

Three U. S. Air Force men on March 19, 1952 landed their C-47 plane on Ice Island T-3 (Fletcher's Ice Island) which by May 36, had drifted within 83 miles of the North Pole. An advance weather base was maintained until May 14, 1954. Air Force research personnel returned in April, 1955. By radioactive age studies it determined that ice floe is 4,000-5,000 years old. It takes 10-12 years for the floe to make a complete drift cycle in the Arctic and it was probably close to its starting point in 1955. T-3 was some 40 miles off the northwest coast of Ellesmere Isl. when abandoned in September, 1955.

A USAF plane piloted by Lt. Col. William P. Benedict flew from T-3 and landed at the North Pole, May 4, 1952. The crew stayed 3 hours and 10 minutes and computed the ocean depth at 14,150 feet. Peary made a sounding on April 7, 1909, 5 miles from the Pole and reported no bottom at 9,000 feet. A later flight found a cache of 4 boxes bearing dates between 1900 and 1909, left by Peary at the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, where his expedition left land to start for the North Pole.

Rear Adm. Donald B. MacMillan, 79, completed his 30th voyage to the Arctic in June-September, 1954. He left Boothbay Harbor, Me., June 26 on the schooner Bowdoin with a crew of 12. The itinerary included Labrador, where the explorer left supplies and medicine for the MacMillan Moravian School of Nain; Baffin Land, Ellsmere Land and Rennselaer harbor.

In 1954 the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the National Museum of Denmark in a joint expedition found houses, graves and implements of a 1,000-year old Arctic village of the Dorset culture on Melville Peninsula in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Canadians, exploring on Ellesmere Island in 1954, found a wooden sled, food and fuel left by Admiral Peary and records of Dr. H. K. E. Krueger, German scientist who disappeared in the Arctic in 1930.

In the summer of 1955 Canada sent a 30-man expedition to the Queen Elizabeth Islands to survey for oil and mineral resources.

In 1955 the U. S. Navy, in cooperation with the U. S. Air Force, the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment of the Corps of Engineers, the Theater Command and several Canadian groups, covered over 500,000 miles of aerial ice reconnaissance and prepared hundreds of ice forecasts to aid in the planning and operation of bases in the American Arctic.

In 1954-55 the Soviet Union continued the intensity of its scientific study in the Arctic through observation stations on ice floes. Extensive reconnaissance of the submarine Lomonosov mountain range was carried on.

The United States is constructing the DEW (distant early warning) radar line stretching for 3,000 miles along the northern mainland rim of the North American continent. Canada is building a similar system, the mid-Canada Radar Line, usually called the McGill Fence, along the 55th parallel.

Polar Explorations—Antarctic

1772-4—Capt. James Cook (Britain). Encircled Antarctica without seeing land. In probing ice pack he reached to 71°10'S.

1819-21—F. G. Bellingshausen (Russia). Circumnavigated Antarctica, discovered Peter I and Alexander I Islands.

1820—Nathan Brown Palmer (U. S.). Discovered Palmer Peninsula in 60°W. and thus the Antarctic Continent without realizing it.

1823—James Weddell (Britain). Sailed into sea now bearing his name, reaching 74°15'S.

1831—John Biscoe (Britain). Discovered Enderby Land in 50°E., named Cape Ann.

1833—Peter Kemp (Britain). Sighted land now named for him in 60°E.

1839—John Balleny (Britain). Discovered Balleny Islands at Antarctic Circle and noted appearance of land south in 117°E.

1840—Charles Wilkes (U. S.). Commanded first U. S. Naval Exploring Expedition, found land in 158°E. and skirted the coast westward for 1,500 miles. Wilkes was first to announce existence of an Antarctic Continent.

1840—Dumont D'Urville (France). Discovered Adélie Coast in 140°E. and landed on islets.

1841-2—James Clark Ross (Britain). Discovered Ross Ice Barrier and set a farthest south of 78°10'.

1899-1900—C. E. Borchgrevink (Britain). Landed party from Southern Cross on Cape Adare, first to winter on Antarctic Continent. A new farthest south of 78°50' was reached by sledge.

1902-3—Erich von Drygalski (Germany). Discovered Wilhelm II Coast, in 90°E.

1902-4—Robert F. Scott (Britain). Discovered King Edward VII Land. Sledged south to 82°17', and later west 250 mi. into high plateau.

1904—W. S. Bruce (Britain). Discovered Coats Land in 22°W.

1908-9—Ernest Shackleton (Britain). Reached 88°23' in attempt on South Pole. Others of party reached South Magnetic Pole area.

1909-10—Jean Charcot (France). Explored west coast of Palmer Peninsula and sighted island bearing his name.

DISCOVERY OF SOUTH POLE

1911—Roald Amundsen (Norway). Wintered in Bay of Whales; then marching due south, reached South Pole December 14.

1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott, R. N. (Britain) reached South Pole from Ross Isl. Jan. 17 with 4 companions: Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lt. Bowers, Capt. Oates, Petty Officer Edgar Evans. Found Amundsen's tent there. On return Evans died first; Oates walked into storm; Scott, Wilson and Bowers died in tent during blizzard. Four bodies found Nov. 12, 1912.

1912—Wilhelm Filchner (Germany). Entered Weddell Sea; discovered Luitpold Land in 30°W.

1912-3—Douglas Mawson (Australia). Established bases in Adélie Coast and 1400 miles to the west in newly discovered Queen Mary Coast, charting large sections of coast by sledge.

1928—Hubert Wilkins (Britain). Used airplane first in Antarctic exploration, flying length of Palmer Peninsula.

1929—Richard E. Byrd (U. S.) established Little America on Bay of Whales. On 1,600 mi. airplane flight begun Nov. 28 he crossed South Pole Nov. 29 with pilot Bernt Balchen, a radio operator and a photographer. Dropped U. S. flag over Pole; temp. 16° below zero; circled Polar plateau; landed once in mountains to refuel.

1929-30—Douglas Mawson (Australia). Flew over and discovered MacRobertson Land in 65°E.

1929-30—Riser-Larsen (Norway). In flights from the Norvegia discovered Queen Maud Land in 45°E. and Crown Princess Martha Land in 15°W.

1930-1—Gunnar Isachsen (Norway). Circumnavigated continent from west to east in the Norvegia and Riser-Larsen flew over and discovered Princess Ragnhild Land in 30°E.

1934-5—Richard E. Byrd (U. S.). Led second expedition to Little America, which explored 450,000 sq. mi. Byrd wintered alone at an advance weather station in 80°08'S.

1935—Lincoln Ellsworth (U. S.). Flew south along Palmer Peninsula's east coast, then crossed continent to Little America, making 4 landings.

1939—Alfred Ritscher (Germany). Viewed 230,000 sq. mi. of continent in vicinity of Greenwich Meridian, photomapping 135,000.

1940—Richard E. Byrd (U. S.). Charted most of coast between Ross Sea and Palmer Peninsula.

RECENT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

Admiral Richard E. Byrd led the U. S. Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1946-7, Operation Highjump. Largest ever organized for polar exploration, it included 13 ships and 4,000 men. 29 land-based flights from Little America and 35 by seaplanes from tenders, photomapped most of the continent's coastline and penetrated beyond Pole.

French scientists under André Lotard established base of Port Martin on Adélie, 66°49'S., 141°24'E. Relief parties arrived annually. Base burned Jan., 1952. Seven men under Mario Marret remained for observation. During winter, 1955-56, French under Comdr. Robt. Guillard reoccupied remaining buildings for geophysical study.

The Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1946-48, Comdr. Finn Ronne, USNR, in charge, determined the Antarctic to be only one continent, with no strait between Weddell Sea and Ross Sea; discovered 250,000 sq. mi. of land by flights to Lat. 79°S. and Long. 40°W., and made 14,000 aerial photographs with ground-control points, over 450,000 sq. mi. of land.

A 1950-52 British-Scandinavian Antarctic expedition under Capt. John Gjaever of the Norsel established Maudheim as a base in Queen Maud Land, latitude 71°03'S., longitude 10°55'W. An area the size of Iceland was air surveyed.

The Australian govt. established scientific stations on Heard and Macquarie Isls., 1947-48, to transmit daily reports on meteorology and study biology and geophysics. First permanent scientific station in Antarctica was opened at 67°S., 66°E., named for Sir Douglas Mawson. Heard Isl. base was transferred to Mawson Jan.-Feb., 1955. Exploring party found a mountain chain 150 mi. inland, estimated at 10,000 ft. high, over 100 mi. long, largely ice free.

NEW AMERICAN EXPEDITION

More than 40 nations are preparing a concerted scientific program, the International Geophysical Year (IGY), with special emphasis on the Arctic and the Antarctic. This "year" of world scientific study, beginning July 1, 1957 and extending to the end of 1958, involves millions of dollars and thousands of scientists. Preparations by participating nations have already begun with the sending of many expeditions and advance exploring and supply parties to establish bases for the study of cosmic rays, polar glaciers, ocean depths and currents, continental drift, weather and other related subjects.

In an advance operation the United States icebreaker *Atka* reconnoitered parts of the Antarctic ice shelf in January, 1955. It discovered that a portion of the base of operations established by Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd in Little America had disappeared when a part of the ice shelf on which it rested broke off and fell into the sea.

In November, 1955 "Operation Deepfreeze," sponsored by the United States Department of Defense, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation with Admiral Byrd as Officer in Charge, sent ships to the Ross Sea to establish an air facility at McMurdo Sound and a scientific base in Little America near Kainan Bay. Plans for 1956 include setting up an inland station at 80°S. Lat., 120°W. Long. in Marie Byrd Land, and a station at the South Pole.

HILLARY TO LEAD

Sir Edmund Hillary in the spring, 1955, was appointed leader of the McMurdo Sound Base (Antarctic) by the Ross Sea Committee. The committee was set up by the New Zealand government with an initial appropriation of £50,000. Sir Edmund's task is to plan a route through Victoria Land mountains to the Polar ice cap. A depot will be built 300 mi. south of McMurdo. A British Commonwealth expedition to cross the Antarctic continent from west to east in surface vehicles with air support under V. E. Fuchs, who will proceed across the South Pole from Weddell Sea toward McMurdo Sound. The British Colonial Office announced in June, 1955, that a United Kingdom group would make an aerial survey of Grahamland and the adjacent islands of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, producing a mosaic of photographs to determine scientific and mineral potentials. A second supply vessel was to be added to the research ship *John Briscoe*, which serves the eight Antarctic bases of this area.

The Soviet Union is sending personnel to establish three bases for the International Geophysical Year.

Important Islands and Their Areas

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Figure in parentheses shows rank among the world's ten largest islands. Some islands have not been surveyed accurately; in such cases estimated areas are shown.

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP Area in Square Miles	LOCATION-OWNERSHIP Area in Square Miles	LOCATION-OWNERSHIP Area in Square Miles
ARCTIC OCEAN		
Canadian Islands		
Baffin (5).....	197,754	
Banks.....	25,675	
Devon.....	21,606	
Ellesmere (10).....	77,392	
Melville.....	16,503	
Prince Patrick.....	7,192	
Prince of Wales.....	13,736	
Somerset.....	9,594	
Southampton.....	16,350	
Sverdrup.....	20,504	
Axel Heiberg.....	13,583	
Victoria (9).....	80,340	
U.S.S.R. Islands		
Franz Josef Land.....	7,050	
Novaya Zemlya.....	32,200	
Wrangel.....	3,100	
NORWAY		
Svalbard.....	24,095	
Nordost Landet.....	5,792	
Vest Spitsbergen.....	15,251	
ATLANTIC OCEAN		
Anticosti.....	3,043	
Ascension, Gt. Br.....	34	
Azores, Portugal.....	888	
Fayal.....	66.2	
São Miguel.....	299	
Bahamas, Gt. Br.....	4,375	
Bermudas, Gt. Br.....	19.3	
Canaries, Spain.....	3,127	
Fuerteventura.....	670	
Gran Canaria.....	634	
Tenerife.....	919	
Cape Breton, Canada.....	3,970	
Cape Verde, Portugal.....	1,557	
Faeroes, Denmark.....	540	
Falklands, Gt. Br.....	4,618	
British Isles		
Great Britain, main-land (8).....	84,186	
Channel Islands.....	75	
Jersey.....	44.9	
Stark.....	1.99	
Hebrides.....	2,662	
Skye.....	670	
Ireland, island.....	31,839	
Ireland, republic.....	26,601	
Northern Ireland.....	5,238	
Man.....	221	
Orkneys.....	376	
Shetlands.....	6.3	
Wight.....	551	
Greenland, Denmark (1).....	840,000	
Iceland.....	39,698	
Long Island, N. Y., total.....	1,723	
land only.....	1,401	
Madeira, Portugal.....	308	
Madeira's Vineyard, Mass., total.....	108.7	
land only.....	92.8	
Mount Desert, Me., total.....	105.4	
land only.....	75.9	
Nantucket, Mass., total.....	57	
land only.....	46.4	
Newfoundland, Canada.....	42,734	
Prince Edward, Canada.....	2,184	
St. Helena, Gt. Br.....	46.9	
South Georgia, Gt. Br.....	1,470	
Tierra del Fuego, Chile and Argentina.....	18,800	
BALTIC SEA		
Bornholm, Denmark.....	217	
Gotland, Sweden.....	1,220	
CARIBBEAN SEA		
Antigua, Gt. Br.....	108	
Aruba, Netherlands.....	69.9	
Barbados, Gt. Br.....	166	
Cuba.....	41,634	
Isle of Pines.....	1,180	
Curacao, Netherlands.....	173	
Dominica, Gt. Br.....	305	
Guadeloupe, France.....	583	
Hispaiola, Haiti and Dominican Republic.....	30,025	
Jamaica, Gt. Br.....	4,411	
Martinique, France.....	380	
Puerto Rico, U. S.....	3,435	
Tobago, Gt. Br.....	116	
Trinidad, Gt. Br.....	1,862	
Virgins, U. S.....	133	
INDIAN OCEAN		
Andamans, India.....	2,508	
Ceylon.....	25,332	
Madagascar, France (4).....	228,642	
Mauritius, Gt. Br.....	710	
Pemba, Gt. Br.....	380	
Réunion, France.....	969	
Seychelles, Gt. Br.....	166	
Zanzibar, Gt. Br.....	640	
Persian Gulf		
Bahrain.....	231	
MEDITERRANEAN SEA		
Balearics, Spain.....	1,975	
Corfu, Greece.....	246	
Corsica, France.....	3,367	
Crete, Greece.....	3,235	
Cyprus, Gt. Br.....	3,572	
Dodecanese, Greece.....	1,035	
Rhodes and environs.....	545	
Elba, Italy.....	87.4	
Maltese, Gt. Br.....	122	
Malta.....	95	
Sardinia, Italy.....	9,283	
Sicily, Italy.....	9,927	
PACIFIC OCEAN		
Aleutians, U. S.....	6,821	
Adak.....	289	
Agattu.....	109	
Amchitka.....	171	
Attu.....	311	
Kiska.....	124.6	
Unalaska.....	1,074	
Canton, U. S., Gt. Br., see note.....		
Carolines, U. S., trust terr.....	463	
Yap, U. S., trust terr.....	39	
Christmas, U. S., Gt. Br., see note.....		
Diomedes Big, U.S.S.R.....	11.3	
Diomedes, Little, U. S.....	2.4	
Easter, Chile.....	63.9	
Bali, Indonesia.....	2,147	
Bismarck Archipelago, Gt. Br.....	19,200	
New Britain.....	14,600	
New Ireland.....	3,340	
Borneo, Indonesia, Gt. Br. (3).....	290,012	
Celebes, Indonesia.....	65,663	
Java, Indonesia.....	48,534	
Madura, Indonesia.....	2,113	
Moluccas, Indonesia.....	32,301	
Ceram.....	6,621	
New Guinea, Netherlands, Australia (2).....	316,861	
Sumatra, Indonesia (6).....	167,620	
Timor, Indonesia, Port.....	13,000	
Indonesian Timor.....	5,668	
Port, Timor.....	7,332	
Fligs Gt. Br.....	7,069	
Viti Levu.....	4,053	
Formosa.....	13,885	
Funafuti, Gt. Br., U. S., see note.....		
Galapagos, Ecuador.....	2,868	
Hainan, China.....	13,000	
Hawailan, U. S.....	6,454	
Hawaii.....	4,021	
Oahu.....	635	
Hong Kong, Gt. Br.....	32	
Japan, 4 main islands.....	146,742	
Hokkaido.....	34,276	
Honshu (7).....	89,009	
Kyushu.....	16,247	
Shikoku.....	7,210	
Iwo Jima, U. S. Admin., Volcano Islands.....	7.8	
Ryukyu, U. S. Admin.....	921	
Okinawa.....	485	
Kodiak.....	5,363	
Marlana, U. S., trust terr., excluding Guam.....	154	
Saipan.....	47	
Tinian.....	39	
Guam, U. S.....	215.5	
Marshall, U. S., trust terr.....	69.8	
Bikini, see note.....		
Marquesas, France.....	492	
New Caledonia, France.....	6,223	
New Hebrides, Gt. Br., Fr.....	5,700	
New Zealand, 4 Islands.....	103,415	
Chatham.....	372	
North Island.....	44,281	
South Island.....	58,092	
Stewart.....	670	
Philippines.....	115,600	
Leyte.....	2,786	
Luzon.....	40,420	
Mindanao.....	36,537	
Mindoro.....	3,759	
Negros.....	4,906	
Palawan.....	4,550	
Panay.....	4,446	
Samar.....	5,050	
Sakhalin, U.S.S.R.....	28,997	
Santa Catalina, Calif.....	74	
Samoa, U. S., N. Z.....	1,209	
American Samoa.....	76	
New Zealand Samoa.....	1,133	
Solomons, Gt. Br., Australia.....	16,500	
Guadalcanal, Gt. Br.....	2,500	
Tahiti, France.....	402	
Tasmania, Australia.....	26,215	
Tongas, Gt. Br.....	269	
Vancouver, Canada.....	12,408	

Australia, sometimes classed as an island, is one of the seven continents. Its area (mainland only) is 2,948,366 square miles.

Islands in minor waters: Manhattan (22.24 square miles), Staten (57 square miles), and Governors Manitoulin (1,068 square miles), (Canada), Lake Huron, Pensang (110 square miles), (Gt. Br.), Strait of Malacca; Singapore (220 square miles), (Gt. Br.), Singapore Strait.

Atolls: Bikini (United States Trust Territory of Pacific Islands), lagoon area 280 square miles, land area 2.87 square miles; Canton (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 20 square miles, land area 4.3 square miles; Christmas (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 89 square miles, land area 184 square miles; Funafuti (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 84 square miles, land area 1.7 square miles.

It's not true, says the Baltimore Assn. of Commerce, that Baltimore has a 44-ft. monument to the Chevalier d'Armour's horse. The monument, an obelisk at North Ave. and Bond St., United States, had suggested it when he learned that America did not possess a monument to the great discoverer. Built of English brick, covered with white plaster, the obelisk was the first erected in North America to Columbus.

Important Active Volcanoes of the World

Source: National Geographic Society (elevation in feet)

(E)—Eruption. Year in parentheses. (R)—Rumbling. (Sm)—Smoldering. (St)—Steaming. (Q)—Quiet.

Name	Country	Elevation	Name	Country	Elevation
Lascar (E-1951)	Chile	19,652	Calbuco (Q)	Chile	6,610
Cotopaxi (Sm)	Ecuador	19,344	Tongariro (E-1950)	New Zealand	6,458
Kibo, Kilimanjaro (Q)	Tanganyika	19,340	Belerang (St)	Sumatra	6,424
Misti (Q)	Peru	19,031	Sangeang (E-1953)	Indonesia	6,395
Popocatepeti (St)	Mexico	17,887	Awu (E-1941)	Sumatra	6,355
Sangay (E-1946)	Ecuador	17,749	Kaba (E-1931)	Indonesia	6,102
Tungurahua (R)	Ecuador	16,512	Trident (E-1954)	Alaska	6,090
Cotacachi (E-1955)	Ecuador	16,197	Martin (Sm)	Alaska	6,050
Klyuchevskaya (E-1946)	U.S.S.R.	15,912	Soputan (E-1947)	Celebes	5,994
Pichincha (Q)	Ecuador	15,712	Slau (E-1949)	Indonesia	5,853
Purace (E-1950)	Colombia	15,604	Great Sitkin (St)	Aleutians	5,740
Wrangell (Sm)	Alaska	14,006	Kelud (E-1951)	Java	5,679
Tajumulco (R)	Guatemala	13,812	Batur (St)	Bali	5,633
Mauna Loa (E-1951)	Hawaii	13,680	Ternate (E-1938)	Halmahera	5,627
Cameroon Mt. (St)	Nigeria	13,350	Hibok Hibok (E-1952)	Philippine Isl.	5,619
Tacaná (R)	Guatemala	13,333	Lewotobi Perampuan	Indonesia	5,591
Erebus (Sm)	Antarctica	13,200	(E-1935)		
Acatanango (R)	Guatemala	12,992	Kirishima (Sm)	Japan	5,577
Colima (Sm)	Mexico	12,631	Mutu (Q)	Indonesia	5,555
Fuego (R)	Guatemala	12,582	Lanongan (E-1933)	Java	5,482
Kerintji (St)	Sumatra	12,484	Boleng (E-1950)	Indonesia	5,443
Santa Maria (R)	Guatemala	12,362	Gamkunoro (E-1949)	Halmahera	5,364
Kronotskaya (Q)	U.S.S.R.	12,238	Aso (E-1953)	Japan	5,225
Rindjani (E-1953)	Indonesia	12,225	Lewotobi Laklaki	Indonesia	5,217
Semeru (Sm)	Java	12,060	(E-1940)		
Ichinskaya (Sm)	U.S.S.R.	11,834	Ibu (Q)	Indonesia	4,921
Atitlan (R)	Guatemala	11,565	Sarychev (E-1947)	Halmahera	4,872
Nyiragongo (E-1948)	Belgian Congo	11,384	Pelee (Q)	Kurile Islands	4,799
Irazu (St)	Costa Rica	11,260	Wetotolo (Q)	Martinique	4,757
Slamat (E-1953)	Java	11,247	Hekla (St)	Indonesia	4,747
Spurr (E-1953)	Alaska	11,070	Aniakchak (Q)	Iceland	4,747
Raung (Sm)	Java	10,932	Lokon-Empung (Q)	Alaska	4,420
Shiveluchskaya (Q)	U.S.S.R.	10,820	Ambrim (E-1951)	Celebes	4,396
Etna (E-1955)	Sicily	10,755	Mahawu (Q)	New Hebrides	4,376
Torbert (E-1953)	Alaska	10,600	Long Island (E-1953)	Celebes	4,367
Lassen (Q)	United States	10,466		Bismarck	4,278
Dempo (St)	Sumatra	10,365	Akutan (E-1948)	Archipelago	4,244
Wellrang (Q)	Java	10,354	Monotombo (E-1952)	Aleutians	4,126
Agung (E-1917)	Bali	10,308	Conchagua (E-1947)	Nicaragua	4,100
Sundoro (Q)	Java	10,285	Kilauea (E-1955)	El Salvador	4,090
Llaima (E-1955)	Chile	10,249	Soufriere (Q)	Hawaii	4,048
Tjareme (E-1938)	Java	10,098	Augustine (E-1935)	St. Vincent Isl.	3,927
Nyamilagira (E-1954)	Belgian Congo	10,023	Vesuvius (Sm)	Alaska	3,891
Ilamna (St)	Alaska	10,016	Tongkoko (Q)	Italy	3,770
Shishaldin (St)	Aleutians	9,978	Werung (E-1948)	Celebes	3,678
San Pedro (R)	Guatemala	9,921	Alecedo (E-1954)	Indonesia	3,599
Gede (E-1949)	Java	9,705	Dukono (E-1950)	Galapagos Isl.	3,566
Merapi (E-1955)	Java	9,551	Okmok (St)	Halmahera	3,519
Marapi (Q)	Sumatra	9,485	Lamington (E-1951)	Aleutians	3,500
Tambora (Q)	Indonesia	9,353	Minami (E-1955)	New Guinea	3,478
Villarica (E-1949)	Chile	9,318	Telica (E-1950)	Japan	3,409
Fogo (E-1951)	Cape Verde Isl.	9,281	Negro (E-1950)	Nicaragua	3,204
Ruapehu (E-1950)	New Zealand	9,175	Stromboli (E-1955)	Nicaragua	3,038
Peutetsagë (Q)	Sumatra	9,121	Paloë (E-1928)	Italy	2,871
Paricutin (Q)	Mexico	9,100	Sirung (E-1947)	Indonesia	2,828
Big Ben (E-1950)	Heard Island	9,000	Krakatoa (E-1953)	Indonesia	2,667
Poas (St)	Costa Rica	8,930	La Palma (Q)	Canary Islands	2,612
Avachinskaya (Sm)	U.S.S.R.	8,924	Nila (E-1932)	Indonesia	2,562
Pavlov (E-1950)	Alaska	8,900	Mihara (E-1954)	Japan	2,477
Papandajan (Sm)	Java	8,602	Batu Tara (St)	Indonesia	2,454
Telung (E-1924)	Sumatra	8,530	Alamagan (E-1945)	Indonesia	2,441
Cleveland (E-1944)	Aleutians	8,500	Novarupta (Sm)	Marianas Isl.	2,400
Veniaminof (Q)	Alaska	8,400	Ruang (E-1949)	Alaska	2,379
Asama (E-1955)	Japan	8,340	Ija (Q)	Indonesia	2,162
Sumbing (E-1926)	Sumatra	8,225	Teun (Q)	Indonesia	2,149
Tandikat (E-1924)	Sumatra	7,999	Serua (Q)	Indonesia	2,103
Mayon (E-1947)	Philippine Isl.	7,943	Santiago (St)	Nicaragua	1,969
Sinabung (St)	Sumatra	7,913	Yunaska (Q)	Aleutians	1,958
Bromo (R)	Java	7,848	Thira (St)	Cyclades Isl.	1,860
Izalco (St)	El Salvador	7,828	Banda (Q)	Indonesia	1,831
Ngaaurhoe (E-1955)	New Zealand	7,515	Vulcano (Q)	Italy	1,637
Guntur (Q)	Java	7,379	Boqueron (E-1955)	Revilla Gígedo	1,250
Galunggung (E-1920)	Java	7,113		Islands	
Amburombu (E-1924)	Indonesia	7,051	Farrallon de Pajaros	Marianas	1,047
Magelk (Sm)	Alaska	7,040	(E-1952)	Islands	1,004
Sorik Marapi (E-1917)	Sumatra	7,037	Rhinahue (E-1955)	Chile	984
Petarangan (E-1939)	Java	7,005	Taal (Q)	Philippine Isl.	900
Katmai (Q)	Alaska	7,000	Diddlea (E-1952)	Philippine Isl.	700
Sibajak (St)	Sumatra	6,870	Tonga Islands		520
Tangkubanprahu (R)	Java	6,811	Anak Krakatoa (E-1950)	Indonesia	
Makushin (Q)	Aleutians	6,680			

Mt. Etna in Sicily resumed activity in the summer of 1955. It has erupted many times, the first of record taking place in 525 B. C. Two volcanoes in Chile—Nilahue and Rininahue—also were active in 1955, with flames visible 500 mi. and sulphurous smoke covering 3 provinces.

Great volcanic eruptions of modern times include that of Krakatoa, on an island in the Sunda Strait between Sumatra and Java, which exploded Aug. 27, 1883, creating a depth of 1,000 ft. in the ocean. The concussion was heard 2,500 mi. away, and tidal waves killed 35,000. In 1927 Krakatoa formed the island of Anak-Krakatoa, which exploded, 1929, depositing an island in the hole caused in 1883. Another great volcanic explosion was that of Katmai, Alaska, in 1912, which resulted in the Valley of 10,000 Smokes.

Mont Pelee, Martinique, destroyed St. Pierre and more than 30,000 people May 8, 1902. Mt. Paricutin, southwest of Mexico City, erupted in a field Feb. 20, 1943, and is now over 9,000 ft. tall. It destroyed several villages but the inhabitants saved themselves.

Famous Waterfalls

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

In the table below height means total drop whether in one or more leaps. †Falls consisting of more than one leap; *falls that diminish greatly seasonally; **falls that are reduced to a trickle or remain dry for a part of each year. When names of rivers are not shown, in most cases they are the same as those of the falls.

Name and Location	Hght. in Ft.	Name and Location	Hght. in Ft.	Name and Location	Hght. in Ft.
AFRICA					
Angola—Duque de Bragança (Lucala River)...	262	Iceland—Dettifoss (Jökulsá á Fljóttum).....	190	Georgia	
Ruacana (Cunene River).....	406	Gull (Hvita or White River).....	164	†Tallulah.....	251
Ethiopia—Baratieri (Ganale Dorya River)...	459	Italy—Tosa or Toce.....	470	Highest fall.....	89
*Tessissat (Blue Nile or Abba River).....	150	Norway—Maradals (Mardola (Eikesdals Lake).....	650	Idaho	
Verme (Ganale Dorya River).....	229	Skjaeggadals (Ringdals Lake).....	974	Henrys Fork (upper).....	96
Northern Rhodesia		Skykke.....	525	Henrys Fork (lower).....	70
Chimombo (Tetsa River).....	880	Vettis (Uta River).....	850	**Shoshone (Snake River).....	195
N. and S. Rhodesia		Voring (Isdela River).....	529	**Twin (Snake River).....	125
*Victoria (Zambezi River).....	354	Sweden		Kentucky	
N. Rhodesia and Tanganyika—Kalambo.....	705	Handol (Handoisa River).....	148	Cumberland.....	68
Uganda		Harsprang (Lulea River).....	243	Maryland	
Murchison (Victoria Nile River).....	120	(Cascade type)		Great (Potomac River).....	90
Union of South Africa		†Stora Sjöfallet (Lulea River).....	132	(Cascade type)	
Basutoland		Tannforsen (Tannan River).....	85	Minnesota	
Maletsunyane.....	630	Switzerland		**Minnehaha.....	54
Cape Province		Handeck (Aar River).....	150	Montana	
*Agnarabos or King George (Orange River).....	450	Pissevache (Wildbach Salafte River).....	213	Missouri.....	75
Natal		Reichenbach (upper) (Rosenbach Glacier).....	300	New Jersey	
Howick (Umgeni River).....	365	Schaffhausen (Rhine River).....	67	†Passaic.....	70
†Tugela.....	3,110	**Staubach (Pletschenbach River).....	980	New York	
Highest Fall.....	1,350	†Trummelbach (Jungfrau Glaciers).....	950	Taughannock.....	215
ASIA					
India—*Cauvery.....	299	(Cascade type)		Oregon	
**Gersoppa (Sharavati River).....	830	Canada		Multnomah (Columbia River).....	620
Indochina		British Columbia		Highest fall.....	542
Khon (Mekong River).....	70	Takakaw (Daly Glacier).....	1,650	Washington	
(Group of falls and cascades across 8-mile wide Stream)		Highest fall.....	1,000	Palouse.....	198
Japan		Panther.....	600	Mt. Rainier National Park	
*Kegon (Lake Chuzenji).....	330	Labrador		Narada (Paradise River).....	168
Yudaki (Lake Yumoko).....	270	Grand (Hamilton River).....	245	Sluiskin (Paradise River).....	300
AUSTRALASIA					
Australia		Mackenzie District		Snoqualmie.....	270
New South Wales		Virginia		Wisconsin	
†Wentworth.....	578	(South Nahanni River).....	315	Manitou (Black River).....	165
Highest fall.....	360	Quebec		Wyoming	
Wollomombi.....	1,100	Montmorency.....	273	Yellowstone National Pk.	
Queensland		Canada—United States		Tower.....	132
Coomera (Coomera River).....	210	Ontario—New York		Yellowstone (upper).....	109
Tully (Tully River).....	920	Niagara		Yellowstone (lower).....	308
EUROPE					
New Zealand		Horseshoe.....	160	Mexico	
†Bowen (From Glaciers).....	540	American.....	167		
Highest fall.....	470	United States		**Juancatlán (Río Grande de Santiago).....	66
†Sutherland (Arthur Riv.).....	1,904	Arizona		SOUTH AMERICA	
Highest fall.....	815	Moonee (Havas Creek).....	220	Argentina—Brazil	
Austria—Gastein (upper) (Ache River).....	207	California		Iguazú.....	237
Gastein (lower) (Ache River).....	280	Feather (Fall River).....	640	Brazil—Herval.....	400
†Golling (Schwarzbach River).....	200	Yosemite National Park		Paulo Afonso (Sao Francisco River).....	192
†Krimml (Krimml Glacier).....	1,300	Bridalveil.....	620	Patos-Maribondo (Rio Grande).....	115
Highest fall.....	460	Illinoette.....	370	Urubupunga (Alto Paraná River).....	40
France—Gavarnie (Pyrenean Glaciers).....	1,385	Nevada (Merced River).....	594	Brazil—Paraguay	
Great Britain—Wales.....		**Ribbon.....	1,612	Gualira or Sete Quedas (Alto Paraná River).....	130
Pistyll (Cain River).....	150	Vernal (Merced River).....	317	British Guiana	
		*Yosemite (upper).....	1,430	Kaeteur (Potaro River).....	741
		*Yosemite (lower).....	320	King Edward VIII (Semang River).....	840
		Colorado		King George VI. (Utshi River).....	1,600
		Seven.....	266	†Marina (Ipobe River).....	500
				Highest fall.....	300
				Colombia—Tequendama (Funza River).....	443
				Ecuador	
				Agoyan (Pastaza River, trib. Amazon).....	200
				Venezuela—Angel.....	3,212
				Highest fall.....	2,648
				Kuknanan.....	2,000

There are tens of thousands of waterfalls scattered over the earth, hundreds of them of considerable magnitude. Height alone does not indicate the importance of a cataract. Other significant facts are volume of flow, steadiness or variability of flow, width of crest, whether the water drops sheerly or over a sloping surface, and whether in a single leap or in a succession of leaps. When relatively low falls occur in succession over a considerable length of streambed, they are classed as cascades.

On the basis of mean annual flow combined with considerable height, Gualira is the world's greatest waterfall. Its estimated mean annual flow is 470,000 cuacs (cubic feet per second). A greater volume of water passes over Stanley Falls in the Congo River, but not one of its seven cataracts, spread out over a distance of nearly 60 miles, is higher than 10 feet.

The estimated mean annual flows of other great waterfalls are: Khon, 400,000 to 420,000 cuacs; Niagara, 212,200; Paulo Afonso, 100,000; Urubupunga, 97,000; Iguazú, 61,660; Patos-Maribondo, 53,000; Victoria, 38,430; Grand (Labrador), 30,000 to 40,000; and Kaeteur 23,400.

Cauvery, in India, is one of the most variable waterfalls. It is known to have fluctuated from a mere trickle in the dry period to 667,470 cuacs during the monsoon season.

Niagara Falls

The Niagara river carries the water of Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a descent of 326 ft. in 36 miles. (U.S.) 167 ft. tall, separated by Goat Island. Horseshoe is about 2,500 ft. across; American, 1,000 ft. Niagara has the steadiest flow of all waterfalls because the Great Lakes serve as its reservoir. Over 212,000 cubic ft. of water per second passes over the Falls, 94% over Horseshoe. The river below Goat Island is 92 ft. deep. The Whirlpool Rapids, about half a mile below are located in a gorge only 400 ft. wide leading to the Whirlpool.

Notable Bridges

Source: Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army and other official data. Asterisk (*) designates Railroad Bridge. Figures in parentheses () are height above water between mean low water and low steel.

Year	Bridge	Location	Span	Year	Bridge	Location	Span
SUSPENSION							
1937 ¹	Golden Gate (238)	San Fran. Bay	4,200	1943	Dubuque, Ia.	Mississippi R.	845
1931	George Washington (252)	N. Y. C.	3,500	1944	St. Louis	Mississippi R.	804
1950	Tacoma (185)	Washington	2,800	1918	Sciotoville	Ohio River	775
1936 ²	Transbay (173)	San Fran. Bay	2,310	1929	Chain of Rocks	Mississippi R.	699
1939 ³	Bronx-Whitestone	East R., N. Y. C.	2,300	1938	Orange (176)	Texas	680
1951	Delaware Memorial (180)	Wilmington, Del.	2,150	1928	Cape Girardeau Mo.	Mississippi R.	675
1929	Ambassador (155)	Detroit-Canada	1,850	1946	Chester, Ill.	Mississippi R.	670
1926	Delaware River	Philadelphia	1,750	1930	Quincy, Ill.	Mississippi R.	628
1924	Bear Mt., N. Y. (158)	Hudson River	1,623	1934	Bourne	Cape Cod Canal	616
1952	Chesapeake Bay	Sandy Point	1,470	1935	Sagamore	Cape Cod Canal	616
	(188)	Kent Isl., Md.	1,600	1936	Meredosia	Illinois	567
1903	Williamsburg	East R., N. Y. C.	1,600	1936	Hannibal, Mo.	Mississippi R.	550
1883	Brooklyn	East R., N. Y. C.	1,595	1932	Pulaski Sky'y, N. J.	Passaic River	530
1938 ⁴	Thousand Islands	St. Lawrence R.	(note)	1927	Ross Island	Portland, Ore.	535
1939	Lions Gate	Vancouver, B. C.	1,550	1937	Homestead	Pittsburgh	533
1930	Mid-Hudson, N. Y.	Poughkeepsie	1,470	1935	(Welch)	Missouri R.	525
1909	Manhattan	East R., N. Y. C.	1,380				
1936 ⁵	Triborough	East R., N. Y. C.	1,207				
1931	St. Johns (205)	Portland, Or.	1,200	1917	*Metropolis	Ohio River	720
1929	Mount Hope	Rhode Isl.	1,080	1929	Paducah, Ky.	Ohio River	716
1931	Deer Isle	Maine	1,060	1922	Tanana River	Alaska	700
1931	Maysville	Quebec	1,059	1911	*MacArthur	St. Louis	608
1935	Ile d'Orleans	Ohio River	1,057	1933	*Henderson	Ohio River	665
1867	Cincinnati	Mexico	1,030	1919	Louisville	Ohio River	640
1900	Miami	Ohio River	1,010	1917	*Quebec	Canada	608
1849	Wheeling	Arkansas	880	1935	Achafalaya	Morgan City, La.	598
1929	Rocky Gorge, Colo.	Ohio	782	1906	*Castleton	Ohio River	586
1933	Anthony Wayne	Maine	750	1929	Elizabethtown	Great Miami R.	546
1932	Waldo-Hancock	Mississippi R.	710	1906	*Louisville	Ohio River	542
1935	Bettendorf, Iowa	Kingston, N. Y.	705	1889	*Cincinnati	Delaware River	533
1921	Rondout	Pittsburgh, Pa.	705	1914	Pittsburgh	Allegheny R.	531
1933	South 10th St.			1930	*Martinez	California	526
				1927	Peace, Buffalo	Niagara River	360
CANTILEVER							
1917	*Quebec	Canada	1,800				
1936 ⁶	Transbay	San Fran. Bay	1,400				
1930	Longview (185)	Columbia Riv.	1,200	1942	Charter Oak	Hartford, Conn.	300
		Wash.	1,182	1940	Lakefront	Cleveland, Ohio	271
1909	Queensboro	East R., N. Y. C.	1,100	1940	Thomas A. Edison	Perth Amboy, N. J.	250
1927	Carquinez Strait	California	1,097				
1930	*Harbor Bridge	Montreal	1,050				
1929	Cooper River	Charleston, S. C.	964				
1951	East St. Louis, Ill.	Mississippi R.	875	1935	*Cape Cod Canal	Massachusetts	544
1940	Natchez	Mississippi R.	871	1937	Marine Parkway	New York City	540
1938	Bluewater	Pt. Huron, Mich.	848	1931	Burlington, N. J.	Delaware R.	534
1940	*Baton Rouge	Mississippi R.	843	1912	*Frat	Kansas City	425
1899	*Cornwall	St. Lawrence R.	840	1945	Harry S. Truman	Kansas City	420
1939	Brown Bridge, Neb.	Missouri R.	840	1932	*M-K-T R. R.	Missouri R.	408
1940	Greenville	Mississippi R.	825	1930	Duluth	Minnesota	386
1930	*Vicksburg	Ohio River	820	1941	St. Johns River	Jacksonville, Fla.	365
1929	Louisville	Catskill, N. Y.	800	1922	*Cincinnati	Ohio River	341
1935	Rip Van Winkle	Seattle	800	1933	Albany-Rensselaer	Hudson River	341
1932	Lake Union	Ohio River	800	1933	Troy-Menands	New Jersey	332
1938	Calro, Ill.	Potomac R.	800	1941	Passaic River	California	328
1940	Ludlow Ferry	New Orleans	790	1927	*Martinez	Mobile, Ala.	325
1935	Huey P. Long	Mississippi R.	790	1929	Cochran	Penn.-Lehigh	322
1892	*Memphis	Memphis, Tenn.	770	1929	*Tennessee River	Chattanooga	310
1949	Memphis-Arkansas	Ohio River	769	1936 ⁷	Triborough	East R., N. Y. C.	310
1904	*Mingo, W. Va.	Ohio River	750	1936	Hartlin	Illinois River	309
1910	*Beaver, Pa.	Ohio River	750	1928	James River	Newport News, Va.	300
1911	Sewickley, Pa.	Arthur Kill	705	1929	San Mateo	California	300
1928	Outerbridge, N. Y. C.	Oregon	700	1926	*Missouri Pacific	Krasen, Ark.	300
1940	Bridge of the Gods	Mississippi R.	672	1924	Piscataqua River	Portsmouth, N. H.	300
1930	Calro, Ill.	Arthur Kill	671				
1928	Goethals, N. Y. C.	Mississippi R.	660				
1905	Thebes, Ill.	Colorado River					
1890	Red Rock, Calif.						
STEEL ARCH							
1931	Bayonne	New York City	1,652	1927	*Fort Madison	Mississippi R.	525
	(Kill Van Kull)			1908	*Williamette R.	Portland, Ore.	521
1917	*Hell Gate	East R., N. Y. C.	977	1903	*East Omaha	Missouri R.	519
1941 ⁷	Rainbow (189)	Niagara Falls	950	1952	Yorktown	York River, Va.	16,500
1936 ⁸	Henry Hudson	Harlem River	800	1888	*Arthur Kill	New York City	496
1931	West End	Pittsburgh	778	1897	*Duluth, Minn.	St. Louis Bay	486
1931	Croton Lake, N. Y.	Westchester	750	1895	*C. M. & N. R. R.	Chicago	474
1931	McKees Rocks	Pittsburgh	750	1914	*St. Louis, Ia.	Missouri R.	470
1924	*Michigan Central	Niagara Falls	640	1905	*Coos Bay	Oregon	458
1928	Lee's Ferry	Colorado River	616		*Tennessee R.	Gilbertsville Ky.	450
1938	Middletown	Connecticut	600				
1936	Yaquina Bay	Oregon	600	1914	*Sault Ste. Marie	Michigan	336
1916	Colorado River	Ariz.-Calif.	592	1917	Erle Avenue	Lorain, Ohio	333
1917	Cuyahoga River	Cleveland, Ohio	591	1913	Chattanooga	Tennessee R.	310
1874	Eads (Miss. River)	St. Louis	520	1901	Broadway	Portland, Ore.	278
1888	Washington, N. Y. C.	Harlem River	509	1921	*Ferminal Ry.	Chicago	275
1941	St. Georges	Delaware	500	1907	Wells Street	Chicago	268
1848 ⁹	High Bridge, N. Y. C.	Harlem River	496	1919	Outer Drive	Chicago	264
				1929	Sixteenth Street	Chicago	260
				1920	Tacony-Palmyra	Delaware R.	260
					Michigan Blvd.	Chicago	256
CONCRETE ARCH							
1931 ²	Westinghouse	Pittsburgh	425				
1923	Cappelen	Minneapolis	400				
1930	Jack's Run	Pittsburgh	400	1940	Lake Washington	Seattle	6,561

¹The Golden Gate Bridge crosses the portal of the harbor of San Francisco. Its towers are 746 feet tall. It is 4,200 feet in length and is the longest single span in the world.

²San Francisco Transbay has suspension spans each 2,310 ft. long; 3 of 1,160 ft., and a cantilever span 1,400 ft. long.

World Facts—Notable Bridges; Lakes of World

The Bronx-Whitstone bridge is a link in the Belt Parkway system of N. Y. C. and is 4,000 feet long from anchorage to anchorage with a main span of 2,300 feet; entire length, with approaches, 7,140 ft. Thousands and Islands: American span 800 ft.; Canadian 750 ft. The Canadian crossing includes a continuous truss of two 300-ft. spans, a steel arch of 345-ft. span, and a suspension bridge of 750-ft. span and 120 ft. underpassage.

The Triborough Bridge in N. Y. C. consists of a suspension bridge of 1,380 ft. channel span and 705 ft. side spans over the East River at Hell Gate; a vertical lift bridge over the Harlem River with lift span of 310 ft.; fixed truss spans over the Bronx Kills with channel span of 350 ft.; plate girder viaduct structure in Queens, on Wards and Randalls Island, over Little Hell Gate and in Manhattan.

Rebuilt in 1898.

The longest hinged arch span in the world.

The Henry Hudson Arch Bridge, N. Y. C., has the longest plate girder, fixed steel arch in the world. length of steel is 1,555 feet and the total length of entire structure is 2,000 feet.

Rebuilt in 1931.

10 twin swing spans, each 600 feet long.

Constructed on 25 floating concrete sections. Floating structure 6,561 feet long. Bridge from west waters edge to east waters edge 8,853 feet.

The Royal Gorge bridge, 1,053 ft. above the Arkansas river in Colorado, is the highest bridge above water. Opened Dec. 8, 1929. It is 1,269 ft. long with a main span of 880 ft., width 18 ft., height of towers 560 ft. The cables weigh over 300 tons and are made of 4,200 strands of galvanized wire.

The Straits Mackinac bridge, begun in 1954, is to be opened in November, 1957. It is being built by the Mackinac Bridge Authority of the State of Michigan from Mackinac City, in the lower Peninsula, to the vicinity of St. Ignace, in the Upper Peninsula. With approaches it will be 5 mi. long and have a main suspension span of 3,800 ft., and side spans of 1,800 ft. Towers will rise 552 ft. It will cost over \$80,000,000.

Lakes of the World

Name	Continent	Area sq. mi.	Length mi.	Depth feet	Elev. feet
Caspian Sea.	Asia-Europe	168,890	760	3,104	-92
Victoria.	Africa	31,820	350	1,802	603
Arab Sea.	Asia	26,640	280	2,700	3,720
Huron.	North America	23,010	205	223	174
Michigan.	North America	22,400	307	923	582
Balkal.	Africa	12,700	450	4,708	2,524
Great Bear Lake.	North America	12,000	270	5,712	1,396
Nyasas.	Africa	11,000	225	2,015	1,550
Winnipeg.	North America	9,940	241	210	574
Ontario.	North America	9,338	260	70	718
Madaga.	Europe.	7,540	193	778	248
Balkhash.	Asia	6,670	300	730	13
Chad.	Africa	6,800	300	85	115
Maracainho.	Europe.	6,800	130	100	100
Onega.	Africa	3,820	145	108	39
Rudolf.	Asia	3,700	115	408	108
Titicaca.	South America	3,475	185	1,000	1,230
Titicagua.	North America	3,200	130	1,000	1,230
Atiabasca.	North America	3,058	195	300	699
Reindeer.	North America	2,300	100	200	110
Issyk Kul.	Asia	2,300	155	2,297	1,150
Torgens.	Australia	2,230	130	50	4,183
Ugine Hal (Koko Nor).	Europe	2,149	68	292	10,515
Winnipegosis.	North America	2,086	70	38	100
Hamn-I-Heimand.	Asia	2,000	90	10	5,650
Long Ting.	Asia	2,000	75	15	3,765
Bamrowou.	North America	1,980	60	12	814
Nipigon.	Asia	1,870	70	30	4,200
Khanba.	North America	1,817	120	36	1,060
Albert.	Asia	1,700	55	55	700
Udabawt.	Africa	1,640	100	55	2,030
Chidner.	North America	1,600	65	75	700
Australia.	North America	1,600	75	30	4,200
North America.	North America	1,500	70	30	4,200

[illegible]

The roosters actually eat large insects, taken in the wing. They are aided by expansive mouthparts; that of the chuck-will's widow can encompass small birds. One was seen off the American coast watching flying warblers. Hummingbirds, perhaps chicken-wills, have been eaten by the chuck-will's widow.

The whippoorwill's Latin name, *antrostomus vociferus* (cave mouth, loud voice), derives from the bird's tunnel and far-carrying cry. John Burroughs, the naturalist, once counted 1,088 continuous calls from one bird. After a half-moon phase, as if to get its breath, the whippoorwill discloses another series of 350 calls.

Distance enhances any whippoorwill's performance. Heard close up, the voice sounds harsh. The whippoorwill sings while perched on logs or low gravel-topped roofs of all buildings.

The nighthawk can be seen ranging twilight skies. An aerial acrobat while pursuing insects, it was for years a target of hunters. It is now protected by law. Nighthawks hatch their eggs in the bare depressions of gravel bars, pastures and sand spits. Sometimes they nest on the flat

Notable Tall Buildings in United States Cities

Height is from the sidewalk to the top of roof, including penthouse, tower, statue or light atop building, but does not include a flag pole.

City	Stories No.	Height Ft.	City	Stories No.	Height Ft.
New York City, Manhattan			Buffalo, N. Y.		
Empire State, 34 St., 5th Ave.	102	1,250	Rand Bldg., Lafayette Square	26	392
Antenna, 222 ft. makes total		1,472	Including 40-ft. beacon		
Chrysler, Lexington Ave. & 42d St.	77	1,046	City Hall, 65 Niagara Square	32	378
60 Wall Tower, 70 Pine St.	66	950	Liberty Bank, 424 Main St.	23	345
Bank of Manhattan, 40 Wall St.	71	927	Electric Bldg., 39 E. Genesee St.	18	283
RCA, Rockefeller Center	70	850	N. Y. Tele. Bldg., Church St.	16	258
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	60	792	Marine Trust, 237 Main St.	16	250
City Bk. Farmers Trust, 20 Ex. Pl.	57	741	Chicago, Ill.		
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700	Board of Trade	44	605
No. 500 Fifth Avenue	60	697	Prudential Life Ins. Co.	41	601
Chanin, Lexington Ave. and 42d St.	56	680	Antenna, 313 ft. makes total		914
Lincoln, 60 E. 42d Street	53	673	Lincoln Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr.	42	562
Irving Trust, 1 Wall Street	50	654	Pittsfield, 55 E. Washington St.	38	557
Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Ave.	47	625	Kemper Insurance Bldg., 20 No.		
No. 10 East 40th Street	48	620	Wacker Dr.	45	555
General Electric, Lexington Ave.	50	616	Feld, 135 S. LaSalle St.	42	535
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave.	40	615	One LaSalle Street	49	530
Singer, 149 Broadway	47	612	Morrison Hotel, 79 W. Madison	45	526
U. S. Court House, 505 Pearl St.	37	590	Pure Oil, 35 E. Wacker Drive	40	523
Municipal, Park Row & Centre St.	34	580	Lincoln Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr.	42	519
Socony Mobile Bldg., East 42nd St.	45	572	Carbide & Carbon, 230 N. Mich.	37	503
N. Y. Central, 230 Park Ave.	35	565	LaSalle-Wacker, 221 N. LaSalle St.	41	491
Continental Bank, 30 Broad St.	48	562	American National Bank	40	479
Sherry-Neth'lands, 5th Ave., 59th St.	40	560	Bankers, 105 W. Adams St.	41	476
Transportation, 225 Broadway	45	546	Continental Companies	32	475
United Nations Secretariat	39	544	American Furniture Mart	24	474
Ritz Tower, Park Ave. & 57th St.	41	540	Sheraton Hotel	42	471
Bankers Trust, 6 Wall Street	39	540	Palmolive, 919 N. Mich. Ave.	37	468
Equitable, 120 Broadway	42	538	188 West Randolph	45	465
Nelson Towers, 7th Ave. & 34th St.	45	525	Tribune Tower, 435 N. Mich. Ave.	36	462
Mutual Life, 1740 Broadway	27	525	Roanoke, 11 S. LaSalle St.	37	452
444 Madison Av.	43	518	Willoughby Tower, 8 S. Mich. Ave.	38	438
International, Rockefeller Center	41	514	Chicago Temple	21	400
Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street	32	513	An add'l 169 ft. to top of cross		569
Navarre, 512 Seventh Avenue	43	513	Wrigley, 400 N. Mich. Ave.	32	398
1407 Broadway Realty Corp.	44	512	333 N. Michigan Ave.	34	394
United Nations, 405 E. 42nd St.	39	505	Tower, 6 N. Mich. Ave.	25	394
No. 22 East 40th Street	43	503	Allerton Hotel, 701 N. Mich. Ave.	24	360
Cathedral of St. John the Divine		500	Drake Towers, 179 E. Lake Shore Dr.	82	347
N. Y. Telephone, 140 West St.	33	498	Builders, 228 N. LaSalle St.	32	342
Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St.	38	494	Merchandise Mart	24	340
Time & Life, Rockefeller Center	36	490	Conrad Hilton Hotel	25	340
Con. Edison, 14th St. & Irving Pl.	34	474	201 North Wells	28	336
New Yorker Hotel	42	470	Morton, 208 W. Wash. St.	21	332
McGraw-Hill, 333 West 42d St.	43	464	Narragansett Apartments	22	332
Essex House, Central Park South	44	460	London Guarantee and Accident	21	325
Metropolitan, Madison Ave., 24th St.	31	451	Socony-Vacuum	27	306
100-116 Park Ave.	34	443	Daily News, 400 W. Madison St.	25	302
Daily News, 220 East 42d St.	36	439	32 W. Randolph	29	300
Chrysler Building East	42	432	Cincinnati, Ohio		
Carlyle, Madison Ave. & 76th St.	40	426	Carew Tower, 441 Vine St.	48	574
Esso, Rockefeller Center	33	424	Union Central, 5 West 4th St.	34	495
RKO, Rockefeller Center	31	409	Terrace Plaza Hotel	19	273
Maritime Exchange Bldg	36	400	Cleveland, Ohio		
Hotel McAlpin	26	360	Terminal Tower	52	708
St. Patrick's Cathedral		339	Tallest outside N. Y. C.		
1730-1750 Broadway	25	363	Ohio-Bell Telephone	24	360
112 West 34th St.	27	328	Dallas, Texas		
300 Park Ave.	25	328	Republic Bank	36	598
99 Park Avenue	26	316	Mercantile National Bank	33	551
Lever House, 390 Park Ave.	24	307	Magnolia Petroleum Bldg.	31	430
Brooklyn			Bell Telephone Bldg.	18	377
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	42	512	Corrigan Bldg.	27	327
No. 16 Court Street	37	390	Republic Bank Bldg.	21	323
Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 26 Court St.	30	350	Tower Petroleum Bldg.	23	315
N. Y. Tele. Co., 101 Wloughby St.	25	348	Adolphus Hotel	25	312
Court Chambers, 66 Court St.	30	343	M. & W. Tower Bldg.	22	302
St. George Hotel, 51 Clark St.	30	315	Santa Fe Bldg. (1st unit)	20	300
Albany, N. Y.			Rio Grande Life	19	297
State Office Building	34	388	Corrigan Tower	17	282
Home Savings Bank	21	250	Medical Arts	20	281
State Bank of Albany	17	205	Fidelity Union Life	20	275
Central Terminal Warehouse	12	184	Bell Telephone	7	265
National Savings Bank	14	169	Statler Hotel	18	219
Atlanta, Ga.			Baker Hotel	19	218
Fulton National Bank	22	295	Dayton, Ohio		
Grady Memorial Hospital	21	283	Ulman Bldg., 120 W. 2nd St.	23	275
Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.	21	246	United Brethren Bldg.	21	261
Baltimore, Md.			Denver, Colo.		
Matheson, Balto & Light	33	495	Daniels & Fisher Tower	20	330
Hearst Tower, 222 E. Balto. St.	16	330	Mile High Center	23	294
Emerson Tower, Eutaw & Lombard	15	290	Denver Club Bldg.	23	277
Lord Baltimore Hotel	19	289	Mountain States Tele. & Tele.	17	250
Consolidated Gas Bldg.	21	280	Des Moines, Iowa		
Commercial Credit Bldg.	20	259	Equitable Bldg., 604 Locust	19	315
Boston, Mass.			State Capitol	4	274
U. S. Custom House	32	496	Detroit, Mich.		
John Hancock Bldg.	26	495	Penobscot, 637 Griswold	47	557
Federal Bldg. & P. O.	22	445	Guardian, 500 Griswold	40	482
N. E. Tel. & Tel.	20	298	Book Tower, 1227 Wash. Blvd.	35	472
U. S. Machinery Bldg.	20	298	David Scott, 1150 Griswold	38	436
N. E. Mutual Ins. Co.	10	250	Fisher, W. Grand Blvd. & 2d St.	28	420
			Barium Tower, 51 Cadillac Sq.	40	416

NOTABLE TALL BUILDINGS IN UNITED STATES CITIES (Continued)

City	Stories No.	Height Ft.	City	Stories No.	Height Ft.
David Broderick Tower	34	358	New Orleans, La.		
Buhl, 535 Griswold	26	350	Hibernia Bank, 812 Gravier	23	355
Mich Bell Tele., 1365 Case	19	340	American Bank, Carondelet St.	23	336
Sheraton Cadillac Hotel	28	310	Charity Hospital of La.	20	279
National Bank	25	310	Oklahoma City, Okla.		
Addition	25	310	First National Bank	33	447
City-County Bldg., Woodward Ave.	20	294	Liberty Natl. Bank	33	440
Penobscot Addition	23	285	The antenna tower of Oklahoma		
Dime Bldg., 719 Grand	23	285	City Station KWTW, 1,672 feet, is		
Maccabees Bldg., 5057 Woodward	15	283	world's tallest man-made structure		
Water Board Bldg., 735 Randolph	23	275	Philadelphia, Pa.		
Hudson, 1206 Woodward Ave.	21	270	City Hall Tower	9	548
Henry Ford Hosp. & Clinic	19	256	Incl. 35-ft. statue of Wm. Penn		
David Whitney Bldg.	19	250	Phila. Saving Fund Society	39	491
Tower-Cadillac, Bates & Cadillac Sq.	20	250	Lincoln-Liberty, Broad & Chestnut	25	475
Ford Bldg., 615 Griswold	19	250	Girard Trust, Broad & Chestnut	30	459
Fort Worth Texas			Lewis Tower, 15th & Locust	33	409
Continental Life Ins. Bldg.	23	282	Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust	30	377
Fair Store, 303 W. 7th	19	270	Penn Mutual Life	20	375
Hartford, Conn.			The Drake, 15th & Spruce	30	365
Travelers Ins. Co.	24	527	Medical Tower, 255 So. 17th	33	364
Hartford Conn. Trust Co.	18	246	Packard, 15th & Chestnut	25	340
Southern New England Tele. Co.	12	219	Enquirer Building	18	340
G. L. Fox & Co.	11	166	Land Title, Broad & Chestnut	22	331
Hotel Statler	16	164	Edison, 9th & Sansom	23	325
Houston, Texas			Architects, 17th & Sansom	24	316
Gulf, 710 Main St.	37	428	1500 Walnut Street	23	310
Nellis Eperson, 802 Travis	31	409	1616 Walnut Street	25	303
Houston Club	18	257	Chateau Crillon, 19th & Locust	27	303
Sterling, Fannin and Texas	22	312	Penn Center Building	23	270
Commerce, 914 Main St.	22	306	Pittsburgh, Pa.		
Texas Natl. Bank, 1302 Main	21	320	Gulf, 7th Ave. and Grant St.	38	582
City Natl. Bk., Main & McKinney	24	292	Cathedral of Learning, Univer-		
Petroleum, 1312 Texas St.	24	291	sity of Pittsburgh	42	535
Indianapolis, Ind.			525 Wm. Penn Place Bldg.	42	516
Merchants Bank Bldg.	17	476	Koppers, 7th Ave. and Grant	30	475
Fletcher Trust, 108 N. Penn	16	214	Alcoa Bldg., 425 Sixth Ave.	36	410
Circle Tower	16	189	Grant, Grant St. at 3d Ave.	26	410
Jacksonville, Fla.			First National Bank, 511 Wood St.	26	387
Prudential Ins. Co. of Amer.	22	299	Oliver, 535 Smithfield St.	25	347
Independent Life & Accident Co.	18	260	Bell Telephone, 416 7th Ave.	20	339
Jersey City, N. J.			Frick, 437 Grant St.	20	330
Medial Center, Tuberculosis	24	320	Farmers Bank, 301 Fifth Ave.	24	322
Medial Center, 4 other bldgs.	22	294	Commonwealth, 316 Fourth Ave.	21	309
Kansas City, Mo.			Gateway Center Bldg., No. 3		
K. C. Light and Power	36	503	401 Liberty Ave.	24	260
Fidelity, 911 Walnut St.	33	454	St. Louis, Mo.		
City Hall	30	418	Civil Courts	13	375
Telephone	28	382	Bell Telephone, 1010 Pine St.	31	369
Bryant, 11th and Grand Sts.	26	319	Park Plaza Hotel	30	310
Federal Reserve, 10th & Grand	18	300	Missouri Pacific Bldg.	23	264
Jackson County Court House	20	295	Continental Bldg., 3615 Olive	23	264
Knoxville, Tenn.			Railway Exchange Bldg.	24	250
Hamilton Natl. Bank	16	170	St. Paul, Minn.		
Hotel Andres Johnson	10	170	First Natl. Bank Bldg.	32	601
Burwell Bldg.	10	156	Including 100-foot sign		
Los Angeles, Calif.			U. S. Post Office Bldg.	12	274
City Hall	25	464	City Hall & Court House	18	261
Richfield Bldg.	12	328	San Antonio, Texas		
Memphis, Tenn.			Transit Tower, 310 S. St. Mary's	30	550
Sterick Bldg.	20	465	Nix Professional Bldg., 414 Navarro	23	375
Incl. 100-ft. sign	22	265	Alamo National Bldg.	24	288
Columbian Mutual Life Tower	22	264	Milan Bldg., 115 W. Travis	20	280
Exchange Building	22	264	San Francisco, Calif.		
Miami, Fla.			Telephone Bldg., New Montgomery	26	438
Dade Co. Court House	27	325	Russ, Montgomery & Bush Sts.	31	435
Du Pont Bldg., 169 E. Flagler	16	258	Shell, Battery & Bush Sts.	29	386
Miami Daily News Bldg.	17	256	No. 450 Sutter Street	26	342
Milwaukee, Wis.			Equitable Life Assurance Bldg.	25	338
City Hall	9	350	Standard Oil, Sansome & Bush Sts.	22	327
Wisconsin Telephone Co.	19	313	101 Sutter Bldg.	28	310
Milwaukee Gas Light	20	250	111 Sutter Bldg.	24	309
Schroeder Hotel	24	250	City Hall	5	301
Wisconsin Tower	21	250	Savannah, Ga.		
Minneapolis, Minn.			Savannah Bank & Trust Co.	15	225
Foshay Tower, 521 Marquette Ave.	32	477	Chatham Apis, Abercorn St.	14	154
Municipal Building	14	355	Drayton Arms, Drayton at Liberty	12	148
North Western Bell Telephone	26	350	Seattle, Wash.		
Rand Tower, 527 Marquette Ave.	26	311	L. C. Smith, 506 Second Ave.	42	590
Montgomery, Ala.			Northern Life Tower	27	314
Jefferson Davis Hotel (1)	11	192	900 University Street	22	212
Bell Building	12	169	Spokane, Wash.		
First Nat'l Bank	12	155	Paulsen Medical & Dental Bldg.	15	225
Greystone Hotel (2)	10	155	Old National Bank Bldg.	15	217
(1) including 75-ft. radio antenna			Paulsen Bldg., Riverside	15	180
(2) including 35-ft. sign			Syracuse, N. Y.		
Newark, N. J.			State Tower	22	315
Raymond-Commerce	36	448	Chimes Bldg.	12	187
National Newark & Essex Bank	35	457	Hills Bldg.	12	186
American Insurance Company	21	326	Hotel Syracuse	10	150
Prudential Insurance Company	21	301	Toledo, Ohio		
N. J. Bell Tele. Co.	19	268	Ohio Bldg., 401 Madison	27	309
Marland Medical Center	23	265	Toledo Trust, 243 Summit	21	258
Military Park Bldg.	16	263	Commodore Perry Hotel	19	226
Gibraltar Building	20	271	Tulsa, Okla.		
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.	20	269	National Bank of Tulsa	24	409
Sacred Heart Cathedral	21	236	Philtower, 427 So. Boston St.	23	343
Federal Trust Company			Washington, D. C.		
			The Capitol		287
			Munsey Trust Bldg.	12	160
			Cairo Hotel	12	149
			Press Club	13	140

OTHER TALL BUILDINGS AND FOREIGN STRUCTURES

Other buildings (height in feet in parentheses) are: Akron, Ohio First Natl. Tower Bldg., 28 (308); Allentown, Pa., Penn. Power & Light Bldg., 23 (322); Baton Rouge, La., State Capitol, 34 (450); Birmingham, Ala., Comer Bldg., 27 (325); Columbus, Ohio, Lincoln-Veque Tower, 47 (555); Corpus Christi, Tex., Wilson Tower, 20 (273); Duluth, Minn., Alworth Bldg., 16 (247); Lincoln, Neb., State Capitol (469, incl. 32-ft. bronze statue); New Haven, Conn., Harkness Memorial Quadrangle (257); Providence, R. I., Industrial Trust Co. Bldg., 26 (420).

Foreign structures: The Eiffel Tower (984.25);

Pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt (450); and St. Peter's in Vatican City (448).

The spires of Ulm Cathedral (529), and the Cathedral of Cologne (512), both in Germany, are the tallest in the world. Other such spires include the Strassburg Cathedral (468); St. Stephen's, Vienna (441); Salisbury Cathedral, England (406); Cathedral of Seville, Spain (400); Antwerp Cathedral, Belgium (397); Torrazzo of Cremona, Italy (397); Freiburg Cathedral, Germany (385); St. Paul's Cathedral Cross, London (365), and the St. Patrick's R. C. Cathedral (340), and St. Paul's Church of England Cathedral (300), both in Melbourne, Australia.

Principal Foreign Rivers

Source: National Geographic Society

River	Outflow	Length Mi.	River	Outflow	Length Mi.	River	Outflow	Length Mi.
Albany.....	James Bay	610	Lena.....	Laptev Sea...	2,645	Rio Theodorosevelt Riv.		
Amazon.....	Atlantic Ocean	3,900	Loire.....	Bay of Biscay	650	Madeira Riv.		950
Amu.....	Aral Sea	1,560	Mackenzie-peace	Beaufort Sea.	2,514	Saguenay....	St. Law. Riv.	125
Amur.....	Tartary Strait	2,700	Madeira.	Amazon River.	2,000	St. John.....	Bay of Fundy	380
Athabasca..	Lk. Athabasca	765	Madalena.	Caribbean Sea.	950	St. Lawrence..	Gulf of St. Law.	1,943
Back.....	Chantrey Inlet of Arctic Ocean	605	Marne.....	Seine River...	310	St. Maurice...	St. Law. Riv.	325
Brahmaputra.			Mekong.....	South China Sea	2,600	Salween.....	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Bug.....	Bay of Bengal.	1,680	Meuse.....	North Sea....	575	São Francisco	Atlantic Ocean.	1,800
Bug.....	Dnieper River.	500	Murray.....	Lake Alexandria	2,310	Saskatchewan	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Churchill...	Wisla River...	450	Darling.....	Amazon.....	1,400	Seine.....	English Chan.	475
Congo.....	Hudson Bay...	1,000	Negro.....	Hudson Bay...	1,600	Shannon.....	Atlantic Ocean.	250
Danube.....	Atlantic Ocean.	1,725	Nelson.....	Gulf of Guinea.	2,600	Si.....	So. China Sea.	1,650
Darling.....	Black Sea....	1,160	Niger.....	Mediterranean.	4,145	Sungari.....	Amur River...	1,130
Dnieper.....	Murray River.	1,420	Nile.....	Gulf of Ob....	2,500	Syr.....	Aral Sea....	1,770
Dniester....	Black Sea....	875	Ob.....	Baltic Sea....	550	Tajo, Tagus..	Atlantic Ocean.	550
Dnestr.....	Sea of Azov...	1,220	Oder.....	Atlantic Ocean.	1,300	Thames.....	North Sea....	215
Drava.....	Danube River.	450	Orange.....	St. Law. Riv.	1,700	Tiber.....	Tyrrhenian Sea	245
Drina.....			Orinoco.....	Paraguay....	685	Tigris.....	Euphrates....	1,150
Northern...	White Sea....	800	Ottawa.....	Paraná River.	1,500	Rio de la Plata.	Danube River.	800
Elbe.....	North Sea....	700	Paraguay...	Slave River...	2,450	Tocantins....	Pará River...	1,700
Euphrates...	Persian Gulf.	1,700	Paraná.....	Paraguay Riv.	1,050	Ural.....	Caspian Sea...	1,570
Fraser.....	Strait of Georgia.	695	Peace.....	Volga.....	420	Uruguay.....	Rio de la Plata.	1,000
Gambia.....	Atlantic Ocean.	500	Pilcomayo...	Adriatic Sea..	420	Usumacinta..	Gulf of Mexico	690
Ganges.....	Bay of Bengal.	1,540	Po.....	Amazon River.	1,850	Volga.....	Caspian Sea...	2,200
Garonne....	Bay of Biscay	385	Purus.....	Red River of the North.		Weser.....	North Sea....	590
Hamilton...	Lake Melville.	350	Rhine.....	Lake Winnipeg	545	Wisla.....	Bay of Danzig	630
Hwang.....			Rhône.....	North Sea....	700	Yangtze.....	East China Sea	3,100
Yellow.....	Yellow Sea....	2,700	Rio de la Plata.	Gulf of Lion...	500	Yapara.....	Amazon River.	1,500
Indus.....	Arabian Sea...	1,700	Rio Grande.	Atlantic Ocean.	200	Yellow, see Hwang		
Irrawaddy..	Bay of Bengal.	1,250		Gulf of Mexico.	1,885	Yenisei.....	Kara Sea....	2,360
Irish.....	Ob River.....	1,840				Yukon.....	Bering Sea...	1,979
Jordan.....	Dead Sea....	200				Zambezi.....	Indian Ocean.	1,600
Kootenay...	Columbia Riv.	400						

The Río de la Plata is the estuary formed by the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. The source of the St. Lawrence River is in the State of Minnesota. The St. Lawrence is viewed as a part of the Great Lakes Waterway and its source is considered the head of the St. Louis River which feeds into Lake Superior. The St. Louis River rises in Minnesota. Area (sq. miles) of the Great Lakes basins—Amazon (2,053,318); Congo (1,339,923); Nile (1,119,652); Mississippi-Missouri (1,243,700); La Plata (1,198,000); Yenisei (1,042,000); Ob (934,000); Lena (932,000); Amur (709,000); Mackenzie-Peace (699,400); Yangtze (689,000); St. Lawrence (565,200); Volga (531,000); Hwang (400,000); Danube (320,300); Colorado (246,000); Rio Grande (171,890).

The Great Lakes

Source: United States Lake Survey, Corps of Engineers, Detroit, Mich.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Length in miles.....	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth in miles.....	160	118	183	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet.....	2,302	923	750	210	78
Area (sq. miles) water surface—U. S.	20,710	22,400	9,110	4,990	3,550
Canada.....	11,110	.....	13,900	4,940	3,970
Total Area (sq. miles) U. S. and Canada	31,820	22,400	23,010	9,930	7,520
Area (sq. miles) entire drainage basin—U. S.	37,440	67,860	25,310	22,750	18,830
Canada.....	42,560	.....	47,310	9,740	15,970
Total Area (sq. miles) U. S. and Canada	80,000	67,860	72,620	32,490	34,800
Mean surface above mean tide at New York in feet	602.22	580.60	580.60	572.34	246.04
Latitude, North.....	46° 25'	41° 37'	43° 00'	41° 23'	43° 11'
Longitude, West.....	49° 00'	46° 06'	46° 17'	42° 53'	44° 15'
National boundary line in miles.....	84° 22'	84° 45'	79° 43'	78° 51'	76° 03'
United States shore line inc. islands in miles.....	92° 06'	88° 02'	84° 45'	83° 29'	79° 53'
Figures for mean surface above mean tide at New York are the average for 95 years—1860-1954.	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
Maximum and minimum monthly mean elevations since 1860 of the surface of the Great Lakes above mean tide at New York—Superior, 604.05 (Aug. 1876); 599.98 (April, 1926); Michigan-Huron, 583.68 (June, 1836); 577.35 (Feb. 1926); Erie, 574.70 (May, 1952); 569.43 (Feb. 1936); Ontario, 249.29 (June, 1952); 242.68 (Nov. 1934).	1,427	1,661	740	490	331

The Great Lakes form the largest body of fresh water in the world and with their connecting waterways rank as the world's largest inland water transportation unit. The Lakes form a cheap and ready means for the transportation of wheat from the Canadian prairies to the East. The distance

from Duluth, Minn., to eastern outlet on Lake Ontario is 1,160 miles. Lake Michigan is the largest lake entirely in the United States.

Lake St. Clair is an expansive shallow basin of the waterway through which Lake Huron discharges into Lake Erie. It has low marshy shores and a natural maximum depth of about 21 feet. Its low-water datum is 573.5 feet above mean sea level. Its extreme length is 26 miles and extreme width 24 miles. The improved steamer channel is 18½ miles long, with least width of 700 feet and depth of 25 feet. Of the 490 square miles of water surface 200 are in the United States and 290 in Canada.

National Parks and Other Units of the National Park System

Source: National Park Service. Revised Figures as of June 30, 1955

NATIONAL PARKS

(The year is that of creation of the park; figures in parentheses show area, in acres.)

Acadia, 1919, Maine (30,378)—The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island, also Schoodic Point on mainland.

Big Bend, 1944, Texas (692,305) on bend of Rio Grande.

Bryce Canyon, 1923, Southwestern Utah (36,010)—Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring.

Carlsbad Caverns, 1930, Southeastern New Mexico (45,847)—Stupendous caverns, not yet wholly explored, limestone decorations.

Crater Lake, 1902, Southwestern Oregon (160,290)—Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano. Sides 500 to 2,000 feet high. Interesting lava formations.

Everglades, 1947, Southern Florida (1,258,640)—Portion of only subtropical area in the United States; extensive watercourses; abundant bird life.

Glacier, 1910, Northwestern Montana (999,320)—Rugged mountain region of great beauty; more than 200 glacier-fed lakes, 60 small glaciers. Precipices thousands of feet deep.

Grand Canyon, 1919, North Central Arizona (673,062)—The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.

Grand Teton, 1929, Northwestern Wyoming (298,470)—Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.

Great Smoky Mountains, 1930, North Carolina and Tennessee (507,168)—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests.

Hawaii, 1916, Hawaii (176,951)—Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.

Hot Springs, 1921, Middle Arkansas (986)—Hot Springs said to have therapeutic value. Bathhouses under Government supervision.

Isle Royale, 1940, Michigan (133,839)—Largest island in Lake Superior; rugged forested wilderness.

Kings Canyon, 1940, Middle Eastern California (453,716)—Sierra wilderness with numerous peaks 13,000 to 14,000 feet high; park also contains groves of giant sequoias.

Lassen Volcanic, 1916, Northern California (104,161)—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet; Cinder Cone, 6,913 feet; hot springs; mud geysers.

Mammoth Cave, 1936, Southwestern Kentucky (50,696)—Series of caverns including spectacular onyx cave formation. Became nationally known in the war of 1812 when saltpeter from the cave was used in making gunpowder.

Mesa Verde, 1906, Southwestern Colorado (51,018)—Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States.

Mount McKinley, 1917, South Central Alaska (1,939,319)—Highest mountain in North America; caribou, Dall sheep, and other spectacular wildlife.

Mount Rainier, 1899, West Central Washington (241,571)—Greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States, radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano; dense forests.

Olympic, 1933, Northwest Washington (888,537)—Notable as finest remnant of the Pacific Northwest forests, including the famous "rain forests," and for its numerous glaciers; also as the summer feeding ground for the rare Roosevelt Elk.

Platt, 1906, Southern Oklahoma (912)—Numerous cold mineral springs.

Rocky Mountain, 1915, North Middle Colorado (255,632)—Heart of the Rockies, snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Remarkable records of glacial period.

Sequoia, 1890, Middle Eastern California (385,178)—Great groves of giant sequoias, world's largest and probably oldest living things; magnificent High Sierra scenery, including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in United States proper.

Shenandoah, 1935, in Northern Virginia (193,473)—Outstanding scenic section of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Wind Cave, 1903, Southwestern South Dakota (27,893). Limestone caverns having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations. Buffalo herd.

Yellowstone, 1872, Northwestern Wyoming, Southwestern Montana, and Northeastern Idaho (2,213,207)—More geysers than in all rest of world together. Boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests. Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes; many large streams and waterfalls. Great wild animal herds.

Yosemite, 1890, Middle Eastern California (757,619)—Mountainous region of unusual beauty: Yo-

semitic and other inspiring gorges; many waterfalls of extraordinary height; 3 groves of giant sequoias.

Zion, 1919, Southwestern Utah (94,241)—Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

Abraham Lincoln, 1939, Kentucky (117)—Traditional birthplace cabin of Abraham Lincoln enclosed in memorial building on site of birthplace.

Appomattox Court House, Virginia (968).

Chalmette, 1939, Louisiana (70)—Part of the ground on which the Battle of New Orleans was fought, Jan. 8, 1815.

Colonial, 1936, Virginia (7,131)—Includes most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement in America; historic Yorktown; the parkway connecting these and other Colonial sites with Colonial Williamsburg, Cape Henry Memorial.

Morristown, 1933, New Jersey (956)—Sites of important military encampments during the Revolution; Washington's Headquarters, 1779-80.

Saratoga, 1948, New York (2,322)—Scene of the American victory over the British General Burgoyne, 1777; turning point of the Revolution and recognized as one of the decisive battles of world history.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Chickamauga and Chattanooga (8,189), Ga.-Tenn. Fort Donelson (103), Dover, Tenn. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial (2,421), Fredericksburg, Va. Gettysburg (2,709), Gettysburg, Pa. Guilford Courthouse (149), Greensboro, N. C. Kings Mountain (4,012), Kings Creek, S. C. Moores Creek (42), Currie, N. C. Petersburg (1,505), Petersburg, Va. Shiloh (3,730), Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Stones River (324), Murfreesboro, Tenn. Vicksburg (1,330), Vicksburg, Miss.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITES

Antietam (184), Sharpsburg, Md. Brices Cross Roads (1), Bethany, Miss. Cowpens (1), near Gaffney, S. C. Fort Mifflin (2), S. E. of Uniontown, Pa. Tupelo (1), Miss. White Plains (—), N. Y. (west side of Bronx River parkway at foot of Chatterton Hill), memorials.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS

Kennesaw Mountain, 1947, Georgia, (3,094)—Commemorates the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, a major battle of Sherman's flanking movement through the heart of the South known as the Atlanta Campaign.

Manassas, Virginia (1,719). Site of Bull Run and Manassas battles.

Richmond, 1944, Virginia (684)—Scene of battles in defense of Richmond during war between the States.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

Theodore Roosevelt, 1947, North Dakota (68,510)—Badlands along Little Missouri River; part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elk Horn Ranch.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Administered by the National Park Service because of their historical interest.

Antietam (1136), Sharpsburg, Md. Battleground (103), Washington, D. C. Fort Donelson (15,34), Dover, Tenn. Fredericksburg (12,00), Fredericksburg, Va. Gettysburg (15,55), Gettysburg, Pa. Poplar Grove (8,72), Petersburg, Va. Shiloh (10,25), Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Stones River (20,09), Murfreesboro, Tenn. Vicksburg (117,85), Vicksburg, Miss. Yorktown (2,91), Yorktown, Va.

The Department of the Army has jurisdiction over 86 other National Cemeteries (3,435 acres) situated in the United States and its possessions.

The Department of the Interior has jurisdiction over 12 National Cemeteries (157 acres).

The American Battle Monuments Commission administers the United States Military Cemeteries and Memorials on foreign soil.

Arlington National Cemetery, Va., is the nation's most important memorial ground. It is described on page 217.

NATIONAL PARKWAYS

Blue Ridge (52,881) follows Blue Ridge Mountains. Length, 477 miles.

George Washington Memorial (3,130), along Maryland and Virginia shores of the Potomac River. Length, 57 miles.

Natchez Trace (21,998), follows old Indian trail between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. Length, 447 miles.

Suitland (660) Maryland-Dist. of Columbia.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Name	State	Area in acres	Name	State	Area in acres
Ackia Battleground	Miss.	49	Gran Quivira	N. M.	451
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	16	Grand Canyon	Ariz.	193,040
Arches	Utah	34,050	Great Sand Dunes	Colo.	35,232
Aztec Ruins	N. M.	27	Homestead	Nebr.	163
Badlands	S. D.	103,548	Hovenweep	Utah-Colo.	491
Bandelier	N. M.	27,049	Jewel Cave	S. D.	1,275
Big Hole Battleground	Mont.	200	Joshua Tree	Calif.	478,160
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colo.	13,176	Katmai	Alaska	2,697,590
Cabrillo	Calif.	50	Lava Beds	Calif.	46,239
Canyon de Chelly	Ariz.	83,840	Lehman Caves	Nev.	640
Capitol Reef	Utah	33,971	Meriwether Lewis	Tenn.	360
Capulin Mountain	N. M.	680	Montezuma Castle	Ariz.	360
Casa Grande	Fla.	473	Mound City Group	Ohio	67
Castillo de San Marcos	N. Y.	19	Muir Woods	Calif.	485
Castle Clinton	S. C.	4	Natural Bridges	Utah	2,650
Castle Pinckney	Utah	6,172	Navajo	Ariz.	360
Cedar Breaks	N. M.	20,989	Ocmulgee	Ga.	683
Chaco Canyon	Calif.	26,819	Old Kasaan	Alaska	38
Channel Islands	Ariz.	10,481	Organ Caves	Oreg.	480
Chiricahua	Colo.	17,596	Organ Pipe Cactus	Ariz.	328,333
Colorado	Idaho	48,004	Perry's Victory Memorial	Ohio	14
Craters of the Moon	Mont.	765	Petrified Forest	Ariz.	85,304
Custer Battlefield	Calif.-Nev.	1,865,218	Pinnacles	Calif.	12,818
Death Valley	Calif.	798	Pipe Spring	Ariz.	40
Devils Postpile	Wyo.	1,194	Pipestone	Minn.	116
Devils Tower	Utah-Colo.	190,962	Rainbow Bridge	Utah	160
Dinosaur	Iowa	1,204	Saguaro	Ariz.	54,971
Elmquist Mounds	N. M.	881	Scotts Bluff	Nebr.	2,171
El Morro	Ga.	94	Sitka	Alaska	54
Fort Frederica	Fla.	47,125	Statute of Liberty	N. Y.	10
Fort Jefferson	Wyo.	214	Sunset Crater	Ariz.	3,040
Fort Laramie	Fla.	228	Timpanogos Cave	Utah	250
Fort Matanzas	Calif.	43	Tonto	Ariz.	1,120
Fort McHenry	Calif.	5,362	Tumacacori	Ariz.	10
Fort Pulaski	S. C.	2	Tuzigoot	N. D.	253
Fort Sumter	Wash.	60	Verendrye	Ariz.	1,642
Fort Vancouver	S. D.	320	Walnut Canyon	N. M.	140,247
Fossil Cycad	Va.	394	White Sands	Wash.	46
George Washington Birthplace	Mo.	216	Whitman	Ariz.	34,733
George Washington Carver	N. M.	160	Wupatki	Colo.	10
Gila Cliff Dwellings	Alaska	2,274,239	Yucca House	Utah	34,216
Glacier Bay			Zion		

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES AND MEMORIALS (Acres in parentheses)

Historic Sites

Adams House, Quincy, Mass. (5). Home of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams.
Federal Hall Memorial, Nassau and Wall Sts., New York City (.45). First seat of U. S. Government.
Fort Raleigh, N. C. (18). First attempted English settlement.
Hampton, Md., Georgian mansion, 1783 (45).
Hopewell Village, Pa. (848). Early iron-making industry.
Jefferson Memorial, Mo. (83). Commemorates national expansion.
Old Custom House, Philadelphia (.79). Greek revival architecture.
Franklin D. Roosevelt Home, Hyde Park, N. Y. (94). Includes Library.
Salem, Mass. Maritime Memorial (9).
San Juan, Puerto Rico (40). Ancient Spanish fortifications.
Vanderbilt Mansion, near Hyde Park, N. Y. (212). With arboretum.

Memorials

Coronado Memorial, Ariz. (2,745). Route of Spaniards, 16th century.
De Soto Memorial, Fla. (24). Commemorates 16th-century explorer.
Fort Caroline, Fla. (116). Last French settlement in Florida, 1564, destroyed by Spaniards, 1565.
House where President Lincoln died, Washington, D. C. (.05).
Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va. (3). Antebellum home of Robert E. Lee.
Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C. (.61). Classical monument with statue.
Lincoln Museum, Washington, D. C. (.18). Ford theatre where Lincoln was shot.
Mount Rushmore, S. D. (1,220). Colossal profiles of 4 Presidents.
Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D. C. (1). Classical circular colonnade.
Washington National Monument, Washington, D. C. (.37). Obelisk commemorates first President.
Wright Brothers, N.C. (name changed from Kill Devil Hill to Wright Brothers) (314). Site of first motor-propelled airplane flight.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

National Capital Parks (35,042). District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises nearly 750 units in the District of Columbia and vicinity.

PROJECTS AND AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BUT NOT WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

National Recreational Areas

Coulee Dam (98,500) Washington; Lake Mead (1,399,728) Arizona-Nevada; Millerton Lake (11,605) California; Shadow Mountain (10,231) Colorado.

National Historic Sites Not Federally Owned

Chicago Portage (91.20) Ill.; Dorchester Heights (5.43) Mass.; Gloria Dei (1.53) Penn.; Grand Portage (660) Minn.; Jamestown (22) Virginia; McLoughlin House (0.63) Oregon; Saint Paul's

Church, Bill of Rights Shrine (6.09) Mount Vernon, N. Y.; San Jose Mission (4.13) Texas; Touro Synagogue (0.23) R. I.; Virgin Islands (7.55) V. I.

OTHER PROJECTS

Baltimore-Washington Parkway (2,886) Maryland; Independence National Historical Park (17) Penn.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area (24,705) N. C.; Harpers Ferry National Monument (469) W. Va.-Md.
Total Federal Land Acres administered by the National Park Service, 23,924,223.

Historic Cumberland Gap Becomes National Park

Cumberland Gap, opening in the Appalachian mountains through which colonial armies and the early pioneers of the westward movement passed from Virginia into the Kentucky wilderness, has become Cumberland Gap Historical Park, administered by the National Park Service. It comprises some 20,000 acres of rolling hills and woodland taken from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, which come together there. Daniel Boone is the pioneer most often cited for his exploration in the Gap in 1764 and his movement into Kentucky over the Wilderness Trail in 1769.

Great Inventions and Scientific Discoveries

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nation	Invention	Date	Inventor	Nation
Adding machine	1642	Pascal	French	Engine, electric igni.	1880	Benz	German
Adding machine recording	1888	Burroughs	U. S.	Engine, gasoline	1886	Daimler	German
Air brake	1869	Westinghouse	U. S.	Engine, gas vacuum	1823	Brown	English
Airplane	1903	Jatho	German	Engine, steam	1698	Savery	English
Airplane, experim'tal	1896	Langley	U. S.	Engine, steam, piston	1705	Newcomen	English
Airplane, helicopter	1916	Brennan	English	Engine, steam, piston	1769	Watt	Scottish
Airplane, helicopter	1939	Sikorski	U. S.	Engine, steam, comp'd	1781	Robt. blow	English
Airplane, jet engine	1930	Whittle	British	Engine, high pressure	1799	Evans	U. S.
Airplane with motor	1903	Orville and Wilbur Wright	U. S.	Engraving, half-tone	1893	(ves)	U. S.
		Curtiss	U. S.	Evaporated milk	1856	Borden	U. S.
Airplane, hydro	1911	Moss	U. S.	Flament, non-sag	1917	Paez	U. S.
Airplane engine, super-charger	1917	Giffard	French	Furnace, for steel	1861	Siemens	German
Airship	1852	Santos Dumont	Brazil	Galvanometer	1820	Schwelger	German
Airship, non-rigid	1898	Zeppelin	German	Gas discharge tube	1922	Hull	U. S.
Airship, rigid dirigible	1900	Hall	U. S.	Gas lighting	1792	Murdoch	Scottish
Aluminum electrolytic process	1886	Slepan	U. S.	Gas, mantle	1893	Welsbach	Austrian
Arc tube	1923	Ludwig	U. S.	Gasoline (lead ethyl)	1922	Mildely	U. S.
Arc tube, immersion	1932	de la Clevra	Spanish	Gasoline cracked	1913	Burton, W.M.	U. S.
Igniter	1920	Westinghouse	U. S.	Gasoline, high octane	1920	Ipatieff	Russian
Autogyro	1904	Benz	German	Glass, laminated	1909	Benedictus	French
Automotive ry. motors	1885	Morrison	U. S.	Gold (cyanide process)	1887	Forest	British
Automobile, differential gear	1892	Narkus	Austrian	Gramophone	1887	Berliner	U. S.
Automobile, electric	1875	Daimler	German	Graphophone	1885	Bell-Tainter	U. S.
Automobile, exper.	1887	Duryea, C. E.	U. S.	Gun, breechloader	1811	Thornton-Hall	U. S.
Automobile, gasoline	1893	(See note)	U. S.	Gun sight, telescopic	1891	Fiske	U. S.
Automobile, gasoline	1895	Krebs	German	Guncotton	1846	Schoenbein	German
Automobile, magneto	1899	Selden	U. S.	Gyrocompass	1852	Foucault	French
Automobile, self-star	1911	Ketterling	U. S.	Gyrocompass	1911	Sperry	U. S.
Automobile, steam	1889	Roper	U. S.	Harvester	1836	Moore	U. S.
Babbitt metal	1839	Babbitt	U. S.	Harvester-Thresher	1888	Matteson	U. S.
Bakelite	1907	Baekeland	Belg. U.S.	Ice-making machine	1851	Gorrie	U. S.
Balloon	1783	Montgolfier	French	Indigo, synthesis of	1880	Breuer	German
Barometer	1643	Torricelli	Italian	Kaleidoscope	1817	Brewster	English
Bicycle	1842	MacMillan	Scottish	Kinroscope	1887	Edison	U. S.
Bicycle, modern	1884	Starley	English	Kodak	1888	Eastman-Walker	U. S.
Bicycle, safety	1886	Pope	U. S.	Laquer, nitrocellu.	1921	Flaherty	U. S.
Bifocal lens	1780	Franklin	U. S.	Lamp, arc	1879	Brush	U. S.
Block signals, railway	1867	Hall	U. S.	Lamp, incandescent	1878-		
Bomb, depth	1903	Ung	Swedish	Lamp, incand, frosted	1879	Edison	U. S.
Bottle machine	1916	Tait	U. S.	Lamp, incand, gas	1924	Pipkin	U. S.
Browning gun	1903	Owens	U. S.	Lamp, lime-light	1916	Langmuir	U. S.
Burner, gas	1855	Bunsen	German	Lamp, mercury vapor	1826	Drummond	English
Car coupler	1873	Janney	U. S.	Lamp, miner's safety	1912	Hewitt	U. S.
Carburetor, gasoline	1876	Daimler	German	Lamp, Neon	1912	Hewitt	U. S.
Card time recorder	1894	Cooper	U. S.	Lathe, turret	1897	Nesbit	German
Carding machine	1797	Whittemore	U. S.	Lens, achromatic	1845	Fitch	U. S.
Cash register	1879	Ritty	U. S.	Lens, fused bifocal	1758	Dolland	English
Cellophane	1900	Brandenberger	Swiss	Lens, fused bifocal	1924	Drescher	U. S.
Celluloid	1870	Hyatt	U. S.	Lens, fused bifocal	1908	Borsch	U. S.
Cement, Portland	1845	Aspdin	English	Leyden jar (condenser)	1745	von Kleist	German
Circuit breaker (oil blast)	1925	Hilliard	U. S.	Lightning rod	1752	Franklin	U. S.
Clock, pendulum	1657	Huygens	Dutch	Litholeum	1860	Walton	English
Coaxial cable system	1929	Affel & Espensched	U. S.	Linotype	1835	Mergenthaler	U. S.
Coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian	Lithophone	1851	de Douhet	French
Collar, paper	1854	Hunt	U. S.	Lithophone	1874	Orr	U. S.
Comptometer	1887	Felt	U. S.	Locomotive, elec.	1851	Vall	English
Condenser microphone (telephone)	1920	Wente	U. S.	Locomotive, exper.	1861	Trevithick	English
Cotton gin	1793	Whitney	U. S.	Locomotive, exper.	1812	Fenton et al.	English
Cream separator	1880	de Laval	Swedish	Locomotive, exper.	1813	Hedley	English
Cultivator, disc	1878	Mallon	U. S.	Locomotive, exper.	1814	Stephenson	English
Dental plate, rubber	1855	Day	U. S.	Locomotive, exper.	1829	Stephenson	English
Dial recorder	1889	Day	U. S.	Locomotive, 1st U. S.	1830	Cooper, P.	U. S.
Diesel engine	1895	Diesel	German	Loom, power	1785	Cartwright	English
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish	Loudspeaker, dynamic	1924	Rice-Kellogg	U. S.
Dynamo, continuous current	1860	Picnotti	Italian	Machine gun	1861	Gatling	U. S.
Dynamo, cont. cur.	1870	Gramme	Belgian	Magnet, electro	1828	Henry	U. S.
Dynamo, hydrogen cooled	1915	Schuler	U. S.	Mantle, gas	1885	Welsbach	Austrian
Dynamo, electric machine modulator	1939	Alexander and Edwards	U. S.	Mason jar	1858	Mason, J.	U. S.
Dynamo, high freq.	1890	Thomson	U. S.	Match, friction	1827	John Walker	English
Electric battery pile	1800	Volta	Italian	Match, phosphorus	1844	Sauria	French
Electric filter, (teleph)	1911	Campbell	U. S.	Match, phosphorus	1836	Phillips	U. S.
Electric ship power	1913	Emmet	U. S.	Mercurized textiles	1843	Mercer, J.	English
Electromagnet	1824	Sturgeon	English	Metatec induction	1888	Shallenberger	U. S.
Electron tube multi-grid	1913	Langmuir	U. S.	Microphone	1877	Berliner	U. S.
Electroplating	1805	Brugnattelli	Italian	Microscope compound	1590	Janssen	Dutch
Electroplating	1838	Jacobi	Ger. Eng.	Monitor, warship	1861	Ericsson	U. S.
Elevator, brake	1852	Otis	U. S.	Monotype	1887	Lanston	U. S.
Elevator, push button	1922	Larson	U. S.	Motor, AC	1892	Tesla	U. S.
Engine, automobile	1879	Benz	German	Motor, induction	1888	Tesla	U. S.
Engine, coal-gas	1867	Otto	German	Motor, AC, railway	1933	Jungk	U. S.
Engine, gasoline	1891	Levassor	French	Motor, outboard	1910	Evinrude	U. S.
Engine, gas, compound	1926	Eickemeyer	U. S.	Motor, rotary	1907	Ocenasek	Czech
Engine, coal-gas 4 cycle	1877	Otto	German	Motor, split phase induction	1887	Tesla	U. S.
Engine, compression ignition	1883	Daimler	German	Motorcycle	1885	Daimler	German
				Movie machine	1893	Edison	U. S.
				Movie machine	1895	Lumiere	French
				Movie projector	1894	Jenkins	U. S.
				Movie—2 dimension	1952	Walker	U. S.
				Mower, lawn	1868	Hills	U. S.
				Mowing machine	1831	Manning	U. S.
				Neon lamp		Claude	French
				Nitroglycerin	1846	Sobrero	Italian
				Nylon synthetic	1930	Carothers	U. S.
				Nylon	1937	Du Pont lab	U. S.
				Oil cracking process	1891	Dewar	U. S.

Details of Famous Inventions

Automobile. Charles E. Duryea declared he operated the first successful American automobile in Springfield, Mass., Apr. 19, 1892. His brother, J. Frank Duryea, asserts he made essential contributions to the car and that it did not run until Sept., 1893. Original patent was granted to C. E. Duryea June 11, 1895. Supplementary patents were granted to Charles and also to J. Frank Duryea.

Radar. Principle recognized in 1922 by Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young, U. S. Naval Research Aircraft Laboratory, Washington, D. C. The Navy ordered radar for ships, 1936. First vessel to use it was U. S. S. New York, 1938. Radar recorded coming of Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor, but no hostile mission was suspected. During the 1930s the British, alerted by the Taylor-Young experiments, independently developed radar, which they called radio-location.

Television. Developed in the 1930s in laboratories, principal patents going to Vladimir Zworykin and Philo Farnsworth, who developed it independently. Authorized by Federal Communications Commission, July 1, 1941. There were five months of telecasting to about 10,000 sets before Pearl Harbor. First commercial TV from Empire State Bldg., New York, 1941. The war stopped manufacture of equipment and limited programs to instructions to air wardens and military services. First stations were WNBT, (NBC, New York), WCBW (CBS, New York) and Dumont. A daily newspaper was televised and acted out at Schenectady in 1943. The FCC allotted frequencies June 27, 1945, and war-time improvements were made available. During the war infra-red tubes, 2 in. diameter, were used with an eyepiece. First coaxial cable, New York to Washington via Philadelphia, completed by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1945. The image orthicon pick-up tube was developed by RCA in 1946.

J. L. Baird, British inventor, completed his telechrome for color television in 1944. In the United States Goltsmark made important contributions to color TV. CBS demonstrated a color system in 1946. RCA in 1947. The first color broadcast of any duration was a one-hour program by CBS June 25, 1951, over a network including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Three-dimensional Motion Pictures. First successful public performance of motion pictures with depth (3-dimensional) was given in New York Sept. 30, 1952, by Cinerama, invented by Fred Waller, who died in 1954. Soon thereafter the anamorphic lens, invented in Europe by Henri Chretien, which produced similar depth, was employed by CinemaScope. The Robe, first wide-screen CinemaScope, was released by Twentieth Century-Fox, Sept. 16, 1953. The first full-length feature film in 3-dimensional Natural Vision, *Bwana Devil*, was released by United Artists Feb. 18, 1953. Columbia Pictures' first 3-D film, *Man in the Dark*, was presented Apr. 8, 1953, and Warner Brothers' House of Wax on Apr. 10, 1953. Paramount's first production in wide-screen VistaVision, *White Christmas*, was first shown Oct. 14, 1954. A new 3-D process, Todd AO, was first used for film Oklahoma!, 1955.

Discoveries in Chemistry and Physics

Product	Date	Discoverer	Nation	Product	Date	Discoverer	Nation
ACTH.....	1949	Armour & Co.	U. S.	Insulin.....	1922	Banting, Best, MacLeod.....	Canad.
Aniline dye.....	1856	Perkin.....	English	Isoniazid.....	1952	Hoffman-La Roche.....	U. S.
Antifoxin.....	1894	Koch.....	German	Methanol.....	1925	Patard.....	German
Argyrol.....		Barnes.....	U. S.	Neomycin.....	1949	Waksman & Lechevalier.....	U. S.
Arsphenamine.....	1910	Ehrlich.....	German	Neutron.....	1932	Chadwick.....	English
Aspirin.....	1899	Dresser.....	German	Nitric acid.....	1648	Glauber.....	German
Atomic theory.....	1803	Dalton.....	English	Nitric oxide.....	1772	Priestley.....	English
Atom-smashing theory.....	1919	Rutherford.....	English	Penicillin.....	1929	Alex. Fleming.....	English
Atrabine.....		Mietzsch, et al.....	German		1945	Florey-Chain.....	U. S.
Aureomycin.....	1948	Duggar.....	U. S.		1953	Salk, Jonas E.....	U. S.
Azo dyes.....		Mietzsch, Klarer.....	German		1882	Neisser.....	German
Barbital.....	1903	Fischer.....	German		1918	Rabe.....	German
BCG.....	1920	Calmette, Guérin.....	French		1896	Becquerel.....	French
Biotin.....	1936	Kogl, Tonnies.....	German		1908	Rutherford, Gelger.....	English
Bleaching powder.....	1798	Tennant.....	English		1898	Curie, Pierre.....	French
Bordeaux mixture.....	1885	Millardet.....	French		1898	Curie, Marie.....	Polish
Bromine from sea.....	1924	Edgar-Kramer.....	U. S.		1905	Enstein.....	German
Calcium carbide.....	1888	Wilson.....	U. S.		1910	Ehrlich.....	German
Carbon oxides.....	1925	Fisher.....	German		1945	Waksman.....	U. S.
Camphor synthetic.....	1896	Haller.....	French		1908	Gelmo.....	German
Chlorine.....	1810	Davy.....	English		1934	Domag.....	German
Chloroform.....	1847	Simpson.....	Scottish		1940	Roblin.....	U. S.
Chloromycetin.....		Burkholder.....	U. S.		1938	Evins Phelps.....	English
Conteben.....	1950	Belmisch, Mietzsch, Domag.....	German			Fosbinder, Walter.....	U. S.
Cortisone.....	1936	Kendall.....	U. S.		1831	Phillips.....	English
Cortisone, synthesis.....	1946	Sarett.....	U. S.		1746	Roebuck.....	English
Cyanide.....	1905	Caro, Frank.....	German		1950	Finlay, et al.....	U. S.
Cyclotron.....	1929	Lawrence.....	U. S.		1890	Koch.....	German
DDT.....	1874	Zeldler.....	German			Hahn, Strassmann, Bohr.....	German
(Not applied as insecticide until 1939)					1939	Fermi.....	Danish
Deuterium (heavy hydrogen).....	1932	Urey, Brickwedde, Murphy.....	U. S.			Wheeler.....	U. S.
Electric waves.....	1888	Hertz.....	German			Einstein.....	U. S.
Electron.....	1918	Thomson, J.....	English				
Electron diffraction.....	1936	Thomson, G. Davisson.....	U. S.		1942	Enrico Fermi, Leo Szilard.....	Italian
Electron spectrometer.....	1944	Deutsch, Elliott, Evans.....	U. S.				U. S.
Electrostatic generator.....	1929	VanGraff, de.....	U. S.		1918	John.....	Czech
Ether, anesthetic.....	1842	Long.....	U. S.		1828	Woeher.....	German
					1798	Jenner.....	English

Density of Gases

Source: Smithsonian Institution (Weight in Grams per Litre)

Gas	Wt. in grams	Gas	Wt. in grams	Gas	Wt. in grams
Air.....	1.2920	Hydrogen bromide.....	3.6104	Nitrogen.....	1.2499
Ammonia.....	.7598	Hydrogen chloride.....	1.6269	Nitrous oxide.....	1.9638
Argon.....	1.782	Hydrogen fluoride.....	1.8926	Oxygen.....	1.4277
Bromine.....	7.1308	Hydrogen iodide.....	5.7075	Phosphorus pentoxide.....	6.3371
Carbon dioxide.....	1.9630	Hydrogen sulphide.....	1.5203	Potassium K.....	1.744
Carbon disulphide.....	3.2492	Iodine.....	11.3250	Potassium K ₂	3.4889
Chlorine.....	3.1638	Krypton.....	3.7365	Sodium Na.....	1.026
Fluorine.....	1.6954	Mercury Hg.....	8.9501	Sodium Na ₂	2.062
Helium.....	.1785	Mercury Hg ₂	17.9003	Sulfur.....	2.8607
Hydrogen H.....	.045	Neon.....	.9005	Sulfur dioxide.....	2.838
Hydrogen H ₂.....	.0899	Nitric oxide.....	1.3388	Xenon.....	5.5579

Density, Melting and Boiling Point of Chemical Elements

Source: Smithsonian Institution Physical Tables

Grams per cubic centimeter. To reduce to pounds per cubic foot, multiply by 62.4. Numbers in parentheses indicate numbers are doubtful: < indicates value is too high; > value is too low; + value is greater than number given; — smaller than number given.

Element	Density of the Elements*			Melting Point °C	Boiling Point °C
	Physical State	g/cm ³	°C		
Aluminum	Commercial hard drawn	2.70	20	660.1	1800
Antimony	Vacuo-distilled	6.618	20	630.5	1350
Antimony	Amorphous	6.22			
Argon	Liquid	1.40	-186	-189.2	-185.7
Arsenic	Crystallized	5.73	14	(820)	615
Barium	Solid	3.78		850	1140
Beryllium	Solid	1.85		1350	(1500)
Bismuth	Vacuo-distilled	9.781	20	271.3	1450
Boron	Amorphous, pure	2.45		2300	2550
Bromine	Liquid	3.12		-7.2	-58.8
Cadmium	Vacuo-distilled	8.648	20	320.9	766
Calcium		1.54		810	1170
Carbon	Diamond	3.52		> 3500	(4200)
Carbon	Graphite	2.25			
Cerium	Pure	7.02		640	1400
Cesium	Solid	1.873		28	670
Chlorine	Liquid	1.507		-101.6	-34.7
Chromium	Pure	6.93	-33.6	1615	2200
Cobalt		8.71	25	1492	3000
Copper	Annealed	8.89	20	1083	2300
Copper	Vacuo-distilled	8.9326	20		
Erbium		4.77			
Fluorine	Liquid	1.14	-200	-223	-187
Gallium		5.93	23	29.7	> 1000
Germanium		5.46	20	958.5	(2700)
Gold	Cast	19.3		1063	2600
Hafnium	Solid	13.3			(> 3200)
Hellum	Liquid	.15	-269	< -272	-268.94
Hydrogen	Solid	.0763	-260	-259.14	-252.8
Iridium		7.28		155	> 1450
Iodine		4.940	20	113.5	184.35
Iridium		22.42	17	2443	(> 4800)
Iron	Pure	7.86		1533	3000
Krypton	Liquid	2.16	-146	-169	-151.8
Lanthanum		6.15		825	1800
Lead	Vacuo-distilled	11.342	20	327.4	1620
Lithium		.534	20	186	> 1200
Magnesium		1.741		651	1100
Manganese		7.3		1260	1900
Mercury	Liquid	13.596	20	38.87	356.90
Molybdenum		9.01		2620	3700
Neodymium		7.00		840	
Neon		1.204	-245	-248.67	-245.9
Nickel		8.8		1453	2900
Niobium		8.4	15	2500	3200
Nitrogen	Liquid	.810	-195	-209.86	-195.81
Osmium		22.5		2700	(> 5300)
Oxygen	Liquid	1.132	-183.6	-218.4	-183
Ozone				-251.4	-112
Palladium		12.16		1552	2200
Phosphorus	Red	2.20		44.1	280
Platinum		21.37	20	1769	4300
Potassium		.870	20	62.3	760
Praseodymium		6.48	25	940	
Radium				960	1140
Radon				-110	
Rhenium		12.44		(3000)	
Rhodium		1.532	20	1960	> 2500
Rubidium		12.1	19	38.5	700
Ruthenium		7.7-7.8		2500	> 2700
Samarium				> 3000	
Scandium				1200	(2400)
Selenium		4.82		220	688
Silicon	Crystallized	2.42	20	1420	2600
Silver	Vacuo-distilled	10.492	20	960.8	1950
Sodium		.9712	20	97.5	880
Strontium	Solid	2.60		800	1150
Sulfur	Solid	2.0-2.1		113-119	444.6
Tantalum		16.6		3005	(> 4100)
Tellurium	Amorphous	6.02	20	452	1390
Terbium		11.86		327	
Thallium		11.00	17	303.5	1650
Thorium				1845	> 3000
Tin	White, cast	7.29			
Titanium		4.5	18	231.89	2260
Tungsten		19.3		1820	(> 3000)
Uranium		18.7		3380	5900
Vanadium		5.6	13	1130	
Xenon	Liquid	3.52	109	1735	(3000)
Ytterbium				-140	-109.1
Yttrium		3.8			
Zinc	Vacuo-distilled	6.92	20	1490	(2500)
Zinc	Cast	7.04-7.16		419.47	907
Zirconium		6.44		1750	> 2900

*The density may depend considerably on previous treatment.

Weight of Water

Source: National Bureau of Standards

1 cubic inch	.0360 pound	1 imperial gallon	10.0 pounds
12 cubic inches	.433 pound	11.2 imperial gallons	112.0 pounds
1 cubic foot	62.3 pounds	224 imperial gallons	2240.0 pounds
1 cubic foot	7.48052 U. S. gals.	1 U. S. gallon	8.33 pounds
1.8 cubic feet	112.0 pounds	1 U. S. gallon	112.0 pounds
35.96 cubic feet	2240.0 pounds	1 U. S. gallon	2240.0 pounds

International Atomic Weights and their Discoverers

Source: The Journal of the American Chemical Society. Atomic weight is the average weight of an atom compared to an average atom of ordinary terrestrial oxygen as 16. Starred values are the mass numbers of the longest-lived of the known forms of elements, usually synthetic, which are radioactive in all forms.

Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight	Year discov.	Discoverer
Actinium	Ac	89	*227	1899	Debierne
Aluminum	Al	13	26.98	1825	Oersted
Americium	Am	95	*243	1944	Seaborg, et al.
Antimony	Sb	51	121.76	1450	Valentine
Argon	Ar	18	39.944	1894	Rayleigh, Ramsay
Arsenic	As	33	74.91	13th C.	Magnus
Astatine	At	85	*210	1940	Corson, et al.
Barium	Ba	56	137.36	1808	Davy
Berkellum	Bk	97	*249	1949	Thompson, Ghiorso, Seaborg
Beryllium	Be	4	9.013	1798	Vauquelin
Bismuth	Bi	83	209.00	15th C.	Valentine
Boron	B	5	10.82	1808	Davy
Bromine	Br	35	79.916	1826	Balard
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.41	1817	Stromeyer
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08	1808	Davy
Californium	Cf	98	*249	1950	Thompson, et al.
Carbon	C	6	12.011	B. C.	
Cerium	Ce	58	140.13	1803	Klaproth
Cesium	Cs	55	132.91	1861	Bunsen, Kirchhoff
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.457	1774	Scheele
Chromium	Cr	24	52.01	1797	Vauquelin
Cobalt	Co	27	58.94	1735	Brandt
Copper	Cu	29	63.54	B. C.	
Curtium	Cm	96	*245	1944	Seaborg, et al.
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.46	1886	Boisbaudran
Erbium	Er	68	167.2	1843	Mosander
Europlum	Eu	63	152.0	1901	Demarcay
Fluorine	F	9	19.00	1771	Scheele
Francium	Fr	87	*223	1939	Perey
Gadolinium	Gd	64	156.9	1886	Marignac
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72	1875	Boisbaudran
Germanium	Ge	32	72.60	1886	Winkler
Gold	Au	79	197.0	B. C.	
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.6	1923	Coster, Hevesy
Helium	He	2	4.003	1895	Ramsay
Holmium	Ho	67	164.94	1879	Cleve
Hydrogen	H	1	1.0080	1766	Cavendish
Indium	In	49	114.76	1863	Reich, Richter
Iodine	I	53	126.91	1811	Courtois
Iridium	Ir	77	192.2	1804	Tennant
Iron	Fe	26	55.85	B. C.	
Krypton	Kr	36	83.80	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Lanthanum	La	57	138.92	1839	Mosander
Lead	Pb	82	207.21	B. C.	
Lithium	Li	3	6.940	1817	Arfvedson
Lutetium	Lu	71	174.99	1907	Welsbach, Urbain
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.32	1830	Liebig, Bussy
Manganese	Mn	25	54.94	1774	Gann
Mercury	Hg	80	200.61	B. C.	
Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.95	1782	Hjeltn
Neodymium	Nd	60	144.27	1885	Welsbach
Neon	Ne	10	20.183	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Neptunium	Np	93	*237	1940	McMillan and Abelson
Nickel	Ni	28	58.69	1751	Cronstedt
Niobium (Form. Columbium)	Nb	41	92.91	1801	Hatchett
Nitrogen	N	7	14.008	1772	Rutherford
Osmium	Os	76	190.2	1804	Tennant
Oxygen	O	8	16.0000	1774	Priestley, Scheele
Palladium	Pd	46	106.7	1803	Wollaston
Phosphorus	P	15	30.975	1669	Brandt
Platinum	Pt	78	195.23	1735	Ulloa
Plutonium	Pu	94	239	1940	Seaborg, et al.
Polonium	Po	84	210	1898	M. and Mme. Curie
Potassium	K	19	39.100	1807	Davy
Praeseodymium	Pr	59	140.92	1885	Welsbach
Promethium	Pm	61	*145	1945	Glenndena and Marinaky
Protactinium	Pa	91	*231	1917	Hahn and Meitner
Radium	Ra	88	226.05	1898	The Curies, Bemont
Radon	Rn	86	222	1900	Dorn
Rhenium	Re	75	186.31	1925	Noddack and Tacke
Rhodium	Rh	45	102.91	1803	Wollaston
Rubidium	Rb	37	85.48	1861	Bunsen, Kirchhoff
Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.1	1845	Claus
Samarium	Sm	62	150.43	1879	Boisbaudran
Scandium	Sc	21	44.96	1879	Nilsen
Selenium	Se	34	78.96	1817	Berzelius
Silicon	Si	14	28.09	1823	Berzelius
Silver	Ag	47	107.880	B. C.	
Sodium	Na	11	22.991	1807	Davy
Strontium	Sr	38	87.63	1790	Crawford
Sulfur	S	16	32.066	B. C.	
Tantalum	Ta	73	180.95	1802	Eckeberg
Technetium	Tc	43	*99	1937	Perrier and Segre
Tellurium	Te	52	127.61	1782	Von Reichenstein
Terbium	Tb	65	158.93	1843	Mosander
Thallium	Tl	81	204.39	1861	Crookes
Thorium	Th	90	232.05	1828	Berzelius
Thulium	Tm	69	168.94	1879	Cleve
Tin	Sn	50	118.70	B. C.	
Titanium	Ti	22	47.90	1789	Gregor
Tungsten (Alternate Wolfram)	W	74	183.92	1783	d'Elhujar
Uranium	U	92	238.07	1789	Klaproth
Vanadium	V	23	50.95	1830	Sefstrom
Xenon	Xe	54	131.3	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.04	1878	Marignac
Yttrium	Y	39	88.92	1794	Gadolin
Zinc	Zn	30	65.38	B. C.	
Zirconium	Zr	40	91.22	1789	Klaproth

GENERAL TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Source: National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

Tables of United States Customary Weights and Measures**LINEAR MEASURE**

12 inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards	= 1 rod (rd.), pole, or perch = 16½ feet
40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur.) = 220 yards = 660 feet
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mile (mi.) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet
3 miles	= 1 league = 5,280 yards = 15,840 feet
5,280 feet	= 1 statute or land mile
6,076.1033 feet	= 1 international nautical mile

AREA MEASURE

Squares and cubes of units are sometimes abbreviated by using "superior" figures. For example, ft² means square foot, and ft³ means cubic foot.

144 square inches	(sq. in.) = 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 square feet	= 1 square yard (sq. yd.) = 1,296 square inches
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod (sq. rd.) = 272 ¼ square feet
160 square rods	= 1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 43,560 square feet
640 acres	= 1 square mile (sq. mi.)
1 mile square	= 1 section (of land)
6 miles square	= 1 township = 36 sections = 36 square miles

CUBIC MEASURE

1,728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	= 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)

GUNTER'S OR SURVEYORS CHAIN

7.92 inches (in.)	= 1 link (li.)
100 links	= 1 chain (ch.) = 4 rods = 66 feet
80 chains	= 1 statute mile (mi.) = 320 rods = 5,280 feet

LIQUID MEASURE

When necessary to distinguish the liquid pint or quart from the dry pint or quart, the word "liquid" or the abbreviation "liq" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the liquid unit.

4 gills (g.)	= 1 pint (pt.) (= 28.875 cubic inches)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.) = 57.75 cubic inches
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) (= 231 cubic inches) = 8 pints = 32 gills

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE

60 minims (min.)	= 1 fluid dram (fl. dr.) (= 0.225 6 cubic inch)
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.) (= 1.804 7 cubic inches)
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint (pt.) (= 28.875 cubic inches) = 128 fluid drams
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.) (= 57.75 cubic inches) = 32 fluid ounces = 256 fluid drams
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) (= 231 cubic inches) = 128 fluid ounces = 1,024 fluid drams

DRY MEASURE

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word "dry" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.) (= 67.200 6 cubic inches)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.) (= 537.605 cubic inches) = 16 pints
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.) (= 2,150.42 cubic inches) = 32 quarts

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

When necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois dram from the apothecaries' dram, or to distinguish the avoirdupois dram or ounce from the fluid dram or ounce, or to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy or apothecaries' ounce or pound, the word "avoirdupois" or the abbreviation "avdp" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit.

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries' weight.)

27 11/32 grains	= 1 dram (dr.)
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz.) = 437 ½ grains
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.) = 256 drams = 7,000 grains
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (ewt.)*
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton (tn.) = 2,000 pounds*

In "gross" or "long" measure, the following values are recognized:

112 pounds	= 1 gross or long hundredweight*
20 gross or long hundredweights	= 1 gross or long ton = 2,240 pounds*

*When the terms "hundredweight" and "ton" are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2,000-pound ton, respectively; these units may be designated "net" or "short" when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

TROY WEIGHT

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy and apothecaries' weight.)

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce troy (oz. t.) = 480 grains
12 ounces troy	= 1 pound troy (lb. t.) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy and apothecaries' weight.)

20 grains	= 1 scruple (s. ap.)
3 scruples	= 1 dram apothecaries (dr. ap.) = 60 grains
8 drams apothecaries	= 1 ounce apothecaries (oz. ap.) = 24 scruples = 480 grains
12 ounces apothecaries	= 1 pound apothecaries (lb. ap.) = 96 drams apothecaries = 288 scruples = 5,760 grains

Tables of Metric Weights and Measures**LINEAR MEASURE**

10 millimeters (mm)	= 1 centimeter (cm.)
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm.) = 100 millimeters
10 decimeters	= 1 meter (m.) = 1,000 millimeters
10 meters	= 1 dekameter (dkm.)
10 dekameters	= 1 hectometer (hm.) = 100 meters
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer (km.) = 1,000 meters

AREA MEASURE

100 square millimeters (mm ²)	= 1 square centimeter (cm ²)
10,000 square centimeters	= 1 square meter (m ²) = 1,000,000 square millimeters
100 square meters	= 1 are (a)
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha.) = 10,000 square meters
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometer (km ²) = 1,000,000 square meters

VOLUME MEASURE

10 milliliters (ml.)	= 1 centiliter (cl.)
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dl.) = 100 milliliters
10 deciliters	= 1 liter* (l.) = 1,000 milliliters
10 liters	= 1 dekaliter (dkl.)
10 dekaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 100 liters
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl.) = 1,000 liters

*The liter is defined as the volume occupied, under standard conditions, by a quantity of pure water having a mass of 1 kilogram. This volume is very nearly equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters or 1

cubic decimeter; the actual metric equivalent is, 1 liter = 1.000 028 cubic decimeters. (The change in this equivalent from the previously published value of 1.000 027 is based on a recomputation of earlier data, carried out at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.) Thus the milliliter and the liter are larger than the cubic centimeter and the cubic decimeter, respectively, by 28 parts in 1,000,000; except for determinations of high precision, this difference is so small as to be of no consequence.

CUBIC MEASURE

1,000 cubic millimeters (mm ³)	= 1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)
1,000 cubic centimeters	= 1 cubic decimeter (dm ³) = 1,000,000 cubic millimeters
1,000 cubic decimeters	= 1 cubic meter (m ³) = 1 stere = 1,000,000 cubic centimeters = 1,000,000,000 cubic millimeters

WEIGHT

10 milligrams (mg.)	= 1 centigram (cg.)
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg.) = 100 milligrams
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g.) = 1,000 milligrams
10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dkg.)
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg.) = 100 grams
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg.) = 1,000 grams
1,000 kilograms	= 1 metric ton (t.)

In the metric system of weights and measures, designations of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be arrived at by combining with the name of the unit the prefixes deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, and 1,000, and deci, centi and milli, meaning, respectively one-tenth, one-hundredth and one-thousandth. In some of the foregoing metric tables some such multiples and subdivisions have not been included for the reason that these have little, if any, currency in actual usage.

In certain cases, particularly in scientific usage, it becomes convenient to provide for multiples larger than 1,000 and for subdivisions smaller than one-thousandth. Accordingly, the following prefixes have been introduced and these are now generally recognized.

myria, meaning 10,000 mega, meaning 1,000,000 micro, meaning one-millionth
A special case is found in the term "micron" (abbreviated as μ [the Greek letter mu]), a coined word meaning one-millionth of a meter (equivalent to one-thousandth of a millimeter); a milli-micron (abbreviated as $m\mu$) is one-thousandth of a micron (equivalent to one-millionth of a millimeter), and a micromicron (abbreviated as $\mu\mu$) is one-millionth of a micron (equivalent to one-thousandth of a millimicron or to 0.000,000,001 millimeter).

Tables of Interrelation of Units of Measurement

UNITS OF LENGTH

Units	Inches	Links	Feet	Yards	Rods	Chains	Miles	Cm.	Meters
1 inch =	1	0.126 263	0.083 333	0.027 778	0.005 051	0.001 263	0.000 016	2.540	0.025 400
1 link =	7.92	1	0.66	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.000 125	20.117	0.201 168
1 foot =	12	1.515 152	1	0.333 333	0.060 606	0.015 152	0.000 189	30.480	0.304 801
1 yard =	36	4.545 45	3	1	0.181 818	0.045 455	0.000 568	91.440	0.914 402
1 rod =	198	25	16.5	5.5	1	0.25	0.003 125	502.921	5.029 210
1 chain =	792	100	66	22	4	1	0.0125	2011.684	20.116 84
1 mile =	63 360	8000	5280	1760	320	80	1	160 934.72	1609.3472
1 cm =	0.3937	0.049 710	0.032 808	0.010 936	0.001 988	0.000 497	0.000 006	100	0.01
1 meter =	39.37	4.970 960	3.280 833	1.093 611	0.198 838	0.049 710	0.000 621	1	1

UNITS OF AREA

Units	Square inches	Square links	Square feet	Square yards	Square rods	Square chains
1 sq. inch =	1	0.015 942 3	0.006 944	0.000 772	0.000 026	0.000 001 594
1 sq. link =	62.7264	1	0.4356	0.0484	0.0016	0.0001
1 sq. foot =	144	2.295 684	1	0.111 111 1	0.003 673 09	0.000 229 568
1 sq. yard =	1296	20.6612	9	1	0.033 057 85	0.002 066 12
1 sq. rod =	39 204	625	4356	30.25	1	0.0625
1 sq. chain =	627 264	10 000	4840	484	16	1
1 acre =	6 272 640	100 000	43 560	3 097 600	160	10
1 sq. mile =	4 014 489 600	64 000 000	27 878 400	3 097 600	160 400	6400
1 sq. cm =	0.154 999 69	0.002 471 04	0.001 076	0.000 119 599	0.000 003 954	0.000 000 247
1 sq. meter =	1549.9969	24.7104	10.763 87	1.195 985	0.039 636 7	0.002 471 04
1 hectare =	15 499 969	247 104	107 638.7	11 959.85	395.367	24.7104

Units	Acres	Square miles	Square centimeters	Square meters	Hectares
1 sq. inch =	0.000 000 159 423	0.000 000 000 249 1	6.451 626	0.000 645 163	0.000 000 065
1 sq. link =	0.000 01	0.000 000 015 625	404.6873	0.040 468 73	0.000 004 047
1 sq. foot =	0.000 022 956 8	0.000 000 035 870 1	929.0341	0.092 903 41	0.000 009 290
1 sq. yard =	0.000 206 612	0.000 000 322 831	861.307	0.836 130 7	0.000 008 613
1 sq. rod =	0.006 25	0.000 009 765 625	252 929.5	25.292 95	0.002 529 290
1 sq. chain =	0.1	0.000 156 25	4 046 873	404.6873	0.040 468 7
1 acre =	1	0.001 562 5	40 468 726	4046.873	0.404 687
1 sq. mile =	640	1	25 899 984 703	2 589 998	258.9985
1 sq. cm =	0.000 000 024 710	0.000 000 000 038 610	10 000	0.000 1	0.000 000 01
1 sq. meter =	0.000 247 104	0.000 000 386 100 6	100 000 000	10 000	0.0001
1 hectare =	2.471 04	0.003 861 006	100 000 000	10 000	1

UNITS OF VOLUME

Units	Cubic inches	Cubic feet	Cubic yards	Cubic centimeters	Cubic decimeters	Cubic meters
1 cubic inch =	1	0.000 578 704	0.000 021 433	16.387 162	0.016 387	0.000 016 387
1 cubic foot =	1728	1	0.037 037 0	28 317.016	28.317 016	0.028 317 016
1 cubic yard =	46 656	27	1	764 559.4	764.5594	0.764 559 4
1 cubic cm =	0.061 023 38	0.000 035 314	0.000 001 308	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 cubic dm =	61.023 38	0.035 314 45	0.001 307 943	1 000	1	0.001
1 cubic meter =	61 023.38	35.314 45	1.307 942 8	1 000 000	1000	1

UNITS OF CAPACITY (Liquid Measure)

Units	Minims.	Fluid drams	Fluid ounces	Gills	Liquid pt.
1 minim =	1	0.016 666 7	0.002 083 33	0.000 520 833	0.000 130 208
1 fluid dram =	60	1	0.125	0.031 25	0.007 812 5
1 fluid ounce =	480	8	1	0.25	0.0625
1 gill =	1920	32	4	1	0.25
1 liquid pint =	7680	128	16	4	1
1 liquid quart =	15 360	256	32	8	2
1 gallon =	61 440	1024	128	32	8
1 milliliter =	16.2311	0.270 518	0.033 814 8	0.008 453 69	0.002 113 42
1 liter =	16 231.1	270.518	33.814 8	8.453 69	2.113 42
1 cubic inch =	265.974	4.432 90	0.554 113	0.138 528	0.034 632 0

Units	Liquid quarts	Gallons	Milliliters	Liters	Cubic inches
1 minim =	0.000 085 104	0.000 016 276	0.061 610	0.000 061 610	0.003 760
1 fluid dram =	0.003 906 25	0.000 976 562	3.696 61	0.003 696 61	0.225 586
1 fluid ounce =	0.031 25	0.007 812 5	29.5729	0.029 572 9	1.804 69
1 gill =	0.125	0.031 25	118.292	0.118 292	7.218 75
1 liquid pint =	0.15	0.037 5	473.166	0.473 166	28.875
1 liquid quart =	0.375	0.093 75	946.332	0.946 332	57.75
1 gallon =	1.5	0.25	3785.329	3.785 329	231
1 milliliter =	0.001 056 71	0.000 264 178	1	0.001	0.061 025
1 liter =	1.056 71	0.264 178	1000	1	61.0251
1 cubic inch =	0.017 316 0	0.004 329 00	16.3867	0.016 386 7	1

UNITS OF CAPACITY (Dry Measure)

Units	Dry pints	Dry quarts	Pecks	Bushels	Liters	Deka-liters	Cubic inches
1 dry pint	1	0.5	0.0625	0.015 625	0.550 598	0.055 060	33.600 312 5
1 dry quart	2	1	0.125	0.031 25	1.101 197	0.110 120	67.200 625
1 peck	16	8	1	0.25	8.809 57	0.880 957	537.605
1 bushel	64	32	4	1	35.2383	3.523 83	2150.42
1 liter	1.816 21	0.908 103	0.113 513	0.028 378	1	0.1	61.0251
1 dekaliter	18.1621	9.081 03	1.135 13	0.283 78	10	1	610.251
1 cubic inch	0.029 762	0.014 881	0.001 860	0.000 465	0.016 387	0.001 639	1

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS

Units	Grains	Apothecaries' Scruples	Pennyweights	Avoirdupois Drams	Apothecaries' Drams	Avoirdupois Ounces
1 grain	1	0.05	0.041 666 67	0.036 571 43	0.016 666 7	0.002 285 71
1 scruple	20	1	0.833 333 3	0.731 428 6	0.333 333	0.045 714 3
1 pennywt.	24	1.2	1	0.877 714 3	0.4	0.054 857 1
1 dr. avdp.	27.343 75	1.367 187 5	1.139 323	1	0.455 729 2	0.0625
1 dr. ap.	60	3	2.5	2. 194 286	1	0.137 142 9
1 oz. avdp.	437.5	21.875	18.229 17	16	7.291 67	1
1 oz.-ap. or t.	480	24	20	17.554 28	8	1.097 142 9
1 lb.-ap. or t.	5760	288	240	210.651 4	96	13.165 714
1 lb. avdp.	7000	350	291.6667	256	116.6667	16
1 mg.	0.015 432	0.000 771 618	0.000 843 015	0.000 564 383	0.000 257 206	0.000 035 274
1 gram.	15.432 356	0.771 618	0.643 014 85	0.564 383 3	0.257 205 9	0.035 273 96
1 kilogram.	15 432.356	771.6178	643.014 85	564.383 32	257.205 94	35.273 96

Units	Apoth. or Troy Ounces	Apoth. or Troy Pounds	Avoirdupois Pounds	Milligrams	Grams	Kilogram
1 grain	0.002 083 33	0.000 173 611	0.000 142 857	64.798 918	0.064 798 918	0.000 064 799
1 scruple	0.041 666 7	0.003 472 222	0.002 857 143	1295.9784	1.295 978 4	0.001 295 978
1 pennywt.	0.05	0.004 166 667	0.003 428 571	1555.1740	1.555 174 0	0.001 555 174
1 dram avdp.	0.056 966 146	0.004 747 179	0.003 906 25	1771.8454	1.771 845 4	0.001 771 845
1 dram ap.	0.125	0.010 416 667	0.008 571 429	3887.9351	3.887 935 1	0.003 887 935
1 oz. avdp.	0.911 458 3	0.075 954 861	0.0625	28.349.527	28.349 527	0.028 349 53
1 oz.-ap. or t.	1	0.083 333 33	0.068 571 43	31 103.481	31.103 481	0.031 103 48
1 lb.-ap. or t.	12	1	0.822 857 1	373 241.77	373 241.77	0.373 241 77
1 lb. avdp.	14.583 333	1.215 277 8	1 103.481	453.592.4277	453.592 4277	0.453 592 4277
1 milligram.	0.000 032 151	0.000 002 679	0.000 002 205	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 gram.	0.032 150 74	0.002 679 23	0.002 204 62	1000	1	0.001
1 kilogram.	32.150 742	2.679 228 5	2.204 622 341	1 000 000	1000	1

UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES

Units	Avoir. Ounces	Avoir. Pounds	Short Hun. Weights	Short Tons	Long Tons	Kilograms	Metric Tons
1 oz. av.	1	0.0625	0.000 625	0.000 031 25	0.000 027 902	0.028 349 53	0.000 028 350
1 lb. av.	16	1	0.01	0.0005	0.000 446 429	0.453 592 428	0.000 453 592
1 sh. cwt.	1600	100	0.05	0.05	0.044 642 86	45.359 243	0.045 359 243
1 sh. tn.	32 000	2000	20	1	0.892 857 1	907.184 86	0.907 184 86
1 l. tn.	35 840	2240	22.4	1.12	1	1016.047 04	1.016 047 04
1 kg.	35.273 957	2.204 622	0.022 046 223	0.001 102 311	0.000 984 206	1	0.001
1 t.	35 273.957	2204.622 34	22.046 223	1.102 311 2	0.984 206 40	1000	1

Tables of Equivalents

NOTES—When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets (thus, [1 hand] —), this indicates (1) that the unit is not in general current use in the United States, or (2) that the unit is believed to be based on "custom and usage" rather than on formal authoritative definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded off to the third decimal place except where they are exact, in which cases these exact equivalents are so designated.

LENGTHS

1 Angstrom (A.)	{ 0.1 millimicron (exactly) 0.000 1 micron (exactly) 0.000 000 1 millimeter (exactly) 0.000 000 004 inch	1 micron (μ [the Greek letter mu])	{ 0.001 millimeter (exactly) 0.000 039 37 inch (exactly)
1 cable's length	{ 120 fathoms 720 feet 219.456 meters	1 ml.	{ 0.001 inch (exactly) 0.025 4 millimeter (5.280 feet
1 centimeter (cm.)	0.393 7 inch (exactly)	1 mile (mi.) (statute or land)	1.609 kilometer
1 chain (ch.) (Gunter's or surveyors)	{ 66 feet 20.117 meters 100 feet	1 mile (mi.) (nautical, U. S.)	6,080.20 feet
1 chain (engineers)	30.480 meters	1 mile (mi.) (nautical, international) (used in U. S. after July 1, 1954)	1,853.248 meters
1 declimeter (dm.)	3.937 inches (exactly)	1 mile (mi.) (nautical, international) (used in U. S. after July 1, 1954)	16,001 int. nautical ml.
1 dekameter (dkm.)	32.808 feet	1 mile (mi.) (nautical, international) (used in U. S. after July 1, 1954)	4,076. 10333... feet
1 fathom	{ 6 feet 1.829 meters	1 millimeter (m)	0.039 37 inch (exactly)
1 foot (ft.)	{ 0.305 meter 10 chains (surveyors) 660 feet	1 millimicron (mμ [the English letter m. in combination with the Greek letter mu])	{ 0.001 micron (exactly) 0.000 000 039 37 inch (exactly)
1 furlong (fur.)	{ 220 yards 1/4 statute mile 201.168 meters	1 point (typography)	{ 0.013 837 inch (exactly) 0.351 millimeter
[1 hand]	4 inches	1 rod (rd.), pole, or perch	16 1/2 feet
1 inch (in.)	2.540 centimeters	1 yard (yd.)	5 1/2 yards
1 kilometer (km.)	0.621 miles		5,029 meters
1 league (land)	{ 3 statute miles 4.828 kilometers		0.914 meter
1 link (li.) (Gunter's or surveyors)	{ 7.92 inches (exactly) 0.201 meter		
1 link (li.) (engineers)	{ 1 foot 0.305 meter		
1 meter (m.)	{ 39.37 inches (exactly) 1.094 yards		

AREAS OR SURFACES

1 acre	{ 43,560 square feet 4,840 square yards 0.405 hectare
1 arc (a.)	{ 119,596 square yards 0.025 acre
1 hectare (ha.)	2.471 acres
1 square (building)	100 square feet
1 square centimeter (cm ²)	0.155 square inch
1 square declimeter (dm ²)	15.500 square inch
1 square foot (sq. ft.)	929.034 square centimeters

1 square inch (sq. in.)	6.452 square centimeters
1 square kilometer (km ²)	247,104 acres
1 square mile (sq. mi.)	0.386 square mile
1 square meter (m ²)	1.196 square yards
1 square mile (sq. mi.)	10,764 square feet
1 square millimeter (mm ²)	259.000 hectares
1 square rod (sq. rd.), sq. pole, or sq. perch	0.002 square inch
1 square yard (sq. yd.)	25.293 square meters
	0.836 square meter

CAPACITIES OR VOLUMES

1 barrel (bbl.), liquid	31 to 42 gallons*
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*There are a variety of "barrels", established by law or usage. For example, Federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons; many State laws fix the "barrel for liquids" as 31½ gallons; one State fixes a 36-gallon barrel for cistern measurement; Federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for "proof spirits"; by custom, 42 gallons comprise a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized "for liquids" by four States.

1 barrel (bbl.), standard, for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities except cranberries	7,056 cubic inches 105 dry quarts 3,281 bushels, struck measure
1 barrel (bbl.), standard, cranberry	8,826 cubic inches 86 45/64 dry quarts 2,709 bushels, struck measure
1 bushel (bu.) (U. S.) (struck measure)	2,150.42 cubic inches (exactly) 35.238 liters
1 bushel, heaped (U. S.)	2,747.715 cubic inches 1.278 bushels, struck measure*

*Frequently recognized as 1¼ bushels, struck measure.

1 bushel (bu.) (British Imperial) (struck measure)	1.032 U. S. bushels, struck measure 2,219.360 cubic inches
1 cord (cd.) (firewood)	128 cubic feet
1 cubic centimeter (cm ³)	0.061 cubic inch
1 cubic decimeter (dm ³)	61.023 cubic inches
1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)	7.481 gallons 28.317 cubic decimeters
1 cubic inch (cu. in.)	0.554 fluid ounce 4.433 fluid drams 16.387 cubic centimeters
1 cubic meter (m ³)	1.308 cubic yards
1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)	0.765 cubic meter
1 cup, measuring	8 fluid ounces 1½ liquid pint
1 dram, fluid (or liquid) (fl. dr.) (U. S.)	1 fluid ounce 0.226 cubic inch 3.697 milliliters
1 dram, fluid (fl. dr.) (British)	0.961 U. S. fluid dram 0.217 cubic inch 3.552 milliliters
1 dekaliter (dkl.)	2.642 gallons 1.135 pecks 231 cubic inches 3.785 liters
1 gallon (gal.) (U. S.)	0.833 British gallon 128 U. S. fluid ounces
1 gallon (gal.) (British Imperial)	277.42 cubic inches 1.201 U. S. gallons 4.546 liters 160 British fluid ounces 7.219 cubic inches 4 fluid ounces 0.118 liter
1 gill (gi.)	26.418 gallons 2.838 bushels
1 hectoliter (hl.)	1.057 liquid quarts 0.908 dry quart 61.025 cubic inches 0.271 fluid dram 16.231 minims 0.061 cubic inch
1 liter	1.805 cubic inches 29.573 milliliters 1.041 British fluid ounces 0.961 U. S. fluid ounce
1 milliliter (ml.)	1.734 cubic inches 28.412 milliliters
1 ounce, fluid (or liquid) (fl. oz.) (U. S.)	8.810 liters 33.600 cubic inches 0.551 liter
1 ounce, fluid (fl. oz.) (British)	
1 peck (pk.)	
1 pint (pt.), dry	

pint (pt.), liquid	28.875 cubic inches (exactly) 0.473 liter 67.201 cubic inches 1.401 liters 0.969 British quart
1 quart (qt.), dry (U. S.)	57.75 cubic inches (exactly) 0.946 liter 0.833 British quart
1 quart (qt.), liquid (U. S.)	69.354 cubic inches 1.032 U. S. dry quarts 1.201 U. S. liquid quarts
1 quart (qt.) (British)	3 teaspoons* 60 grains 1½ fluid ounce ¼ tablespoon*
1 tablespoon	1½ fluid drams*
1 teaspoon	

*The equivalent "1 teaspoon = 1½ fluid drams" has been found by the Bureau to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of "measuring" and silver teaspoons than the equivalent "1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram" which is given by a number of dictionaries.

WEIGHTS OR MASSES

1 assay ton** (AT)	29.167 grams
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**Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the ounce troy; hence the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.

1 carat (c.)	200 milligrams 3.086 grains 60 grains
1 dram, apothecaries' (dr. ap.)	3.888 grams
1 dram, avoirdupois (dr. avdp.)	27 11/32 (= 27.344) grains 1.772 grams
gamma, see microgram	
1 grain	64.799 milligrams 15.432 grains
1 gram (g.)	0.035 ounce, avoirdupois 112 pounds
1 hundredweight, gross or long*** (gross cwt.)	50.802 kilograms

***The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British "ton" and "hundredweight".

1 hundredweight, net or short (cwt. or net cwt.)	100 pounds 45.359 kilograms
1 kilogram (kg.)	2.205 pounds
1 microgram (the Greek letter gamma)	0.000,001 gram (exactly)
1 milligram (mg.)	0.015 grain 437.5 grains (exactly)
1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz. avdp.)	0.911 troy or apothecaries' ounce 28.350 grams
1 ounce, troy or apothecaries' (oz. t. or oz. ap.)	480 grains 1.097 avoirdupois ounces 31.103 grams
1 pennyweight (dwt.)	7.000 grains 1.215 troy or apothecaries' pounds 453.592 grams
1 pound, avoirdupois (lb. avdp.)	5,760 grains 0.823 avoirdupois pound 373.242 grams
1 pound, troy or apothecaries' (lb. t. or lb. ap.)	5,760 grains 0.823 avoirdupois pound 373.242 grams
1 scruple (s. ap.)	20 grains 1.296 grams
1 ton, gross or long* (gross tn.)	2,240 pounds 1.12 net tons (exactly) 1.016 metric tons

*The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British "ton" and "hundredweight".

1 ton, metric (t.)	2,204.622 pounds 0.984 gross ton 1.102 net tons
1 ton, net or short (tn. or net tn.)	2,000 pounds 0.893 gross ton 0.907 metric ton

Simple Interest Table

Time	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Time	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
\$1.00 1 month	\$.003	\$.004	\$.005	\$.005	\$.006	\$100.00 4 days	\$.045	\$.053	\$.066	\$.077	\$.089
" 2 months	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013	" 5 "	.056	.069	.082	.097	.111
" 3 "	.010	.013	.015	.017	.020	" 6 "	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	" 1 month	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
" 12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	" 2 months	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1.333
\$100.00 1 day	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3 "	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
" 2 days	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6 "	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
" 3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12 "	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

Squares, Square Roots, Cubes and Cubic Roots of Nos. 1 to 100

No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	73	5329	389017	8.544	4.179
7	49	343	2.645	1.913	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.449	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	83	6889	571787	9.110	4.362
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
18	324	5832	4.242	2.620	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	86	7396	636056	9.273	4.414
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	87	7569	658503	9.327	4.431
21	441	9261	4.582	2.758	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	88	7744	681472	9.380	4.448
22	484	10648	4.690	2.802	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	89	7921	704969	9.434	4.464
23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	90	8100	729000	9.486	4.481
24	576	13824	4.898	2.884	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	91	8281	753571	9.539	4.497
25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	92	8464	778688	9.591	4.514
26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.916	93	8649	804357	9.643	4.530
27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	61	3721	226981	7.810	3.936	94	8836	830584	9.695	4.546
28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	62	3844	238328	7.874	3.957	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641
34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239										

Multiplication and Division Table

A number in the top line (19) multiplied by a number in the last column on the left (18) produces the number where the top line and the side line meet (342), and so on throughout the table.

A number in the table (342) divided by the number at the top of that column (19) results in the number (18) at the extreme left; also, a number in the table (342) divided by the number (18) at the extreme left gives the number (19) at the top of the column, and so on throughout the table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	2
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	3
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	4
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	5
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	6
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	7
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	8
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	9
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	10
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220	231	242	253	264	275	11
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	12
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260	273	286	299	312	325	13
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280	294	308	322	336	350	14
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	15
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320	336	352	368	384	400	16
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340	357	374	391	408	425	17
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360	378	396	414	432	450	18
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380	399	418	437	456	475	19
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	20
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	231	252	273	294	315	336	357	378	399	420	441	462	483	504	525	21
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440	462	484	506	528	550	22
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	253	276	299	322	345	368	391	414	437	460	483	506	529	552	575	23
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432	456	480	504	528	552	576	600	24
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	25
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		

Areas of Circles

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the height or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

A square is equal in area to a circle when the side of the square equals 0.88623 multiplied by the diameter of the circle; or when the diameter of the circle equals 1.12838 multiplied by the side of the square.

Any straight line extending from the center of a circle to the circumference is called a radius.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT

Diam-eter	Ci'm-ference	Area	Diam-eter	Ci'm-ference	Area	Diam-eter	Ci'm-ference	Area	Diam-eter	Ci'm-ference	Area
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1-16	3.33794	.8866	2-3-16	6.87223	3.7583
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1-8	3.73064	1.1075	2-5-16	7.26403	4.2000
3-16	.58904	.0276	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1-5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2-7-16	7.65763	4.6664
7-32	.88722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1-7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2-9-16	8.05033	5.1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.35437	.4793	1-9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2-11-16	8.44303	5.6727
1-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.45072	.5591	1-11-16	5.30144	2.2365	2-13-16	8.83573	6.2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.54707	.6450	1-13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2-15-16	9.22843	6.7771

Square Roots and Cube Roots, 1000 to 2000

No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.00
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
1025	32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1030	32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
1035	32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1825	42.60	12.20
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1835	42.72	12.22
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1840	42.78	12.23
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1845	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1850	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1855	43.01	12.28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1865	43.07	12.29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1620	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1625	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.33
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1630	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1635	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1640	40.44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1645	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1650	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1655	40.62	11.82	1905	43.66	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1660	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1665	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1670	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1675	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1680	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1685	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1690	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1695	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1700	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1705	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1710	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1715	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1720	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1725	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1730	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1735	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1740	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

Common Fractions Reduced to Decimals

8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths
		1	.015625			23	.359375			23	.45
		2	.03125	3	6	12	.24			24	.46
		3	.046875			25	.390625			25	.47
	1	2	.0625			13	.26	6	12	24	.48
		3	.078125			27	.421875			27	.49
		4	.09375		7	14	.28			28	.50
		5	.109375			29	.453125			29	.51
1	2	4	.125			15	.30		13	26	.52
		6	.140625			31	.46875			31	.53
		7	.15625	4	8	16	.32			32	.54
		8	.171875			33	.515625			33	.55
		9	.1875			17	.34	7	14	28	.56
		10	.203125			35	.546875			35	.57
		11	.21875			36	.5625			36	.58
		12	.234375			37	.578125			37	.59
2	4	8	.25			19	.38		15	30	.60
		9	.265625			39	.609375			39	.61
		10	.28125	5	10	20	.40			40	.62
		11	.296875			41	.640625			41	.63
		12	.3125			21	.42	8	16	32	.64
		13	.328125			43	.671875			43	.65
		14	.34375			44	.6875			44	.66

Factors and Prime Numbers

Factors are such numbers as multiplied together will produce a required number.

A Prime Number is one that cannot be resolved into two or more factors; or, it is a number exactly divisible only by itself and unity. A Composite Number is one that can be resolved into factors.

TABLE OF PRIME NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 1000

1	59	139	233	337	439	557	653	769	883
2	61	149	239	347	443	563	659	773	887
3	67	151	241	349	449	569	661	787	907
5	71	157	251	353	457	571	673	797	911
7	73	163	257	359	461	577	677	809	919
11	79	167	263	367	463	587	683	811	929
13	83	173	269	373	467	593	691	821	937
17	89	179	271	379	479	599	701	823	941
19	97	181	277	383	487	607	709	827	947
23	101	191	281	389	491	607	719	829	953
29	103	193	283	397	499	613	727	839	967
31	107	197	293	401	503	617	733	853	971
37	109	199	307	409	509	619	739	857	977
41	113	211	311	419	521	631	743	859	983
43	127	223	313	421	523	641	751	863	991
47	131	227	317	431	541	643	757	877	997
53	137	229	331	433	547	647	761	881	

Foreign Weights and Measures

Exclusive of the Metric System, which is used by many foreign countries, and for which see page 539
Source: National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

Denomina-tions	Where Used	American Equivalents	Denomina-tions	Where Used	American Equivalents
Almude	Portugal	4.423 gal	Kwan	Japan	8.2673 lb
Ardeb	Egypt	5.6189 bu	Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 bu
Aratel or Libra	Portugal	1.012 lb	"	England	82.56 bu
Arroba	Argentina	25.32 lb	"	Germany	2 metric tons
"	Brazil	32.38 lb	"	Prussia	112.29 bu
"	Cuba	25.36 lb	League (land)	Paraguay	4.635 acres
"	Paraguay	25.32 lb	Li	China	1390 ft
"	Venezuela	25.40 lb	"	China	0.01260 in
(liquid)	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela	4.263 gal	Libra (lb)	Argentina	1.0128 lb
Arshine	U.S.S.R.	28 in	"	Central America	1.014 lb
Artel (sq.)	Morocco	5.44 sq ft	"	Chile	1.014 lb
Baril	Argentina and Mexico	1.12 lb	"	Cuba	1.0143 lb
Barile (wine)	Malta	20.077 gal	"	Mexico	1.01467 lb
Berkovets	U.S.S.R.	20.0787 gal	"	Peru	1.0143 lb
Bongkal	Fed. Malay States	1.2 gal	"	Uruguay	1.0127 lb
Bouw	Sumatra	361.128 lb	"	Venezuela	1.0143 lb
Bu	Japan	832 grains	Load, timber	England	50 cu ft
Bushei	British	7,096.5 sq meter	Manzana	Nicaragua	1.742 acres
Caballeria	Cuba	0.12 inch	"	Costa Rica	1.727 acres
Cafliso	Malta	1.03205 U. S. bu	Marco	Salvador	1.727 acres
Candy	Bombay	33.162 acres	Maund	Bolivia	82.2-7 lb
"	India (Madras)	5.40 gal	Mil (geographic)	Denmark	4.68 miles
"	"	500 lb	Milla	Nicaragua	4.6036 miles
Cantar (see Kantar)	Malta	500 lb	"	Honduras	1.1594 miles
Cantaro	Malta	175 lb	"	Greece	1.1493 miles
Carat (metric)	World	3.086 grains	Mina	Greece	0.95 lb
Catty	China	1.333 1/4 lb	Morgan	Prussia	0.63 acre
" (see Kin)	Japan	1.36 lb	Oka (Oke)	Greece	2.82 lb
"	Java, Malacca	2 1/4 lb	Oke	Egypt	2.7514 lb
" (stand.)	Siam	1.32 lb	Pic	Turkey	2.826 lb
"	Sumatra	2.12 lb	Picul	Egypt	22.83 inches
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gal	"	Borneo-Celebes	135.64 lb
Centner	Brunswick	117.5 lb	"	Java	135 1/2 lb
"	Bremen	127.5 lb	"	Philippines	139.44 lb
"	Denmark, Norway	110.23 lb	Ple	Argentina	0.9471 ft
"	Prussia	113.44 lb	"	Spain	0.91416 ft
"	Sweden	93.7 lb	Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches
Chetvert	U.S.S.R.	95.7 bu	Pood	Russia	36.113 lb
Ch'ih	China	12.60 in	Pund (lb)	Denmark	1.102 lb
" (metric)	China	39.37 in=1 meter	Quart	British	1.20094 liq qt
Cho	Japan	2.451 acres	"	"	1.03205 dry qt
Coomb	England	4.1282 bu	Quarter	"	8.256 bu
Coyan	Siam	2,645.5 lb	Quintal	Argentina	101.3 lb
Cuadra	Argentina	4.2 acres	"	Brazil	129.54 lb
" (sq.)	Paraguay	94.71 yd	"	Castile, Peru	101.43 lb
"	Paraguay	1.85 acres	"	Chile	101.43 lb
"	Uruguay	1.82 acres	"	Mexico	101.47 lb
Cwt. (hund. weight)	British	112 lb	Rotl	Palestine	6.35 lb
Dessiatine	U.S.S.R.	2.6997 acres	Sagene	U.S.S.R.	7 feet
Drachma	Greece	49.38 grains	Salm	Malta	8.26 bu
Dunam	Palestine	0.22239 acre	Se	Japan	0.02451 acre
Fanega (dry)	Ecuador, Salvador	1.5745 bu	Seer	India	2.2-35 lb
"	Chile	2.75268 bu	Shaku	Japan	11.9303 in
" (dry)	Guatemala, Spain	1.57744 bu	Sho	"	1.91 liq qt
"	Mexico	2.57716 bu	Skalpund	Sweden	0.937 lb
" (liquid)	Spain	1.57501 bu	Stone	British	14 lb
" (double)	Spain	16 gal	Sun	Japan	1.103 inches
" (single)	Uruguay	7.776 bu	Tael (Kuping)	China	575.64 grs (troy)
Feddian	Uruguay	3.888 bu	Tan	Japan	0.25 acre
Frail (raisins)	Venezuela	3.334 bu	To	Japan	2.05 paces
Frasco	Egypt	1.04 acres	Tonde (cereal)	Denmark	3.9480 bu
Frasila	Spain	2.51 liq qt	Tonde (land)	Denmark	1.36 acres
Fuder	Argentina	35 lb	Tonne	France	2204.62 lb
Funt	Zanzibar	35 lb	Tsubo	Japan	35.58 sq ft
Gallon	Luxemburg	264.18 gal	Ts'un	China	1.26 inches
Garniec	U.S.S.R.	0.9028 lb	Tunna (wheat)	Sweden	4.16 bu
Gerb	British	1.20094 U. S. gal	Tumland	"	1.22 acres
Joeh	Poland	1.0567 gal	Vara	Argentina	34.0944 inches
Kantar	Iran	2.471 acres	"	Costa Rica	32.913 inches
"	Austria	1.422 acres	"	Salvador	32.913 inches
"	Hungary	1.067 acres	"	Guatemala	32.909 inches
"	Egypt	99.05 lb	"	Honduras	32.874 inches
"	Morocco	112 lb	"	Nicaragua	32.057 inches
"	Turkey	124.45 lb	"	Chile and Peru	32.913 inches
Ken	Japan	5.97 feet	"	Cuba	33.386 inches
Kin	Japan	1.32 lb	"	Mexico	32.992 inches
Klafter	Austria	2.074 yd	Vedro	U.S.S.R.	3.249 gal
Klafter	Germany	1.90 yd	Verst	"	0.663 mile
Koku	Japan	5.119 bu	Vloka	Poland	41.50 acres
"	"	"	Wey	Scotland	40 bu
"	"	"	"	Ireland	40 bu

The metric carat of 200 milligrams is now very generally in use. The word also is used to denote the proportion of alloy in a metal. Thus, pure gold is 24 carats fine.

Electrical Units

Source: National Bureau of Standards

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics. It is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes—(rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horse-

power or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1 1/3 horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

Latitude and Longitude of United States Cities

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Geographic positions of large cities

City	Latitude			Longitude			City	Latitude			Longitude		
	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
Akron, Ohio	41	05	00	81	30	44	Jersey City, N. J.	40	43	50	74	03	56
Albany, N. Y.	42	39	01	73	45	01	Johnstown, Pa.	40	19	35	78	55	03
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	05	01	106	39	05	Kalamazoo, Mich.	42	17	29	85	35	14
Allentown, Pa.	40	36	11	75	28	06	Kansas City, Kan.	39	07	04	94	38	24
Altoona, Pa.	40	30	55	78	24	03	Kansas City, Mo.	39	34	56	94	35	20
Amarillo, Tex.	35	12	27	101	50	04	Kenilworth, N. J.	40	33	11	87	49	11
Ann Arbor, Mich.	42	16	59	83	44	52	Key West, Fla.	24	33	30	81	48	12
Asheville, N. C.	35	35	42	82	33	26	Knoxville, Tenn.	35	57	39	83	55	07
Ashland, Ky.	38	28	36	82	38	23	Lafayette, Ind.	40	25	11	86	53	39
Atlanta, Ga.	33	45	10	84	23	37	Lancaster, Pa.	40	02	25	76	18	29
Atlantic City, N. J.	39	21	32	74	25	53	Lansing, Mich.	42	44	01	84	33	15
Augusta, Ga.	33	28	20	81	58	00	Laredo, Tex.	27	30	22	99	30	30
Augusta, Me.	44	18	53	69	46	29	Las Vegas, Nev.	36	10	20	115	08	37
Austin, Tex.	30	16	09	97	44	37	Lawrence, Mass.	42	42	16	71	10	08
Baltimore, Md.	39	17	26	76	36	45	Lexington, Ky.	38	02	50	84	29	46
Bangor, Me.	44	48	13	68	46	18	Lima, Peru	40	44	35	84	06	20
Baton Rouge, La.	30	26	58	91	11	00	Lincoln, Nebr.	40	48	59	96	42	15
Battle Creek, Mich.	42	18	58	85	10	48	Little Rock, Ark.	34	44	42	92	16	37
Bay City, Mich.	43	36	04	83	53	15	Long Beach, Calif.	33	46	14	118	11	18
Beaumont, Tex.	30	05	20	94	06	09	*Lorain, Ohio	41	28		82	10	
Bellingham, Wash.	48	45	02	122	28	36	Los Angeles, Calif.	34	03	15	118	14	28
Berkeley, Calif.	37	52	10	122	16	17	Louisville, Ky.	38	14	47	85	45	49
Bethlehem, Pa.	40	37	16	75	22	34	Lowell, Mass.	42	38	25	71	19	14
Billings, Mont.	45	47	06	108	30	04	Lubbock, Tex.	33	30	33	101	50	53
Binghamton, N. Y.	42	06	03	75	54	47	Macon, Ga.	32	50	12	83	37	36
Birmingham, Ala.	33	21	01	86	48	36	Madison, Wis.	43	04	23	89	22	55
Bismarck, N. D.	46	48	23	100	47	17	Manchester, N. H.	42	59	28	71	27	41
Boise, Idaho	43	37	07	116	11	58	Memphis, Tenn.	35	08	46	90	03	10
Boston, Mass.	42	21	24	71	03	25	Miami, Fla.	25	46	37	80	11	32
Bridgeport, Conn.	41	10	49	73	11	22	Milwaukee, Wis.	43	02	19	87	54	15
Brockton, Mass.	42	05	02	71	01	25	Minneapolis, Minn.	44	58	57	93	15	43
Brownsville, Tex.	25	54	07	97	29	58	Mobile, Ala.	30	41	36	88	02	33
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	52	52	78	52	21	Moline, Ill.	41	30	33	90	30	49
Burlington, Vt.	44	48	37	73	12	46	Montgomery, Ala.	32	22	33	86	31	81
Butte, Mont.	46	01	06	112	32	11	Montpelier, Vt.	44	15	36	72	34	41
Cambridge, Mass.	42	22	01	71	06	22	Muncie, Ind.	40	11	28	85	23	16
Camden, N. J.	39	56	41	75	07	14	Nashville, Tenn.	36	09	33	86	46	55
Canton, Ohio	40	47	50	81	22	37	Newark, N. J.	40	44	14	74	10	19
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	41	58	01	91	39	53	New Bedford, Mass.	41	38	13	70	55	41
Champaign, Ill.	40	07	05	88	14	48	*New Britain, Conn.	41	40		72	47	
Charleston, S. C.	32	46	35	79	55	53	New Haven, Conn.	41	18	25	72	55	30
Charleston, W. Va.	38	21	01	81	37	52	New Orleans, La.	29	56	53	90	04	10
Charlotte, N. C.	35	13	24	80	50	45	New York, N. Y.	40	45	06	73	59	39
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35	02	41	85	18	32	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	43	05	34	79	03	26
Cheyenne, Wyo.	41	08	09	104	49	07	Norfolk, Va.	36	51	10	76	17	21
Chicago, Ill.	41	52	28	87	38	22	Oakland, Calif.	37	48	03	122	15	54
Cincinnati, Ohio	39	06	07	84	30	35	Ogden, Utah	41	13	31	111	58	21
Cleveland, Ohio	41	29	51	81	41	50	Oklahoma City, Okla.	35	28	26	97	31	04
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38	50	07	104	49	16	Omaha, Neb.	41	15	42	95	56	14
Columbia, Mo.	38	57	03	92	19	46	Orlando, Fla.	28	32	42	81	22	38
Columbia, S. C.	34	00	02	82	02	00	Paducah, Ky.	37	30	13	93	55	56
Columbus, Ga.	32	28	07	84	50	24	Pasadena, Calif.	34	08	44	118	08	41
Columbus, Ohio	39	57	47	83	00	17	*Paterson, N. J.	40	55		74	09	
Concord, N. H.	43	12	22	71	32	25	Pensacola, Fla.	30	24	51	87	12	56
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27	47	51	97	23	45	Peoria, Ill.	40	41	42	89	35	33
Dallas, Tex.	32	47	09	96	47	37	Philadelphia, Pa.	39	56	58	75	09	21
Davenport, Iowa	41	31	19	90	34	33	Phoenix, Ariz.	33	27	12	112	04	28
Dayton, Ohio	39	45	32	84	11	43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	40	26	19	80	00	00
Daytona Beach, Fla.	29	12	44	81	01	10	Pittsfield, Mass.	42	26	53	73	15	14
Decatur, Ill.	39	10	42	88	56	47	*Port Arthur, Texas	29	52	30	93	56	15
Denver, Colo.	39	44	58	104	59	22	Portland, Me.	43	30	33	70	15	19
Des Moines, Iowa	41	35	14	93	37	07	Portland, Ore.	45	31	06	122	25	35
Detroit, Mich.	42	19	48	83	02	57	Portsmouth, Va.	36	50	07	76	18	14
Dodge City, Kans.	37	45	17	100	01	09	Providence, R. I.	41	49	32	71	24	41
Duluth, Minn.	46	46	56	92	06	25	Pueblo, Colo.	38	16	17	104	36	33
*Durham, N. C.	36	00	00	78	54	45	Racine, Wis.	42	43	49	87	47	12
El Paso, Tex.	31	45	36	106	29	11	Raleigh, N. C.	35	46	38	78	38	21
Elizabeth, N. J.	40	39	43	74	12	59	Reading, Pa.	40	20	09	75	55	40
Elie, Pa.	42	07	15	80	04	57	Reno, Nev.	39	31	27	119	48	40
Eugene, Ore.	44	03	16	123	05	00	Richmond, Va.	37	16	13	77	26	09
Evansville, Ind.	37	58	20	87	34	21	Roadsboro, Va.	37	16	13	79	56	44
Fall River, Mass.	41	35	14	71	09	18	Rochester, Minn.	44	01	21	92	28	03
Fargo, N. D.	46	52	30	96	47	18	Rochester, N. Y.	43	09	41	77	36	21
Flinn, Mich.	43	00	50	83	41	33	Rockford, Ill.	42	16	07	89	05	48
Fort Wayne, Ind.	41	04	21	85	08	26	Sacramento, Calif.	38	34	57	121	29	41
Fort Worth, Tex.	32	44	55	97	19	44	Saginaw, Mich.	43	25	52	83	56	05
Fresno, Calif.	36	44	12	119	47	11	Schenectady, N. Y.	42	48	42	73	55	42
Gadsden, Ala.	34	00	57	86	00	41	St. Joseph, Mo.	39	45	57	94	51	02
Galveston, Tex.	29	18	10	94	47	43	St. Louis, Mo.	38	37	45	90	12	22
*Gary, Ind.	41	36		87	21		St. Paul, Minn.	44	57	19	93	06	07
Grand Rapids, Mich.	42	58	03	85	40	13	St. Petersburg, Fla.	27	46	18	82	38	19
Green Bay, Wis.	44	30	48	88	00	50	Salt Lake City, Utah	40	45	23	111	53	26
Greensboro, N. C.	36	04	17	79	47	25	San Angelo, Tex.	31	27	39	100	26	03
Greenville, S. C.	34	50	50	82	24	01	San Antonio, Tex.	29	25	37	98	29	06
Gulfport, Miss.	30	22	04	89	05	36	San Bernardino, Calif.	34	06	30	117	17	28
*Hamilton, Ohio	39	24		84	33		San Diego, Calif.	32	42	53	117	09	21
Harrisburg, Pa.	40	15	43	76	52	59	San Francisco, Calif.	37	46	39	122	24	40
Hartford, Conn.	41	46	12	72	40	49	San Jose, Calif.	37	20	16	121	53	24
Helena, Mont.	46	35	33	112	02	24	Santa Barbara, Calif.	34	25	18	119	41	55
Holyoke, Mass.	42	12	29	72	36	36	Santa Fe, N. M.	35	41	11	105	50	30
Houston, Tex.	29	45	26	95	21	37	Savannah, Ga.	32	04	42	81	56	47
Huntington, W. Va.	38	25	12	82	26	33	Scranton, Pa.	41	24	32	75	39	46
Indianapolis, Ind.	41	39	37	86	09	46	Seattle, Wash.	47	36	32	122	20	12
Iowa City, Iowa	41	39	37	91	31	53	Shreveport, La.	32	30	46	93	44	58
Jackson, Mich.	42	14	43	84	24	22	Sloux City, Iowa	42	29	46	96	24	30
Jackson, Miss.	32	17	56	90	11	06	Sloux Falls, S. D.	43	32	35	96	43	35
Jacksonville, Fla.	30	19	44	81	39	42	Somerville, Mass.	42	23	15	71	06	07

City	Latitude	Longitude	City	Latitude	Longitude
South Bend, Ind.	41 40 33	86 15 01	Tucson, Ariz.	32 13 15	110 58 08
Spartanburg, S. C.	34 57 03	81 56 06	Tulsa, Okla.	36 09 12	95 59 34
Spokane, Wash.	47 39 32	117 25 33	Utica, N. Y.	43 06 12	75 13 33
Springfield, Ill.	39 47 58	89 38 51	Waco, Tex.	31 33 12	97 08 00
Springfield, Mass.	42 06 21	72 35 32	Washington, D. C.	38 53 51	77 03 33
Springfield, Ohio	37 13 03	93 17 32	Waterbury, Conn.	41 33 13	73 02 31
Stamford, Conn.	39 55 38	83 48 29	Waterloo, Iowa.	42 29 40	92 20 20
Steubenville, Ohio.	41 03 09	73 22 24	Wheeling, W. Va.	40 04 03	97 20 16
Stockton, Calif.	37 57 50	121 17 16	Wichita, Kan.	37 41 30	97 20 16
Superior, Wis.	46 43 14	92 06 07	Wichita Falls, Tex.	33 54 34	98 29 28
Syracuse, N. Y.	43 03 04	76 09 07	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 14 32	75 53 17
Tacoma, Wash.	47 14 59	122 26 15	Wilmington, Del.	39 44 46	75 32 51
Tampa, Fla.	27 56 58	82 27 25	Winchester, Mass.	42 15 37	71 48 17
Terre Haute, Ind.	39 28 03	87 24 26	Yonkers, N. Y.	40 55 55	73 53 54
Toledo, Ohio.	41 39 14	83 32 39	Youngstown, Ohio.	41 05 57	80 39 02
Topeka, Kan.	39 03 16	95 40 23			
Trenton, N. J.	40 13 14	74 46 13			
Troy, N. Y.	42 43 45	73 40 58			

*Positions scaled from maps.

Highest and Lowest Altitudes in the United States

Source: National Geographic Society; sign — means below sea level; elevations are in feet

State	Highest Point			Lowest Point			Approx. Mean Elev.
	Name	County	Elevation	Name	County	Elevation	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	500
Alaska	Mount McKinley	Denali	20,300	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	100
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Coconino	12,670	Colorado R.	Yuma	100	4,100
Arkansas	Blue Mountain	Polk-Scott	2,830	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Union	55	650
California*	Magazine Mountain	Logan	14,495	Death Valley	Inyo	-282	2,900
Canal Zone	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,495	Carib. Sea		Sea lev.	100
Colorado	Cerro Galera	Balboa District	14,431	Arkansas R.	Prowers	3,350	6,800
Connecticut	Mount Elbert	Lake	1,207	L. Sound		Sea lev.	500
Delaware	Mount Frissell	Litchfield	2,380	Potomac R.		Sea lev.	60
Dist. of Col.	Centerville	New Castle	420	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	150
Florida	Tenley	N. W. part	345	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	100
Georgia	West boundary	Walton	4,784	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	600
Gum.	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	1,334	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	.....
Hawaii	Mount Lamam		13,784	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	.....
Idaho	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	12,655	Snake R.	Nez Perce	720	5,000
Illinois	Borah Peak	Custer	1,241	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279	600
Indiana	Charles Mound	Jo Davess	1,675	Ohio R.	Vanderb'g	320	700
Iowa	Greensfork Top	Randolph	1,413	Mississippi R.	Lee	480	1,100
Kansas	North boundary	Osceola	1,675	Mississippi R.	Montg'm'y	700	2,000
Kentucky	Big Black Mountain	Wallace	4,150	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257	750
Louisiana	Driskill Mountain	Harlan	535	New Orleans	Orleans	-5	100
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Barren	5,268	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	600
Maryland	Backbone Mountain	Carroll	3,360	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	350
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,491	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	500
Michigan	Porcupine Mount's	Ontonagon	2,023	Lake Erie		Sea lev.	574
Minnesota	Misquah Hills	Cook	2,230	Lake Superior		Sea lev.	603
Mississippi	Woodall Mountain	Tishomingo	806	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	300
Montana	Taun Sauk Mt.	Iron	1,772	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230	800
Nebraska	Granite Peak	Park	12,850	Potomac R.	Lincoln	1,800	3,400
Nevada	S.W. part of county	Banner	5,340	S.E. cor. State	Richardson	840	2,600
New Hampshire	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,145	Colorado R.	Clark	470	5,500
New Jersey	High Point	Cos.	6,288	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,000
New Mexico	Wheeler Peak	Essex	1,801	Red Bluff Rex	Eddy	2,517	5,700
New York	Mount Marcy	Tues.	13,160	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,000
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	5,344	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	700
North Dakota	Black Butte	Slope	3,468	Red River	Pembla	750	1,900
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Logan	1,556	Ohio R.	Hamilton	433	850
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,978	Red R.	McCurtain	300	1,300
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas-H.R.	11,245	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	3,300
Pennsylvania	Mt. Davis	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.		Sea lev.	500
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta	Jayuya	4,390	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	200
Rhode Island	Jerimoth Hill	Providence	812	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	350
Samoa	Lata Peak	San Island	3,056	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	.....
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	Pickens	3,660	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	350
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	962	2,200
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Sevier	6,642	Mississippi R.	Shelby	182	900
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	13,498	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	1,700
Utah	Kings Peak	Duchesne	14,008	Beaver m. Cr.	Washington	2,000	6,100
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Lamoille	4,393	Lake Champl'n	Franklin	95	1,000
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,720	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	950
Virgin Islands	Crown Mt.	Is. St. Thomas	1,550	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,700
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	1,700
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,860	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240	1,500
Wisconsin	Rib Mt.	Marathon	1,940	Lake Michigan		Sea lev.	582
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,785	B. Fourche R.	Crook	3,100	6,700

*Highest and lowest points in the United States are only 85 miles apart.

Limits of the Continental United States

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior,

The easternmost land is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Maine, in latitude 46°57', latitude 44°49'. Cape Alava, Washington, extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124°44', at latitude 48°10'. The Lake of the Woods projection extends to latitude 49°23'04.5" at longitude 95°09'16". Cape Sable, Florida, is in latitude 25°07' longitude 81°05'. The extreme south point of Texas is in latitude 25°50', longitude 97°24'. From West Quoddy Head west along the parallel to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles.

Geological Survey, Map Information Office

From the south point of Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel the distance is 1,598 miles. These distances are computed to mean sea level.

The length of the northern boundary, excluding Alaska, is 3,987 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean is approximately 2,013 miles.

The geographic center of the United States is in Smith County, Kansas, latitude 39°50', longitude 98°35'.

Highest and Lowest Continental Altitudes

Source: National Geographic Society

Continents	Highest Point	Elevation (Feet)	Lowest Point	Below Sea Level (Feet)
Asia	Mount Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,028	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,286
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Argentina	23,035	Sea level	
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	282
Africa	Kibo (Kilimanjaro), Tanganyika	19,340	Lihyan Desert	436
Europe	Mount Elbrus, Caucasus	18,481	Caspian Sea, U.S.S.R.	92
Antarctica	Mount Markham, highest named peak	15,100		
Australia	Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales	7,305	Lake Eyre, South Australia	39

HIGHEST PEAKS IN UNITED STATES, CANADA, ALASKA, MEXICO

Name	Place	Feet	Name	Place	Feet	Name	Place	Feet
McKinley	Alaska	20,300	Uncompahgre	Colo.	14,301	Kilt Carson	Colo.	14,100
Logan	Can.	19,850	Crestone	Colo.	14,291	Windom	Colo.	14,091
Citlaltepec (Orizaba)	Mex.	18,700	Lincoln	Colo.	14,284	Eolus	Colo.	14,086
St. Elias	Alaska	18,008	Grays	Colo.	14,274	Snowmass	Colo.	14,077
Popocatepetl	Mex.	17,887	Torreyes	Colo.	14,264	Augusta	Alaska	14,070
Foraker	Alaska	17,395	Evans	Colo.	14,260	Columbia	Colo.	14,070
Itasca	Mex.	17,383	Casper	Colo.	14,259	Culebra	Colo.	14,069
Lucania	Can.	17,150	Longs	Colo.	14,255	Splight	Colo.	14,060
King	Can.	17,130	Quandary	Colo.	14,252	Split	Colo.	14,058
Blackburn	Alaska	16,523	White	Calif.	14,246	Red Cloud	Colo.	14,050
Steele	Can.	16,439	Mt. Wilson	Calif.	14,246	Handies	Colo.	14,048
Bona	Alaska	16,421	Antero	Calif.	14,245	Naubcampatepetl	Mex.	14,048
Sanford	Alaska	16,208	North Fallsade	Calif.	14,242	(Perote)		
Wood	Can.	15,850	Cameron	Colo.	14,238	Bierstadt	Colo.	14,046
Vancouver	Alaska	15,700	Nevado de Colima	Mex.	14,235	Windbolt	Colo.	14,035
Fairweather	Alaska	15,300	Russell	Calif.	14,190	Langley	Colo.	14,042
Zinacantan (Toluca)	Mex.	15,016	Shavano	Colo.	14,179	Little Bear Peak	Calif.	14,040
Hubbard	Alaska	14,950	Princeton	Colo.	14,177	Middle Fallsade	Calif.	14,040
Bear	Alaska	14,860	Yale	Colo.	14,172	Sherman	Colo.	14,037
Walsh	Can.	14,776	Bross	Colo.	14,169	Stewart	Colo.	14,032
Mattaleucyett	Alaska	14,700	Shasta	Calif.	14,162	Muir	Calif.	14,025
Hunter	Alaska	14,580	El Diente	Colo.	14,159	Wrangell	Alaska	14,023
Alverstone	Alaska	14,500	Maroon	Colo.	14,158	Grizzly	Colo.	14,020
Whitney	Calif.	14,495	Point Success	Wash.	14,150	Sunshine	Colo.	14,018
Elbert	Colo.	14,431	Sneffels	Colo.	14,150	Wetterhorn	Colo.	14,017
Massive	Colo.	14,418	San Luis	Colo.	14,149	Wilson Peak	Colo.	14,017
Rainier	Wash.	14,406	Democrat	Colo.	14,142	North Maroon	Colo.	14,010
McArthur	Can.	14,400	Tortolas	Colo.	14,130	Barnard	Alaska	14,006
Harvard	Calif.	14,399	Crestone Needle	Colo.	14,130	Pyramid	Colo.	14,000
Williamson	Calif.	14,384	Old Baldy	Colo.	14,125			
La Plata	Colo.	14,340	Liberty Cap	Wash.	14,112			
Blanca	Colo.	14,310	Pikes Peak	Colo.	14,109			

Liberty Cap $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Mount Rainier and Point Success $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest.

SOUTH AMERICA

Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet
Aconcagua, Argentina		23,035	Cachi, Argentina		22,047	Huandoy, Peru		20,525
Illimpu, Bolivia		23,012	Yerupaja, Peru		21,758	Gen. Manuel Belgrano, Argentina		20,505
Aconcagua, Bolivia		22,703	Incahuasi, Argentina-Chile		21,719	Pumasillo, Peru		20,492
Illimani, Bolivia		22,579	Coropuna, Peru		21,696	Solo, Argentina		20,492
Bonete, Argentina		22,546	Galán, Argentina-Chile		21,654	Pollera, Argentina		20,456
Ojos del Salado, Argentina-Chile		22,539	El Muerto, Argentina-Chile		21,457	Fiador, Chile		20,423
Tupungato, Argentina-Chile		22,310	Nacimiento, Argentina		21,302	Chañi, Argentina		20,341
Falso Azufre, Argentina-Chile		22,310	Cabaráy, Bolivia		21,227	Juncal, Argentina		20,276
Sajama, Bolivia		22,277	Laudo, Argentina		20,997	Ausangate, Peru		20,187
Pissis, Argentina		22,244	Toro, Argentina-Chile		20,932	Negro, Argentina		20,184
Mercedario, Argentina		22,241	Tres Cruces, Argentina		20,853	Queca, Argentina		20,128
Huascarán, Peru		22,211	Paríacota, Bolivia-Chile		20,767	Palermo, Argentina		20,079
Lincancaur, Argentina-Chile		22,205	Tortolas, Argentina-Chile		20,745	Pioma, Argentina		20,079
Tocorpuri, Bolivia-Chile		22,179	Sollimana, Peru		20,728	San Juan, Argentina		20,049
Llullaillaco, Argentina-Chile		22,162	Cóndor, Argentina		20,669	Condoriri, Bolivia		20,029
El Libertador, Argentina		22,047	Amputo, Peru		20,669	Nevada, Argentina-Chile		20,023
			Chimborazo, Ecuador		20,577	Antofalla, Argentina		20,013
			Salcantay, Peru		20,551	Marmolejo, Argentina-Chile		20,013
			Huancarhuas, Peru		20,531			

The highest point in the West Indies is in the Dominican Republic, Trujillo (10,200 ft.)

EUROPE

Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet
Alps		Rimpfshorn	13,786	Flescherhorn	13,284	Posets	11,060
Mont Blanc	15,781	Aletschhorn	13,763	Grünhorn	13,264	Pardid	10,997
Monte Rosa (highest peak of group)	15,216	Strathhorn	13,717	Lauteraarhorn	13,264	Vignemale	10,820
Dom	14,108	Breithorn	13,665	Dürrenh.	13,238	Long	10,479
Weisshorn	14,803	Jungfrau	13,651	Welschmies	13,225	Montcalm	10,305
Taschhorn	14,744	Mönch	13,648	Alpshorn	13,215		
Matterhorn	14,692	Ecrins	13,641	Laquinhorn	13,210		
Dent Blanche	14,318	Pollux	13,432	Fletschhorn	13,127	Caucasus (Europe-Asia)	
Nadelhorn	14,206	Castor	13,422	Gletscherhorn	13,064	Elbrus	18,481
Grand Combin	14,163	Streckhorn	13,386	Schallhorn	13,051	Dykhtau	17,050
Lonspitz	14,108	Chamhorn	13,363	Elger	13,038	Shkara	17,037
Finsteraarhorn	14,022	Pellicoch	13,346	Grand Cornier	13,022	Koshon Tau	16,880
Zinalhorn	13,855	Gran Paradiso	13,323			Kazbek	16,658
Alphubel	13,799	Bernina	13,304	Pyrenes		Tetnuld	15,938
				Aneto	11,168		

Tallest Mountain, Base to Peak, Higher Than Everest

Every schoolboy knows that Mt. Everest is the tallest mountain on the globe, 29,023 ft. above sea level. But Mauna Kea, Hawaii, is 30,784 ft. from base to peak. It doesn't rival Everest because man can see only 13,784 ft. above sea level, an estimated 17,000 ft. being under the sea. It is of volcanic origin. Other Hawaiian mountains: Mauna Loa, 13,680 ft.; Haleakala, 10,025 ft.; Kilauea, 4,090 ft.

ASIA

Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet
Everest	Nepal-Tibet	29,028	Stalin Peak	U.S.S.R.	24,590
K2 (Godwin Austen)	Jammu and Kashmir	28,250	Jongsong Peak	Nepal-Sikkim	24,472
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-Sikkim	28,166	Pobedy Peak	Sinikang-U.S.S.R.	24,406
Lhotse I (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	27,890	Muztakh Ata	Sinikang	24,386
Makalu	Nepal-Tibet	27,790	Chamlang	Nepal	24,012
Lhotse II (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	27,560	Kabru	Nepal-Sikkim	24,000
Cho Oyu (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	26,867	Aling Kangri	Tibet-Bhutan	23,996
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	26,811	Chomo Lhari	Tibet-Bhutan	23,890
Nanga Parbat	Jammu and Kashmir	26,660	Muztakh	Sinikang	23,890
Manaslu	Nepal	26,657	Baruntse	Nepal	23,570
Annapurna	Nepal	26,503	Mana	India	23,860
Gasherbrum	Jammu and Kashmir	26,470	Gauri Shankar	Nepal-Tibet	23,440
Gosanthan	Tibet	25,289	Nunkun	Jammu and Kashmir	23,410
Disteghul	Jammu and Kashmir	25,385	Pyramid Peak	Nepal-Sikkim	23,400
Himalchuli	Nepal	25,301	Lenin Peak	Nepal	23,399
Nuptse (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	25,680	Trisul	U.S.S.R.	23,382
Masherbrum	Jammu and Kashmir	25,660	Kangto*	India	23,268
Nanda Devi	India	25,643	Nyenchen Tangla	Tibet	23,255
Rakaposhi	Jammu and Kashmir	25,550	Tirsul	India	23,210
Kamet	India-Tibet	25,447	Badrinath	India	23,190
Namcha Barwa	Tibet	25,445	Dunagiri	India	23,184
Gurla Mandhata	Tibet	25,355	Pauhunri	Sikkim-Tibet	23,180
Ulugh Muztagh	Tibet-Sinikang	25,340	Lombo Kangra	Tibet	23,165
Tirich Mir	Pakistan	25,230	Mt. Grosvenor	China	21,190
Kungur	Sinikang	25,200	Demavend	Iran	18,934
Minya Konka	China	24,900	Ararat	Turkey	16,946
Kula Kangri	Tibet-Bhutan	24,780			
Changtse (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	24,760			

INDIA ACCEPTS NEW FIGURE AS HEIGHT OF MOUNT EVEREST

Surveyor General I. H. R. Wilson of the Republic of India has reported that the government of India has accepted 29,028 ft. as the official height of Mt. Everest. Snow fluctuations may affect the height 10 ft. either way. The new figure is only 26 ft. higher than the old figure of 29,002 ft., which has been accepted since 1850. The original figure was reached by trigonometrical computations from 6 stations 110 mi. south of the mountain and under 300 ft. above sea level. The new figures were arrived at in 1952-54.

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA

Mountains and Country	Feet	Mountains and Country	Feet	Mountains and Country	Feet
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks)		Wilhelmina, New Guinea	15,584	Toubkal, Morocco	13,671
Tanganyika		Juliana, New Guinea	15,420	Kinabalu, British North Borneo	13,455
Kibo	19,340	Mt. Wilhelm, North-East New Guinea	15,400	Mt. Lister, Antarctica	13,350
Mawenzi	17,564	Ras Dushan, Ethiopia	15,158	Mt. Erebus, Antarctica	13,200
Kenya, Kenya Colony	17,058	Mt. Marium, Antarctica	15,100	Mt. Fridtjof Nansen, Antarctica	13,156
Ruwendori (Margherita)	16,795	Mt. Ruth Siple, Antarctica	15,000	Kerintji, Sumatra	12,484
Uganda-Ruwendori	16,795	Buait, Ethiopia	14,797	Cook, New Zealand	12,349
Carstensz Toppen, New Guinea	16,500	Mt. Kirkpatrick, Antarctica	14,600	Pico de Teide, Canary Isl.	12,162
Idenburg Toppen, New Guinea	15,748	Batu, Ethiopia	14,131	Kosciusko, Australia	7,305
		Mt. Bush, Antarctica	14,000		

Statistics on the United States

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Area of Continental United States	Total	3,022,387 square miles
	Land	2,971,726 square miles
	Water	47,661 square miles
Largest state	Texas	267,339 square miles
Smallest state	Rhode Island	1,214 square miles
Largest county	San Bernardino County, California	20,160 square miles
Northernmost town	Ponasse, Minnesota	49° 22' N.
Southernmost city	Key West, Florida	24° 33' N.
Southernmost mainland town	Florida City, Florida	25° 27' N.
Easternmost town	Lubec, Maine	66° 59' W.
Westernmost point	Cape Alava, Washington	124° 44' W.
Highest point on Atlantic coast	Cadillac Mountain, Mount Desert Island, Maine	1,530 feet
Highest waterfall	Yosemite Falls—Total in three sections	2,425 feet
	Upper Yosemite Fall	1,430 feet
	Cascades in middle section	675 feet
	Lower Yosemite Fall	320 feet
Longest river	Mississippi-Missouri	3,892 miles
Highest mountain	Mt. Whitney, California	14,495 ft.
Lowest point	Death Valley, California	—282 ft.
Deepest lake	Crater Lake, Oregon	1,996 ft. deep
Highest lake	Tulalayo Lake, California	12,865 ft. high

Size and Dimensions of the Earth

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

Size of the Earth—The Earth is considered as a spheroid, or ellipsoid. Equatorial circumference: 24,902.39 mi. Meridional circumference: 24,860.49 mi. Area: 196,950,284 sq. mi. Length of 1° longitude at equator, 69.17 mi. Length of 1° latitude at equator, 68.71 mi.; at pole, 69.41 mi. Mass of ellipsoid (mean density is 5.52): 6,594,000,000,000,000,000 short tons, which reads: six sextillion, 594 quintillion.

Areas and Dimensions of Continents—Africa, 11,500,000 sq. mi. North America, 8,300,000 sq. mi., including islands. South America, 6,800,000 sq. mi.

Asia, 17,000,000 sq. mi., including islands. Europe, 3,750,000 sq. mi. Oceania, 4,000,000 sq. mi. Antarctica, 6,000,000 sq. mi.

Asia is 6,000 mi. E. to W., 5,300 mi. N. to S. Africa is 5,000 mi. N. to S., 4,600 mi. E. to W. Europe is 2,400 mi. N. to S., 3,300 mi. E. to W. South America is 4,600 mi. N. to S., 3,200 mi. E. to W. North America is 4,900 mi. N. to S., 4,000 mi. E. to W. Australia is 1,970 mi. N. to S., 2,400 mi. E. to W. (figures are approximations). Fertile regions occupy 33,000,000 sq. mi., steppes 19,000,000 sq. mi., deserts, 5,000,000 sq. mi.

At 12,506 feet above sea level, Lake Titicaca in South America is more than 1,250 feet higher than the crest of Mt. Hood, Oregon, says the National Geographic Society. Astride the Peru-Bolivia border, it sprawls out a maximum 130 miles and reaches a width of 35 miles and a depth of 1,000 feet. It is half as large as Lake Ontario.

NOTED PERSONALITIES

English Rulers

Name		Began	Died	Age	Rgd
SAXONS AND DANES					
Egbert	Son of Ealhmund, of Kent, King of Wessex	827	839	12	
Ethelwulf	Son of Egbert, defeated Danes, by sea and land	839	858	19	
Ethelbald	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	860	2	
Ethelbert	Third son of Ethelwulf	858	866	8	
Ethelred	Fourth son of Ethelwulf, killed by Danes in battle	866	871	5	
Alfred	The Great, fifth son of Ethelwulf, defeated the Danes	871	901	52	30
Edward	The Elder, son of Alfred the Great, fought the Danes	901	925	55	24
Aethelstan	Elderest son of Edward the Great	925	940	25	15
Edmund	Brother of Aethelstan, murdered	940	946	25	6
Edred	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
Edwy	Eldest son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
Edgar	Second son of Edmund, suppressed piracy	958	975	32	17
Edward	The Martyr, son of Edgar, murdered	975	979	17	4
Ethelred II	The Unready, half-brother of Edward, massacred Danes	979	1016	48	37
Edmund	Ironside, eldest son of Ethelred, fought Canute	1016	1016	27	1
Canute	The Dane, by conquest and election, divided country with Edmund	1017	1035	40	18
Harold I	Harefoot, son of Canute, first ruled north of the Thames	1035	1040	5	
Hardicanute	Son of Canute, had been Danish King, mother a Norman	1040	1042	24	2
Edward	The Confessor, son of Ethelred II, canonized	1042	1066	62	24
Harold II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor, slain in battle	1066	1066	44	0
HOUSE OF NORMANDY					
William I	The Conqueror, defeated Harold at Hastings	1066	1087	60	21
William II	Third son of William I, surnamed Rufus, killed by arrow	1087	1109	43	13
Henry I	Youngest son of William I, surnamed Beauclore	1109	1135	67	35
HOUSE OF BLOIS					
Stephen	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET					
Henry II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II, surnamed Coeur de Lion	1189	1199	42	10
John	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II, surnamed Lackland	1199	1216	50	17
Henry III	Eldest son of John, first King buried at Westminster	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I	Eldest son of Henry III, surnamed Longshanks	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I; deposed by Parliament, Jan. 7, 1327	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III	Eldest son of Edward II of Carnarvon	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II	Son of Black Prince and grandson of Edward III, deposed	1377	1399	34	22
HOUSE OF LANCASTER					
Henry IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V	Eldest son of Henry IV, hero of Agincourt	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI	Only son of Henry V, deposed 1461, died in Tower of London	1422	1471	49	39
Edward IV	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III, and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III; Edward IV was 6 ft. 3 in. tall	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V	Eldest son of Edward IV, murdered in the Tower of London	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III	Crookback, brother of Edward IV, fell at Bosworth Field	1483	1485	35	2
HOUSE OF TUDOR					
Henry VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII; 2 of his 6 queens were beheaded	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI	Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen. Ruled under regents. Was forced to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen July 10, 1553. Mary Tudor won Council, was proclaimed queen July 19, 1553. Mary had Jane beheaded for treason, Feb., 1554.	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Catharine of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
Elizabeth	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded	1558	1603	70	44
HOUSE OF STUART					
James I	James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was a great granddaughter of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I	Only surviving son of James I; beheaded at London	1625	1649	48	24
COMMONWEALTH, 1649-1660					
Oliver Cromwell	Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
Richard Cromwell	Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1658	1712	86	..
HOUSE OF STUART (RESTORED)					
Charles II	Eldest son of Charles I, died without issue	1660	1685	55	25
James II	Second son of Charles I (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	3
William III and Mary II	Son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I	1689	1702	51	13
Anne	Eldest daughter of James II and wife of William III	1689	1694	33	6
	Second daughter of James. Her children died before her	1702	1714	49	12
HOUSE OF HANOVER					
George I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II	Only son of George I, married Caroline of Brandenburg	1727	1760	77	33
George III	Grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	1760	1820	81	59
	His son, George IV, was Prince Regent, from Feb., 1811, owing to the mental condition of George III.				
George IV	Eldest son of George III, married Caroline of Brunswick	1820	1830	67	70
William IV	Third son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	1830	1837	71	7
Victoria	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG					
Edward VII	Eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9
HOUSE OF WINDSOR					
	Name of Royal Family changed to Windsor July 17, 1917				
George V	Second son of Edward VII, married Princess Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	25
Edward VIII	Eldest son of George V, proclaimed, never crowned; acceded, Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; created Duke of Windsor; married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1937; was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, July 9, 1940; resigned March 15, 1945	1936	....	..	1
George VI	Second son of George V, born Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon; acceded Dec. 17, 1936; crowned May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952	1936	1952	56	15 1/2
Elizabeth II	Eldest daughter of George VI, born Apr. 21, 1926; married Nov. 20, 1947, to Philip Mountbatten (former Prince of Greece; Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Philip); acceded Feb. 8, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953	1952	....	..	..

Rulers of Scotland

The Romans gave the name of Caledonia to present-day Scotland and called the people Caledonians. The latter were the forerunners of the Picts. Britons, including Welsh, settled there as refugees from the Normans. Norsemen, Teutonic tribes from Scandinavia, seized islands, raided the mainland and made settlements. The Scots, a Celtic race that spoke Gaelic, came from Ireland, then called Scotia.

Kenneth I (S. C. MacAlpin) was the first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts, 843 A. D.

Duncan I was the first general ruler, 1034. Macbeth seized the kingdom 1040, was slain by Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore (Malcolm III), 1058.

Malcolm married Margaret, English princess who had fled from the Normans. Queen Margaret introduced English language and English monastic customs. She was canonized. Her son Edgar, 1097, moved the court to Edinburgh. His brothers Alexander I and David I succeeded. Malcolm IV, grandson of David I, 1153, was followed by his brother, William the Lion, 1165, whose son was Alexander II, 1214. The latter's son, Alexander III, defeated the Norse and regained the Hebrides. When he died, 1286, his granddaughter, Margaret, child of Eric of Norway and grandniece of Edward I of England, known as the Maid of Norway, was chosen ruler, but died on the way to Scotland.

Rulers of France

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France) 57 to 52 B.C. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the East C. 250 A. D. By the 5th century the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451 A. D., with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Chalons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians 458 A. D. His son Clovis I (Chlodwig, Ludwig, Louis), crowned 481, founded the dynasty. After defeating the Alemanni (Germans) 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. His line ruled until Charlemer III was deposed, 742.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714) major domus, or head of the palace, of

1290. Successors:

John Balliol, 1292-1296.

[Interregnum, 10 years]

Robert Bruce (The Bruce), 1306-1329, victor at Bannockburn, 1314.

Robert II, 1316-1390, grandson of Robert Bruce, son of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, was called The Steward, first of the so-called Stuart line.

Robert III, son of Robert II, 1390-1406.

James I, son of Robert III, 1406-1437.

James II, son of James I, 1437-1460.

James III, 1460-1488, eldest son of James II.

James IV, 1488-1513, eldest son of James III.

James V, 1513-1542, eldest son of James IV.

Mary, 1542-1587, daughter of James V, known as Mary of Scots, or Maria Stuart, married (1) Francis, Dauphin of France; (2) Henry, Lord Darnley; (3) James, Earl of Bothwell. Imprisoned by Elizabeth I of England and beheaded.

James VI, 1567-1625, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became King of England on death of Elizabeth in 1603. Although the thrones were thus united, the legislative union of Scotland and England was not effected until the act of Union, May 1, 1707, when the two kingdoms were called Great Britain, the Scots were given representation in parliament and the Presbyterian Church was recognized as the Church of Scotland.

Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer) defeated the Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded by his son, Pepin the Short, 741, who deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman, who died 771. He ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, Austria, enforced Christianity. Was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III in St. Peter's, Rome, Dec. 25, 800 A. D. Succeeded by son, Louis I, the Pious, 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons, Lothar (Roman emperor); Pepin I (king of Aquitaine); Louis II (of Germany); Charles the Bald (France). They quarreled and by the peace of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

A.D.	Name and year of Accession
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The Carolingians	
840	Charles I, the Bald, Roman Emperor, 875
877	Louis II, the Stammerer, son
879	Louis III (died 882) and Carloman (bro.)
884	Charles II, the Fat, Roman Emperor, 881
888	Eudes (Odo) elected by nobles. Ceded land to
898	Charles II, the Simple, son of Louis II, defeated by
922	Robert, brother of Eudes, killed in war
923	Rodolph (Raoul) Duke of Burgundy
936	Louis IV, son of Charles III
954	Lothair, son, aged 13, defeated by Capet
986	Louis V, the Stammerer, died no heirs

The Capets	
987	Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great
996	Robert (the Wise), his son
1031	Henry I, his son, last Norman
1060	Philip I, (the Fair), son, king at 14
1108	Louis VI, (the Fat), son
1137	Louis VII, (the Younger), son
1180	Philip II, (Augustus), son, crowned at Rheims
1223	Louis VIII, (the Lion), son
1226	Louis IX, (Saint Louis), son, crusader
1270	Philip III, (the Hardy), son
1285	Philip IV, (the Fair), son, king at 17
1314	Louis X, (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous
	son, John I, lived only 7 days
1316	Philip V, (the Tall), brother of Louis X
1322	Charles IV, (the Fair), brother of Louis X

House of Valois	
1328	Philip VI, (of Valois), grandson of Philip III
1350	John II, (the Good), his son, retired to England
1364	Charles V, (the Wise), son
1380	Charles VI, (the Beloved), son
1422	Charles VII, (the Victorious), son
1461	Louis XI, (the Criminal), son, civil reformer
1483	Charles VIII, (the Affable), son
1498	Louis XII, great grandson of Charles V
1515	Francis I, of Angoulême, nephew, son-in-law
1547	Henry II, son, killed at a joust
1559	Francis II, son, married Mary of Scots
1560	Charles IX, bro., son of Catherine de Medici
1574	Henry III, bro., King of Poland, stabbed

House of Bourbon	
1589	Henry IV, of Navarre, son-in-law of Henry II: murdered
1610	Louis XIII, (the Just), son
1643	Louis XIV, (Le Roi Soleil, the Sun King)
1715	Louis XV, great grandson
1774	Louis XVI, grandson: married Marie Antoinette: both beheaded by Revolution, 1793.

A.D.	Name and year of Accession
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	Their son, called Louis XVII, said to have died in prison, never ruled
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First Republic	
1792	National Convention
1795	Directory, under Barras and others
1799	Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul
	In 1802 elected Consul for life

First Empire	
1804	Napoleon I, Emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais) Empress, 1804-09; Marie Louise, Empress, 1809-1814. Her son, Francois, (1811-1832) titular King of Rome, later Duke de Reichstadt and "Napoleon II", never ruled. Napoleon abdicated 1814, returned for 100 days, 1815, then was exiled to St. Helena Island. Died there May 5, 1821.

Bourbons Restored	
1814	Louis XVIII King: brother of Louis XVI
1824	Charles X, brother: deposed

House of Orleans	
1830	Louis Philippe (Egalite), King

Second Republic	
1848	Louis Napoleon, President, nephew of Napoleon I.

Second Empire	
1852	Napoleon III, Emperor. Eugenie (de Montijo) Empress. Deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial, (1856-79) died in Zulu War. Eugenie died 1920.

Third Republic—Presidents	
1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), historian
1873	MacMahon, Marshal Patrice M. (1808-1893)
1879	Grevy, Paul J. (1807-1891), resigned
1887	Sadi-Carnot, M. (1837-1894), assassinated
1894	Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P. (1847-1907), resigned
1895	Faure, Francois Felix (1841-1899)
1899	Loubet, Emile (1838-1929)
1906	Fallieres, Armand (1841-1931)
1913	Poincaré, Raymond (1860-1934)
1920	Deschanel, Paul (1856-1922) resigned
1920	Millerand, Alexandre (1859-1943) resigned
1924	Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937)
1931	Doumer, Paul (1874-1932) assassinated
1932	Lebrun, Albert (1871-1950) resigned

Fourth Republic—Presidents	
	Elected for 7-year term jointly by National Assembly and Council of the Republic
1947	Auriol, Vincent (1884-)
1954	Coty, Rene (1883-)

Rulers of Middle Europe: German and Austrian Dynasties

Continental ruling houses emerged from rivalries among nobles who regarded peoples as private possessions, to be traded in marriages and protective alliances. Thus authority often crossed national boundaries. Dominion over Austria, Bohemia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, etc., shifted many times amid devastating wars. This table reflects the rise of German, Austrian and Prussian rulers, from Charlemagne to Hitler.

Carolingian Dynasty

Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, ruled what is now France, Italy and Middle Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria); crowned Roman emperor by pope in Rome, 800 A. D. Died, 814.

Louis I, Ludwig, the Pious, son; crowned by Charlemagne 813, d. 840.

Louis the German, son, succeeded to East Francia (Germany) 843-876.

Charles the Fat, son, inherited East Francia and West Francia (France) 876, reunited empire, crowned emperor by pope, 881; deposed, 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-900. Partition of empire.

Louis the Child, 900-911, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, founded House of Franconia.

Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I, the Fowler, duke of Saxony, 919-936.

Otto I, the Great, 936-973, son; crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, 973-983, son; failed to oust Greeks and Arabs from Sicily.

Otto III, 982-1002, son. Minority regency by mother and grandmother. Crowned emperor at 16 by pope.

Henry II, duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024, great-grandson of Henry the Fowler.

House of Franconia (The Salic House)

Conrad II, 1024-1039, son-in-law of Otto I.

Henry III, 1039-1056, son; deposed 3 popes; annexed Bohemia; temporarily king of Hungary.

Henry IV, 1056-1084, son; regency by his mother, Agnes of Poitou. Banned by Pope Gregory VII, he did penance at Canossa.

Henry V, 1106-1125, son; last of Salic House.

Lothar, duke of Saxony, 1125-1137. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1134. Start of contest between Swabian house of Staufen and Bavarian house of Welf.

House of Hohenstaufen

Conrad III, duke of Suabia, 1138-1152. In 2nd Crusade.

Frederick III, duke of Suabia, 1138-1152. In 2nd Crusade.

Frederick I, Barbarossa (Red Beard) 1152-1190; lost Italy. In 3rd Crusade.

Henry VI, 1190-1196, took Lower Italy from Normans. Son became king of Sicily.

Philipp of Suabia, 1198-1208, son of Frederick I.

Otto, of House of Welf, 1198-1215; deposed.

Frederick II, 1215-1250, son of Henry VI; king of Sicily; crowned king of Jerusalem; in 5th Crusade.

Conrad IV, 1250-1254, son, lost Lower Italy to Charles of Anjou.

Conradin, son, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, never recognized as emperor, attempted to recover Italy 1268; failed, was beheaded. With him Hohenstaufen became extinct.

Interregnum, 1250-1273.

Rulers from Various Houses

Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1273-1291, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia and conquered Bohemia. Bequeathed duchy of Austria to eldest son, Albert.

Adolphus, count of Nassau, 1291-1298, killed in war with Albert of Austria.

Albert I, German king, 1298-1308.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-1313, crowned emperor in Rome.

Louis (Ludwig) of Bavaria, 1314-1347. Also elected was Frederick the Handsome of Austria, 1314-1330, leading to war. Abolition of papal sanction for election of Holy Roman Emperor (began 800 A. D.).

Charles IV of Luxemburg, 1347-1378, grandson of Henry VII, ruler of Bohemia.

Wenceslaus, 1378-1400, deposed.

Rupert, Duke of Palatine, 1400-1410.

Sigismund, 1411-1437, also king of Hungary.

Hapsburg Dynasty

Albert II, of Austria, 1438-1439, son-in-law of Wenceslaus; inherited from him kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; began wars with Turks.

Frederick III, 1439-1493; cousin of Albert; wars with the Turks and with Charles of Burgundy.

Maximilian I, 1493-1519; son, married Mary of Burgundy. Assumed title of Roman Emperor, 1508.

Charles V, 1519-1556; King of Spain; grandson of Maximilian; Luther; Reformation and religious wars.

Ferdinand I, 1558-1564. Maximilian II, 1564-1576; son, Rudolf II, 1576-1612; son.

Mathias, 1612-1619; brother; 1618 beginning of the 30 years' war.

Ferdinand II of Steiermark, 1619-1637; elected emperor at Frankfurt; religious wars.

Ferdinand III, 1637-1657; Peace of Westphalia, 1648, Leopold I, 1658-1705; son, Joseph I, 1705-1711; son, Charles VI, 1711-1740; son of Leopold I.

Maria Theresa, 1740-1780; daughter of Charles VI, Queen of Hungary; 7 years' war with Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

Charles VII of Bavaria, 1742-1745; pretender to the throne, crowned; defeated by Maria Theresa.

Francis I of Lorraine-Tuscany, 1745-1765; husband of Maria Theresa; raised by her to co-heir.

Joseph II, 1765-1790; son, first partition of Poland, Leopold II, 1790-1792.

Francis II, 1792-1806, known as Francis I, emperor of Austria, ruled Germany 1792-1835. In 1806 he abdicated as German emperor and gave up claims to Holy Roman Empire.

Ferdinand, son, 1835-1848. (Abdicated)

Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the Mark of Brandenburg. First margrave was Albert the bear (Albrecht), 1134-1170. First Hohenzollern to become margrave was Frederick, burgrave of Nuremberg, 1415-1440.

Frederick William, 1640-1688, was called the Great Elector. His son, Frederick III, 1688-1713, was crowned Frederick I of Prussia, Jan. 18, 1701, ruled till 1713.

Frederick II, the Great, 1740-1786, annexed Silesia, part of Poland.

Frederick William II, nephew, 1786-1797.

Frederick William III, 1797-1840. Napoleonic wars. Queen Louise, (d. 1810).

Frederick William IV, 1840-1861. Uprising of 1848 and first parliament and constitution.

Second German Reich

William I, 1861-1888, brother. Annexation of Schleswig and Hanover; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; proclamation of German Reich, Jan. 18, 1871, at Versailles; William, German emperor (Deutscher Kaiser), 1871-1888.

Frederick III, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918. Led Germany in World War I, abdicated as German emperor and king of Prussia, Nov. 9, 1918. Died in exile in Netherlands June 4, 1941.

Minor rulers (Wuerttemberg, Saxony, etc.) also abdicated. Germany became a republic at Weimar, July 1, 1919. Frederick Ebert, president, 1919-1925.

Paul von Hindenburg-Beneckendorff, 1925, re-elected 1932, d. Aug. 2, 1934. Adolf Hitler, chancellor, chosen successor as Leader-Chancellor (Fuehrer & Reichskanzler) of Third Reich.

Annexed Austria, March, 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-1945. Reported suicide in bomb shelter under chancellery, Berlin, May 1, 1945.

For subsequent history see Foreign Countries: Germany.

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph II, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary. Dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary formed, 1867. After assassination of heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grandson, 1916-1918, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 11-13, 1918. (d. 1922)

For subsequent history see Foreign Countries: Austria.

Rulers of Spain

Ferdinand II of Aragon married Isabella of Castile and Leon, 1479, uniting kingdoms; Navarre added 1512. Isabella died 1504. Ferdinand 1516, succeeded by grandson, Charles I (of Hapsburg), elected as Emperor Charles V.

Succession: 1556, Philip II; 1598, Philip III; 1621, Philip IV; 1665, Charles II; 1700, Philip V (first Bourbon, grandson of Louis XIV of France); 1746, Ferdinand VI; 1759, Charles III; 1788, Charles IV; 1808, Charles abdicated for son Ferdinand VII, both arrested by Napoleon. Ferdinand resigned; 1808, Joseph Bonaparte; 1814, Ferdinand VII, recalled; 1833, Queen

Christina regent for Isabella; 1843 Isabella II of age, fled 1867; 1870 Amadeus I, abdicated 1873.

1873, republic, Castelar, president; 1874, Alfonso XII, 1886. Queen Christina of Austria regent for Alfonso XIII, who ascended throne at age 1902.

1931, revolution, Alfonso left country but did not abdicate; republic abolished monarchy, presidents: 1931, Niceto Alcalá Zamora; 1936, Manuel Azana.

Fascist revolution, 1936, succeeded; Gen. Francisco Franco proclaimed Supreme Chief, 1939, with provision that he be succeeded by nephew, Alfonso XIII, died in Rome, Feb. 28, 1941, aged 54; his property and citizenship had been restored.

Roman Rulers

From Romulus to the end of the Empire in the West. Rulers of the Roman Empire in the East sat in Constantinople, and for a brief period in Nicaea, until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, when it was succeeded by the Ottoman Empire.

B.C.	Name	A.D.	Name	A.D.	Name
	The Kingdom				
753	Romulus (Quirinus)	96	Nerva	337	Constantius II, Constans I, Constantine II
716	Numa Pompilius	98	Trajanus	340	Constantius II and Constans I
673	Tullius Hostilius	117	Hadrianus	350	Constantius II
640	Ancus Marcius	138	Antoninus Pius	360	Julianus II (the Apostate)
616	L. Tarquinius Priscus	161	Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus	363	Jovianus
578	Servius Tullius	169	Marcus Aurelius (alone)		East and West
534	L. Tarquinius Superbus	180	Commodus	364	Valentinianus I (West) and Valens (East)
	The Republic	193	Pertinax; Julianus I	367	Valentinianus I with Gratianus (West) and Valens (East)
509	Consulate established	193	Septimius Severus	375	Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West) and Valens (East)
509	Quaestorship instituted	211	Caracalla and Geta	378	Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West) and Theodosius I (East)
498	Dictatorship introduced	217	Caracalla (alone)	383	Valentinianus II (West) and Theodosius I (East)
494	Plebeian Tribune created	217	Macrinus	394	Theodosius I (the Great)
494	Plebeian Aedileship created	218	Elagabalus (Heliogabalus)	395	Honorius (West) and Arcadius (East)
444	Consular Tribune organized	222	Alexander Severus	408	Honorius (West) and Theodosius II (East)
435	Censorship instituted	225	Maximinus I (the Thracian)	423	Valentinianus III (West) and Theodosius II (East)
366	Prætorship established	238	Gordianus I and Gordianus II; Pupienus and Balbinus	450	Valentinianus III (West) and Marcianus (East)
366	Curule Aedileship created	238	Gordianus III	455	Maximus (West); Avitus (West); Marcianus (East)
362	Military Tribune elective	244	Philippus (the Arabian)	456	Avitus (West) and Marcianus (East)
326	Proconsulate introduced	249	Decius	457	Majorianus (West) and Leo I (East)
311	Naval Duumvirate elective	251	Gallus and Volusianus	461	Severus II (West) and Leo I (East)
217	Dictatorship of Fabius Maximus	253	Aemilianus	472	Olybrius (West) and Leo I (East)
133	Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus	253	Valerianus and Gallienus	473	Glycerius (West) and Leo I (East)
123	Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus	258	Gallienus (alone)	474	Julius Nepos (West) and Leo II (East)
82	Dictatorship of Sulla	268	Claudius II (the Goth)	475	Romulus Augustulus (West) and Zeno (East)
60	First Triumvirate formed (Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus)	270	Quintillus	476	End of Empire in West; Odo-vacar, King of Italy
46	Dictatorship of Caesar	270	Aurelianus		
43	Second Triumvirate formed (Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus)	275	Taetius		
	The Empire	276	Florianus		
A.D.		276	Probus		
14	Tiberius I	282	Carus		
37	Gaius (Caligula)	283	Carinus and Numerianus		
41	Claudius I	284	Diocletianus		
54	Nero	286	Diocletianus and Maximianus		
68	Galba	305	Galerius and Constantius I		
69	Galba; Otho; Vitellius	306	Galerius, Maximinus II, Severus I		
69	Vespasianus	307	Galerius, Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius		
71	Titus	311	Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius		
81	Domitianus	312	Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius		
		314	Constantinus I and Licinius		
		324	Constantinus I (the Great)		

Rulers of Modern Italy

After Napoleon fell in 1814 and Murat, King of Naples, was shot in 1815, the Congress of Vienna restored pre-Napoleonic political states as follows: Sardinia and Genoa under King Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy; Parma and Piacenza under Duchess Marie Louise, former French queen; Modena under Archduke Francis IV of Hapsburg; Tuscany, under Duke Ferdinand III of Hapsburg; Lucca under Duchess Maria Louisa of Bourbon; Naples and Sicily under King Ferdinand I of Bourbon; the Papal State under Pius VII; Lombardia-Venetia under Austria; Corsica under France. This reaction led to half a century of bloody conflict, revolts, suppressions by Austrian and French troops. Most spectacular were two campaigns led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, first in 1849, when he penetrated to Rome, and again in 1860, when he liberated Sicily and marched into Naples with Victor Emmanuel II. The latter was proclaimed king of Italy at Turin, 1861. Rome was captured by Gen.

Cadorna Sept. 20, 1870 and made the capital. Succession; (1878) Humbert I; (1900) Victor Emmanuel III who, in 1937, was proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. The Allies in 1943 restored Haile Selassie on the throne of Ethiopia. In 1946 Victor Emmanuel III abdicated; was succeeded by his son Crown Prince Humbert as Humbert II. Victor Emmanuel III died in 1947. At a plebiscite held June 2, 1946, to determine whether Italy wanted a monarchy or a republic, the people voted for a republic. Premier Alcide de Gasperi assumed the powers of provisional Chief of State on June 13, 1946, the same day King Humbert II went to Portugal as an exile. On June 23, 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, Provisional President of the Republic of Italy. Luigi Einaudi was elected President May 11, 1948. On April 29, 1955, Giovanni Gronchi, of the leftwing Christian Democratic party, was elected President. He was inaugurated May 11, 1955.

Rulers of the Ottoman Empire

Turkish tribes driven from Central Asia by the Mongols c. 1200 A.D., settled near the Euphrates in Asia Minor. The Ottoman Empire was established by Osman (Othman) c. 1299 A.D. He was the first to be called sultan. Osman I, 1299-1326. Orkan I, 1326-1359; married Theodora, dau. of emperor of Constantinople. Murad I, 1359-1389; made Adrianople capital, extended power as far as Serbia. Bajazet I, 1389-1403; reached Danube, fought Timur (Tamerlane) in Asia Minor. Mehmet I (Mohammed), 1413-1421. Murad II, 1421-1451. Mehmet II, 1451-1481, the Conqueror, took Constantinople, 1453, date considered beginning of Modern History. This ended Christian rule in Constantinople. Bajazet II, 1481-1512. Fought Venice at Lepanto, July 28, 1499. Entered Poland and Egypt, combined caliphate with sultanate, Selim I, the Grim, 1512-1520. Suleiman I, the Magnificent, 1524-1566. Conducted first siege of Vienna. Selim II, 1566-1574. Murad III, 1574-1595; murdered five brothers; had 103 children. Mehmet III, 1595-1603; murdered 19 brothers. Ahmed I, 1603-1617. Mustafa I (incom-

petent) and Osman II, 1618-1622; killed by janissaries. Mustafa I, 1622-1623. Murad V, 1623-1640. Ibrahim I, 1640-1648. Mehmet IV, 1648-1687; Turks defeated by Austrians at St. Gotthard, 1664; siege of Vienna lifted by King John Sobieski of Poland, 1683, marking ebb of Turkish rule in Europe. Suleiman II, 1687-1691. Ahmed II, 1691-1695. Mustafa II, 1695-1703. Ahmed III, 1703-1730. Mahmud I, 1730-1754. Mustafa III, 1757-1773. Abdul Hamid I, 1773-1789. Selim III, 1789-1807. Mustafa IV, 8 mos., 1807-1808. Mahmud II, 1808-1839; dissolved janissaries, ordered officials to discard turban, adopt fez. Abdul Mejid, 1839-1861, fought Crimean war. Abdul Aziz, 1861-1867. Murad V, 3 mos., insane. Abdul Hamid II, 1876-1909; constitutional rule begun. Mehmet V, 1909-1918. Mehmet VI, 1918-1922. The sultanate was separated from the caliphate and abolished. Ankara was made capital. PRESIDENTS OF TURKEY Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, 1923-1938. Ismet Inonu, 1938-1950. Celal Bayar, elected 1950.

Rulers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway

The medieval history of Sweden, Denmark and Norway is one of continual struggle for domination by rival leaders. National issues started in the 10th century, when Christianity was introduced.

DENMARK

Earliest rulers invaded Britain; King Canute, who ruled in London 1017-1035, was most famous. The Valdemars furnished kings until the 15th century. In 1282 the Danes won the first national assembly, Danehof, from King Erik.

Most redoubtable medieval character was Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV, born 1353, married at 10 to King Kaakon VI of Norway. In 1375 she had her infant son Olaf made king of Denmark. After his death, 1387, she was regent of Denmark and Norway. In 1388 Sweden accepted her as sovereign. In 1389 she made her grand-nephew, Duke Erik of Pomerania, titular king of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with herself as regent. In 1397 she effected the Union of Kalmar of the three kingdoms and had Erik crowned. In 1439 the three kingdoms deposed him and elected Christopher of Bavaria king (Christopher III). On his death, 1448, the union broke up.

Succeeding rulers were unable to enforce their claims as rulers of Sweden until 1520, when Christian II conquered Sweden. He was thrown out 1522, and in 1523 Gustavus Vasa united Sweden. Denmark continued to dominate Norway until the Napoleonic wars, when Frederick VI joined the Napoleonic cause after Britain had destroyed the Danish fleet (1807). In 1814 he was forced to cede Norway to Sweden and Helgoland to Britain, receiving Lauenburg. Successors: 1839—Christian VII, 1848—Frederick VII, 1863—Christian IX, 1906—Frederick VIII, 1912—Christian X, 1947—Frederick IX.

SWEDEN

Early kings ruled at Uppsala, but did not dominate the country. Sverker (1134-1156) united the Swedes and Goths. In 1435 Sweden obtained the Riksdag, or parliament. After the Union of Kalmar, 1379, the Danes either ruled or harried

Rulers of Russia; Premiers of the U. S. R.

First ruler to consolidate Slav tribes was Rurik, leader of the Russ, who established himself at Novgorod A. D. 862. He and his immediate successors had Scandinavian affiliations. They moved to Kiev after 972 A. D. and ruled as Dukes of Kiev. In 988 Vladimir was converted and adopted the Byzantine Greek service, later modified by Slav influences. Important as organizer and law-giver was Yaroslav, 1018-1054, whose daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary and France. His grandson, Vladimir II (Monomachos) 1113-1125, was progenitor of several rulers, but in 1169 Andrew Bogolubski overthrew Kiev and began the line known as Grand Duke of Vladimir.

Of the Grand Dukes of Vladimir Alexander Nevsky, 1245-1263, had a son, Daniel, first to be called Duke of Muscovy (Moscow) who ruled 1294-1303. His successors became Grand Dukes of Muscovy. After Demetrius III, Donskoi, in 1380 defeated the Tartars, they also became Grand Dukes of All Russia. Independence of the Tartars and considerable territorial expansion was achieved under Ivan III, 1462-1505.

Czars of Muscovy—Ivan III was referred to in church ritual as Czar. He married Sofia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. His successor, Basil, died in 1533 when Basil's son, Ivan, was only 3. He became Ivan IV, "the Terrible," crowned 1547 as Czar of all the Russias, ruled till 1584. Under the weak rule of his son, Theodore, Boris Godunov had control. The dynasty died, and after years of tribal strife and intervention by Polish and Swedish armies, the Russians united under 17-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to the first wife of Ivan IV. He ruled 1613-1645 and established the Romanov line. Fourth ruler after Michael was Peter I.

Czars, or Emperors of Russia (Romanovs)—Peter I, 1682-1725, known as Peter the Great, took title of Emperor in 1721. His successors and dates of accession were: Catherine, his widow,

Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

The Netherlands originally were cities and provinces of present Holland and Belgium, ruled by Burgundy, Austrian and Hapsburgs and Spain. In 1579 the Catholic South broke off and seven northern provinces formed the Union of Utrecht under the Stadholder, William the Silent, whose highest title was count (d. 1584). Power rested in the States General. Leaders included Prince Maurice of Nassau (d. 1625); Frederic Henry (d. 1647), who married a daughter of Charles I of England; William II (d. 1650); William III of Orange, who married Mary, dau. of James II of England—they became king and queen of England, William III, 1702, William IV, (d. 1761), William V, (d. 1795). Here ended the Dutch Republic. The Batavian Republic, 1795-1808, was created by the French. Napoleon made his brother Louis King of Holland, 1806. He abdicated 1810, when Holland was annexed to France, William Frederick, Prince of Orange, son of William V, led

the country until Christian II of Denmark conquered it anew, 1520. This led to a rising under Gustavus Vasa, who ruled Sweden 1523-1560, and established an independent kingdom. Charles IX (1594-1611, crowned 1607) conquered Moscow. Gustavus II Adolphus (1631-1633) was called the Great-Later rulers: 1633—Christian II, 1654—Charles X; 1660—Charles XI; 1697—Charles XII (invader of Russia and Poland, defeated at Poltava, June 28, 1709); 1718—His sister, Unrika Eleonora, elected queen; 1720—Her husband, Frederick I (of Hesse); 1751—Adolphus Frederick; 1771—Gustavus III; 1792—Gustavus IV; 1809—Charles XIII. (Union with Norway began, 1814). 1818—Charles XIV. He was Jean Bernadotte, Napoleon's Prince of Ponte Corvo, elected 1810 to succeed Charles XIII. He founded the present dynasty, 1844—Oscar I; 1859—Charles XV; 1872—Oscar II; 1907—Gustavus V; 1950—Gustavus VI.

NORWAY

Overcoming many rivals, Harald Haarfager (872-930) conquered Norway, Orkneys and Shetlands. Olaf, great-grandson (985-1000) brought Christianity into Norway, Iceland, Greenland. In 1035 Magnus the Good also became king of Denmark. Haakon V (1298-1319) had married his daughter to Erik of Sweden. Their son, Magnus, became ruler of Norway and Sweden at 6. His son, Haakon VI, married Margaret of Denmark; their son Olaf became king of Norway and Denmark, followed by Margaret's regency and the Union of Kalmar, 1397.

In 1450 Norway became subservient to Denmark and was forced into wars against Sweden and the League of Hansa. Christian IV (1588-1648) founded Christiania, now Oslo. After Napoleonic wars, when Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, a strong nationalist movement forced recognition of Norway as an independent kingdom united with Sweden under the Swedish kings, 1814-1905. In 1905 the union was dissolved and Prince Carl of Denmark became Haakon VII.

1725, Peter II, his grandson, 1727, d. 1730; Anne, Duchess of Courland, 1730, daughter of Peter the Great's brother, Czar Ivan; Ivan VI, 1740-1741, great grandson of Ivan V, child, kept in prison and murdered 1764; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741; Peter III, grandson of Peter I, 1761, deposed 1762 for his consort, Catherine II, former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (German) who is known as Catherine the Great, 1762-1796; Paul I, her son, 1796, killed 1801. Alexander I, son of Paul, 1801-1825, defeated Napoleon; Nicholas I, his brother, 1825; Alexander II, son of Nicholas, 1855, assassinated 1881 by terrorists; Alexander III, son, 1881; Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last Czar of Russia, forced to abdicate by the Revolution that followed defeat by Germany. The Czar, the Czarina, the Czaritch, the Crown Princess and the Czar's 4 daughters were murdered by the Bolsheviks in Ekaterinburg, July 6, 1918.

Provisional Government—Prince Georgi Lvov and Alexander Kerensky, premiers, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, displaced Kerensky; Council of People's Commissars formed, Nicolai Lenin, premier, Lenin died Jan. 21, 1924. Alexei Rykov (executed 1938) and V. M. Molotov held the office, but actual ruler was Joseph Stalin (Joseph Vissarionovich Djughashvili) general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Stalin became president of the Council of Ministers (premier) May 7, 1941, died Mar. 5, 1953. Succeeded by Georgi M. Malenkov, as head of the Council and premier and Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Central Committee. Malenkov resigned Feb. 8, 1955, and became deputy premier. Marshal Nikolai Bulganin became premier. On Mar. 1, 1955, the first deputy premier was Molotov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, M. G. Pervukhin, as head of the major departments; next in line were 8 deputy premiers, of whom Malenkov was one.

a revolt 1813, was named sovereign prince and crowned, 1815, as King of the Netherlands, incorporating Holland and Belgium. The Belgian revolt of 1830-31 led to separate kingdoms, ratified 1839.

THE NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND)

(1840) William II; (1849) William III; (1890) Wilhelmina (daughter of William III and his second wife Princess Emma of Waldeck); Wilhelmina abdicated Sept. 4, 1948, in favor of daughter Juliana, 39.

BELGIUM

(1831) Leopold I of Saxe-Coburg, uncle of Queen Victoria; (1865) Leopold II; (1909) Albert I, nephew of Leopold II; (1934) Leopold III, son of Albert; (1944) Prince Charles, Regent, Leopold returned, 1950, yielded powers to son Baudouin, Prince Royal, Aug. 6, 1950, abdicated July 16, 1951. Baudouin I took throne July 17, 1951.

Noted British

POETS, DRAMATISTS, ESSAYISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1672	1719	Addison, Joseph	1869	1952	Douglas, Norman	1828	1909	Meredith, George
1805	1882	Alnsworth, W. H.	1867	1900	Dowson, Ernest	1806	1873	Mill, John Stuart
1721	1770	Akenside, Mark	1859	1930	Doyle, Arthur Conan	1608	1674	Milton, John
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	1563	1631	Drayton, Michael	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas
1822	1888	Arnold, Matthew	1631	1700	Dryden, John	1838	1923	Morley, John
1515	1668	Ascham, Roger	1819	1880	Eliot, George (Marian Evans Cross)	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	1620	1706	Evelyn, John	1688	1744	Pope, Alexander
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	1707	1754	Felding, Henry	1664	1721	Prior, Matthew
1214	1294	Bacon, Roger	1809	1883	Fitzgerald, Edward	1863	1944	Quiller-Couch, Arthur T
1762	1851	Baillie, Joanna	1867	1933	Galsworthy, John	1552	1618	Raleigh, Sir Walter
1860	1937	Bartie, James M.	1685	1732	Gay, John	1814	1884	Reade, Charles
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel
673	735	Bede, the Venerable	1857	1903	Gissing, George	1828	1863	Rossetti, D. Gabriel
1876	1952	Beith, J. (Ian Hay)	1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	1819	1900	Ruskin, John
1870	1953	Belloc, Hilaire	1716	1777	Gray, Thomas	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter
1867	1931	Bennett, Arnold	1856	1925	Haggard, H. Rider	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	1840	1928	Hardy, Thomas	1856	1950	Shaw, G. Bernard
1662	1742	Bentley, Richard	1831	1923	Harrison, Frederic	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe
1870	1952	Blackwood, Algernon	1778	1830	Hazlitt, William	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	1793	1835	Hemans, Felicia	1554	1586	Sidney, Sir Philip
1844	1930	Bridges, Robert	1849	1903	Henley, Wm. Ernest	1771	1845	Smith, Sydney
1816	1855	Bronte, Charlotte	1591	1674	Herriek, Robert	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias
1818	1848	Bronte, Emily	1588	1679	Hobbes, Thomas	1774	1843	Southey, Robert
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B.	1770	1835	Hogg, James	1552	1599	Spenser, Edmund
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	1672	1729	Steele, Richard
1838	1922	Bryce, James	1859	1936	Housman, Alfred E.	1713	1768	Sterne, Laurence
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	1711	1776	Hume, David	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert Louis
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	1803	1857	Jerrold, Douglas W.	1880	1932	Strachey, Lytton
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	1754	1637	Jonson, Ben	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	1796	1821	Keats, John	1837	1909	Swinburne, Algernon C.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	1819	1875	Kingsley, Charles	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	1865	1936	Kipling, Rudyard	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M.
1340	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	1874	1945	Knoblock, Eduard	1915	1954	Thomson, Dylan
1694	1773	Chesterfield, Earl of	1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	1700	1748	Thomson, James
1762	1835	Cobbett, William	1775	1864	Landor, Walter S.	1815	1882	Trolope, Anthony
1804	1865	Cobden, Richard	1330	1400	Langland, William	1884	1941	Walpole, Hugh
1772	1834	Coleridge, S.	1885	1930	Lawrence, David H.	1593	1683	Walton, Isaak
1670	1729	Congreve, William	1838	1903	Lecky, W. E. H.	1851	1920	Ward, Mrs. Humphry
1857	1924	Conrad, Joseph	1866	1947	LeGallienne, Richard	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac
1864	1924	Corelli, Marie	1632	1704	Locke, John	1866	1946	Wells, H. G.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B.	1861	1947	Whitehead, Alfred N.
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	1864	1948	Machen, Arthur	1854	1900	Wilde, Oscar, Fingal
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	1564	1593	Marlowe, Christopher			O'Flahertie Wills
1785	1589	De Quincey, Thomas	1621	1678	Marvell, Andrew	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	1584	1640	Massinger, Philip	1882	1941	Woolf, Virginia
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin				1640	1715	Wycherly, William
1573	1631	Donne, John				1884	1954	Young, Fr. Brett

BRITISH LEADERS IN ARMY (A), NAVY (N), AND EXPLORATION (E)

1861	1936	Allenby, Edmund (A)	1541	1591	Grenville, Richard (N)	1758	1805	Nelson, Horatio (N)
1871	1936	Beatty, David (N)	1861	1928	Halg, Douglas (A)	1832	1914	Roberts, Frederick (A)
1695	1755	Braddock, Edward (A)	1726	1799	Howe, Richard (N)	1719	1792	Rodney, Geo. (N)
1723	1792	Burgoyne, John (A)	1729	1814	Howe, William (A)	1800	1882	Ross, James C. (E)
1663	1733	Byng, George (N)	1575	1611	Hudson, Henry (E)	1668	1912	Scott, Robert F. (E)
1738	1795	Clinton, Henry (A)	1859	1935	Jelliffe, John (N)	1874	1922	Shackleton, Ernest (E)
1727	1779	Cook, James (E)	1715	1774	Johnston, Wm. (A)	1841	1904	Stanley, Henry M. (E)
1738	1795	Cornwallis, Chas. (A)	1850	1916	Kitchener, T. H. (A)	1869	1951	Swinton, Ernest (A)
1734	1805	Crake, Francis (N)	1888	1935	Lawrence, E. H. "of Arabia" (A)	1883	1950	W. Wallace, Archibald (A)
1786	1847	Crane, John (E)	1650	1722	Marlborough, Duke of (A)	1769	1852	Wellington, Duke of (A)
1535	1594	Frobisher, Martin (E)	1871	1951	Maurice, Frederick (A)	1727	1759	Wolfe, James (A)
1721	1787	Gage, Thomas (A)	1867	1948	Milne, Geo. (A)			
1833	1885	Gordon, Chas. G. (A)						

BRITISH SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

1813	1898	Bessemer, Henry	1578	1657	Harvey, Wm.	1811	1870	Simpson, Jas. Y.
1731	1810	Cavendish, Henry	1792	1871	Herschel, John	1781	1848	Stephenson, Geo.
1832	1919	Crookes, Wm.	1738	1822	Herschel, John	1820	1904	Thomson, Jos.
1766	1844	Dalton, John	1827	1912	Lister, Jos.	1820	1893	Thomson, Wm. (Kelvin)
1881	1955	Fleming, Michael	1831	1879	Maxwell, Jas. Clerk	1823	1913	Wallace, Alf. Russell
1849	1945	Fleming, Alexander	1663	1729	Newcomen, Thos.	1736	1819	Watt, James E.
1834	1915	Hargreaves, Jas.	1642	1727	Newton, Isaac	1802	1875	Wheatstone, Chas.
			1857	1932	Ross, Ronald			

BRITISH PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawr.	1727	1788	Gainsborough, Thos.	1829	1896	Millais, Sir J. E.
1872	1898	Beardsley, Aubrey	1790	1866	Gibson, John	1849	1933	Murray, Sir D.
1734	1898	Beaulecker, Lady Diana	1817	1897	Gilbert, Sir John	1835	1910	Orchardson, Sir W. Q.
1738	1839	Beecher, Sir Wm.	1786	1846	Haydon, Benj.	1878	1931	Orpen, Sir William
1757	1827	Blake, William	1841	1917	Henry, C. N.	1839	1893	Petrie, John
1821	1893	Burne, Ford Madox	1697	1764	Hogarth, William	1884	1937	Philpot, Glyn W.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Sir Edw.	1758	1810	Hoppner, John	1836	1919	Poynter, Sir E. J. Bt.
1781	1841	Chantrey, Sir F. L.	1827	1910	Hunt, W. Holman	1756	1823	Raeburn, Sir Henry
1850	1934	Collier, John	1874	1937	Jameson, Alexander	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1776	1837	Constable, John	1646	1725	Kneller, Sir Godfrey	1734	1802	Romney, George
1803	1902	Cooper, Thos. Sidney	1802	1873	Landseer, Sir Edwin	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Sir Charles L.	1856	1941	Lavery, Sir John	1854	1935	Stokes, Adrian
1872	1932	Eland, John S.	1769	1830	Lawrence, Sir Thomas	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. W.
1787	1849	Etty, William	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred'k. Lord	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1846	1935	Farquharson, Joseph	1794	1859	Leslie, Charles R.	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1758	1826	Flaxman, John	1864	1941	Llewellyn, Sir William	1785	1841	Wilkie, Sir David
1825	1899	Foster, Myles Birket	1806	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1852	1931	Wyllie, W. L.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS

1117	1170	Becket, Thomas	1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	1703	1791	Wesley, John
1685	1753	Bekeley, George	1813	1873	Livingstone, David	1714	1770	Whitefield, Geo.
1829	1912	Booth, William B.	1808	1892	Manning, Henry E.	1802	1865	Wiseman, Nicholas
1566	1644	Brewster, William	1801	1890	Newman, John H.	1475	1530	Wolsey, Thomas
1489	1556	Crauner, Thos.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jeremy	1524	1584	Wycliffe, John
1624	1691	Fox, George	1484	1536	Tyndall, William			
1505	1572	Knox, John	1708	1788	Wesley, Chas.			

BRITISH STATESMEN

1852 1928	Asquith, Herbert H.	1859 1925	Curzon of Kedleston	1866 1937	MacDonald, J. Ramsay
1867 1947	Baldwin, Stanley	1804 1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	1854 1925	Milner, Alfred
1848 1930	Balfour, Arthur J.	1819 1886	Forster, Wm. E.	1732 1792	North, Frederick
1881 1951	Bevin, Ernest	1749 1806	Fox, Chas. Jas.	1784 1865	Palmerston, Henry
1838 1922	Bryce, James	1809 1898	Gladstone, Wm. E.	1788 1850	Peel, Robert
1770 1827	Canning, George	1712 1770	Grenville, George	1867 1937	Peel, William
1854 1935	Carson, Edward	1764 1845	Grey, Charles	1759 1806	Pitt, William
1769 1822	Castlereagh, Robt.	1862 1933	Grey, Edward	1708 1778	Pitt, W. (Chatham)
1863 1937	Chamberlain, Austen	1594 1643	Hampden, John	1854 1932	Plunkett, Horace
1836 1914	Chamberlain, Jos.	1732 1818	Hastings, Warren	1847 1929	Rosebery, Arch.
1869 1940	Chamberlain, Neville	1863 1935	Henderson, Arthur	1792 1878	Russell, John
1225 1774	Clive, Robert	1858 1923	Law, A. Bonar	1830 1903	Sallsbury, Robt.
1890 1952	Cripps, Stafford	1863 1945	Lloyd George, David	1676 1745	Walpole, Robert
1599 1658	Cromwell, Oliver	1876 1947	Lyttton, Victor		

Noted Austrians For composers, see pp. 563-4, rulers p. 553

1791 1872	Grillparzer, Franz	1840 1884	Makart, Hans	1822 1884	Mendel, J. Gregor
1874 1929	Hoffmannsthal, H. v.	1724 1793	Manipetschl, Franz	1493 1541	Paracelsus, Theoph.
1874 1936	Kraus, Karl	1890 1918	Schiele, Ekert	1874 1929	Piquet, Clemens v.
1875 1926	Rilke, Rainer Maria	1718 1801	Schmidt, Martin	1793 1851	Ressel, Josef
1862 1931	Schnitzler, Artur	1804 1871	Schwind, Moritz v.	1858 1929	Weisbach (Kar Auer)
1805 1868	Stifter, Adalbert	1858 1899	Segantini, Gio.		
1893 1917	Suttner, Berta v.	1793 1865	Waldmueller, Ferdinand		
1865 1227	Walter v. d. Vogelweide				
1881 1932	Wildgans, Anton				
		1829 1894	Billroth, Theo.		
		1856 1939	Freud, Sigmund		
		1727 1818	Jacquin, Nikolas V.		
		1711 1630	Kepler, Johannes		

THEATER

SCIENTISTS

1657 1745	Altamonte, Martino			1810 1884	Eissler, Fanny
				1850 1913	Grand, Alex.
				1858 1910	Kainz, Josef
				1801 1862	Nestroy, Johann
				1873 1949	Reinhardt, Max

Belgians

A-Artist, C-Composer, E-Explorer, M-Musician, P-Philosopher, S-Scientist, St-Statesman, W-Writer					
1827 1879	De Coster, Chas.—W.	1857 1931	Mont, Pol de—W.	1861 1907	Van Lerberghe, Chas.
1822 1890	Frank, Cesar—C.	1836 1924	Picard, Edmond—W.		—W.
1862 1949	Maeterlinck, Maurice—W.	1823 1883	Pirmez, Octave—W.	1855 1916	Verhaeren, Emile—W.
		1818 1902	Potvin, Chas.—W.		

Czechs

1878 1932	Bata, Thos.	1371 1415	Hus, Jan	1834 1901	Neruda, Jan—W.
1884 1948	Benes, Eduard—St.	1810 1836	Macha, Karel—W.	1878 1876	Polacký, Frantisek—W.
1890 1938	Capek, Karel—W.	1887 1948	Masaryk, Jan—St.	1766 1858	Rusomarov, Jan (Gen.)
1592 1671	Comenius—St.	1850 1937	Masaryk, Tomas—St.	1845 1912	Sladek, Josef—W.
1841 1904	Dvorak, Anton—C.	1848 1922	Myslivec, Josef—S.	1824 1884	Smetana, Bedrich—C.

Danes

1805 1875	Andersen, Hans Christian—W.	1684 1754	Holberg, Ludvig—W.	1857 1943	Pontoppidan, Henrik—W.
1681 1741	Bering, Vitus J.—E.	1813 1855	Kierkegaard, Soren—P.	1140 1206	Saxo, Grammaticus—W.
1546 1601	Brake, Thos.—S.	1894 1948	Moeller, John Christmas—St.	1768 1844	Thorvaldsen, Bertel—A.
1842 1927	Brandes, Georg—W.	1777 1851	Orsted, Hans Christian—S.		
1857 1919	Gjellerup, Karl—W.				

Hungarians

1877 1919	Ady, Andrew—W.	1046 1095	Ladislav, St.—St.	1818 1865	Semmelweis, Ignac—S.
1846 1933	Apponyi, Albert—St.	1811 1886	Liszt, Franz—C.	1575 1038	St. Stephen (1st king)
1817 1882	Arany, John—W.	1823 1864	Madach, Emerle—W.	1814 1878	Szatmari, Jos. Szigligetli—W.
1881 1945	Bartok, Bela—C.	1817 1864	Magyar, Ladislav—E.	1791 1860	Szechenyi, Stephen—St.
1803 1876	Deak, Francis—St.	1443 1490	Matthias, Corvin—St.	1861 1918	Tisza, Stephen—St.
1804 1849	Endlicher, Stephen—S.	1847 1910	Mikszath, Kalman—W.	1889 1944	Toth, Thimam—W.
1848 1919	Eotvos, Lorand—S.	1878 1952	Molnar, Ferenc—W.	1815 1883	Volkman, Robert—C.
1858 1903	Fadrusz, Janos—A.	1844 1901	Munkacsy, Mihaly—A.	1800 1855	Zich, Geza—W.
1827 1456	Hunyady, John—S.	1845 1879	Paul, Ladislav—A.	1849 1919	Zelk, Geza—W.
1825 1904	Jokai, Maurus—W.	1823 1849	Petofi, Sander—W.	1620 1664	Zrinyi, Miklos, Jr.—W.
1792 1830	Katona, Joseph—W.	1858 1927	Prohaszka, Ottokar—P.		
1802 1894	Kossuth, Louis—St.	1676 1735	Rakoczi, Francis—St.		

Norwegians

AUTHORS					
1813 1896	Aasen, Ivar	1828 1906	Ibsen, Henrik	1882 1949	Undset, Sigrid
1812 1885	Ashbjornsen, Peter	1878 1918	Kielland, Alex. L.	1807 1877	Wethaven, Johan S.
1832 1910	Bjornson, Bjornstjerne	1865 1926	Kinck, Hans E.	1808 1845	Wergeland, Henrik
1813 1895	Collett, Camilla	1833 1908	Lie, Jonas		
1876 1939	Duun, Olav	1813 1882	Moe, Jorgen		
1851 1924	Garborg, Arne	1810 1863	Munch, Peter		
1860 1952	Hamsun, Knut.	1835 1917	Sars, Johan E.		

Swedes

1793 1866	Almqvist, C. J. L.—W.	1860 1911	Froding, Gustav—W.	1842 1919	Retzlus, Gustaf—S.
1859 1927	Arhenius, Svante A.—S.	1783 1847	Geljer, E. G.—W.	1630 1702	Rudbeck, Olof—S.
1740 1795	Bellman, C. M.—W.	1860 1925	Hansson, Ola—W.	1828 1895	Rydberg, Viktor—W.
1895 1948	Bernadotte, Folke—St.	1866 1953	Hedin, Sven—E.	1793 1823	Stagnelius, E. J.—W.
1779 1848	Berzelius, Jakob—S.	1864 1930	Karlfeldt, Erik Axel—W.	1598 1862	Stiernhelm, Georg—W.
1801 1865	Bremer, Fredrika—W.	1858 1944	Lagerlof, Selma—W.	1849 1912	Strindberg, August—W.
1867 1945	Cassel, Gustav—S.	1707 1778	Linne, Carl von—S.	1688 1772	Swedenborg, Emanuel—W.
1701 1744	Celsius, Anders—S.	1843 1921	Montelius, Oscar—W.		
1863 1889	Eriasson, John—S.	1833 1896	Noble, Alfred B.—S.	1782 1846	Tegner, Esaias—W.

Presidents and Prime Ministers, Republic of Ireland

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Noted British**POETS, DRAMATISTS, ESSAYISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS**

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1672	1719	Addison, Joseph	1869	1952	Douglas, Norman	1828	1909	Meredith, George
1805	1882	Alnsworth, W. H.	1867	1900	Dowson, Ernest	1806	1873	Mill, John Stuart
1721	1770	Akenside, Mark	1859	1930	Doyle, Arthur Conan	1608	1674	Millton, John
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	1563	1631	Drayton, Michael	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas
1822	1888	Arnold, Matthew	1631	1709	Dryden, John	1838	1923	Morley, John
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	1819	1880	Elliot, George (Marlan Evans Cross)	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	1620	1706	Evelyn, John	1688	1744	Pope, Alexander
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	1707	1754	Felding, Henry	1664	1721	Prior, Matthew
1214	1294	Bacon, Roger	1809	1883	Fitzgerald, Edward	1863	1944	Quiller-Couch, Arthur T
1762	1851	Baile, Joanna	1867	1933	Galsworthy, John	1852	1818	Raleigh, Sir Walter
1860	1937	Barrie, James M.	1685	1732	Gay, John	1814	1884	Reade, Charles
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel
673	735	Bede, the Venerable	1857	1903	Gissing, George	1828	1868	Rossetti, D. Gabriel
1876	1952	Belth, J. (Ian Hay)	1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	1819	1900	Ruskin, John
1870	1953	Belloe, Hilaire	1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter
1867	1931	Bennett, Arnold	1856	1925	Haggard, H. Rider	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	1831	1923	Harrison, Frederic	1856	1950	Shaw, G. Bernard
1662	1742	Bentley, Richard	1778	1830	Hazlitt, William	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe
1870	1952	Blackwood, Algernon	1793	1835	Hemans, Felicia	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	1849	1903	Henley, Wm. Ernest	1554	1586	Slidney, Sir Phillip
1844	1930	Bridges, Robert	1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	1721	1771	Smith, Sydney
1816	1855	Bronte, Charlotte	1588	1679	Hobbes, Thomas	1721	1771	Smart, Tobias
1818	1848	Bronte, Emily	1770	1835	Hogg, James	1773	1843	Southey, Robert
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B.	1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	1552	1599	Spense, Edmund
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	1859	1936	Housman, Alfred E.	1672	1729	Steele, Richard
1838	1922	Bryce, James	1711	1776	Hume, David	1713	1768	Sterne, Laurence
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	1803	1857	Jerrold, Douglas W.	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert Louis
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	1574	1784	Johnson, Samuel	1880	1932	Strachey, Lytton
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	1796	1821	Keats, John	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	1819	1875	Kingsley, Charles	1837	1909	Swinburne, Algernon C
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	1865	1936	Kipling, Rudyard	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	1874	1945	Knoblock, Eduard	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M.
1340	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	1915	1954	Thomas, Dylan
1694	1773	Chesterfield, Earl of	1775	1864	Landon, Walter S.	1700	1748	Thomson, James
1762	1835	Cobbett, William	1330	1400	Langland, William	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony
1804	1865	Cobden, Richard	1885	1930	Lawrence, David H.	1884	1941	Waipole, Hugh
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T.	1838	1903	Lecky, W. E. H.	1593	1683	Walton, Izaak
1674	1729	Congreve, William	1866	1947	LeGallienne, Richard	1851	1920	Ward, Mrs. Humphry
1857	1924	Conrad, Joseph	1632	1704	Locke, John	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac
1864	1924	Corelli, Maria	1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B.	1866	1946	Wells, H. G.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	1864	1943	Machen, Arthur	1861	1947	Whitehead, Alfred N.
1869	1882	Darwin, Charles	1564	1593	Marlowe, Christopher	1854	1900	Wilde, Oscar, Fingal O'Flahertie Wills
1801	1731	Defoe, Daniel	1621	1678	Marvell, Andrew	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William
1785	1589	De Quincey, Thomas	1584	1640	Massinger, Philip	1882	1941	Woolf, Virginia
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles				1640	1715	Wyche, William
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin				1884	1954	Young, Fr. Brett
1573	1631	Donne, John						

BRITISH LEADERS IN ARMY (A), NAVY (N), AND EXPLORATION (E)

1861	1936	Allenby, Edmund (A)	1541	1591	Grenville, Richard (N)	1758	1805	Nelson, Horatio (N)
1871	1936	Beatty, David (N)	1861	1928	Haig, Douglas (A)	1832	1914	Roberts, Frederick (A)
1695	1755	Braddock, Edward (A)	1726	1799	Howe, Richard (N)	1719	1792	Rodney, Geo. (N)
1723	1792	Burgoyne, John (A)	1729	1814	Howe, William (A)	1800	1882	Ross, James C. (E)
1663	1733	Byng, George (N)	1575	1611	Hudson, Henry (E)	1868	1912	Scott, Robert F. (E)
1738	1795	Clinton, Henry (A)	1859	1935	Jellicoe, John (N)	1744	1922	Shackleton, Ernest (E)
1727	1779	Cook, James (E)	1715	1774	Johnston, Wm. (N)	1841	1904	Stanley, Henry M. (E)
1738	1795	Cornwallis, Chas. (A)	1850	1916	Kitchener, H. H. (A)	1869	1951	Swinton, Ernest M.
1540	1596	Drake, Francis (N)	1888	1953	Lawrence, T. E. "of Arabia" (A)	1883	1950	Tyrral, Archibald (A)
1736	1847	Franklin, John (E)	1650	1722	Marlborough, Duke of (A)	1769	1852	Wellington, Duke of (A)
1535	1584	Frobisher, Martin (E)	1871	1951	Maurice, Frederick (A)	1727	1759	Wolfe, James (A)
1721	1787	Gage, Thomas (A)	1867	1948	Milne, Geo. (A)			
1833	1885	Gordon, Chas. G. (A)						

BRITISH SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

1813	1898	Bessemmer, Henry	1578	1657	Harvey, Wm.	1811	1870	Simpson, Jas. Y.
1731	1810	Cavendish, Henry	1792	1871	Herschel, John	1781	1848	Stephenson, Geo.
1832	1919	Crooks, Wm.	1738	1822	Herschel, Wm.	1820	1904	Thomson, Jos.
1766	1844	Dalton, John	1827	1912	Lister, Jos.	1824	1907	Thomson, Wm. (Kelvin)
1805	1869	Faraday, Michael	1831	1879	Maxwell, Jas. Clerk	1820	1893	Tyndall, John
1831	1955	Fleming, Alexander	1663	1729	Newcomen, Thos.	1823	1913	Wallace, Alf. Russell
1849	1943	Fleming, Ambrose	1642	1727	Newton, Isaac	1736	1819	Watt, James E.
1834	1915	Hargreaves, Jas.	1857	1932	Ross, Ronald	1802	1875	Wheatstone, Chas.

BRITISH PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawr.	1727	1788	Gainsborough, Thos.	1829	1896	Millais, Sir J. E.
1872	1898	Beardsley, Aubrey	1790	1866	Grigg, John	1849	1933	Murray, Sir D.
1734	1808	Beauchamp, Lady Diana	1817	1897	Gilbert, Sir John	1835	1915	Orchardson, Sir W. Q.
1735	1839	Beechey, Sir Wm.	1786	1846	Haydon, Benj.	1878	1931	Orpen, Sir William
1757	1827	Blake, William	1841	1917	Henry, C. N.	1839	1893	Petrie, John
1821	1893	Brown, Ford Madox	1667	1764	Hogarth, William	1884	1937	Philpot, Glyn W.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Sir Edw.	1758	1810	Hopponer, John	1836	1919	Poynter, Sir E. J. B.
1781	1841	Chantrey, Sir F. L.	1827	1910	Hunt, W. Holman	1756	1823	Rebun, Sir Henry
1850	1934	Collier, John	1874	1937	Jamieson, Sir Edwin	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1776	1837	Constable, John	1646	1725	Kneller, Alexander	1734	1802	Romney, George
1803	1902	Cooper, Thos. Sidney	1802	1873	Landseer, Sir Godfrey	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Sir Charles L.	1856	1941	Lavery, Sir John	1854	1935	Stokes, Adrian
1732	1832	Eland, John S.	1769	1830	Lawrence, Sir Thomas	1773	1851	Turner, J. M. W.
1737	1849	Etty, William	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred'k. Lord	1871	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1846	1935	Farquharson, Joseph	1794	1859	Leslie, Charles R.	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John	1864	1941	Llewellyn, Sir William	1785	1841	Wilkie, Sir David
1825	1899	Foster, Myles Birket	1866	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1852	1931	Wyllie, W. L.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS

1117	1170	Becket, Thomas	1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	1703	1791	Wesley, John
1685	1753	Berkeley, George	1813	1873	Livingstone, David	1714	1770	Whitefield, Geo.
1829	1912	Booth, William B.	1808	1892	Manning, Henry E.	1802	1865	Wiseman, Nicholas
1566	1644	Brewster, William	1801	1890	Newman, John H.	1475	1530	Wolsey, Thomas
1489	1556	Cranmer, Thos.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jeremy	1324	1384	Wycliffe, John
1644	1911	Fox, George	1484	1536	Tyndall, William			
1505	1572	Knox, John	1708	1788	Wesley, Chas.			

BRITISH STATESMEN

1852	1928	Asquith, Herbert, H.	1859	1925	Curzon of Kedleston	1866	1937	MacDonald, J. Ramsay
1867	1947	Baldwin, Stanley	1864	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	1867	1925	Miner, Alfred
1848	1930	Balfour, Arthur J.	1819	1886	Forster, Wm. E.	1732	1972	North, Frederick
1881	1951	Bernst, Ernest	1749	1806	Fox, Chas. Jas.	1784	1865	Palmerston, Henry
1838	1922	Bryce, James	1809	1898	Gladstone, Wm. E.	1788	1850	Peel, Robert
1779	1825	Canning, George	1712	1770	Grenville, George	1867	1937	Peel, William
1854	1935	Carsen, Edward	1764	1845	Grey, Charles	1758	1806	Pitt, William
1769	1822	Castlereagh, Robt.	1862	1933	Grey, Edward	1708	1783	Pitt (Ratham)
1863	1937	Chamberlain, Austen	1594	1643	Hampden, John	1854	1932	Plunkett, Horace
1836	1914	Chamberlain, Jos.	1732	1818	Hastings, Warren	1792	1929	Rosebery, Arch.
1869	1940	Chamberlain, Neville	1863	1935	Henderson, Arthur	1847	1878	Russell, John
1727	1774	Robert	1858	1923	Law, A. Bonar	1830	1903	Salisbury, Robert
1890	1952	Cripps, Stafford	1863	1945	Lyons, David	1676	1745	Walpole, Robert
1599	1658	Cromwell, Oliver	1876	1947	Lytton, Victor			

Noted Austrians For composers, see pp. 563-4, rulers p. 553

AUTHORS		1840 1884		1822 1884	
1791 1872	Grillparzer, Franz	1742 1796	Makart, Hans	1493 1541	Mendel, J. Gregor
1874 1929	Hoffmannsthal, H. v.	1890 1918	Martens, Franz	1493 1541	Paracelsus, Theoph.
1874 1936	Kraus, Karl	1718 1801	Schlefe, Egon	1822 1899	Plattner, C. Josef
1875 1926	Rilke, Rainer Maria	1804 1871	Schmidt, Martin	1793 1851	Ressel, Josef
1862 1931	Schnitzler, Artur	1858 1899	Schwind, Moritz v.	1858 1929	Weisbach (Karl Auer)
1805 1868	Stifter, Adalbert	1793 1865	Segantini, Glo.		
1893 1917	Tuttnert, Berta v.				
1165 1227	Walter v. d. Vogelweide				
1881 1932	Wildgans, Anton				
ARTISTS		SCIENTISTS		THEATER	
1657 1745	Altamonte, Martino	1829 1894	Bilroth, Theo.	1810 1884	Ellsner, Fanny
		1856 1939	Freud, Sigmund	1850 1918	Giardi, Alex.
		1727 1818	Jacquin, Nikolas V.	1855 1910	Kainz, Josef
		1711 1630	Kepler, Johannes	1801 1862	Nestroy, Johann
				1873 1949	Reinhardt, Max

Belgians

A-Artist, C-Composer, E-Explorer, M-Musician, P-Philosopher, S-Scientist, St-Statesman, W-Writer					
1827	1879	De Coster, Chas.—W.	1857	1931	Mont, Pol de—W.
1822	1890	Franck, Cesar—C.	1836	1924	Picard, Edmond—W.
1862	1949	Maeterlinck, Maurice—W.	1823	1883	Pirmez, Octave—W.
					1855 1916 Verhaeren, Emile—W.

Czechs

1878	1932	Bata, Thos.	1371	1415	Hus, Jan	1834	1891	Neruda, Jan—W.
1884	1948	Benes, Eduard—St.	1810	1836	Macha, Karel—W.	1798	1876	Polacky, Frantisek—W.
1890	1938	Capek, Karel—W.	1887	1948	Masaryk, Jan—St.	1766	1858	Radecky, Jan (Gen.)
1592	1671	Comenius—St.	1850	1937	Masaryk, Tomas—St.	1845	1912	Sladec, Jos.—W.
1841	1904	Dvorak, Anton—C.	1848	1922	Myslivek, Josef—S.	1824	1884	Smetana, Bedrich—C

Danes

1805	1875	Andersen, Hans Christian, —W.	1684	1754	Holberg, Ludvig—W.	1857	1943	Pontoppidan, Henrik —W.
1681	1741	Bering, Vitus J. E.	1813	1855	Kierkegaard, Søren—P.	1140	1206	Saxo, Grammaticus —W.
1546	1601	Bræte, Tycho—S.	1894	1948	Moeller, John Christmas			
1842	1927	Brandes, Georg—W.	1777	1851	Orsted, Hans Christian —S.	1768	1844	Thorvaldsen, Bertel
1857	1919	Giellerup, Karl—W.						

Hungarians

1877	1919	Ady, Andrew—V.	1844	1895	Ladislás, St.—St.	1818	1865	Semmelweis, Ignac—S.
1876	1933	Apponyi, Albert—St.	1846	1866	Liszt, Fran ^c —C.	1875	1858	St. Stephen (Jst king)
1871	1882	Arany, John—W.	1823	1864	Madach, Eméric—W.	1814	1878	Szatmari (Jos. Szilg-
1881	1845	Bartok, Bela—C.	1817	1864	Magyar, Ladislás—E.			getty)—W.
1803	1876	Deák, Francis—St.	1443	1490	Matthias, Corvin—St.	1761	1860	Szechenyi, Stephen—St.
1849	1849	Endellő, Stephen—V.	1849	1916	Erőss, Alma—W.	1871	1918	Szicha, Stephen—St.
1848	1919	Eötvös, Lóránd—S.	1878	1952	Molnar, Ferenc—W.	1847	1877	Teleki, István—St.
1858	1903	Fadrusz, Janos—A.	1844	1901	Munkacsy, Mihály—A.	1815	1883	Volkmann, Robert—C.
1887	1946	Hunyadi, John—S.	1845	1879	Paál, Ladislás—A.	1800	1855	Vormosarty, M.—W.
1825	1904	Jókai, Maurus—W.	1823	1849	Petőfi, Sándor—W.	1849	1919	Zichy, Geza—C.
1849	1883	Károlyi, Stephen—W.	1828	1927	Reich, János—Stokar—P.	1620	1664	Zrínyi, Miklos, Jr.—W.
1802	1894	Kossuth, Louis—St.	1676	1735	Rákóczi, Francis—St.			

Norwegians

AUTHORS		EXPLORERS	
1813	1896 Aasen, Ivar	1882	1949 Undset, Sigrid
1812	1885 Asbjørnsen, Peter	1807	1847 Welhaven, Johan S.
1832	1910 Bjørnson, Bjørnstjerne	1808	1875 Wergeland, Henrik
1813	1895 Collett, Camilla		
1876	1939 Duun, Olav	1872	1928 Amundsen, Roald
1851	1924 Garborg, Arne	1861	1930 Nansen, Fridtjof
1860	1952 Hamsun, Knut	1854	1930 Sverdrup, Otto

Swedes

1839	1866	Almqvist, C. J. —	1860	1911	Erolund, Gustav —	1842	1919	Retzlus, Gustaf —
1859	1927	Arrhenius, Svante —	1783	1847	Geljer, E. G. —	1842	1919	Rudbeck, Olof —
1740	1795	Bellman, C. M. —	1860	1925	Hansson, Ola —	1828	1895	Rydberg, Viktor —
1895	1844	Bernadotte, Folke —	1866	1953	Hedin, Sven —	1793	1823	Stagnelius, E. J. —
779	1848	Bernzelius, Jakob —	1864	1930	Karlfeldt, Erik Axel —	1598	1672	Stiernhielm, Georg —
1811	1865	Bremser, Fredrik —	1858	1940	Lagerlöf, Selma —	1849	1912	Strindberg, August —
807	1843	Breuer, Gustaf —	1778	1788	Linnaeus, Carl —	1688	1772	Swedenborg, Emanuel —
701	1744	Celsius, Anders —	1843	1921	Montellus, Oscar —			
803	1889	Eriasson, John —	1833	1896	Noble, Alfred B. —	1782	1846	Tegnér, Esaias —

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Noted French

AUTHORS, CRITICS, POETS, DRAMATISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1079	1142	Abélard, Pierre	1821	1890	Feuillet, Octave	1808	1855	Nerval, Gérard de
1717	1783	Alambert, Jean d'	1821	1880	Flaubert, Gustave	1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise
1880	1918	Apollinaire, Guillaume	1836	1914	Flaubert, Gustave	1873	1914	Péguy, Charles
1820	1889	Auzier, (Emile)	1844	1924	France, Anatole (Jacques-Anatole Thibault)	1849	1930	Porto-Riche, Georges de
1799	1850	Balzac, Honoré de	1333	1400	Froissart, Jean	1697	1763	Prévost, (L'Abbé)
1823	1894	Barville, Théodore de	1811	1872	Gautier, Théophile	1871	1923	Proust, Marcel
1873	1935	Barbusse, Henri	1869	1951	Gide, André	1495	1553	Rabelais, François
1862	1923	Barrès, Maurice	1882	1944	Giraudoux, Jean	1639	1699	Racine, Jean
1821	1867	Baudelaire, Charles	1816	1882	Gobineau, Comte de	1864	1936	Régner, Henri de
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, Pierre	1822	1886	Goncourt, Edmond de	1823	1890	Renan, Ernest
1837	1899	Beque, Henry	1830	1870	Goncourt, Jules de	1849	1926	Richelin, Jean
1780	1857	Béranger, Pierre	1817	1874	Guizot, François	1854	1891	Rimbaud, Arthur
1859	1941	Bergson, Henri	1570	1631	Hardy, Alexandre	1866	1944	Rolland, Romain
1866	1947	Bernard, Tristan	1842	1905	Heredia, José-María de	1524	1585	Ronsard, Pierre de
1877	1953	Bernstein, Henri	1857	1915	Hervieu, Paul	1868	1918	Rostand, Edmond
1636	1711	Boileau, Nicolas	1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	1760	1836	Rouget de Lisle, Claude
1627	1704	Bossuet, Jacques	1848	1907	Huysmans, Joris-Karl	1812	1878	Rousseau, Jean-Jacques
1852	1935	Bourget, Paul	1876	1944	Jacob, Max	1610	1703	Saint-Evremont, de
1867	1926	Boylesve, René	1868	1938	Jammes, Francis	1900	1944	Saint-Exupéry, Ant. de
1838	1923	Bréxius, Eugene	1815	1888	Labiche, Eugene	1675	1755	Saint-Simon, Duc de
1707	1788	Buffon, Georges	1530	1568	La Boétie, Etienne de	1804	1869	Sainte-Beuve, Charles A.
1509	1564	Calvin, Jean	1645	1696	La Bruyère, Jean de	1567	1622	Sales (Saint François) de
1541	1603	Charron, Pierre	1621	1695	La Fontaine, Jean de	1804	1876	Sand, George (Lucile Dupin)
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, France	1744	1829	Lamarck, Jean-Baptiste	1831	1908	Sardou, Victorien
1762	1794	Chénier, André	1790	1869	Lamartine, Alphonse de	1791	1861	Serbis, Eugene
1873	1954	Colette, Sidonie	1613	1680	La Rochefoucauld	1626	1696	Sévigné, (Mme. de)
1445	1509	Comtes, Philippe de	1846	1870	Lautréamont, Comte de	1766	1817	Stael (Mme. de)
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	1818	1894	Leconte de Lisle	1783	1842	Stendhal (Beyle)
1743	1794	Condorcet, Marquis de	1853	1914	Lemaître, Jules	1839	1907	Sully-Prudhomme, René
1767	1830	Constant, Benjamin	1668	1747	Lesage, Alain-René	1828	1893	Taine, Hippolyte
1842	1908	Coppée, François	1850	1923	Lodi, Pierre (J. V্লাউ)	1795	1856	Thierry, Augustin
1845	1875	Cornière, Tristan	1855	1928	Mathébe, François de	1805	1859	Toqueville, A. C. de
1646	1684	Cornille, Pierre	1842	1898	Mallarmé, Stéphane	1871	1945	Valéry, Paul
1674	1762	Crébillon	1688	1763	Marivaux, Pierre	1844	1896	Verlaine, Paul
1854	1928	Cruel, François de	1850	1893	Maupassant, Guy de	1828	1905	Verne, Jules
1769	1832	Cuvier, Georges	1803	1870	Mérimée, Prosper	1792	1863	Vigny, Alfred de
1840	1897	Daudet, Alphonse	1798	1874	Michélet, Jules	1838	1889	Villiers de l'Isle-Adam
1596	1650	Descartes, René	1622	1673	Molière, Jean-Baptiste	1431	1484	Villon, François
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	1533	1592	Montaigne, Michel de	1597	1648	Voiture, Vincent
1803	1879	Dumas, Alexandre	1689	1755	Montesquieu, Charles de	1694	1778	Voltaire, (Arouet)
1824	1895	Dumas, Alexandre fils	1810	1857	Musset, Alfred de	1840	1902	Zola, Emile
1651	1715	Fénelon, François de						

FRENCH PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.	1833	1883	Doré, Gustave	1840	1926	Monet, Claude
1848	1884	Bastien-Lepage, J.	1811	1889	Dupré, Jules	1830	1903	Pissarro, Camille
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1852	1931	Forain, Jean L.	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1703	1770	Boucher, François	1732	1806	Fragonard, Jean	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1825	1905	Bouguereau, W.	1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugene	1824	1898	Puvis de Chavannes
1851	1933	Carrier-Belleuse, P.	1848	1903	Gauguin, Paul	1841	1919	Renoir, P. A.
1639	1906	Cézanne, Paul	1770	1837	Gérard, F.	1840	1917	Rodin, Auguste
1845	1902	Constant, Jean-Bapt.	1824	1904	Gerôme, J. L.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.	1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1839	1883	Goult, Jules A.	1859	1891	Seurat, Georges
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.	1725	1805	Greuze, J. B.	1863	1935	Signac, Paul
1808	1879	Daumier, Honore	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.	1864	1901	Toulouse-Lautrec
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1780	1867	Ingres, J. A. D.	1813	1865	Troyon, Constant
1763	1856	Degas, D'Angers, P. J.	1755	1841	Lebrun, Marie	1884	1955	Utrillo, Maurice
1834	1917	Degas, H. G. E.	1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph. H.	1758	1835	Vernet, Carle
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene	1600	1682	Lorrain, Claude	1714	1789	Vernet, Claude, J.
1797	1856	Delaroc, Paul	1832	1883	Manet, Edouard	1789	1863	Vernet, Horace
1880	1954	Derain, Andre	1870	1954	Matisse, Henri	1868	1940	Vuillard, Edouard
1807	1876	Diaz de la Pena, N. V.	1815	1891	Meissonier, J. L. E.	1684	1721	Watteau, Antoine
			1815	1875	Millet, J. F.			

FRENCH MILITARY LEADERS AND EXPLORERS

1769	1821	Bonaparte, Napoleon	1753	1800	Kleber, Jean-Bapt.	1696	1750	Saxe, Maurice de
1519	1572	Coligny, Gasp. de	1757	1834	La Fayette, Marquis de	1891	1952	Tassinay, Jean de
1621	1686	Condé, Prince de	1756	1817	Massena, Andre	1611	1675	Turenne, Vicomte de
1722	1788	DeGrasse, François	1712	1759	Montcalm, Louis de			
1739	1823	Dumouriez, Chas. F.	1763	1813	Moreau, Jean V.			
1851	1829	Foch, Ferdinand	1769	1815	Ney, Michel	1491	1557	Cartier, Jacques
1881	1953	Fock, Rene	1856	1951	Pétain, Henri Philippe	1567	1635	Charon, Sam'l de
1849	1916	Gallieni, Jos. S.	1725	1807	Rochambeau, Jean-Bapt.	1645	1700	Joliet, Louis
1842	1931	Joffre, Jos.				1643	1687	LaSalle, Robt. de

EXPLORERS

FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS

1872	1950	Blum, Leon	1620	1698	Frontenac, Louis de	1749	1791	Mirabeau, Honore
1862	1932	Bland, Aristide	1838	1882	Gambetta, Leon	1860	1934	Poincare, Raymond
1841	1929	Clementau, Georges	1871	1950	Lebrun, Albert	1855	1642	Richelieu, Cardinal de
1619	1683	Colbert, Jean-Bapt.	1641	1691	Louvois, Fran. de	1758	1794	Robespierre, Max.
1760	1794	Desmoulins, Camille	1744	1794	Marat, Jean-Paul	1208	1265	Simon de Montfort
1763	1820	Fouche, Jos.	1602	1661	Mazarin, Jules	1754	1838	Talleyrand, Chas. de

FRENCH SCIENTISTS

1775	1836	Ampere, Andre-Marie	1842	1925	Flammarion, Camille	1852	1907	Moissan, Henri
1788	1878	Bequerel, A. C.	1736	1813	Lagrange, Jos. L.	1745	1799	Montgolfier, Jacques
1852	1908	Bequerel, H. A.	1794	1827	Laplace, Pierre S.	1740	1810	Montgolfier, Jos.
1827	1907	Berthelot, Marcellin	1743	1794	Lavoisier, Antoine	1863	1933	Pasteur, Louis
1812	1878	Bernard, Claude	1822	1900	Lenoir, Etienne	1647	1717	Papin, Denis
1785	1870	Brogie, A. C. de	1811	1877	LeVerrier, Urbain	1822	1895	Pasteur, Louis
1872	1936	Briert, Louis	1862	1954	Lumière, Auguste	1854	1912	Poincare, Henri
1746	1823	Charles, Jacques	1841	1948	Lumière, Louis	1850	1935	Richet, Chas.
1786	1889	Cheulvres, Michel	1853	1931	Micellin, Andre			
1859	1906	Curie, Pierre	1859	1940	Micellin, Edouard			

Noted Germans

For Rulers, see page 553; for Composers, pages 563-4

AUTHORS, DRAMATISTS, ESSAYISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS, POETS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1769	1860	Arnadt, Ernst Moritz	1760	1826	Hebel, Johann P.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leopold, v.
1778	1842	Brentano, Clemens	1770	1831	Hegel, Georg W. F.	1810	1874	Reuter, Fritz
1832	1908	Busech, Wilhelm	1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	1763	1825	Richter, Jean Paul
1740	1815	Claudius, Matthias	1744	1803	Herder, Johann v.	1788	1866	Rueckert, Friedrich
1837	1898	Ebers, Georg	1776	1822	Hoffmann, E. T. A.	1494	1576	Sachs, Hans
1260	1327	Eckehardt, J.	1770	1843	Hoelderlin, Friedrich	1775	1854	Schelling, Friedrich v.
1788	1857	Eichendorf, Jos.	1878	1945	Kaiser, Georg	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich
1886	1933	Eisk, Paul	1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	1845	1894	Schlegel, Aug. v.
1170	1220	Eschenbach, Wolfram v.	1777	1811	Kleist, Heinrich v.	1768	1834	Schliermacher, Fredrich
1762	1814	Fichte, Johann G.	1791	1813	Koerner, Karl Th.	1788	1866	Schopenhauer, Arthur
1819	1898	Fontane, Theodor	1646	1716	Leibnitz, Gottfried	1817	1888	Storm, Theodor
1816	1895	Freitag, Gustav	1729	1781	Lessing, Gotthold	1857	1928	Sudermann, Hermann
1868	1933	Georg, Stefan	1844	1909	Lillencron, Detlev v.	1893	1939	Toller, Ernst
1607	1676	Gierhardt, Paul	1881	1948	Ludwig, Emil	1834	1896	Pfeilschke, Heinrich v.
1749	1832	Goethe, Johann W. v.	1859	1935	Mann, Thomas*	1787	1862	Uhland, Ludwig
1785	1863	Grimm, Jakob	1804	1875	Moerike, Eduard	1862	1925	Viebig, Clara
1786	1859	Grimm, Wilhelm	1817	1908	Mommsen, Theodor	1873	1934	Wassermann, Jakob
1890	1941	Hasenclever, Walter	1844	1900	Nietzsche, Friedrich	1890	1945	Werfel, Franz
1863	1946	Hauptmann, Gerhart	1746	1827	Pestalozzi, J. H.	1713	1813	Wieland, Chris. M.
1813	1863	Hebbel, Friedrich	1796	1835	Platen, Aug. v.	1855	1930	Wolzogen, Ernst von

*Naturalized U.S. citizen.

GERMAN ENGINEERS, NATURALISTS, SCIENTISTS, INDUSTRIALISTS

1840	1905	Abbe, Ernst	1708	1777	Haller, Albrecht v.	1787	1854	Ohm, Geo. S.
1193	1280	Albertus Magnus	1795	1874	Hansen, Peter A.	1872	1948	Opel, Wilh. v.
1844	1929	Benz, Carl	1821	1894	Helmholz, Hermann	1853	1932	Oswald, Wilhelm
1836	1897	Bergmann, Ernst v.	1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. v.	1858	1947	Planck, Max
1811	1899	Bunsen, Robert	1767	1835	Humboldt, Wilh. v.	1632	1894	Reichenow, E. v.
1834	1900	Daimler, Gottlieb	1859	1935	Hunke, Hugo	1845	1923	Roentgen, Wilh.
1858	1913	Diesel, Rudolf	1571	1630	Kepler, Johannes	1822	1892	Schlemmahn, Heinrich
1861	1935	Duisberg, Carl	1843	1910	Koch, Robert	1816	1892	Siemens, Werner v.
1868	1954	Eckener, Hugo	1812	1887	Krupp, Alfred	1842	1926	Thyssen, Aug.
1854	1915	Ehrlich, Paul	1646	1716	Leibnitz, Gottfried v.	1821	1902	Virehow, Rudolf
1686	1736	Fahrenhelt, Gabriel	1744	1799	Lichtenberg	1866	1925	Wassermann, Aug. v.
1400	1468	Gutenberg, Johannes	1803	1873	Liobig, Justus v.	1835	1905	Wissmann, Hermann v.
1834	1919	Guthrie, Ernst	1848	1896	Lilienthal, Otto	1838	1917	Zeppelin, Ferd. v.
1844	1913	Hagenbeck, Georg F.	1733	1815	Mesmer, Friedrich			
1755	1843	Hahnemann, Samuel	1855	1916	Neisser, Albert			

GERMAN ARTISTS: PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS

1476	1545	Baldung, Hans	1774	1840	Friedrich, Kaspar	1803	1884	Richter, Ludwig
1827	1901	Becklin, Arnold	1503	1529	Gruenewald, Matth.	1764	1850	Schadow, Johann
1726	1801	Chodowiecki, Dan'l	1847	1921	Hildebrand, Adolf v.	1781	1841	Schinkel, Karl
1858	1925	Corinth, Louis	1460	1524	Holbein, Hans (Sr.)	1868	1932	Slevogt, Max
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter	1497	1543	Holbein, Hans (Jr.)	1839	1924	Thomas, Hans
1472	1553	Cranach, Lucas	1847	1935	Liebertmann, Max	1848	1911	Ude, Fritz v.
1471	1528	Duerer, Albrecht	1837	1887	Marees, Hans v.	1455	1529	Vischer, Peter
1829	1880	Fuebach, Anselm	1815	1905	Menzel, Adolf v.			

GERMAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS; ECONOMISTS

1815	1898	Bismarck, Otto v.	1760	1831	Gnelseau, Aug.	1867	1922	Rathenau, Walter
1742	1819	Bluecher, Gebh. v.	1847	1934	Hindenburg, Paul v.	1876	1953	Rundstedt, Karl v.
1856	1921	Bethmann-Hollweg, T. v.	1871	1919	Liebknecht, Karl	1663	1736	Saxony, E. v.
1771	1848	Boymann, Hermann v.	1829	1937	Ludendorff, Erich	1865	1929	Scheidemann, Philipp
1849	1929	Budow, Bernhard v.	1880	1919	Luxemburg, Rosa	1833	1913	Schleffen, Alf. v.
1780	1831	Clausewitz, C. v.	1818	1883	Marx, Karl	1849	1930	Tirpitz, Alf. v.
1861	1922	Falkenhayn, E. v.	1800	1891	Moltke, Helmut V.	1831	1904	Waldersee, Alf. v.

Ancient Greek Authors

B.C. years are in bold face. Many dates are approximate.

Born	Died	Name	Subj.	Born	Died	Name	Subj.	Born	Died	Name	Subj.
389	314	Aeschines....	Orat.	450	.....	Empedocles....	Philos.	582	500	Pythagoras....	Philos.
525	456	Aeschylus....	Dram.	.....	118	Epictetus....	Stoic.	600	.....	Sappho....	Poet.
.....	550	Aesop....	Tales	342	270	Epicurus....	Philos.	556	469	Simonides....	Poet.
563	478	Anacreon....	Poet.	480	406	Euripides....	Dram.	469	399	Socrates....	Philos.
500	428	Anaxagoras....	Philos.	576	480	Heracitus....	Philos.	495	400	Sophocles....	Dram.
287	212	Archimedes....	Phys.	484	424	Herodotus....	Hist.	63	24	Strabo....	Geog.
448	380	Aristophanes....	Dram.	.....	735	Hesiod....	Poet.	600	540	Thales....	Philos.
384	322	Aristotle....	Philos.	460	377	Hippocrates....	Medic.	530	460	Themistocles....	Philos.
.....	194	Athenaeus....	Antiq.	.....	.....	Homer*....	Poet.	.....	255	Theocritus....	Poet.
460	370	Democritus....	Philos.	342	292	Menander....	Dram.	382	287	Theophrastus....	Philos.
310	240	Callimachus....	Poet.	522	443	Pindar....	Poet.	471	401	Thucydides....	Hist.
382	322	Demosthenes....	Orat.	429	347	Plato....	Philos.	280	.....	Timon....	Philos.
50	13	Diodorus....	Hist.	49	120	Plutarch....	Biog.	490	.....	Zeno....	Philos.
65	7	Dionysius....	Hist.	207	122	Polybius....	Hist.	330	357	Xenophon....	Hist.

*The belief that Homer lived in the 9th Century, B.C., rests on an opinion of Herodotus.

Ancient Latin Authors

B.C. years in bold face

330	390	Ammanus, M.	Hist.	59	17	Livy	Hist.	35	95	Quintilian . .	Critic
125	200	Apuleius . . .	Satir.	38	65	Luc	Poet.	86	34	Sallust	Hist.
170	175	Aulus Gellius .	Satir.	180	102	Lucilius . . .	Satir.	5	65	Seneca	Moral.
476	524	Boethius . . .	Philos.	96	52	Lucretius . . .	Philos.	25	100	Silius	Poet.
102	44	Caesar, Julius	Hist.	43	104	Martial	Poet.	61	96	Statius	Poet.
232	147	Cato, (Elder)	Orat.	100	30	Nepos	Hist.	70	150	Suetonius . . .	Biog.
87	54	Catullus	Poet.	43	18	Ovid	Poet.	55	117	Tacitus	Hist.
107	43	Cicero	Orat.	34	62	Persius	Satir.	185	159	Terence	Dram.
365	408	Claudian	Poet.	254	184	Plautus	Dram.	54	18	Thibullus . . .	Poet.
65	8	Horace	Poet.	23	79	Pliny	Natur.	70	19	Vergil	Poet.
60	140	Juvenal	Satir.	62	113	Pliny (Younger)	Essays	70	16	Vitruvius	Arch.

Noted Italians

For rulers, see page 554; for composers, see pages 563, 564. For popes, see Religious Information.

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1749	1803	Alfieri, Vittorio	Poet	1882	1955	Graziani, Rudolfo	Soldier
1596	1684	Amati, Nicholas	Violin maker	1483	1540	Guicciardini, Francesco	Hist.-States.
1846	1900	Amiel, Edmond de	Author	1798	1837	Leopardi, Giacomo	Poet-Philos.
1227	1274	Aquinas, Thomas	Theologian	1836	1909	Lombroso, Cesare	Psychology
1492	1556	Areline, Pietro	Poet	1469	1527	Machiavelli, Nicolo	Philos.-Hist.
1474	1533	Ariosto, Ludovico	Author	1628	1694	Malpighi, Marcello	Biologist
1829	1907	Ascoli, Grazadio	Philologist	1449	1515	Manuzio, Aldo (Aldus)	Editor
1776	1856	Avogadro, Amedeo	Scientist	1785	1873	Manzoni, Alessandro	Poet-Novel.
1738	1794	Beccaria, Cesare	Jurist	1874	1937	Marconi, Guglielmo	Author
1791	1863	Belli, Giuseppe	Poet	1805	1872	Mazzini, Giuseppe	Patr.-Auth.
1835	1909	Beltrami, Eugenio	Mathemat.	1449	1464	Medici, Cosimo di (1)	Statesman
1313	1375	Boccaccio, Giovanni	Author	1492	1574	Medici, Lorenzo di	Statesman
1441	1494	Boiardo, Matteo Maria	Poet	1519	1574	Medici, Cosimo di (2)	Statesman
1548	1599	Bruno, Giordano	Philosopher	1698	1782	Metastasio (P. Trapassi)	Poet
16th Cent.		Cabot, John (Cabato)	Explorer	1846	1910	Mosso, Angelo	Physiology
1568	1639	Campanella, Tommaso	Poet-Philos.	1672	1750	Muratori, Ludovico	Historian
1826	1910	Cannizzaro, Stanis.	Chemist	1859	1953	Nitti, Francesco	Statesman
1835	1907	Carducci, Giosue	Poet	1848	1923	Pareto, Vilfredo	Author
1725	1798	Casanova, Giovanni	Author	1855	1912	Pascoli, Giovanni	Poet
1478	1529	Castiglione, Baldassarre	Author	1304	1374	Petrarch, Francesco	Humanist
1451	1506	Cavour, Camillo Benso	Statesman	1867	1936	Pirandello, Luigi	Author
1830	1903	Columbus, Christopher	Explorer	1254	1324	Polo, Marco	Explorer
1866	1952	Croce, Benedetto	Philos.	1432	1484	Pulci, Luigi	Poet
1863	1938	D'Annunzio, Gabriele	Poet-Drama	1626	1698	Redi, Francesco	Scient.-Poet
1265	1321	Dante Alighieri	Statesman	1452	1498	Savonarola, Fra Girolamo	Preacher
1881	1954	De Gasperi, Alcide	Author	1818	1878	Secchi, Angelo	Astronomer
1817	1883	De Sanctis, Francesco	Scientist	1729	1799	Spallanzani, Lazzaro	Violin maker
1842	1911	Ferrario, Galileo	Novelist	1643	1737	Stradivari, Antonio	Violinist
1778	1827	Fogazzaro, Antonio	Poet	1692	1770	Tartini, Giuseppe	Poet
1564	1642	Foscolo, Ugo	Scientist	1544	1595	Tasso, Torquato	Scientist
1737	1798	Galvani, G. Galileo	Scientist	1608	1647	Torricelli, Evangelista	Author
1807	1882	Garibaldi, Giuseppe	Soldier, Patr.	1840	1922	Verga, Giovanni	Explorer
1809	1850	Giusti, Giuseppe	Poet	1485	1533	Verrazzano, Giovanni	Explorer
1707	1793	Giondini, Carlo	Dramatist	1454	1512	Vespucci, Amerigo	Philosopher
1713	1786	Gozzi, Gasparo	Author	1668	1744	Vico, Giambattista	Scientist
				1745	1827	Volta, Alessandro	

ITALIAN PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND ARCHITECTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1404	1472	Alberti, Leon Battista	1378	1455	Ghiberti, Lorenzo	1454	1513	Pinturicchio
1387	1455	Angelico, Fra	1449	1494	Ghirlandalo, Domenico	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1428	1516	Bellini, Giovanni	1477	1510	Giorgione	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1598	1680	Bernini, Gian Lor.	1260	1336	Giotto, Angelo	1615	1673	Rosa, Salvatore
1445	1510	Botticelli, Sandro	1420	1497	Gozzoli, Benozzo	1460	1529	Sansovino, Andrew
1444	1514	Bramante, Donato	1406	1469	Lippi, Fra Filippo	1858	1899	Segantini, Jacopo
1372	1446	Brunelleschi, Filippo	1459	1504	Lippi, Filippino	1696	1770	Tiepolo, Giambattista
1697	1768	Canaleto (Canale)	1827	1887	Mangoni, Giuseppe	1518	1594	Tintoretto, Jacopo
1757	1821	Canova, Antonio	1431	1506	Mantegna, Andrea	1477	1576	Titian (Tiziano)
1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1401	1428	Masaccio	1396	1476	Uccello, Paolo
1240	1302	Cimabue, Giovanni	1475	1564	Michelangelo, Buonarroti	1511	1574	Vasari, Giorgio
1489	1584	Correggio, Antonio da	1326	1901	Morelli, Domenico	1528	1588	Veronese, Paolo
1397	1482	Della Robbia, Luca	1518	1580	Palladio, Andrea	1435	1488	Verocchie, Andrea
1486	1581	Del Sarto, Andrea	1445	1523	Perugino, Pietro	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonardo da
1386	1466	Donatello, Donato	1720	1778	Piranesi, Giovanni			

Noted Swiss

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1807	1873	Agassiz, Louis	Scientist	1493	1541	Paracelsus, Theophrastus	Scientist
1815	1887	Bachmann, Johan	Jurist	1827	1875	Pestalozzi, Johann H.	Educator
1808	1881	Bluntschli, Jon Kaspar	Jurist	1712	1778	Rousseau, Jean Jacques	Author
1818	1898	Burkhardt, Jakob	Historian	1740	1799	Saussure, Benedict	Geologist
1787	1875	Dufour, William Henri	Soldier	1465	1522	Schiner, Mathias	Relig. Leader
1828	1910	Dunant, Henri	Humanitarian	1845	1924	Spitteler, Karl	Poet
1848	1931	Forel, Auguste	Sociologist	1766	1817	Stael, Madame de	Author
1745	1832	Fussli, Heinrich	Historian	1797	1846	Toeppfer, Rodolphe	Author
1874	1854	Gothelf, Jeremias	Author	1417	1490	Vinet, Alexandre	Poet
1768	1727	Haller, Albrecht von	Physician	1825	1899	von Flue, Nikolas	Parliot
1819	1890	Keller, Gottfried	Poet, Novelist	1484	1531	Wetli, Emile	Jurist
1741	1801	Lavater, Johann K.	Author			Zwingli, Ulrich	Relig. Leader
1825	1898	Meyer, Conrad F.	Poet, Novelist				

SWISS PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1831	1910	Anker, Albert	1741	1825	Füssli (Fusely), J. H.	1741	1807	Kauffmann, Angelica
1828	1890	Boclon, F. L. D.	1813	1871	Girardet, Charles	1828	1905	Koller, Rudolf
1827	1901	Boecklin, Arnold	1806	1874	Gleyre, Charles	1702	1798	Liottard, Jean Etienne
1850	1921	Burnand, Eugene	1736	1813	Graf, Anton	1794	1835	Reber, Leopold
1810	1864	Calame, Alexandre	1853	1918	Hodler, Ferdinand	1862	1912	Wetli, Albert

Poets Laureate of England

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a Versificator Regis, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1338-1400) assumed the title of Poet Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII (1485-1509), Andrew Bernard was the Poet Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619, and then Ben Jonson (appointed 1619). Sir William D'Avenant was appointed in 1638. He was a godson of William Shakespeare.

Others were John Dryden, 1670-1688; Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colly Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on the refusal of Mason; Henry J. Fyfe, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913 (died April 21, 1930); John Masefield, 1930.

Famous Canadians

Titles are omitted

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
STATESMEN			1827	1879	Cremazie, Octave	1860	1943	Roberts, Chas. G. D.
1854	1937	Borden, Robert	1831	1904	Cosgrain, Abbe R.	1839	1920	Routhier, Adolph
1814	1873	Cartier, George	....	1936	Doughty, Arthur G.	1870	1943	Roy, Camille
1874	1950	King, W. Mackenzie	1854	1907	Drummond, W. H.	1862	1944	Scott, Duncan C.
1841	1919	Laurier, Wilfrid	1862	1932	Duncan Sara, J.	1859	1931	Short, Adam
1815	1891	MacDonald, John A.	1839	1908	Frechette, Louis H.	1823	1910	Smith, Goldwin
1795	1861	Mackenzie, Wm. Lyon	1809	1866	Garnett, Francis X.	OTHER FIELDS		
1820	1914	Smith, Don A. (Strathecona)	1860	1937	Gordon, Chas. W. (Ralph Connor)	1810	1882	Allan, Hugh (Indus.)
1855	1927	Tupper, Charles H.	1842	1910	Hannay, James	1891	1941	Banting, Fredk. G. (Sci.)
AUTHORS			1796	1865	Haliburton, Thos. C.	1810	1871	Kane, Paul (Art.)
....	1931	Beck, L. Adams (E. Barrington)	1859	1931	Kingsford, Wm.	1798	1875	Logan, Wm. (Geol.)
1861	1924	Blake, W. H.	1871	1936	Laut, Agnes	1849	1919	Osler, Wm. (M.D.)
1840	1901	Bules, Arthur	1869	1944	Leacock, Stephen	1864	1892	Robinson, Wm. Bev. (Army)
1860	1919	Campbell, Wm.	1853	1931	Lucas, L. P.	1863	1892	Stairs, Wm. Grant (Expl.)
1861	1929	Carman, W. Bliss	1878	1924	Loxton, Albert	1859	1926	Roy, Paul-Eugene (Msgr.)
1850	1917	Chapman, Wm.	1840	1927	Mair, Charles			
			1872	1918	McCrae, John			
			1862	1932	Parker, Gilbert			

Irish Authors

Including residents in England

1824	1889	Allingham, Wm.	1797	1818	Lover, Samuel	1856	1950	Shaw, G. Bernard
1832	1916	Brooke, Stopford A.	1879	1949	Lynd, Robert	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B.
1846	1870	Casey, John K.	1852	1933	Moore, George	1866	1918	Sigerson, Dora
1843	1913	Dowden, Edward	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	1883	1951	Stephens, James
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	1828	1862	O'Brien, Fitz James	1867	1745	Swift, Jonathan
1852	1932	Gregory, Lady	1844	1881	O'Shaughnessy, Arthur	1671	1909	Synge, John M.
1861	1931	Hinkson, Kath. Tynan	1879	1916	Pearse, Padraic	1652	1715	Tate, Nahum
1882	1941	Joyce, James	1837	1916	Plunkett, Joseph	1854	1900	Wilde, Oscar
1830	1883	Joyce, Robt. D.	1784	1835	Raftery, Anthony	1865	1939	Yeats, Wm. Butler
1891	1917	Lewdidge, Francis	1771	1802	Reynolds, George N.			
1806	1872	Lever, Charles	1867	1935	Russell, George			

Spanish Authors, Poets, Dramatists, Novelists

1866	1954	Benavente, Jacinto	1547	1616	Cervantes, Miguel de	1824	1905	Valera y Alcalá
1180	1246	Berceo, Gonzalo de	1561	1627	Góngora y Argote	1833	1891	Alarcón, Pedro de
1282	1348	Juan Manuel	1562	1635	Vega Carpio, L.	1833	1906	Pereda, Jose Maria de
1332	1407	Lopez de Ayala	1579	1644	Velez de Guevara, L.	1836	1870	Beequer, Gustavo
1398	1458	Lopez de Mendoza	1580	1639	Ruiz de Alarcón, J.	1843	1920	Perez Galdos, B.
1449	1479	Manrique, Jorge	1580	1645	Quevedo y Villegas, F.	1852	1921	Pardo Bazan, Emilia
1510	1510	Rios, Fernando de	1690	1681	Calderón de la Barca	1853	1938	Armando Palacio Valdes
1503	1536	Garcilaso de la Vega	1760	1828	Fernández de Moratin	1867	1928	Blasco Ibanez, V.
1503	1541	Valdés, Juan de	1772	1857	Quintana, Manuel Jose	1899	1936	Federico Garcia Lorca
1510	1566	Rueda, Lope de	1796	1877	Fernan Caballero	1873	1955	Ortega y Gasset
1528	1591	León, Luis de	1803	1839	Heredia y Campuzano			
1533	1594	Ercilla y Zuniga	1817	1893	Zorilla y Moral. José			

SPANISH PAINTERS

1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1815	1894	Madrazo, Federico	1520	1590	Sanchez Coello, Alonso
1601	1667	Cano, Alonso	1809	1886	Morales, Luis de	1863	1923	Sorolla y Bastida, J.
1641	1685	Carreno de Miranda	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1548	1614	Theotocopuli, Domen- ico (El Greco)
1600	1680	Espinosa, Jacinto de	1551	1609	Pantola de la Cruz, Juan	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1746	1828	Goya y Lucientes, F.	1597	1628	Ribalta, Francisco de	1870	1945	Zuloaga, Ignacio
1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1588	1656	Ribera, Jose			
1630	1691	Leal Valdes, Juan	1624	1700	Roldan, Pedro			

Painters of the Netherlands

DUTCH			1626	1679	Steen, Jan	1605	1638	Brouwer, Adriaen
1460	1516	Bosch, Hieronymus	1617	1681	Torborch, Gerard	1614	1684	Coques, Gonzales
1636	1676	Bosch, Jacob van den	1627	1690	Van der Meer, Jan	1648	1727	Huysman, Cornelis
1410	1475	Bouts, Dirk	1656	1706	Van der Meer, Jan, Jr.	1656	1696	Huysman, Jacob
1605	1691	Cupp, Albert	1633	1707	Vandervelde, Wm.	1593	1678	Jordaens, Jacob
1613	1680	Douw, Gerard	1639	1672	Vandervelde, Adr.	1478	1533	Mabuse, Jan
1614	1684	Fabritius, Carel	1853	1890	Van Gogh, Vincent	1460	1531	Matsys, Quentin
1440	1482	Goes, Hugo van der	1596	1656	Van Goyen, Jan	1435	1495	Memling, Hans
1584	1666	Hals, Frans	1494	1533	Van Leyden, Lucas	1512	1676	Moro, Anthony
1635	1709	Hobbema, Melndert	1632	1675	Vermeer, Jan	1577	1640	Rubens, Peter Paul
1632	1681	Hoogh, Pieter de				1579	1657	Snyders, Frans
1682	1749	Huysum, Jan van				1582	1649	Teniers, David
1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van				1610	1694	Teniers, David (2)
1625	1654	Potter, Paul	1675	1715	Bosch, B. van den	1599	1641	Van Dyck, Anthony
1607	1666	Rembrandt van Rijn	1525	1569	Brueghel, Pieter	1366	1426	Van Eyck, Hubert
1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob	1568	1625	Brueghel, Jan	1366	1440	Van Eyck, Jan
						1399	1464	Weyden, Rogier v. d.

Noted Poles

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1333	1370	Casimir the Great,	Diplomat	1867	1935	Pilsudski, Jos.	Statesman
1810	1849	Chopin, Fryderyk.	Composer	1847	1912	Prus, Boleslaw.	Author
966	1025	Chrobry, Boleslaw.	Statesman	1748	1779	Pulaski, Casimir.	Soldier
1473	1543	Copernicus, Nicholas.	Scientist	1868	1925	Reymont, Wladyslaw.	Writer
1373	1399	Jadwiga, Queen.	Ruler	1563	1612	Skarga, Piotr.	Preacher
1812	1859	Krasinski, Zygmunt.	Poet	1846	1916	Slonkiewicz, Henryk.	Novelist
1857	1924	Korzeniowski, Conrad.	Writer	1867	1934	Slodkowski, Marie (Curie)	Scientist
1746	1817	Kosciuszko, Tadeusz.	Soldier	1809	1849	Slowacki, Juliusz.	Poet
1786	1861	Lelewel, Joachim.	Historian	1642	1696	Sobieski, Jan.	Statesman
1839	1895	Matejko, Jan.	Painter	1755	1826	Staszcy, Stanislaw.	Scientist
1798	1855	Mickiewicz, Adam.	Poet	1869	1907	Wyspianski, Stanislaw.	Artist
1867	1946	Moscicki, Ignace.	Statesman	1542	1605	Zamowski, Jan.	Statesman
1860	1941	Paderewski, Ignace.	Pianist	1867	1925	Zeromski, Stefan.	Author

Noted Russians

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
AUTHORS—POETS			ARTISTS					
1871	1919	Andreyev, Leonid	1866	1924	Bakst, Leon S.	1844	1908	Rimsky-Korsakov, N.
1878	1927	Artshbashev, Mikhail	1866	1944	Kandinsky, Vasil	1929	1894	Rubinstein, Anton
1860	1884	Bashkirtsev, Maria	1873	1836	Kiprensky, Orest	1871	1915	Scriabin, Alex.
1880	1921	Blok, Alexander	1878	1927	Kostodiev, Boris	1820	1871	Serov, Alex.
1860	1904	Chekhov, Anton	1861	1900	Levitan, Isaak	1856	1915	Taneyev, Sergei
1831	1881	Dostoevsky, Feodor	1844	1913	Repin, Ilya	1840	1893	Tschalkovsky, Peter
1809	1882	Gogol, Nicholas V.	1865	1911	Serov, Valentin	POLITICAL LEADERS		
1812	1891	Goncharov, Ivan A.	1842	1904	Vereshchagin, Vasil	1746	1819	Baranov, Alexander
1868	1936	Gorky, Maxim	BALLET-STAGE			1875	1946	Kallnin, Mikhail
1812	1870	Herzen, Alexander	1872	1929	Diaghilev, Sergei	1870	1924	Lenin, Vladimir
1809	1842	Koltsov, Alexei	1898	1948	Eisenstein, Sergei	1870	1952	Litvinov, Maxim
1853	1921	Korolenko, Vladimir	1890	1950	Nijinsky, Vasilav	1845	1900	Muraviev, Michael
1768	1844	Krylov, Ivan	1885	1931	Pavlova, Anna	1744	1818	Novikov, Nicholas
1870	1938	Kuprin, Alexander	1822	1910	Petipa, Marius	1739	1791	Potemkin, G.
1814	1841	Lermontov, Michael	1863	1938	Stanislavsky, Konst.	1772	1839	Speransky, Michael
1831	1895	Leskov, Nicholas	COMPOSERS			1879	1953	Stalin, Josef
1821	1897	Maikov, Apollon	1861	1906	Arensky, Anton S.	1863	1911	Stolyppin, Peter
1819	1883	Melnikov, Paul	1846	1924	Arkhangelsky, Alex.	1879	1940	Trotzky, Leon
1865	1942	Merezhkovsky, D. S.	1836	1910	Balakirev, Milly	SCIENTISTS		
1821	1877	Nekrasov, Nicholas	1834	1887	Bokitin, Alex.	1857	1927	Bekhterev, Vladimir
1848	1936	Memlovich-Danchenko	1835	1919	Cul, Cesar A.	1779	1852	Beillinghausen, F.
1824	1861	Nikitin, Vasil	1813	1869	Dargomizhsky, Alex.	1862	1916	Goltzin, Boris
1823	1886	Ostrovsky, Alexander	1865	1936	Glazunov, Alex.	1842	1921	Kropotkin, Peter
1857	1918	Plekhanov, Georgi	1803	1857	Glinka, Michael	1711	1765	Lomonosov, Michael
1799	1837	Pushkin, Alexander	1859	1935	Ippolitov-Ivanov, M.	1845	1916	Mechnikov, Elie
1856	1919	Rozanov, Vasil	1855	1914	Lyadov, Anatol	1834	1907	Mendeleyev, Dmitri
1820	1879	Soloviev, Georgi	1835	1881	Mussorsky, Modest	1849	1936	Pavlov, Ivan
1824	1919	Suvorin, Alexei	1892	1953	Prokofiev, Sergei	1810	1881	Pirogov, Nicholas
1883	1945	Tolstoy, Alexei	1866	1920	Rebikov, Vladimir	1859	1905	Popov, Alexander
1828	1910	Tolstoy, Leo						
1818	1883	Turgenev, Ivan						

Noted Finns

1510	1557	Agricola, Michael	Religion	1867	1951	Mannerheim, Carl G.	Statesm., Milit.
1861	1921	Aho, Juhan	Author	1878	1951	Palmgren, Selim	Composer
1844	1897	Canth, Minna	Dramatist	1804	1877	Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	Poet
1854	1905	Eldelfelt, Albert	Painter	1806	1881	Snelman, J. V.	Phil., Econ.
1865	1931	Gallen-Kallela, Aksell	Painter	1818	1898	Topelius, Zacharias	Author
1834	1872	Kivi, Aleksis	Author	1862	1939	Westermarck, Edvard	Philosopher
1862	1884	Lönnrot, Elias	Folklore				

Noted Ukrainians

1881	1946	Bohomolets, Alexander	Pathologist	1842	1912	Mazeppa, Ivan	Statesman
1856	1916	Franko, Ivan	Poet	1872	1926	Lysenko, Nicholas	Statesman
1866	1934	Hrushevsky, Michael	Historian	1814	1861	Shevchenko, Taras	Poet
1859	1917	Khmelnitsky, Bohdan	Statesman	1871	1936	Stefanik, Vasil	Novelist
1769	1838	Kotlyarevsky, Ivan	Poet	1871	1913	Ukrainka, Lesya	Poet
1846	1913	Kotsyubinsky, Michael	Novelist				

Concert Violinists of the Past

1856	1943	Adamowski, T.	Pol.	1831	1907	Joachim, Joseph	Hung.	1844	1908	Sarasate, P. M.	Span.
1845	1930	Auer, Leopold	Hung.	1880	1940	Kubelik, Jan	Boh.	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern.	Ital.
1795	1876	Boehm, Jos.	Czech.	1790	1861	Lipinski, Karl	Pol.	1888	1953	Spalding, Albert	U. S.
1810	1880	Bull, Ole	Nor.	1722	1793	Nardini, Pietro	Ital.	1784	1859	Spohr, Louis	Ger.
1653	1713	Corelli, Arcang.	Ital.	1784	1840	Paganini, Nicolo	Ital.	1692	1770	Tartini, Gius.	Ital.
1824	1893	Eichberg, Julius	Ger.	1868	1920	Powell, Maud	U. S.	1820	1881	Viottieux, H.	Belg.
1838	1955	Enesco, Georges	Rum.	1890	1898	Remenyi, Edw.	Hung.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean	Ital.
1667	1762	Geminiani, F.	Ital.	1892	1936	Rigo, Jaques	Hung.	1835	1880	Wieniawski, H.	Pol.
1716	1796	Gardini, F. di	Ital.	1774	1830	Rode, Jacques	Fr.	1845	1908	Wilhelm, Aug.	Ger.
1858	1937	Hubay, Jenö	Hung.	1863	1946	Rose, Arnold	Rum.	1838	1931	Ysaye, Eugene	Belg.

American Architects

1836	1918	Armstrong, D. Maitland		1859	1934	Gilbert, Cass		1874	1937	Pope, John Russell	
1866	1924	Bacon, Henry		1869	1923	Goodhue, Bertram C.		1837	1913	Post, George B.	
1871	1925	Barber, Donn		1847	1918	Hardenbergh, Henry J.		1838	1886	Richardson, Henry H.	
1857	1925	Brunner, Arnold W.		1860	1929	Hastings Thomas		1836	1909	Sturgis, Russell	
1763	1844	Bullfinch, Charles		1847	1909	McKim, Charles F.		1856	1924	Sullivan, Louis	
1846	1912	Burnham, Daniel		1846	1928	Mead, William R.		1862	1925	Trowbridge, Samuel B.P.	
1858	1911	Carrere, John M.		1781	1855	Millis, Robert		1853	1906	White, Stanford	
1846	1916	Cook, Walter		1822	1903	Olmsted Fred'k L.					
1857	1947	Flagg, Ernest		1845	1917	Peabody, Robert S.					

Operas by American Composers

Amahl and the Night Visitors—Menotti	Giants in the Earth—Moore	Pipe of Desire—Fred'k Converse
Amelia Goes to the Ball—Menotti	Golden Butterfly—Reg. De Koven	Pola—Arthur Nevil
Azora—Henry K. Hadley	Hiawatha—Coleridge-Taylor	Porgy & Bess—Gershwin
Barrier—Jan Meyrowitz	Island God—Menotti	Rake's Progress—Stravinsky
Bride Elect—John P. Sousa	Jack & Beanstalk—Gruenberg	Red Feather—De Koven
Canterbury Pilgrims—De Koven	Judith—Geo. W. Chadwick	Regina—Blitzstein
Cleopatra's Night—Hadley	King's Henchman—Taylor	Rip van Winkle—De Koven
Consul—Gian-Carlo Menotti	Legend of Sleepy Hollow—Mar-etek	Robin Hood—De Koven
Cyrano de Bergerac—Damosch	Light from St. Agnes—Hurling	Sacrifice—Fred'k. Converse
Cyrano de Bergerac—Herbert	Madeleine—Victor Herbert	Saint of Bleeker St.—Menotti
Daughter of Forest—A. Nevin	Man Without a Country—Damosch	Scarlet Letter—Damosch
Deep River—Frank Hurling	Maria Malibran—R. R. Bennett	Shanewis—Chas. W. Cadman
Deseret—Dundie Buck	Medium—Menotti	Tabasco—Cadman
Devil & Daniel Webster—Moore	Merry Mount—Howard Hanson	Taming of the Shrew—Gianinni
Down in the Valley—Kurt Weill	Mona—Horatio Parker	Tammany—Hewitt
El Capitán—Sousa	Montezuma—Frederick Gleason	Telephone—Menotti
Emperor Jones—Gruenberg	Natoma—Victor Herbert	Tender Land—Aaron Copland
Fairland—Horatio Parker	Old Maid & Thief—Menotti	Thelma—Coleridge-Taylor
Four Saints in 3 Acts—Thomson	Peter Ibbetson—Deems Taylor	Transatlantic—Geo. Anthell
Garrick—Albert Stoessel		Witch of Salem—Cadman

Important Composers and their Operas

Except for a few well known operas, titles are in English.

GEORGES BIZET, 1838-1875

Carmen
Don Procopio
Fair Maid of Perth
Pearl Fishers

GAETANO DONIZETTI, 1797-1848

Elixir of Love
Lucrezia Borgia
Maria Stuart
Marino Faliero
Lucia di Lammermoor
Daughter of the Regiment
Linda of Chamonix
Don Pasquale

CHARLES GOUNOD, 1818-1893

Faust
Romeo and Juliet

PIETRO MASCAGNI, 1863-1945

Cavalleria Rusticana
L'Amico Fritz
The Rantzau
Iris
Isabeau

JULES MASSENET, 1842-1912

Herodiade
Manon
The Cid
Werther
Thais
Sapho
Cendrillon
Juggler of Notre Dame
Don Quixote
Cleopatra

WOLFGANG AMADEUS

MOZART, 1756-1791

Abduction from the Harem
Marriage of Figaro

Don Giovanni
Così fan Tutte
Magic Flute

GIACOMO PUCCINI, 1858-1924

La Bohème
Manon Lescaut
Tosca
Madame Butterfly
Girl of the Golden West
La Rondine
Sister Angelica
Il Tabarro
Gianni Schicchi
Turandot

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV, 1844-1908

Snow Maiden
Sadko
Tsar's Bride
Golden Cockerel

CHAS. CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS

1835-1921
Samson and Delilah
Henry VIII
Phryne
Helen

GIOACCHINO ROSSINI, 1792-1868

Italian in Algiers
Sigismondo
Barber of Seville
Otello
La Cenerentola
Armida
Lady of the Lake
Semiramide
William Tell

RICHARD STRAUSS, 1864-1949

Salome
Elektra

Rosenkavalier
Woman without a Shadow
Ariadne on Naxos
Arabella
Egyptian Helen

PETER TSCAIKOVSKY 1840-1893

Undine
Guardsman
Eugen Onegin
Maid of Orleans
Mazeppa
Pique Dame
Iolanthe

GIUSEPPE VERDI, 1813-1901

Aida
Otello
Simon Boccanegra
Macbeth
Force of Destiny
Rigoletto
Ernani
Don Carlo
Il Trovatore
Masked Ball
La Traviata
Falstaff

RICHARD WAGNER, 1813-1883

Rienzi
Flying Dutchman
Tannhäuser
Meistersinger von Nuremberg
Lohengrin
Rheingold
Valkyrie
Siegfried
Götterdämmerung
(Twilight of the Gods)
Tristan and Isolde
Parsifal

Principal Foreign Operas and their Composers

Titles are chiefly in English. A few light operas are included.

L'Africaine—Meyerbeer

Alceste—Gluck
Almira—Handel
Andrea Chenier—Giordano
Anna Bolena—Donizetti
Armida—Handel
Armide—Gluck
Bartered Bride—Smetana
Bat (Fledermaus)—J. Strauss
Beatrice & Benedict—Berlioz
Beggar Student—Millocker
Beggars' Opera—Gay
Belle Helene—Offenbach
Benvenuto Cellini—Berlioz
Berenice—Handel
Boccaccio—Von Suppe
Bohemian Girl—Bailie
Boris Godounov—Moussorgsky
Billy Budd—Britten
Caliph of Bagdad—Boieldieu
Capulets & Montagues—Bellini
Carmen—Bizet
Castor & Pollux—Rameau
Cendrillon—Isouard
Chimes of Normandy—Planquette
Chocolate Soldier—Oscar Strauss
Clari—Bisson
Count of Luxembourg—Lehar
Curious Woman—Wolf-Ferrari
Daughter of Mme. Angot—Lecocq
Damnation of Faust—Berlioz
Dead City—Korngold
Dido & Aeneas—Purcell
Dictator—Krenek
Dinorah—Meyerbeer
Edipus Rex—Stravinsky
Erminie—Jacobowski
Euryanthe—Von Weber
Evangeline—Leroux
Fair Maid of Perth—Bizet
Fedora—Giordano
Fidelio—Beethoven
Fra Diavolo—Auber
Francesco da Rimini—Zandonai

Free Lance (Freischuetz)—Von Weber

Gioconda—Ponchielli
Goyescas—Granados
Griselda—Scarlatti
Gypsy Baron—J. Strauss
Hansel & Thomas
Huguenots—Meyerbeer
Humperdinck
Iphigenia in Aulis—Gluck
Iphigenia in Tauris—Gluck
Jewels of the Madonna—Wolf-Ferrari
Jewess—Halevy
Jocelyn—Godard
Johnny Spielt Auf—Krenek
Khovanchina—Moussorgsky
Koenigsinder—Humperdinck
Lady Macbeth of Minsk—Shostakovich
Lakme—Delibes
Life for the Czar—Glinka
Louise—Charpentier
Love of 3 Kings—Montemezzi
Love of 3 Oranges—Prokofiev
Macbeth—Bloch
Mme. Chrysanthème—Messenger
Mme. Favart—Offenbach
Mme. Sans-Gêne—Giordano
Manru—Paderewski
Marouf—Rabaud
Martha—Flotow
Mefistofele—Boito
Merry Widow—Lehar
Merry Wives of Windsor—Nicolai
Mignon—Thomas
Mona Lisa—Von Schillings
Monna Vanna—Fevrier
Neil Gwynne—Planquette
Nightingale—Stravinsky
Norma—Bellini
Oberon—Von Weber
Oracle—Spontini
Orpheus & Eurydice—Gluck

Orpheus in Hell—Offenbach
Pagliacci—Leoncavallo
Palestrina—Pfitzner
Paul & Virginia—Kreutzer
Pearl Fishers—Bizet
Pelleas & Melisande—Debussy
Peter Grimes—Britten
Poor Jonathan—Millocker
Postillion of Longjumeau—Adam
Prince Igor—Borodin
Prophet—Meyerbeer
Puritans—Bellini
Queen of Sheba—Goldmark
Resurrection—Alfano
Robert the Devil—Meyerbeer
Roi d'Ys (Le)—Lalo
Rosamunde—Gialdini
Rossignol—Stravinsky
Russian & Ludmilla—Glinka
Ruy Blas—Marchetti
Sakuntala—Alfano
Schwanda the Bagpiper—Weinberger
Secret Marriage—Cimarosa
Secret of Suzanne—Wolf-Ferrari
Sonambula—Bellini
Stradella—Flotow
Sunken Bell—Respighi
Tales of Hoffman—Offenbach
Teodora—Scarlatti
Tiefand—d'Albert
Trumpeter of Saeckingen—Kaiser
Vestal—Mercadante
Vida Breve (La)—de Falla
Village Romeo & Juliet—Delius
Violanta—Korngold
Wanda—Dvorak
War & Peace—Prokofiev
White Lady—Boieldieu
Winter's Tale—Bruch
Wozzeck—Berg
Zampa—Herold
Zaza—Leoncavallo

Gilbert and Sullivan Light Operas

W. S. Gilbert, librettist, 1836-1911. Arthur S. Sullivan, composer, 1842-1900.

Thespis, 1871
Trial by Jury, 1875
The Sorcerer, 1877
H. M. S. Pinafore, 1878
The Pirates of Penzance, 1880

Patience, 1881
Iolanthe, 1882
Princess Ida, 1884
The Mikado, 1885
Ruddigore, 1887

The Yeomen of the Guard, 1888
The Gondoliers, 1889
Utopia, Ltd., 1893
The Grand Duke, 1896

Early Explorers of the Western Hemisphere

THE NORSE TRADITION

Discovery of the North American continent by Norse, or Northermen, from Greenland and Iceland rests on unverified sagas. Five voyages around 1000 A.D. are described, principal one being that of Leif Ericsson, who left Greenland with 35 men. A land of grapes was called Vinland by Leif. Attempts have been made to identify Labrador, Nova Scotia and Martha's Vineyard as Norse landing places. The Old Stone Tower in Newport, R.I., is sometimes attributed to Norse origin, but remains a subject of conjecture.

A careful examination of claims and inscriptions was made in 1950 by Johannes Brondsted, director, Danish National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark, and published in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1953. Brondsted concluded that so-called inscriptions on rocks on the eastern seaboard were Indian pictographs or the result of weathering. Seventeen rusted objects dug up in Ontario and Minnesota impressed him as possibly of medieval origin, but he had doubts about when they were put into the ground. After studying the Newport stone tower he thought it might be an English watchtower or beacon of about 1640.

Strong claims have been made for the Kensington stone, found in 1898 in Minnesota. It has a runic description alleging that 8 Goths and 22 Norwegians from Vinland were there in 1362 A.D. Brondsted cited discrepancies in the runic text and concluded: "The philological opposition to its authenticity too strong. Useless." The assertion that Scandinavian mooring stones exist in Minnesota likewise does not convince him that

Northermen crossed half the continent to leave a record in Minnesota. Other authorities have different interpretations.

Map of 1424—A map of 1424, drawn by a Venetian and showing 4 islands in the Atlantic Ocean named Antilia (Antilles) was published for the first time in 1954 in The Nautical Chart of 1424 by Armando Cortesao of the Univ. of Coimbra, Portugal. The chart was found in the manuscript collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872).

VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy; sailed for Spain.

1492—First voyage. Left Palos, Spain, Aug. 3 with 88 men (est.). Discovered San Salvador (Guanahani or Watling Isl., Bahamas) Oct. 12. Also Cuba, Hispaniola (San Domingo); built Fort La Navidad on latter.

1493—Second voyage, first part, Sept. 25, with 17 ships, 1,500 men. Dominica (Lesser Antilles) Nov. 3; Guadalupe, Montserrat, Antigua, San Martin, Santa Cruz, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islds. Settled Isabella on San Domingo. Second part (Columbus having remained in Western Hemisphere), Jamaica, Isle of Pines, La Mona Isl.

1498—Third voyage, 6 ships. Trinidad, Isla Santa off South America, Gulf of Paria (Orinoco).

1500—Fourth voyage, 4 caravels, 150 men. St. Lucia, Guayana off Honduras; Capa Gracias a Dios, Honduras; San Juan R. and Laguna de Chiriqui, Costa Rica; Veragua, Puerto Bello, Almirante (Isthmus of Panama).

OTHER EXPLORERS

A.D.	Explorer	Nationality and Employer	Discovery or Exploration
1497	John Cabot	Italian-English	Cape Breton Isl., Cape Race
1498	John and Sebastian Cabot	Italian-English	Labrador, Atlantic Coast
1500, Feb.	Vicente y Pinzon	Spanish	South America NE coast
1500-Apr.	Pedro Alvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Brazil (for Portugal)
1500-02	Gastao Corte-Real	Portuguese	Labrador
1501	Rodrigo de Bastidas	Spanish	Central America
1501-03	Amerigo Vespucci	Italian-Portuguese	South America
1513	Vasco N. de Balboa	Spanish	Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon	Spanish	Florida
1515	Alonso de Solis	Spanish	Rio de la Plata
1519	Hernando Cortes	Spanish	Mouth of Mississippi
1519	Hernando Magellan	Portuguese	Mexico
1520	Glo. da Verrazano	Italian-French	Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego
1524-27	Sebastian Cabot	Italian-Spanish	Atlantic Coast-New York harbor
1531	Alonso de Souza	Portuguese	Rio de la Plata (river)
1532	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Rio de Janeiro (river)
1534	Jacques Cartier	French	Canada, Mont Real
1535	Pedro de Mendoza	Spanish	Buenos Aires (river)
1539	Francisco de Ulloa	Spanish	California coast
1539-41	Hernando de Soto	Spanish	Mississippi River near Memphis
1539	Marcos de Niza	Italian-Spanish	Southwest (now U. S.)
1540	Francisco V. de Coronado	Spanish	Southwest (now U. S.)
1540	Hernando d'Alarcon	Spanish	Colorado River
1540	Garcia de L. Cardenas	Spanish	Grand Canyon of the Colorado
1541	Francisco de Orellana	Spanish	Amazon River
1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo	Portuguese-Spanish	San Diego harbor
1565	Pedro Menendez	Spanish	St. Augustine
1573	Pedro Marquez	Spanish	Chesapeake Bay
1576	Martin Frobisher	English	Frobisher's Bay, Canada
1577-80	Francis Drake	English	California coast
1582	Antonio d' Espejo	Spanish	Southwest (named New Mexico)
1584	Amadas & Barlow (for Raleigh)	English	Virginia
1585-87	Sir Walter Raleigh's men	English	Roanoke Isl., N. C.
1595	Sir Walter Raleigh	English	Orinoco River
1602	Bartholomew Gosnold	English	Martha's Vineyard and Massachusetts
1603-09	Samuel de Champlain	French	Canadian interior, Lake Champlain
1604	Samuel de Champlain	French	Mt. Desert Island
1607	Capt. John Smith	English	Atlantic coast
1609-10	Vinny Hudson	English-Dutch	Hudson River, Hudson Bay
1634	Jean Nicolet	French	Lake Michigan; Wisconsin
1659-68	Grosclillers and Radisson	French	Upper Mississippi, Hudson Bay
1669-82	Robt. Caveller, Sieur de la Salle	French	St. Lawrence to Gulf
1673	Louis Jollier—Jacques Marquette	French	Upper Mississippi River
1680	Louis Hennepin	French	Falls of St. Anthony
1687-1711	Eusebio Francisco Kino	Italian-Spanish	Southwest (now U. S.)
1728-41	Vinny Berling	Danish-Russian	Bering Strait
1731	V. de la Verendrye	Canadian	Red River, Lake Winnipeg
1766-68	Jonathan Carver	English	West to St. Pierre River
1769	Gaspar de Portola	Spanish	Golden Gate Bay
1775	Bruno Hecata	Spanish	Pacific Coast; Oregon
1778	Capt. James Cook	English	Canadian west coast
1792	James Vancouver	English	Canada west coast
1792	Robert Gray	American	Columbia River
1793	Alexander Mackenzie	English	Canadian west
1804-06	Meriwether Lewis, Wm. Clark	American	Missouri-Columbia Rivers
1806	Zebulon Montgomery Pike	American	Rockies; Pike's Peak
1831-36	Benj. de Bonneville	American	Rockies, California
1842	John C. Fremont	American	Rockies; Pacific Coast

Noted Americans of the Past

For names not found here consult tables of Presidents and their Wives, Vice Presidents, Cabinet members, Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, signers of the Declaration of Independence, etc.

AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS

Classified according to major service. Only Presidents who held high rank included. (N) signifies Navy.

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
REVOLUTION			CIVIL WAR: CONFEDERATE			WORLD WARS		
1737	1789	Allen, Ethan	1818	1893	Butler, Benj. F.	1814	1881	Pemberton, J. C.
1745	1803	Barry, John (N)	1842	1914	Chaffee, Adna R.	1825	1875	Pickett, Geo. E.
1752	1818	Clark, Geo. Rogers	1828	1890	Cook, George	1833	1864	Stuart, J. E. B.
1728	1806	Gates, Horatio	1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	1809	1877	Semmes, Raphael (N)
1742	1786	Greene, Nathaniel	1819	1893	Doubleday, Abner	SPANISH-AMERICAN		
1718	1802	Hopkins, Esek (N)	1801	1870	Farragut, David G. (N)	1837	1917	Dewey, Geo. (N)
1747	1792	Jones, John Paul (N)	1813	1880	Fremont, John C.	1846	1912	Evans, Robley D. (N)
1756	1806	Knox, Henry R.	1822	1885	Grant, Ulysses S.	1865	1917	Funston, Frederick
1758	1818	Lee, Henry	1824	1886	Hancock, W. S.	1850	1928	Goethals, Geo. W.
1732	1794	Lee, Rich. Henry	1814	1879	Hooker, Jos.	1870	1937	Hobson, Richmond P. (N)
1733	1795	Marion, Francis	1830	1909	Howard, Oliver O.	1899	1939	Lawton, Henry W.
1737	1775	Montgomery, Richard	1802	1886	Hunter, David	1835	1905	Lee, Fitzhugh
1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	1815	1862	Kearny, Philip	1845	1912	MacArthur, Arthur
1733	1804	Schuyler, Philip	1826	1885	McClellan, Geo. B.	1839	1925	Miles, Nelson A.
1728	1822	Stark, John	1818	1885	McDowell, Irvin	1840	1903	Sampson, Wm. T. (N)
1740	1795	Sullivan, John	1815	1872	Meade, Geo. G.	1839	1911	Schley, W. S. (N)
1727	1800	Ward, Artemas	1813	1891	Porter, David D. (N)	1835	1906	Shafter, Wm. R.
1730	1775	Warren, Joseph	1822	1901	Porter, Fitz-John	1845	1923	Shafter, Chas. D. (N)
1732	1799	Washington, George	1831	1888	Sheridan, Philip	1869	1925	Taylor, Montg. (N)
1745	1796	Wayne, Anthony	1820	1891	Sherman, Wm. T.	1836	1906	Wheeler, Jos.
WAR OF 1812			1816	1870	Thomas, Geo. H.	1860	1927	Wood, Leonard
1774	1833	Bainbridge, Wm. (N)	1818	1897	Worden, John L. (N)	WORLD WARS		
1751	1829	Dearborn, Henry	CIVIL WAR: CONFEDERATE			1886	1950	Arnold, Henry H.
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen (N)	1818	1893	Beauregard, P. T. G.	1853	1930	Bliss, Tasker H.
1737	1841	Farrison, Wm. Henry	1817	1876	Bragg, Braxton	1888	1950	Buchanan, Patrick (N)
1773	1843	Hull, Isaac (N)	1823	1914	Buckner, Simon B.	1887	1945	Buckner, Simon, Jr.
1753	1825	Hull, William	1816	1894	Early, Jubal A.	1861	1947	Bullard, Robt. L.
1767	1845	Jackson, Andrew	1817	1872	Ewell, Rich. S.	1866	1947	Harbord, Jas. G.
1781	1813	Lawrence, Jas. (N)	1821	1877	Forrest, Nathan B.	1878	1952	Haskell, Wm. N.
1785	1819	Perry, Oliver H. (N)	1818	1902	Hampton, Wade	1865	1955	March, Peyton C.
MEXICAN WAR			1825	1865	Hill, Ambrose P.	1887	1947	Mitchers, Marc A. (N)
1804	1869	Pierce, Franklin	1821	1889	Hill, Daniel H.	1884	1955	Towers, John H. (N)
1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	1831	1879	Hood, John B.	1885	1945	Patton, Geo. S., Jr.
1780	1867	Sloat, John D. (N)	1824	1863	Jackson, Thos. J. (Stonewall)	1861	1948	Pershing, John J.
1784	1850	Taylor, Zachary	1803	1862	Johnston, Albert S.	1896	1951	Sherman, Forrest P. (N)
CIVIL WAR: UNION			1807	1891	Johnston, Jos. E.	1873	1942	Stirling, Yates (N)
1816	1894	Banks, Nath. P.	1824	1893	Kirby-Smith, E.	1883	1946	Stillwell, Jos. W.
1824	1881	Burr, Jr., Ambrose	1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	1899	1954	Vandenberg, Hoyt S.
			1821	1904	Longstreet, Jas.	1883	1953	Wainwright, Jno. M.
						1884	1921	Whittelesey, C. W.
						1862	1954	Wilson, Henry B. (N)

EDUCATORS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMERS

EDUCATORS			RELIGIOUS LEADERS			SOCIAL-ECONOMIC REFORMERS		
1829	1916	Angell, James B.	1832	1918	White, Andrew D.	1832	1902	Talmadge, T. Dewitt
1870	1949	Angell, James R.	1787	1870	Willard, Emma	1599	1683	Williams, Roger
1827	1911	Bascom, John	RELIGIOUS LEADERS			1801	1877	Young, Brigham
1862	1947	Butler, Nich. Murray	1835	1922	Abbott, Lyman	SOCIAL-ECONOMIC REFORMERS		
1847	1909	Canfield, Jas. H.	1745	1816	Asbury, Francis	1860	1935	Addams, Jane
1807	1874	Cornell, Ezra	1813	1887	Beecher, Henry Ward	1820	1906	Anthony, Susan B.
1859	1952	Dewey, John	1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	1821	1912	Barton, Clara H.
1834	1926	Elliott, Chas. W.	1835	1893	Brooks, Phillips	1800	1859	Brown, John
1831	1908	Gibbs, Daniel C.	1582	1658	Bulkeley, Peter	1859	1947	Catt, Carrie Chapman
1844	1924	Hall, G. Stanley	1780	1842	Channing, Wm. Ellery	1855	1926	Debs, Eugene
1856	1906	Harper, William R.	1752	1817	Dwight, Timothy	1817	1895	Douglass, Frederick
1795	1873	Hopkins, Johns	1821	1910	Eddy, Mary G. Baker	1839	1897	George, Henry
1802	1887	Hopkins, Mark	1793	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	1869	1933	Hillquit, Morris
1842	1910	James, William	1694	1690	Elliott, John	1855	1925	LaFollette, Robt. M.
1809	1873	McGuirey, Wm. H.	1805	1927	Garrison, Wm. Lloyd	1793	1880	Mott, Lucretia
1796	1859	Mann, Horace	1834	1921	Gibbons, James	1811	1886	Noyes, John H.
1852	1929	Matthews, J. Brander	1748	1830	Hicks, Elias	1801	1877	Owen, Robt. Dale
1869	1946	Neilson, Wm. A.	1590	1643	Hutchinson, Anne	1810	1860	Parker, Theodore
1827	1908	Norton, Chas. Elliot	1843	1926	Kohler, Kaufmann	1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell
1855	1902	Palmer, Alice Freeman	1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	1849	1914	Rils, Jacob A.
1804	1894	Peabody, Eliz. P.	1837	1899	Moody, Dwight L.	1797	1874	Smith Gerrit
1856	1916	Royce, Josiah	1842	1933	Parkhurst, C. H.	1816	1902	Stanton, Eliz. Cady
1774	1821	Santon, Elizabeth	1729	1796	Seabury, Samuel	1818	1893	Stone, Lucy
1840	1910	Sumner, Wm. Graham	1805	1844	Smith, Joseph	1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.
1858	1915	Washington, Booker T.	1863	1935	Sunday, Wm. (Billy)			

INVENTORS, EXPLORERS, SCIENTISTS, NATURALISTS

INVENTORS			EXPLORERS			NATURALISTS		
1891	1954	Armstrong, Edwin	1734	1820	Boone, Daniel	1839	1903	Gibbs, Josiah W.
1847	1922	Bell, Alex. Graham	1770	1838	Clark, William	1834	1906	Langley, Samuel P.
1854	1932	Eastman, Geo.	1844	1881	De Long, C. W.	1823	1901	Leconte, Joseph
1847	1931	Edison, Thos. A.	1877	1948	Dickey, H. S.	1815	1878	Long, Crawford
1743	1798	Fitch, John	1880	1951	Ellsworth, Lincoln	1865	1939	Mayo, H. Charles
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	1844	1935	Greely, Gen. A. W.	1861	1939	Mayo, Wm. J.
1813	1903	Gatling, Rich. J.	1820	1887	Kane, Elisha K.	1819	1911	Mayo, Wm. W.
1800	1860	Goodyear, Chas.	1774	1809	Lewis, Meriwether	1845	1913	McBurney, Chas.
1803	1855	Gorrie, John	1834	1902	Powell, John W.	1866	1945	Morgan, Thos. H.
1835	1901	Gray, Elisha	1856	1920	Peary, Robt. E.	1838	1923	Morton, Edw. W.
1797	1878	Henry, Jos.	1779	1813	Pike, Zebulon M.	1819	1868	Murphy, W. T. G.
1819	1869	Howe, Elias	1784	1864	Long, Stephen H.	1851	1902	Reed, Walter S.
1796	1859	Hunt, Walter	1793	1864	Schoolcraft, Hy. R.	1846	1927	Rensselaer, Ira
1866	1945	Lake, Simon	1802	1847	Whitman, Marcus	1745	1813	Rush, Benjamin
1809	1884	McCormick, Cyrus H.	1853	1916	Abbe, Cleveland	1865	1923	Steinmetz, Chas.
1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	1851	1928	Abbe, Robert	1850	1934	Welch, Wm. H.
1831	1897	Pullman, George M.	1807	1873	Agassiz, Louis	1844	1930	Wiley, Harvey W.
1743	1792	Rumsey, Jas.	1832	1867	Baird, Spencer	NATURALISTS		
1846	1914	Thomson, Elihu	1773	1838	Bowditch, Nath.	1864	1926	Akeley, Carl Ethan
1765	1825	Westinghouse, Geo.	1848	1908	Brooks, Wm. K.	1780	1851	Audubon, John J.
1871	1948	Wright, Orville	1864	1943	Carver, Geo. W.	1849	1926	Burbank, Luther
1867	1912	Wright, Wilbur	1820	1887	Eads, James P.	1837	1921	Burroughs, John
			1879	1955	Einstein, Albert	1838	1914	Muir, John
						1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.

AMERICAN NOVELISTS, ESSAYISTS, PLAYWRIGHTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1866	1944	Ade, George	1871	1945	Dreiser, Theodore	1870	1902	Norris, Frank
1882	1888	Alcott, Louisa M.	1837	1902	Eggleson, Edward	1888	1953	O'Neill, Eugene
1836	1907	Alidrich, Thos. B.	1879	1951	Erskine, John	1850	1898	Paine, Thos. Nelson
1834	1899	Alger, Horatio, Jr.	1896	1940	Fitzgerald, F. Scott	1844	1911	Phelps-Ward, Eliz.
1849	1925	Allen, James Lane	1865	1902	Ford, Paul Leicester	1867	1911	Phillips, David G.
1876	1941	Anderson, Sherwood	1862	1919	Freeman, Mary E. W.	1880	1905	Poole, Ernest
1887	1948	Atterton, Gertrude	1879	1938	Gale, Zona	1867	1923	Wetzel, Kate (O. Henry)
1859	1930	Baceller, Irving	1874	1945	Glasgow, Ellen	1899	1954	Rawlings, Marjorie
1877	1949	Beach, Rex	1846	1935	Green, Anna Kath.	1896	1935	Rhodes, Eugene M.
1850	1898	Bellamy, Edward	1875	1939	Grey, Zane	1886	1941	Roberts, Eliz. Madox
1889	1945	Benchley, Robt. C.	1822	1909	Hale, Edward Everett	1856	1921	Salts, Edgar
1899	1943	Benet, Stephen V.	1848	1908	Harris, Joel Chandler	1864	1952	Santanyana, Geo.
1842	1914	Bierce, Ambrose	1839	1902	Harte, Bret	1864	1923	Wetzel, Kate Douglas
1888	1944	Bryd, James	1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	1857	1946	Sheldon, Chas. M.
1803	1876	Brownson, Orestes	1850	1944	Hearn, Lafcadio	1888	1954	Shelbarger, Sam'l
1855	1896	Bunner, Henry C.	1880	1954	Hergeshelmer, Jos.	1896	1955	Sherwood, Robert E.
1883	1954	Burt, Struthers	1837	1920	Howells, Wm. Dean	1834	1902	Stockton, Frank R.
1844	1925	Cable, Geo. W.	1783	1859	Irving, Washington	1811	1896	Stowe, Harriet B.
1876	1947	Cather, Willa S.	1874	1948	Irwil, Wm.	1811	1902	Street-Porter, Gene
1847	1902	Catherwood, Mary	1831	1885	Jackson, Helen Hunt	1869	1946	Tarkington, Booth
1859	1918	Chapman, John W.	1843	1916	James, Henry	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard
1871	1947	Churchill, Winston	1849	1909	Jewett, Sarah Orne	1844	1901	Thompson, Maurice
1873	1924	Cook, Geo. Cram	1885	1933	Lardner, Ring W.	1835	1910	Twain, Mark (Samuel L. Clemens)
1876	1944	Cobb, Irvin S.	1885	1951	Lewis, Sinclair	1827	1905	Wells, H. G.
1876	1920	Cooke, Marjorie B.	1876	1916	London, Jack	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	1878	1937	Marquis, Don	1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley
1870	1900	Crane, Stephen	1866	1928	McCutcheon, Geo. B.	1862	1937	Wharton, Edith
1854	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	1821	1891	Melville, Herman	1873	1916	White, Steward Edw.
1815	1882	Dana, Richard H., Jr.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald	1856	1923	Williams, Ben Ames
1864	1916	Davis, Rich. Harding	1900	1948	Mitchell, Margaret	1890	1953	Wolfe, Thomas
1857	1945	DeLoach, Margaret	1829	1914	Mitchell, S. Weir			
1835	1905	Dodge, Mary Mapes	1866	1947	Nicholson, Meredith			

AMERICAN JOURNALISTS: EDITORS, CORRESPONDENTS, PUBLISHERS

1836	1919	Alden, Henry M.	1868	1937	Hapgood, Norman	1900	1945	Pyle, Ernest T.
1869	1943	Bell, Edward Price	1864	1928	Harvey, George	1820	1869	Raymond, H. T.
1795	1872	Bennett, Jas. Gordon	1863	1951	Hearst, Wm. Randolph	1842	1947	Reid, Ogden M.
1841	1918	Bennett, Jas. G. Jr.	1849	1949	Heath, S. Burton	1837	1912	Rice, W. H. L.
1826	1877	Bowles, Sam'l. H.	1856	1915	Hubbard, Elbert	1881	1954	Rice, Grantland
1864	1936	Brisbane, Arthur	1868	1930	Hubbard, Frank (Kin)	1854	1926	Scripps, Edw. W.
1888	1937	Brown, Heywood	1859	1921	Huneker, Jas. G.	1895	1938	Scripps, Robt. P.
1824	1899	Bonner, Robert	1898	1949	Klinkerbocker, H. R.	1838	1902	Seuder, Horace
1880	1955	Carter, Amos	1848	1909	Lafian, Wm.	1878	1936	Simonds, Frank
1868	1905	Chapple, Joe M.	1850	1925	Lawson, Victor F.	1896	1948	Smith, John H.
1829	1894	Child, Geo. W.	1802	1837	Lovejoy, Elijah J.	1880	1952	Speed, Keats
1892	1944	Clapper, Raymond	1857	1949	McClure, S.	1866	1936	Steffens, Lincoln
1869	1948	Cortissoz, Royal	1882	1954	McCormick, Anne	1848	1929	Stone, Melville E.
1872	1947	Crownshield, Frank	1880	1955	McCormick, Robert R.	1875	1952	Sullivan, Mark
1850	1933	Curtis, Cyrus H. K.	1823	1892	Medill, Jos. M.	1866	1921	Taylor, Bert (B. L. T.)
1824	1892	Curtis, Geo. Wm.	1815	1915	Nelson, Wm. R.	1840	1914	Town, George
1819	1897	Dad, Chas. A.	1863	1948	Noyes, Frank B.	1864	1945	Vand, Anna, Carr V.
1869	1942	Davis, Robt. H.	1858	1935	Ochs, Adolph S.	1872	1949	Villard, Oswald
1849	1925	DeYoung, M. H.	1856	1937	Ogden, Robt.	1840	1921	Waterson, Henry
1863	1940	Finley, John H.	1856	1935	Older, Fremont	1797	1882	Weed, Thurlow
1805	1879	Garrison, Wm. Lloyd	1737	1809	Palme, Thos. (Tom)	1834	1916	White, Horace V.
1844	1909	Gilder, Richard W.	1886	1949	Parker, Geo. B.	1869	1944	White, Wm. Allen
1831	1902	Godkin, Edwin L.	1879	1946	Patterson, Jos. Medill	1864	1935	Williams, Walter
1851	1889	Grady, Henry W.	1847	1911	Pulitzer, Joseph	1806	1867	Willis, Nath. P.
1811	1872	Greely, Horace	1884	1955	Pulitzer, Joseph	1887	1943	Woodcock, Alexander
1829	1903	Halstead, Murat	1879	1939	Pulitzer, Ralph	1848	1926	Young, Lafayette

AMERICAN POETS

1868	1934	Austin, Mary	1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	1849	1912	Riley, Jas. Whitcomb
1754	1812	Barlow, Joel	1871	1933	Johnson, Jas. Weldon	1869	1935	Robinson, Edwin A.
1886	1950	Benet, Wm. Rose	1780	1843	Key, Francis Scott	1888	1954	Saret, Lew
1613	1672	Bradstreet, Anne	1886	1918	Kilmer, Joyce	1813	1880	Sargent, Epes
1794	1878	Bryant, Wm. Cullen	1857	1894	King, Ben	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	1842	1881	Lanier, Sidney	1860	1932	Seallard, Clinton
1820	1871	Carr, Alice	1849	1887	Lazarus, Emma	1808	1916	Shaw, John
1824	1871	Cary, Phoebe	1824	1903	Leland, C. Godfrey	1860	1916	Sherman, Frank D.
1865	1914	Cawin, Madison	1876	1944	Leonard, Wm. Ellery	1791	1865	Skourney, Lydia H.
1848	1922	Cheney, John Vance	1879	1931	Lindsay, Vachel	1841	1887	Sill, Edw. Rowland
1866	1932	Cooke, Edmund Vance	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	1808	1895	Smith, S. F.
1899	1932	Crane, Hart	1874	1925	Lowell, Amy	1835	1908	Stedman, Edmund C.
1871	1948	Daly, T. A.	1891	1901	Lowell, Jas. Russell	1869	1906	Strong, George
1830	1886	Dickinson, Emily	1852	1940	Markham, Edwin	1825	1903	Stoddard, Richard H.
1795	1820	Drake, Jos. Rodman	1868	1950	Masters, Edgar Lee	1849	1909	Tabb, John B.
1872	1906	Dunbar, Paul L.	1892	1950	Millay, Edna St. V.	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	1894	1948	Taggard, Genevieve
1883	1945	Ficke, Arthur D.	1869	1910	Moody, Wm. Vaughn	1834	1933	Teasdale, Sara
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	1779	1863	More, Clement C.	1849	1927	Thoreau, John, Jr.
1856	1905	Fletcher, John Gould	1835	1908	Moulton, Louise C.	1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia
1752	1832	Freneau, Philip	1882	1932	Oppenheim, Jas.	1876	1951	Torrence, Ridgely
1861	1920	Guiney, Louise L.	1779	1860	Paulding, James K.	1877	1947	Towne, Chas. Hanson
1790	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Greene	1791	1852	Payne, John Howard	1852	1933	Van Dyke, Henry
1863	1935	Herford, Oliver	1874	1922	Peabody, Josephine P.	1893	1938	Weaver, John V. A.
1890	1947	Hoffenstein, Samuel	1818	1939	Piper, Edwin Ford	1818	1892	Whitman, Walt
1806	1884	Holmes, Chas. Fenno	1809	1849	Rand, Edgar Allan	1897	1902	Walt, John
1809	1894	Holmes, Oliver W.	1822	1872	Rand, Thos. Buchanan	1855	1910	Wilcox, Ella Wheeler
1770	1842	Hopkinson, Jos.	1856	1935	Reese, Lizette W.	1795	1842	Woodworth, Samuel
1864	1900	Hovey, Richard	1872	1943	Rice, Cale Young	1885	1928	Wylie, Elmor

AMERICAN HISTORIANS AND BIOGRAPHERS

1807	1886	Adams, Chas. Francis	1897	1955	DeVoto, Bernard	1796	1859	Prescott, Wm. H.
1838	1918	Adams, Henry	1817	1881	Fields, James T.	1882	1953	Randall, Jas. G.
1879	1949	Adams, Jas. Truslow	1842	1901	Ficks, John C.	1849	1927	Rand, John
1870	1946	Baker, Ray Stannard	1886	1953	Freeman, Douglas S.	1841	1900	Ridpath, John C.
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	1838	1905	Hay, John M.	1850	1928	Sloane, Wm. M.
1861	1930	Barton, Wm. E.	1870	1949	Hendrick, Burton J.	1789	1866	Sparks, Jared
1875	1898	Beard, Chas. A.	1852	1932	McMaster, John B.	1857	1944	Tarbell, Ida M.
1862	1927	Beveridge, Albert J.	1814	1877	Motley, John	1861	1932	Turner, Frederick
1863	1932	Bradford, Gammell	1832	1901	Nicolay, John G.	1885	1950	Ward, John, Carl
1862	1948	Cross, Wilbur	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	1882	1944	Van Loon, Hendrik

AMERICAN PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1852	1911	Abbey, Edwin A.	1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.	1868	1929	Quinn, Edward T.
1856	1915	Alexander, John W.	1834	1918	Griswold, C. C.	1858	1916	Ranger, Henry W.
1849	1924	Allen, Thomas	1861	1927	Grover, Oliver Dennett	1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1779	1843	Allston, Washington	1865	1931	Hale, Philip L.	1862	1929	Reid, Robert
1780	1851	Audubon, John James	1792	1866	Harding, Chester	1861	1909	Remington, Frederic
1814	1893	Beard, Jas. H.	1854	1929	Harrison, L. Birge	1854	1922	Rice, William M. J.
1855	1942	Beaux, Cecelia	1828	1901	Hart, James M.	1833	1905	Richards, William T.
1852	1917	Beckwith, J. Carroll	1877	1943	Hartley, Marsden	1852	1896	Robinson, Theodore
1882	1925	Bellows, George W.	1860	1935	Hassam, Childie	1864	1926	Russell, Charles M.
1828	1902	Bellstadt, Albert	1872	1930	Hawthorne, Charles W.	1847	1917	Ryder, Albert P.
1856	1943	Birch, Reginald B.	1813	1894	Healy, G. P. A.	1856	1925	Sargent, John S.
1847	1919	Blakelock, Ralph A.	1865	1929	Henri, Robert	1843	1924	Sartain, William
1848	1936	Blashfield, Edwin H.	1823	1890	Hicks, Thomas	1859	1926	Sawell, Amanda B.
1857	1903	Blum, Robert F.	1836	1910	Homer, Winslow	1860	1924	Sewell, Robert V. V.
1833	1905	Boughton, George H.	1840	1895	Hovenden, Thomas	1832	1928	Shattuck, Aaron
1827	1892	Bradford, William	1844	1929	Howe, William H.	1838	1910	Shirlaw, Walter
1832	1918	Brevoort, J. R.	1824	1879	Hunt, William M.	1871	1922	Shrady, Henry M.
1847	1928	Bridgman, F. A.	1816	1906	Huntington, Daniel	1858	1931	Simmons, Edward
1814	1889	Brown, George L.	1825	1846	Inman, Henry	1871	1951	Sloan, John
1859	1920	Browne, Charlie Francis	1854	1926	Inness, George	1858	1920	Smedley, William T.
1855	1941	Brush, George de Forest	1855	1914	Inness, George, Jr.	1847	1926	Steele, Theodore C.
1811	1893	Casliar, John W.	1824	1906	Johnson, Samuel	1835	1922	Story, George H.
1855	1926	Cassatt, Mary	1848	1927	Jones, Eastman	1856	1919	Stroy, Julian
1796	1872	Catlin, George	1835	1910	La Farge, John	1830	1901	Strauss, Raphael
1860	1925	Chapman, Carlton T.	1849	1909	Lathrop, Francis	1755	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1849	1916	Chase, William M.	1816	1868	Leutze, E.	1783	1872	Sully, Thomas
1842	1924	Church, Fred K. Stuart	1880	1940	Lie, Jonas	1861	1930	Symons, Gardner
1855	1925	Coffin, Wm. A.	1852	1924	Loomis, Chester	1849	1921	Taylor, Abbott H.
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.	1867	1933	Luks, George B.	1862	1938	Tarbell, Edmund C.
1840	1928	Coleman, Charles C.	1860	1920	MacEwen, Walter	1848	1933	Tiffany, Louis C.
1832	1920	Colman, Samuel	1872	1953	Marin, John	1850	1899	Tuesdel, Gaylord S.
1737	1815	Copley, John S.	1898	1954	Marsh, Reginald	1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1845	1919	Cox, Kenyon	1836	1897	Martin, Homer	1849	1925	Tryon, Dwight N.
1845	1918	Craig, Thomas B.	1843	1923	Maynard, George W.	1850	1918	Turner, C. Y.
1843	1909	Currer, J. Frank	1860	1932	Melchers, Carl	1853	1902	Twachtman, John H.
1898	1946	Curry, John Steuart	1858	1925	Metcalf, Willard L.	1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1833	1927	Dana, W. P. W.	1842	1922	Miller, Charles H.	1827	1920	Van Laer, Alexander T.
1853	1929	Dannatt, William T.	1829	1930	Moeller, Louis	1836	1923	Vedder, Elihu
1862	1928	Davies, Arthur B.	1863	1935	Moran, Edward	1856	1935	Volk, Stephen A. D.
1856	1933	Davis, Charles H.	1837	1926	Moran, Percy	1843	1929	Walker, Henry O.
1861	1918	Day, Frank Miles	1858	1928	Mowbray, H. Siddons	1861	1940	Waugh, Fred K. J.
1876	1935	Dodge, William De L.	1853	1921	Murphy, J. Francis	1856	1928	Webb, J. Louis
1856	1926	Drake, Will H.	1847	1918	Nicoll, J. C.	1849	1903	Weeks, Edwin L.
1796	1886	Durand, A. B.	1835	1907	Noble, Thomas S.	1852	1917	Weir, J. Alden
1848	1919	Duveneck, Frank	1811	1885	Page, William	1841	1926	Weir, John F.
1844	1916	Eakins, Thomas	1869	1941	Paxton, William McG.	1738	1820	West, Benjamin
1845	1921	Earle, Lawrence C.	1741	1827	Peale, Chas. W.	1874	1929	Wetherill, E. Kent K.
1852	1926	Foster, Ben	1778	1860	Peale, Rembrandt	1854	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1808	1884	Freeman, James E.	1851	1914	Pearce, Charles S.	1820	1910	Whitredge, Worthington
1822	1884	Fuller, George	1857	1923	Potter, Edward C.	1892	1942	Wood, Grant
1867	1934	Fuller, Henry Brown	1853	1911	Pyle, Howard	1823	1903	Wood, Thomas W.
1838	1928	Gay, Edward				1836	1892	Wyant, Alexander H.
						1830	1923	Yewell, George H.

AMERICAN ETCHERS, ENGRAVERS, ILLUSTRATORS, CARTOONISTS

1887	1953	Arms, John Taylor	1876	1925	Haskell, Ernest	1874	1948	Morgan, Wallace
1856	1909	Bacher, Otto Henry	1849	1935	Hopson, William F.	1840	1902	Nast, Thomas
1862	1951	Benson, Frank W.	1866	1925	Keller, Arthur I.	1863	1928	Outcault, Richard F.
1875	1930	Briggs, Clare	1861	1933	Kembie, E. W.	1741	1827	Peale, Charles W.
1842	1909	Bush, Charles G.	1838	1895	Keppler, Joseph	1857	1926	Pennell, Joseph
1776	1820	Charles, William	1876	1952	Kirby, Rollin	1861	1933	Platt, Charles A.
1873	1952	Christy, H. Chandler	1866	1940	Macdonald, Arthur N.	1853	1911	Plye, Howard
1852	1931	Cole, Timothy	1872	1934	McCay, Winsor	1877	1952	Robinson, Boardman
1822	1888	Darley, Felix O. C.	1870	1949	McCutcheon, John T.	1761	1817	Savage, Edward
1796	1886	Durand, Asher Brown	1858	1938	McDougall, Walt	1833	1909	Smille, James D.
1885	1954	Fisher, H. C. (Bud)	1884	1954	McManus, George	1867	1924	Watt, William G.
1851	1906	French, Edwin D.	1860	1919	Mielatz, C. F. Wm.	1885	1952	Webster, H. T.
1851	1928	Frost, Arthur B.	1879	1935	Mielziner, Leo	1852	1916	Wolf, Henry
1868	1945	Gibson, Chas. Dana	1874	1940	Mora, F. Louis	1862	1935	Zimmerman, Eugene

AMERICAN SCULPTORS

1819	1911	Bail, Thomas	1884	1952	Davidson, Jo	1858	1938	Noble, W. Clark
1863	1938	Barnard, George Grey	1877	1953	Fraser, James E.	1873	1940	O'Connor, Andrew
1865	1925	Bartlett, Paul W.	1790	1852	Frazer, John	1844	1920	O'Donovan, William
1867	1915	Bitter, Karl T.	1850	1931	French, Daniel C.	1870	1935	Paulding, John
1871	1941	Borglum, Gutzon	1862	1929	Gaffey, Charles	1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1868	1922	Borglum, Solon H.	1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio	1867	1917	Pratt, Bela
1871	1924	Brenner, Victor D.	1830	1908	Hosmer, Harriet	1868	1929	Quinn, Edmund T.
1865	1919	Brooks, Richard E.	1868	1925	Jaegers, Albert	1829	1904	Rogers, John
1814	1886	Brown, Henry K.	1843	1907	Kemeys, Edward	1848	1907	St. Gaudens, Augustus
1857	1935	Bush-Brown, H. K.	1871	1935	Lukeman, Henry A.	1871	1922	Shrady, Henry M.
1860	1920	Clark, Thomas S.	1863	1937	MacMonnies, Fred W.	1860	1936	Taft, Lorado
1814	1857	Crawford, Thomas	1858	1927	Marling, Philip	1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, FINANCIERS AND MERCHANTS

1832	1901	Armour, Philip D.	1838	1916	Hill, James J.	1862	1932	Rosenwald, Julius
1764	1848	Astor, John Jacob	1821	1900	Huntington, C. P.	1740	1785	Salomon, Haym
1853	1919	Belmont, August	1879	1948	Knudsen, Wm. K.	1847	1920	Schiff, Jacob H.
1835	1919	Carnegie, Andrew	1868	1948	Lamont, Robert P.	1838	1931	Straus, Nathan
1867	1883	Cooper, Peter	1870	1948	Lamont, Thos. W.	1839	1903	Swift, Gustavus
1865	1951	Dawes, Chas. G.	1880	1952	Lasker, Albert D.	1845	1920	Vail, Theo. N.
1823	1893	Drexel, Anthony J.	1831	1902	Mackay, John W.	1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius
1739	1817	duPont, Pierre S.	1874	1938	Mackay, Clarence	1843	1899	Vanderbilt, Cornelius
1835	1906	Feld, Marshall	1855	1937	Mellon, Andrew W.	1821	1885	Vanderbilt, Wm. H.
1863	1947	Ford, Henry	1825	1910	Mills, Darius	1849	1920	Vanderbilt, Wm. K.
1879	1952	Fox, William	1837	1913	Morgan, J. Pierpont	1835	1900	Villard, Henry
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	1868	1943	Morgan, J. P., Jr.	1838	1922	Wanamaker, John
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	1813	1890	Morgan, Junius S.	1871	1937	Warburg, Felix M.
1834	1916	Green, Henrietta (Hetty)	1743	1818	Moses, Isaac	1841	1904	Whitney, Wm. C.
1874	1940	Harkness, Edward S.	1795	1869	Peabody, George	1868	1951	Wiggin, Albert H.
1848	1909	Harriman, Edward H.	1831	1897	Pullman, Geo. M.	1852	1919	Woolworth, Frank
1839	1897	Havemeyer, Theo. A.	1839	1937	Rockefeller, John D.			

Personalities of Stage, Screen, Radio, Television

Actors, Actresses, Composers, Dancers, Musicians, Producers, Radio-TV Performers, Singers

Source: Latest authentic records as of Dec. 1, 1955

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
A					
Abbott, Bud (Wm.)	Asbury Park, N. J.	1895	Bell, Rex	Chicago, Ill.	1906
Abbott, George	Salamanca, N. Y.	1887	Bellamy, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Abel, Walter	St. Paul, Minn.	1898	Bendix, William	New York, N. Y.	1906
Abner (Norris Goff)	Cove, Ark.	1906	Bennett, Bruce	Tacoma, Wash.	1905
Adams, Edith	Kingston, Pa.	1929	Bennett, Constance	New York, N. Y.	1910
Adams, Julius	Waterloo, Iowa	1926	Bennet, Joan	Palisades, N. J.	1910
Adler, Larry	Baltimore, Md.	1914	Bennett, Wilda	Asbury Park, N. J.	1894
Adler, Luther	New York, N. Y.	1903	Benny, Jack	Waukegan, Ill.	1894
Agar, John	Lake Forest, Ill.	1921	Berg, Gertrude	New York, N. Y.	1899
Aherne, Brian	Worcestershire, Eng.	1902	Bergin, Edgar	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Albanese, Licia	Bar, Italy	1913	Bergman, Ingrid	Stockholm, Sweden	1917
Alberghetti, Anna	Pesaro, Italy	1936	Bergner, Elisabeth	Vienna, Austria	1900
Alberni, Luis	Barcelona, Spain	1888	Berle, Milton	New York, N. Y.	1908
Albert, Eddie	Rock Island, Ill.	1908	Berlin, Irving	Temun, Russia	1888
Alda, Robert	New York, N. Y.	1914	Berlosova, Svetlana	Lithuania	1932
Aldon, Mari	Toronto, Canada	1929	Best, Edna	Hove, England	1900
Alexander, John	Newport, Ky.	1897	Betz, Carl	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1924
Alexander, Katherine	Arkansas	1901	Beyer, Tutha	Vienna, Austria	1889
Allan, Maud	Toronto, Canada	1894	Bickford, Charles	Cambridge, Mass.	1889
Allen, Fred	Cambridge, Mass.	1894	Bigley, Isabel	New York, N. Y.	1928
Allen, Grace	San Francisco, Calif.	1906	Bing, Rudolf	Vienna, Austria	1902
Allen, Ida Bailey	Danielson, Conn.		Bjoerling, Jussi	Stora Tuna, Sweden	1911
Allen, Mel	Birmingham, Ala.		Black, Frank	Philadelphia, Pa.	1894
Allen, Steve	New York, N. Y.	1921	Blackmer, Sidney	Savannah, N. C.	1894
Allison, Frank	Leporte City, Iowa		Black, Vivian	Newark, N. J.	1921
Allyson, June	Westchester Co., N. Y.		Blair, Janet	Altoona, Pa.	1921
Alonso, Alicia	Havana, Cuba		Bloch, Ernest	Geneva, Switzerland	1880
Alvarado, Don	Albuquerque, N. M.	1904	Blondell, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1909
Ameche, Don	Kenosha, Wis.	1908	Blore, Eric	London, England	1887
Amos (F. F. Gorden)	Richmond, Va.	1898	Blue, Monte	Indianapolis, Ind.	1890
Amsterdam, M. Forey	Chicago, Ill.	1912	Blythe, Arthur	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928
Anders, Glenn	Los Angeles, Calif.	1890	Bogart, Humphrey	New York, N. Y.	1899
Anderson, Judith	Adelaide, Australia	1898	Boland, Mary	Detroit, Mich.	1885
Anderson, Marian	Philadelphia, Pa.	1908	Boles, John	Greenville, Tex.	1900
Anderson, Mary	Birmingham, Ala.	1922	Boiger, Ray	Dorchester, Mass.	1906
Anderson, Maxwell	Atlantic, Pa.	1888	Bond, Sheila	New York, N. Y.	1928
Andrews, Edna	Collins, Miss.	1912	Bond, E. Bruce	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Andrews, Sister			Booth, Shirley	New York, N. Y.	1909
B					
La Verne	Minneapolis, Minn.	1915	Borge, Victor	Copenhagen, Denmark	1909
Maxene	Minneapolis, Minn.	1918	Bori, Lucerezia	Valencia, Spain	1888
Patty	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920	Borjase, Frank	Salt Lake City, Utah	1893
Andy (C. J. Correll)	Boz, Clara	1890	Boswell, Connie	New Orleans, La.	1905
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876	Bow, Clara	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Ankers, Evelyn	Valparaiso, Chile		Bowman, Les	Cincinnati, Ohio	1914
Annabella	Paris, France	1912	Boyd, William	Cambridge, Ohio	1898
Arama, Lucine	Hartford, Conn.	1924	Boyer, Charles	Figeac, France	1899
Arden, Eve	Mill Valley, Calif.		Bracken, Eddie	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	1920
Arlen, Richard	Charlottesville, Va.		Bradley, Grace	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Armstrong, Louis	New Orleans, La.	1900	Brallowsky, Alexander	Omaha, Neb.	1924
Armstrong, Robert	Saginaw, Mich.	1896	Brand, Marion	Omaha, Neb.	1924
Arnaz, Desi	Santiago, Cuba	1917	Branzell, Karin	Stockholm, Sweden	1896
Arnold, Edward	New York, N. Y.	1890	Brazzi, Rossano	Florence, Italy	1918
Arnt, Charles	Michigan City, Ind.	1908	Brendel, El	Philadelphia, Pa.	1898
Arau, Claudio	Chillico, Chile	1904	Brennan, Walter A.	Swampscott, Mass.	1894
Arthur, Jean	New York, N. Y.	1908	Brent, Evelyn	Dublin, Ireland	1899
Astaire, Fred	Omaha, Neb.	1899	Brent, George	Dublin, Ireland	1904
Astor, Mary	Quincy, Ill.	1906	Brent, Romney	Saltito, Mexico	1902
Atwood, Donna	Newton, Kan.	1927	Brisson, Carl	Copenhagen, Denmark	1895
Auer, Mischea	St. Petersburg, Russia	1905	Britton, Barbara	Long Beach, Calif.	
Auty, Gene	Tioga, Texas	1907	Britton, George	Chicago, Ill.	1910
Ayres, Lew	Minneapolis, Minn.	1908	Broderick, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1891
B					
Bacall, Lauren	New York, N. Y.	1924	Brook, Clyde	London, England	1891
Bacaloni, Salvatore	Rome, Italy	1900	Brooks, Phyllis	Boise, Idaho	1914
Bacalova, Olga	Moscow, Russia	1899	Brophy, Edward	New York, N. Y.	1895
Bacon, Irving	St. Joseph, Mo.	1893	Brown, Joe E.	Holgate, Ohio	1892
Bailey, Pearl	Newport News, Va.	1918	Brown, John Mack	Dothan, Ala.	1904
Bainter, Fay	Los Angeles, Calif.	1892	Brown, Pamela	London, England	1917
Baker, Belle	New York, N. Y.	1893	Brown, Vanessa	Vienna, Austria	1928
Baker, Josephine	St. Louis, Mo.	1906	Brownlee, John	Geelong, Australia	1901
Baker, Kenny	Monrovia, Calif.	1912	Bruce, Carol	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1919
Baker, Phil	Philadelphia, Pa.	1898	Bruce, Virginia	Minneapolis, Minn.	1910
Balanchine, George	St. Petersburg, Russia	1904	Brusloff, Nat	Russia	1903
Ball, Lucille	Jamesstown, N. Y.	1911	Brynner, Yul	Sakhalin	1915
Ballard, Kaye	West Cleveland, Ohio	1909	Buchanan, Jack	Helensburgh, Scotland	1891
Bampton, Rose	Cleveland, Ohio	1882	Bulfin, Joseph	Washington, D. C.	
Bancroft, George	Huntsville, Ala.	1903	Burke, Billie	Summum, Ill.	1911
Bankhead, Tallulah	Holland, Mich.		Burns, Smiley	Van Buren, Ark.	1896
Bannister, Harry	Holland, Mich.		Burns, Bob	New York, N. Y.	1896
Barl, Lynn	Roanoke, Va.	1917	Burns, George	New York, N. Y.	1910
Barnett, Vincent	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902	Burrows, Abe	South Wales	1925
Barrat, Robert	New York, N. Y.	1889	Burton, Richard	Milan, Italy	1935
Barrett, Edith	Rosbury, Mass.	1909	Busch, Grand	Norfolk, Va.	1885
Barrett, Shelia	Washington, D. C.	1909	Bushman, Francis X.	New York, N. Y.	1920
Barrie, Wendy	Hong Kong, China	1913	Buttons, Red	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897
Barry, Don (Red)	Houston, Tex.		Buzzell, Eddie	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1898
Barrymore, Diana	New York, N. Y.	1921	Byington, Spring		
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa.	1879	C		
Barrymore, John, Jr.	Beverly Hills, Calif.	1932	Cabot, Bruce	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	1922
Barthelmess, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1894	Caesar, Sid	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Bartholomew, Freddie	London, England	1924	Cagney, James	New York, N. Y.	1895
Barton, James	Gloucester, N. J.	1890	Cahoun, Rory	Los Angeles, Calif.	1922
Basle, Count (Wm.)	Red Bank, N. J.	1906	Callas, Maria	New York, N. Y.	1923
Baxter, Anne	Michigan City, Ind.	1923	Calloway, Cab	Rochester, N. Y.	1907
Beal, John	Jonlin, Mo.	1879	Calvet, Corinne	Paris, France	1926
Beecham, Thomas	England	1879	Cameron, Rod	Calgary, Alb., Canada	1912
Beery, Noah, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	1915	Canova, Judy	Jacksonville, Fla.	1921
Beetley, Ed	Hartford, Conn.	1901	Canary, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.	1921
Belafonte, Harry, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	1927	Cantor, Eddie	New York, N. Y.	1892
			Capra, Frank R.	Palermo, Italy	1897

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Carey, Macdonald.	Sioux City, Ia.		Dalley, Dan	New York, N. Y.	1917
Carle, Frankie	Providence, R. I.	1903	Daly, John	Jo'burgh, South Africa	1914
Carlisle, Kitty	New Orleans, La.	1914	Damita, Lili	Paris, France	1907
Carmichael, Hoagy	Bloomington, Ind.	1899	Damone, Vic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928
Carminati, Tullio	Zara, Dalmatia	1894	Daniel, Henry	London, England	1894
Carney, Art	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1919	Daniel, Bebe	Dallas, Tex.	1901
Caron, Leslie	France	1932	Danilova, Alexandra	Peterhof, Russia	1907
Carpenter, Constance	Bath, England	1906	Darcel, Denise	Paris, France	1925
Carpenter, Carleton	Bennington, Vt.		Darnell, Linda	Dallas, Tex.	1921
Carradine, John	New York, N. Y.	1906	Darrieux, Danielle	Bordeaux, France	1917
Carrillo, Leo	Los Angeles, Calif.		Darwell, Jane	Malmyra, Mo.	
Carroll, Leo	Weedon, England		Da Silva, Howard	Cleveland, Ohio	1909
Carroll, Madeleine	W. Bromwich, England	1906	Dauphin, Claude	Corbel, France	
Carroll, Nancy	New York, N. Y.	1906	Davies, Marion	New York, N. Y.	1897
Carson, Jack	Carman, Canada	1910	Davis, Bette	Lowell, Mass.	1908
Carson, Mindy	Bronx, N. Y.	1927	Davis, Joan	St. Paul, Minn.	1912
Casadesus, Gaby	Marselles, France	1902	Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Casadesus, Robert	Paris, France	1899	Day, Dennis	New York, N. Y.	1917
Casals, Pablo	Vendrell, Spain	1876	Day, Doris	Cincinnati, Ohio	1924
Case, Anna	Canton, N. J.	1889	Day, Edith	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920
Castagna, Bruna	Bari, Italy	1910	Day, Laraine	Roosevelt, Utah	
Castagnetta, Grace	New York, N. Y.	1912	De Camp, Rosemary	Prescott, Ariz.	1913
Castle, Irene	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1894	De Carlo, Yvonne	Vancouver, B. C.	1924
Cattlet, Walter	San Francisco, Calif.	1889	De Haven, Gloria	Los Angeles, Calif.	
Caulfield, Joan	West Orange, N. J.	1922	de Havilland, Olivia	Tokyo, Japan	1916
Cavallero, Carmen	New York, N. Y.	1913	Dekker, Albert	New York, N. Y.	
Cerf, Bennett	New York, N. Y.	1898	de Los Angeles, Victoria	Spain	1925
Champion, Gower	Los Angeles, Calif.		De Mille, Agnes	New York, N. Y.	
Champion, Marge	Los Angeles, Calif.		De Mille, Cecil B.	Ashfield, Mass.	1881
Chaney, Jr., Lon	Okl. City, Okla.	1915	De Rio, Dolores	Durango, Mexico	1905
Channing, Carol	Seattle, Wash.	1922	Demarest, William	St. Paul, Minn.	1894
Chaplin, Charles	London, England	1889	Denny, Reginald	Richmond, England	1894
Charisse, Cyd	Amarillo, Texas	1923	Derek, John	Hollywood, Calif.	1898
Chase, Ika	New York, N. Y.	1905	De Valois, Ninette	Ireland	1905
Chatterton, Ruth	New York, N. Y.	1893	Devine, Andy	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1942
Chevalier, Maurice	Paris, France	1889	de Wilde, Brandon	New York, N. Y.	
Christie, Audrey	Chicago, Ill.	1912	de Wolfe, Billy	Wollaston, Mass.	
Churchill, Sarah	London, England	1914	Dietrich, Marlene	Berlin, Germany	1904
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C.	1892	Disney, Walt	Chicago, Ill.	1901
Clark, Bobby	Springfield, Ohio	1888	Dixon, Jean	Waterbury, Conn.	1905
Clark, Dane	New York, N. Y.	1913	Dohnanyi, Erno	Hungary	1877
Clarke, Philip Norman	London, England	1904	Dokoudovsky, Vlad.	Russia	1922
Clayton, Ethel	Champaign, Ill.	1888	Dolin, Anton	Slinfold, England	1904
Cliff, Montgomery	Omaha, Nebr.	1920	Donald, Peter C.	Bristol, England	1918
Clooney, Rosemary	Maysville, Ky.	1929	Donat, Robert	Manchester, England	1905
Coats, Eric	Hucknall, England	1886	Donley, Brian	Portadown, Ireland	1903
Cobb, Lee J.	New York, N. Y.	1911	Donnelly, Ruth	Trenton, N. J.	1896
Cobra, Charles D.	Tracoe, Ga.	1877	Dooley, Ray	Glasgow, Scotland	1896
Coca, Imogene	Philadelphia, Pa.		Dorn, Philip	Schevingen, Hol'd.	
Colbert, Claudette	Paris, France	1905	Doro, Marie	Duncan, Pa.	1882
Collinge, Patricia	Dublin, Ireland	1894	Dorsey, Jimmy	Mahanoy Plane, Pa.	1904
Collins, Dorothy	Windsor, Ontario	1926	Dorsey, Tommy	Mahanoy Plane, Pa.	1905
Colman, Ronald	Richmond, England	1891	Douglas, Kirk	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1917
Colonna, Jerry	Boston, Mass.	1903	Douglas, Melvyn	Macon, Ga.	1901
Como, Perry	Canonsburg, Pa.	1913	Douglas, Paul	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907
Compton, Fay	London, England	1894	Douglass, Stephen	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	
Conklin, Peggy	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	1912	Dow, Peggy	Columbia, Miss.	1928
Conner, Nadine	Compton, Calif.		Dowling, Eddie	Providence, R. I.	1894
Conte, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1914	Downey, Morton	Wallingford, Conn.	1902
Conway, Shirl	Franklinville, N. Y.	1916	Dragonette, Jessica	Calcutta, India	1914
Coogan, Jackie	Los Angeles, Calif.	1914	Drake, Alfred	Bronx, N. Y.	1923
Cook, Clyde	Auralla	1891	Drake, Betsy	Paris, France	1911
Cook, Donald	Portland, Ore.	1891	Draper, Paul	Florence, Italy	1889
Cook, Joe	Chicago, Ill.	1890	Draper, Ruth	New York, N. Y.	1915
Cooke, Alistair	England	1912	Drew, Len	Kansas City, Mo.	
Cooper, Gary	Helena, Mont.	1901	Dunbar, Douglas	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	
Cooper, Gladys	Lewisham, England	1888	Duncan, Rosetta	Los Angeles, Calif.	1900
Cooper, Jackie	Los Angeles, Calif.	1921	Duncan, Todd	Danville, Ky.	1903
Cooper, Melville	Birmingham, England	1896	Duncan, Vivian	Los Angeles, Calif.	1902
Corbett, Lenora	London, England	1908	Dunham, Katherine	Chicago, Ill.	1910
Corey, Wendell	Dracut, Mass.	1914	Dunn, Emma	Cheshire, England	1875
Cornell, Don	New York, N. Y.	1921	Dunn, James	New York, N. Y.	1905
Cornell, Katharine	Berlin, Germany	1898	Dunne, Irene	Louisville, Ky.	1904
Cortez, Ricardo	Vienna, Austria	1899	Dunnoch, Mildred	Baltimore, Md.	1893
Cortot, Alfred	Lyon, France	1877	Durante, Jimmy	New York, N. Y.	1922
Costello, Dolores	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1905	Durbin, Deanna	Winnipeg, Canada	1907
Costello, Lou	Petersburg, Va.	1908	Duryea, Dan	White Plains, N. Y.	1912
Cotten, Joseph	Petersburg, Va.	1905	Dvorak, Ann	New York, N. Y.	
Cowan, Jerome	New York, N. Y.				
Coward, Noel	Teddington, England	1891	Eckstein, Billy	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1914
Cox, Wally	Detroit, Mich.	1924	Eddy, Nelsa	Providence, R. I.	1901
Crabbe, Larry (Buster)	Oakland, Calif.		Edwards, Alan	New York, N. Y.	1900
Craig, James	Nashville, Tenn.	1912	Edwards, Cliff	Hannibal, Mo.	
Crain, Jeanne	Barstow, Calif.	1925	Edwards, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1920
Crawford, Broderick	Philadelphia, Pa.	1911	Edwards, Ralph	Merine, Colo.	1913
Crawford, Joan	San Antonio, Tex.	1908	Eggerth, Marta	Budapest, Hungary	1916
Crisp, Donald	London, England		Egley, Andre	Russia	
Cromwell, John	Toledo, Ohio	1888	Eldridge, Florence	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Crooks, Richard	Trenton, N. J.	1900	Ellington, Duke	Washington, D. C.	1899
Crosby, Bing (Harry)	Trenton, N. J.	1904	Elliott, Bill	Patterson, Mo.	
Crosby, Bob	Spokane, Wash.	1913	Ellison, James	Guthrie Center, Iowa	1891
Cross, Milton	New York, N. Y.	1897	Elman, Mische	Talnaye, Russia	1893
Cugat, Xavier	Barcelona, Spain	1900	Elson, Isabel	Chesterton, England	1917
Cullen, William	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1920	Emerson, Eve	Elizabeth, Pa.	1914
Culver, Roland	London, England	1900	Erikson, Leif	Auradia, Calif.	
Cummings, Constance	Seattle, Wash.		Erwin, Stuart	Squaw Valley, Calif.	
Cummings, Robert	Joplin, Mo.	1910	Etting, Ruth	David City, Neor.	1907
Cummings, Vicki	Northampton, Mass.	1919	Evans, Dale	Uvalde, Tex.	1918
Cummins, Peggy	Prestatyn, No. Wales	1925	Evans, Maurice	Dorchester, England	1901
Curtis, Clifford	London, England	1907	Evans, Wilbur		
Curtis, Tony	New York, N. Y.	1925	Evelyn, Judith	Seneca, S. Dak.	1913
			Ewell, Tom	Owensboro, Ky.	1909
D			Eythe, William	Mars, Pa.	1918
Dagmar (Virginia Ruth Egnor)	Huntington, W. Va.	1926			
Dahl, Ariene	Minneapolis, Minn.	1927	F		
			Fabray, Nanette	San Diego, Calif.	1922

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Fadiman, Clifton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904	Goossens, Eugene	London, England	1890
Fairbanks, Doug, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	1909	Gocey, Leo B.	New York, N. Y.	1917
Falkenburg, Jinx	Barcelona, Spain	1919	Gordon, Kitty	Folkestone, England	1870
Farley, Morgan	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1901	Gordon, Max	New York, N. Y.	1892
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass.	1882	Gordon, Ruth	Wollaston, Mass.	1896
Farrell, Charles	Dublin, Ireland	1902	Gordon, Ruth	Ukraine, Russia	1909
Farrell, Eileen	Williamstown, Conn.	1920	Gould, Morton	Long Island, N. Y.	1913
Farrell, Frank	New York, N. Y.	1912	Grable, Betty	St. Louis, Mo.	1916
Farrell, Glenda	Enid, Okla.	1904	Graham, Martha	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1911
Fay, Frank	San Francisco, Calif.	1897	Graham, Margot	Canterbury, England	1882
Faye, Alice	New York, N. Y.	1915	Granger, Percy	Melbourne, Australia	1882
Ferguson, Elsie	New York, N. Y.	1883	Granger, Farley	San Jose, Calif.	1923
Ferrer, Jose	Barcelona, R.	1912	Granger, Stewart	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Ferrer, Ma	Elberon, N. J.	1902	Granville, Bonita	Bristol, England	1904
Fetchit, Stepin	Key West, Fla.	1902	Grant, Cary	Xenia, Ohio	1875
Fiedler, Arthur	Boston, Mass.	1894	Grapewin, Charles	New York, N. Y.	1908
Fildes, Betty	Boston, Mass.	1918	Grauer, Ben	Chicago, Ill.	1924
Fields, Gracie	Rochdale, England	1898	Gray, Dolores	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1901
Fields, Shep	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912	Grayson, Kathryn	London, England	1899
Firkusny, Adolf	Napajedda, Czech	1929	Green, Martyn	New York, N. Y.	1920
Fisher, Eddie	Philadelphia, Pa.	1888	Greene, Richard	Plymouth, England	1893
Fitzgerald, Barry	Troy, N. Y.	1918	Greenwood, Charlotte	Philadelphia, Pa.	1921
Fitzgerald, Ed	Newport News, Va.	1918	Greenwood, Joan	Waco, Texas	1895
Fitzgerald, Geraldine	Norcutt, Kans.	1895	Griffith, Corinne	Boston, Mass.	1914
Fitzgerald, Pegeen	Hamar, Norway	1906	Griffin, Edmund	London, England	1875
Fitzgerald, Kirsten	Portland, Ireland	1906	Guden, Hilda	London, England	1914
Flavin, James	Hollywood, Calif.	1922	Guinness, Alec	Mexico City, Mexico	1875
Fleming, Rhonda	London, England	1904	Guizart, Tito	London, England	1875
Fletcher, Bramwell	Ireland	1909	Gwenn, Edmund	London, England	1875
Flynn, Errol	Leyden, Holland	1924	H		
Foch, Nina	Graud Island, Nebr.	1905	Hackett, Raymond	New York, N. Y.	1902
Fonda, Henry	Tokyo, Japan	1917	Hagen, Uta	Gottingen, Germany	1919
Fontaine, Joan	Reigate, England	1887	Haley, Jack	Boston, Mass.	1902
Fontanne, Yvonne	Flemington, N. J.	1910	Hall, Clay	New York, N. Y.	1940
Fonteyn, Margot	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887	Hall, Juanita	Keyport, N. J.	1907
Foran, Dick	Quebec, Canada	1897	Hammerstein, Oscar, II	New York, N. Y.	1895
Ford, Edw. "Senator"	Denmark	1928	Haney, Carl	St. Louis, Mo.	1924
Ford, Glenn	San Diego, Calif.	1928	Harding, Ann	Pt. San Houston, Tex.	1904
Forrest, Anne	Pan's Grove, N. J.	1900	Hardwicke, Cedric	Lye, Stourbridge, Eng.	1893
Forrest, Sally	Richmond, Ind.	1902	Hardy, Oliver	Atlanta, Ga.	1892
Forythe, John	Ocean City, N. J.	1924	Harlan, Kenneth	Boston, Mass.	1898
Foster, Norman	Chicago, Ill.	1924	Harrigan, Nedda	New York, N. Y.	1902
Foster, Preston	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1905	Harris, Julie	Grosse Pte Park, Mich.	1925
Foster, Susanna	Marseilles, France	1905	Harris, Phil	London, England	1906
Foy, Eddie, Jr.	France	1908	Harrison, Rex	Huyton, England	1908
Francescatti, Zino	Okla. City, Okla.	1905	Hartman, Paul	San Francisco, Calif.	1907
Francen, Victor	Burlington, Iowa	1893	Harvey, Forrester	County Cork, Ireland	1907
Francis, Arlene	Baltimore, Md.	1926	Harvey, Lillian	London, England	1910
Francis, Kay	Prague, Austria	1884	Hasso, Signe	Stockholm, Sweden	1892
Frawley, William	Rock Island, Ill.	1911	Hatton, Raymond	Red Oak, Iowa	1926
Freeman, Mona	St. Louis, Mo.	1916	Haver, June	Seattle, Wash.	1907
Friml, Rudolf	New York, N. Y.	1916	Havoc, June	Creston, Iowa	1912
Frisco, Joe			Hayden, Russell	Chico, Calif.	1912
Froman, Jane			Hayden, Sterling	Montclair, N. J.	1910
Furness, Betty			Haydon, Julie	Oak Park, Ill.	1885
G			Hayes, Geo. Gabby	Wellsville, N. Y.	1885
Gabin, Jean	Villette, Paris, France	1904	Hayes, George	Washington, D. C.	1916
Gable, Clark	Cadiz, Ohio	1901	Hayes, Peter Lind	San Francisco, Calif.	1887
Gahagan, Helen	Boston, N. Y.	1900	Hayes, Roland	Curryville, Ga.	1918
Gall-Curci, Amelita	Milan, Italy	1889	Haymes, Dick	Buenos Aires, Argentina	1909
Gabor, Eva	Hungary	1928	Hayward, Louis	Johannesburg, S. Afr.	1918
Gabor, Magda	Hungary	1905	Hayward, Susan	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1918
Gabor, Zsa Zsa	Hungary	1877	Hayworth, Rita	New York, N. Y.	1898
Gam, Rita	Pittsburgh, Sweden	1903	Heater, Cecil	Stockholm, Sweden	1888
Garbo, Greta	Aberdeen, Scotland	1905	Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1910
Garden, Mary	Wimbledon, England	1903	Hein, Van	Walters, Okla.	1912
Gardiner, Reginald	Smithfield, N. C.	1905	Helmere, Tom	London, England	1901
Gardner, Ava	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1923	Helfetz, Jascha	Vilna, Russia	1918
Gargan, William	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1932	Henderson, Skitch	Birmingham, England	1913
Garland, Judy	Canton, Ohio	1913	Henie, Sonja	Oslo, Norway	1929
Garner, Peggy Ann	Seattle, Wash.	1908	Honor, Paul	Brussels, Belgium	1909
Garroway, Dave	Co. Down, No. Ireland	1893	Hepburn, Audrey	Hartford, Conn.	1898
Garratt, Betty	San Francisco, Calif.	1906	Hepburn, Katharine	Philadelphia, Pa.	1913
Garson, Greer	Philadelphia, Pa.	1931	Herbert, Evelyn	Milwaukee, Wis.	1886
Gaxton, William	Chicago, Ill.	1922	Herman, Woody	Copenhagen, Denmark	1885
Gaynor, Janet	New York, N. Y.	1902	Hersholt, Jean	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1890
Gaynor, Mitzi	New York, N. Y.	1879	Herreshoff, Harry	Los Angeles, Calif.	1890
Gazzara, Ben	New York, N. Y.	1885	Hess, Myra	London, England	1906
Geddes, Barbara Bel.	Leipzig, Germany	1904	Hildegarde	Adell, Wis.	1912
Geer, Will	Philadelphia, Pa.	1892	Hillier, Wendy	Bramhall, England	1895
George, Grace	Pekamab, Nebr.	1904	Hilliard, Harriet	Des Moines, Iowa	1899
Gerhardt, Elena	London, England	1897	Hindemith, Paul	Hanau, Germany	1899
Giannini, Dusolina	Lyons, France	1899	Hines, Elizabeth	New York, N. Y.	1898
Gibson, Boot	Stockholm, Sweden	1897	Hobcock, Alfred J.	London, England	1906
Gieglud, John	London, England	1897	Hobart, Fred	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	1876
Gieseking, Walter	Massillon, Ohio	1896	Hector, Harriet	Cracow, Poland	1895
Gigli, Benito	Springfield, Ohio	1903	Hofmann, Josef	Birmingham, England	1918
Gilmore, Margalo	Omaha, Nebr.	1906	Holden, Fay	O'Fallon, Ill.	1913
Gingold, Hermione	New York, N. Y.	1886	Holden, William	New York, N. Y.	1919
Gish, Dorothy	New York, N. Y.	1886	Holliday, Judy	Cedartown, Ga.	1887
Gish, Lillian	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1903	Holloway, Sterling	New York, N. Y.	1872
Givrot, George	New York, N. Y.	1920	Holmes, Stuart	Newark, N. J.	1918
Gleason, Helen	Great Neck, N. Y.	1878	Holmes, Taylor	Beverly Hills, Calif.	1898
Gleason, Jackson	Chicago, Ill.	1884	Holt, Tim	San Francisco, Calif.	1901
Gleason, James	Louisville, Ky.	1893	Holtz, Lou	Malden, Mass.	1892
Goddard, Paulette	Warsaw, Poland	1883	Holmes, Robert	Vienna, Austria	1892
Godfrey, Arthur	Paris, France	1883	Homolka, Oscar	Le Havre, France	1903
Gobel, George	Chicago, Ill.	1920	Hopker, Arthur	Elham, England	1902
Goldman, Edwin	Louisville, Ky.	1884	Hope, Bob	Bainbridge, Ga.	1902
Goldwyn, Samuel	Warsaw, Poland	1884	Hopkins, Miriam	Bainbridge, Ga.	1902
Golschmann, Vladimir	Paris, France	1883			
Goodman, Henry	Chicago, Ill.	1883			
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind.	1883			
Goodwin, Bill	San Francisco, Calif.	1910			

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco, Calif.	1874	Kitchell, Iva	Junction City, Kan.	1919
Hopper, Hedda	Hollidaysburg, Pa.	1890	Kitt, Eartha	Columbia, S. C.	1928
Horne, Lena	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1918	Kleber, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1891
Horowitz, Vladimir	Kiev, Russia	1904	Knowles, Patric	Horsforth, England	1911
Horton, Ed, Everett	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887	Knox, Alexander	Strathroy, Canada	1907
Hotter, Hans	Germany		Kollmar, Richard	Ridgewood, N. J.	1910
Howard, Eugene	New York, N. Y.	1880	Korngold, Erich	Brunn, Austria	1897
Howard, Ronald	Norwood, England		Kosta, Tessa	Chicago, Ill.	1895
Hudson, Rock	Winnetka, Ill.	1925	Kostelanetz, Andre	St. Petersburg, Rus.	1901
Hull, Henry	Louisville, Ky.	1890	Kreisel, Fritz	Vienna, Austria	1875
Hull, Josephine	Newtown, Mass.	1886	Krenek, Ernest	Vienna, Austria	1900
Hunt, Marsha	Chicago, Ill.	1917	Kruger, Otto	Toledo, Ohio	1885
Hunt, Maritza	Argentina	1900	Krupa, Gene	Chicago, Ill.	1909
Hunter, Ian	Cape Town, S. Africa	1900	Kurenko, Marla	Moscow, Russia	1899
Hunter, Kim	Detroit, Mich.	1922	Kyser, Kay	Rocky Mount, N. C.	1905
Hunter, Tab	New York, N. Y.	1930			
Hussey, Ruth	Providence, R. I.		L		
Husing, Edw. B. (Ted)	New York, N. Y.	1901	Ladd, Alan	Hot Springs, Ark.	1913
Hutchinson, Josephine	Seattle, Wash.	1916	Lahr, Bert	Yorkville, N. Y.	1895
Hutton, Betty	Battle Creek, Mich.	1921	Laine, Frankie	Chicago, Ill.	1913
I			Lake, Arthur	Corbin, Ky.	
Inescort, Frieda	Edinburgh, Scotland	1901	Lake, Veronica	Lake Placid, N. Y.	1919
Inglesby, Mona	London, England	1918	Lamar, Hedy	Vienna, Austria	1915
Irving, George	New York, N. Y.		Lamas, Fernando	Buenos Aires, I.	1915
Irving, Paul	Boston, Mass.		Lamour, Dorothy	New Orleans, La.	1914
Istomin, Eugene	New York, N. Y.	1925	Lancaster, Burt	New York, N. Y.	1913
Iturbi, Jose	Valencia, Spain	1895	Lanchester, Elsa	London, England	1902
J			Landis, Jessie Royce	Chicago, Ill.	1904
Jaffe, Sam	New York, N. Y.	1898	Lang, Harold	Daly City, Calif.	1924
Jackson, Felix	Hamburg, Germany	1902	Lang, June	Minneapolis, Minn.	1915
Jagel, Frederick	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897	Langford, Frances	Lakeland, Fla.	1913
Jagger, Dean	Lima, Ohio	1903	Lansbury, Angela	London, England	1927
James, Dennis	Jersey City, N. J.	1917	Lanza, Mario	New York, N. Y.	1922
Janis, Harry	Albany, Ga.	1916	La Rosa, Julius	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1930
Janis, Elsie	Columbus, Ohio	1889	Larimore, Francine	Verdun, France	1898
Janney, Leon	Ogden, Utah	1917	La Rue, Grace	Kansas City, Mo.	1882
Janney, William	New York, N. Y.	1908	La Rue, Jack	New York, N. Y.	
Janssen, Herbert	Cologne, Germany		Laughton, Charles	Scarborough, England	1899
Janssen, Werner	New York, N. Y.	1900	Laurie, Piper	Detroit, Mich.	1922
Jarrett, Art	Marysville, Calif.		Laurel, Stan	Ulverston, England	1890
Jeanmaire, Renee	Paris, France	1925	Lauri-Volpi, Giacomo	Lanuvio, Italy	1894
Jeffreys, Anne	Goldsboro, N. C.	1923	Lawford, Peter	London, England	1923
Jenkins, Allen	New York, N. Y.	1890	Lawrence, Marjorie	Victoria, Australia	1909
Jepson, Helen	Titusville, Pa.	1907	Laye, Evelyn	London, England	1900
Jeritza, Maria	Brunn, Austria	1887	Lederer, Francis	Prague, Czechoslov.	1906
Jessel, George	New York, N. Y.	1898	Lee, Gypsy Rose	Seattle, Wash.	1914
Jessel, Patricia	New York, N. Y.		(Rose Louise Hovick)		
Johnson, Van	Hong Kong, China	1920	Le Gallienne, Eva	London, England	1899
Johnston, Johnny	Newport, R. I.	1916	Lehmann, Lotte	Perleberg, Germany	1895
Jones, Allan	Scranton, Pa.		Leigh, Janet	Merced, Calif.	1927
Jones, Jennifer	Tulsa, Okla.	1919	Leigh, Vivien	Varadero, India	1913
Jones, Spike	Long Beach, Calif.	1911	Leinsdorf, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1912
Jory, Victor	Dawson, Yukon, Can.	1902	Leontovich, Eugene	Moscow, Russia	1894
Joslyn, Allyn	Milford, Pa.	1905	Lester, Jerry	Chicago, Ill.	1911
Jourd'ann, Louis	Marseilles, France	1921	Levant, Oscar	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1906
Judge, Arline	Bridgeport, Conn.	1912	Levene, Sam	New York, N. Y.	1907
K			Lewis, Fulton, Jr.	Washington, D. C.	1903
Kaltenborn, Hans V.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1878	Lewis, Jerry	Newark, N. J.	1926
Kappel, Gertrude	Germany	1895	Lewis, Joe E.	New York, N. Y.	
Karlott, Boris	London, England	1887	Lewis, Monica	Chicago, Ill.	1925
Karns, Roscoe	San Bernardino, Calif.	1893	Lewis, Robert Q.		
Katims, Milton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909	Liberace	Circleville, Ohio	1919
Kay, Beatrice	New York, N. Y.		Liehlne, David	West Allis, Wis.	1909
Kay, Lisan	Connecticut, Ohio	1912	Lime, Beatrice	Rostov, Russia	1898
Kaye, Buddy	New York, N. Y.	1918	Limor, Jose	Montreal, Canada	
Kaye, Danny	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913	Lindsay, Howard	Waterford, N. Y.	1899
Kaye, Nora	New York, N. Y.	1920	Lindsay, Margaret	Dubuque, Iowa	1910
Kaye, Sammy	Cleveland, Ohio	1910	Linkletter, Art	Saskatchewan, Can.	1912
Kaye, Sonya	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1934	Linn, Bambl	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1926
Kazan, Ella	Constantinople, Turk.		Lipton, Martha	New York, N. Y.	1915
Keane, Robt. Emmett	New York, N. Y.	1883	List, Emanuel	Vienna, Austria	1891
Kearns, Joseph	Salt Lake City, Utah	1907	Litel, John	Albany, Wis.	1894
Keating, Fred	New York, N. Y.	1902	Lilo (Liliane Lewin)	France	1925
Keaton, Buster	Piqua, Kan.	1896	Livsey, Barrie	Barry, So. Wales	1904
Keeler, Ruby	Halifax, N. S.	1909	Livsey, Jack	Barry, So. Wales	1906
Kelth, Ian	Boston, Mass.	1899	Livsey, Roger	Barry, So. Wales	1909
Kelly, Gene	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1912	Livingstone, Mary	Seattle, Wash.	
Kelly, Grace	Philadelphia, Pa.	1930	Lloyd, Boris	London, England	1893
Kelly, Nancy	Lowell, Mass.	1921	Lloyd, Harold	Richmond, Neb.	1895
Kelly, Patsy	Brooklyn, N. Y.		Lockhart, Gene	London, Ont., Canada	1892
Kelly, Paul	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899	Lockhart, June	New York, N. Y.	1925
Kennedy, Arthur	Worcester, Mass.	1914	Lockwood, Margaret	Karachi, India	1916
Kennedy, Madge	Chicago, Ill.		Loder, John	London, England	1898
Kenton, Stan	Wichita, Kans.	1912	Loesser, Frank	New York, N. Y.	1910
Kenyon, Doris	Syracuse, N. Y.	1897	Logan, Ella	Glasgow, Scotland	1913
Kerr, Deborah	Helensburgh, Scotland	1921	Logan, Joshua	Louisiana	
Kerr, Geoffrey	London, England	1895	Lohr, Marie	Sydney, N.S.W.	1890
Kerr, John	New York, N. Y.	1931	Lollobrigida, Gina	Italy	
Kerr, Norman	Rochester, N. Y.		Lombardo, Guy	London, Ont., Canada	1902
Keyes, Evelyn	Pow. Arthur, Tex.	1886	Long, Richard	Chicago, Ill.	1927
Kibbee, Guy	El Paso, Tex.	1896	Lopez, Vincent	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Kilburn, Jan	Poland	1902	Lorre, Peter	Kosmeten, Hungary	1904
Kilgallen, Dorothy	Chicago, Ill.	1913	Loring, Eugene	Milwaukee, Wis.	
Killian, Victor	Jersey City, N. J.	1898	Losch, Tilly	Vienna, Austria	1902
Kinch, Myra	Los Angeles, Calif.		Love, Bessie	Midland, Tex.	1898
King, Dennis	Coventry, England	1897	Lowe, Edmund	San Jose, Calif.	1892
King, Henry	Christianburg, Va.	1896	Loy, Myrna	Helena, Mont.	1905
King, Walter Woolf	San Francisco, Calif.	1899	Luce, Claire	Syracuse, N. Y.	1903
King, Wayne	Savannah, Ill.	1901	Lugosi, Bela	Lugos, Hungary	1888
Kingsford, Walter	Red Hill, England	1884	Lukas, Paul	Budapest, Hungary	1902
Kinnis, Alexander	Russia	1896	Lum (Chester Lauck)	Allene, Ark.	1914
Kirby, Michael	Canada	1925	Lund, John	Rochester, N. Y.	1914
Kirkland, Alexander	Mexico City, Mexico		Lundgren, William	Syracuse, N. Y.	1893
Kirkland, Muriel	Yonkers, N. Y.	1903	Lunt, Alfred	Milwaukee, Wis.	1893
Kirsten, Dorothy	Montclair, N. J.	1919	Lupino, Ida	London, England	1918

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Lynn, Diana	Los Angeles, Calif.	1926	Molselvitch, Benno	Odessa, Russia	1899
Lynn, Jeffrey	Auburn, Mass.	1910	Monroe, Marilyn	Los Angeles, Calif.	1928
Lyon, Ben	Atlanta, Ga.	1901	Monroe, Vaughn	Akron, Ohio	1912
Lyons, Gene	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1923	Montalban, Ricardo	Mexico City, Mex.	1920
M					
MacDonald, Jeannette	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907	Montgomery, George	Brady, Mont.	1916
MacGrath, Leueen	England	1914	Montgomery, Robert	Beacon, N. Y.	1904
MacGinnis, Niall	Dublin, Ireland	1913	Moore, Colleen	Port Huron, Mich.	1902
MacKellar, Alan	Detroit, Mich.	1905	Moore, Clarence	Stout City, Iowa	1915
MacKenna, Kenneth	Carterbury, N. H.	1899	Moore, Garry	Baltimore, Md.	1925
MacKen, Walter	Galway, Ireland	1915	Moore, Terry	Los Angeles, Calif.	1930
MacLane, Barton	Columbia, S. C.	1902	Moore, Victor	Hammonton, N. J.	1876
MacMahon, Aline	McKeesport, Pa.	1899	Moorehead, Agnes	Boston, Mass.	1906
MacMurray, Fred	Kankakee, Ill.	1908	Moran, Lee	Chicago, Ill.	1890
MacRae, Gordon	East Orange, N. J.	1921	Moran, Lois	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1907
Madison, Gary	Meadersfield, Calif.	1922	Morgan, Claude	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Mankano, Silvana	Italy		Morgan, Dennis	Prentice, Wis.	1920
Manulis, Martin	New York, N. Y.	1915	Morgan, Henry	New York, N. Y.	1915
Magnani, Anna	Italy	1908	Morgan, Ralph	New York, N. Y.	1888
Mahoney, Will	Helena, Mont.	1896	Morgana, Nina	Buffalo, N. Y.	1895
Main, Marjorie	nr. Acton, Ind.		Morini, Erika	Vienna, Austria	1906
March, Fredric	Racine, Wis.	1897	Morison, Patricia	New York, N. Y.	1919
Mann, Iris	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1938	Morley, Robert	Semley, England	1908
Margo	Mexico City, Mexico	1918	Morris, Chester	New York, N. Y.	1915
Markova, Alicia	London, England	1910	Morris, Wayne	Los Angeles, Calif.	1914
Marsh, Joan	Porterville, Calif.	1915	Morrow, Doretta	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928
Marsh, Mae	Madrid, N. Mex.	1895	Mostel, Zey (Sam)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Marshall, Alan	Sydney, Australia	1909	Mowbray, Alan	London, England	
Marshall, Brenda	Philippines	1915	Muir, Gavin	Chicago, Ill.	1909
Marshall, Herbert	Lawrence, Mass.	1890	Muller, Jean	New York, N. Y.	1911
Marshall, Henry	London, England	1890	Mulhall, Jack	Prentice, Wis.	1894
Martin, Dean	Steubenville, Ohio	1917	Mundy, Meg	London, England	
Martin, Mary	Weatherford, Texas	1913	Munl, Paul	Lemberg, Austria	1895
Martin, Tony	Oakland, Calif.	1914	Munsel, Patrice	Spokane, Wash.	1925
Martinelli, Giovanni	Montagnana, Italy	1885	Murphy, Mary	Washington, D. C.	1931
Martini, Nino	Verona, Italy	1905	Murray, Edward R.	Greensboro, N. C.	1908
Martino-Rossi, Glus	Naples, Italy	1893	Murphy, George	Texas	1924
Marvenga, Eileen	Bremen, Germany	1905	Murray, Arthur	New York, N. Y.	1895
Marx, Arthur (Harpo)	New York, N. Y.	1893	Murray, Jan	New York	
Marx, Herbert (Zeppo)	New York, N. Y.	1901	Murray, Ken	New York, N. Y.	1903
Marx, Julius (Groucho)	New York, N. Y.	1895	Murray, Mae	Portsmouth, Va.	1898
Marx, Leonard (Chico)	New York, N. Y.	1891	Myrtle, Odette	Paris, France	1898
Mason, James	Huddersfield, England	1909			
Massey, Curt	Midland, Texas		Nagel, Conrad	Keokuk, Iowa	1897
Massey, Ilona	London, England	1910	Naish, J. Carol	New York, N. Y.	1900
Massey, Raymond	Toronto, Canada	1896	Nash, Mary	Troy, N. Y.	1885
Masline, Leonide	Moscow, Russia	1896	Natwick, Mildred	Baltimore, Md.	1908
Matthews, A. E.	Bridlington, England	1876	Neagle, Anna	London, England	1904
Matthews, Jessie	London, England	1907	Neal, Patricia	Packard, Ky.	1926
Matthews, Lester	Nottingham, England	1908	Neff, Hildegard	Ulm, Germany	1925
Mature, Victor	Louisville, Ky.	1916	Negr, Pola	Olbia, Poland	1899
Matzenauer, Margaret	Temesvar, Hung.	1881	Nelson, Barry	Oklahoma	
Maude, Margery	Wimbledon, England	1889	Nelson, Ozzie	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Maxwell, Elsa	Keokuk, Iowa	1883	Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London, England	1892
Maxwell, Marilyn	Clairinda, Iowa	1922	Nesbitt, Cathleen	Cheshire, England	1889
May, Pamela	Trinidad, B. W. I.	1917	Newman, Claude	Plymouth, England	1903
Mayer, Louis B.	Minsk, Russia	1885	Nichols, Dudley	Wapakoneta, Ohio	1905
Maynard, Ken	Mission, Texas	1895	Nieson, Gertrude	St. Petersburg, Russia	1910
Maynor, Dorothy	Norfolk, Va.	1910	Nijnska, Bronislava	St. Petersburg, Russia	1891
Mayo, Virginia	St. Louis, Mo.	1920	Nimura, Yelchi	Japan	1908
McBride, Mary Margaret	Paris, Mo.	1899	Niven, David	Scotland	
McCaffery, J. K. M.			Noble, Ray	Sussex, England	1908
McCallister, Lon	Los Angeles, Calif.	1923	Nolan, Doris	New York, N. Y.	1916
McCarey, Leo	Los Angeles, Calif.	1900	Nolan, Lloyd	San Francisco, Calif.	1903
McCoy, Tim	Saginaw, Mich.	1891	North, Shirley	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
McCracken, Joan	Philadelphia, Pa.	1922	Norworth, Jack	Brazil	1895
McCrea, Joel	Los Angeles, Calif.	1905	Novas, Gutomar	Prague, Czechoslo.	1911
McDonald, Marle	Burgin, Ky.	1924	Novotna, Jarmilla	Durango, Mexico	1905
McDowall, Roddy	London, England	1928	Novarro, Ramon	Hastings, England	1907
McFarland, George	Dallas, Tex.	1923	Novis, Donald	New York, N. Y.	1904
McGee, Fibber (James Jordan)	Peoria, Ill.	1896	Nugent, Elliott	Dover, Ohio	1900
McGee, Molly (Marlan Jordan)	Peoria, Ill.	1897			
McGeehan, Patrick J.	Steelton, Pa.	1907	Oake, Jack	Sedalia, Mo.	1903
McGuire, Dorothy	Omaha, Nebr.	1918	Oberon, Merie	Tasmania, Australia	1911
McHugh, Frank	Homestead, Pa.	1899	O'Brien, Edmond	New York, N. Y.	1915
McKay, Scott	Pleasantville, Iowa	1915	O'Brien, Margaret	Los Angeles, Calif.	1937
McLaren, Victor	London, England	1886	O'Brien, Pat	Milwaukee, Wis.	1899
McLerie, Allyn	Grand Mere, Que. Can.	1896	O'Brien-Moore, Erin	Los Angeles, Calif.	1908
McNaughton, Harry	Surlinton, England	1896	O'Connor, Gerald	Belfast, Ireland	1925
McNeill, Don	Galena, Ill.	1907	O'Connor, Una	Siluria, Ala.	1886
McNellis, Maggi	Chicago, Ill.		O'Donnell, Cathy	Tulsa, Okla.	1922
McWilliams, Ralph	Sallsbury, Md.		O'Driscoll, Martha	Dublin, Ireland	1920
Meeker, Ralph	Minneapolis, Minn.		O'Hara, Maureen	Fort Madison, Iowa	
Meichlor, Lauritz	Copenhagen, Denmark	1900	O'Keefe, Dennis	Hartford, Conn.	1900
Meiton, James	Moultrie, Ga.	1904	O'Keefe, Walter	Dorking, England	1907
Menjou, Adolphe	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1890	Olivier, Laurence	Peru	1892
Mentken, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1901	Olsen, Ole John	Budapest, Hungary	1900
Menthin, Yehudi	New York, N. Y.	1916	Orsborne, Vivienne	Des Moines, Iowa	1900
Mercer, Johnny	Savannah, Ga.	1909	O'Shea, Kevin	Chicago, Ill.	1917
Meredith, Burgess	Cleveland, Ohio	1908	O'Shea, Michael	Hartford, Conn.	1906
Merkel, Una	Covington, Ky.	1903	O'Sullivan, Maureen	Boyle, Ireland	1911
Merman, Edith	Astoria, N. Y.	1903			
Merrill, Robert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1919	Paar, Jack	Kirkville, Mo.	1924
Merriman, Nan	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1920	Page, Gertrude	Denver, Colo.	1933
Milanon, Zinka	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	1908	Paige, Debra	Tacoma, Wash.	
Milhaud, Darius	Aix-en-Provence, Fr.	1892	Paige, Janis	Indianapolis, Ind.	1910
Miland, Ray	Neath, Wales	1908	Palace, Robert	Mines, Pa.	1919
Miller, Ann	Chireno, Tex.	1919	Palance, Jack	Posen, Germany	1917
Milstein, Nathan	Odessa, Russia	1904	Palmer, Lilli	Ft. William, Canada	
Mitchell, Gail	Detroit, Mich.	1923	Parker, Cecilia	Cleveland, Ohio	1922
Mitchell, Thomas	Elizabeth, N. J.	1895	Parker, Eleanor	New York, N. Y.	
Mitchum, Robert	Bridgeport, Conn.		Parker, Frank	Deer Lodge, Mont.	
			Parker, Jean		

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Parks, Larry	Olathe, Kans.		Roberts, Beverly	New York, N. Y.	1914
Parks, Bert	Atlanta, Ga.		Robertson, Willard	Runnels, Tex.	1886
Pasternak, Joseph	Hungary	1901	Robeson, Paul	Princeton, N. J.	1898
Paternson, Pat	Bradford, England	1911	Robinson, Edward G.	Bucharest, Rumania	1893
Patrick, Gall	Birmingham, Ala.		Robinson, Sugar Chlie		
Patrick, Lee	New York, N. Y.		(Bruck)		
Patterson, Elizabeth	Savannah, Tenn.		Robson, Eleanor	Detroit, Mich.	1939
Paxinou, Katina	Thessalonica, Greece		Robson, Flora	Wigan, England	1879
Payne, John	Roanoke, Va.		Rochester	South Shields, England	1902
Peart, Jack	New York, N. Y.	1895	(Eddie Anderson)	Oakland, Calif.	1905
Peck, Gregory	La Jolla, Calif.	1916	Rodgers, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1902
Peerce, Jan	New York, N. Y.	1904	Rodzinski, Artur	Spalato, Yugoslavia	1894
Pelletier, Wilfred	Montreal, Canada	1896	Rogers, Chas. (Buddy)	Olathe, Kans.	1904
Pendleton, Nat	Davenport, Iowa	1899	Rogers, Ginger	Independence, Mo.	1911
Perry, Margaret	Denver, Colo.	1913	Rogers, Roy	Cincinnati, Ohio	1912
Pessl, Yella	Vienna, Austria		Roggero, Margaret	New York, N. Y.	1905
Peters, Roberta	New York, N. Y.	1931	Roland, Gilbert	Juarez, Mexico	1905
Peters, Rollo	Paris, France	1892	Roman, Ruth	Boston, Mass.	1924
Petri, Egon	Hanover, Germany	1881	Romero, Cesar	New York, N. Y.	1907
Petrova, Olga	Liverpool, England	1886	Rooney, Mickey	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1922
Philipp, Isidore	Budapest, Hungary	1863	Rooney, Pat	New York, N. Y.	1880
Plaf, Edith	Paris, France		Rose, Billy	New York, N. Y.	1899
Platigorsky, Gregor	Russia	1903	Rosenbloom, Maxie	New York, N. Y.	1906
Pickens, Jane	Atlanta, Ga.		Ross, Lanny	Seattle, Wash.	1906
Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1893	Ross, Shirley	Omaha, Nebr.	
Picon, Molly	New York, N. Y.	1898	Roth, Lillian	Boston, Mass.	1910
Pidgeon, Walter	E. St. John, N. B.	1898	Rubinstein, Artur	Loz, Poland	1889
Pinza, Ezio	Rome, Italy	1892	Rudley, Herbert	Philadelphia, Pa.	1892
Pitta, ZaSu	Parsons, Kans.	1900	Ruggies, Charles	Los Angeles, Calif.	1892
Pons, Lily	Cannes, France	1897	Rumann, Siegfried	Hamburg, German	1889
Ponselle, Cornelia	Schenectady, N. Y.	1892	Russell, Rosalind	Benld, Minn.	1921
Ponselle, Rosa	Meriden, Conn.	1897	Rutherford, Ann	Waterbury, Conn.	1912
Porter, Cole	Peru, Ind.	1893	Ryan, Peggy	Toronto, Canada	1924
Powell, Dick	Mountain View, Ark.	1904	Ryan, Robert	Long Beach, Calif.	1924
Powell, Eleanor	Springfield, Mass.	1912		Chicago, Ill.	1913
Powell, Jane	Portland, Ore.	1929	S		
Powell, William	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1892			
Power, Tyrone	Cincinnati, Ohio	1914	Saint, Eva Marie		
Powers, Marie	Mt. Carmel, Pa.		St. Cyr, Lily	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Preisser, June	New Orleans, La.		St. Denis, Ruth	Newark, N. J.	1882
Prelinger, Otto	Vienna, Austria	1906	St. John, Al (Fuzzy)	Santa Ana, Calif.	
Preston, Robert	Newton Highlands, Mass.		Salmi, Albert		
Price, George	New York, N. Y.		Salmond, Felix	London, England	1888
Price, Vincent	St. Louis, Mo.	1911	Salzedo, Carlos	Arachon, France	1885
Pringle, Allen	San Francisco, Calif.		Sanders, George	St. Petersburg, Russia	1906
Prouty, Jed	Boston, Mass.		Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Prussing, Louise	Chicago, Ill.	1897	Sandor, Gyorgy	Budapest, Hungary	1912
Pryor, Roger	New York, N. Y.	1903	Sanroma, Jesus Maria	Puerto Rico	1902
Purcell, Charles	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1883	Santley, Frederic	Salt Lake City, Utah	1887
Q			Santley, Joseph	Salt Lake City, Utah	1889
			Sarnoff, Dorothy	New York, N. Y.	
Quillan, Eddie	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907	Savo, Jimmy	Bronx, N. Y.	1895
Quinn, Anthony	Chihuahua, Mexico	1915	Sayao, Bidu	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1908
R			Schilckraut, Joseph	Vienna, Austria	1895
			Schlipa, Tito	Lecce, Italy	1890
Raft, George	New York, N. Y.		Schneider, Alexander	Vilna, Poland	1908
Rainer, Lulse	Vienna, Austria	1912	Schorr, Friedrich	Nagyvarad, Hungary	1888
Raines, Ella	Shoquame Falls, Wash.	1921	Schuman, William	New York, N. Y.	1910
Rains, Claude	London, England	1889	Scott, Barbara Ann	Canada	1930
Raisa, Rosa	Bialystok, Poland	1893	Scott, Hazel	Trinidad	1920
Ralft, John	Santa Ana, Calif.	1917	Scott, Elizabeth	Scotts, Pa.	1923
Ralf, Torsten	Sweden	1915	Scott, Martha	Jamestown, N. Y.	1916
Ralston, Esther	St. Ignace, Maine	1902	Scott, Randolph	Orange Co. Va.	1903
Ralston, Vera	Prague, Czechoslov.		Scott, Zachary	Austin, Tex.	1914
Rambeau, Marjorie	San Francisco, Calif.	1889	Seeley, Blossom	San Pablo, Calif.	
Rambert, Marie	Warsaw, Poland		Segal, Vivienne	Philadelphia, Pa.	1897
Rand, Sally	Hickory County, Mo.		Segovia, Andres	Linares, Spain	1894
Rasch, Albertina	Vienna, Austria	1896	Seldel, Toscha	Odessa, Russia	1899
Rathbone, Basil	Johannesburg, So. Afr.	1892	Selznick, David O.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902
Ratoff, Gregory	Samara, Russia	1893	Serkin, Rudolph	Eger, Austria	1903
Ray, Aldo	Pen Argyll, Pa.	1926	Sessions, Roger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896
Ray, Johnnie	Dallas, Ore.	1927	Shaw, Artie	New York, N. Y.	1910
Raye, Martha	Butte, Mont.		Shaw, Winfred	San Francisco, Calif.	1899
Raymond, Gene	New York, N. Y.	1908	Shearer, (Ted) Edwin	Kansas City, Mo.	1891
Reagan, Ronald	Tampico, Ill.	1911	Shearer, Norma	Scotland	1927
Redgrave, Michael	Bristol, England	1908	Sheffield, Reinald	Montreal, Canada	1904
Redman, Joyce	Co. Mayo, Ireland	1918	Sheldon, Herb	London, England	1901
Reed, Alan	New York, N. Y.	1907	Sheridan, Ann	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Reed, Donna	Denison, Iowa		Shirley, Anne	Denton, Tex.	1915
Reed, Florence	Philadelphia, Pa.	1883	Shore, Dinah	New York, N. Y.	1918
Regan, Phil	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1908	Shriner, Herb	Winchester, Tenn.	1917
Reiner, Fritz	Budapest, Hungary	1888	Sibelius, Jean	Toledo, Ohio	1918
Reinaldo, Duncan	Camden, N. J.	1904	Sidney, Sylvia	Tavastehus, Finland	1865
Rennie, James	Toronto, Canada	1890	Silvers, Syd	New York, N. Y.	1910
Rennie, Michael	Bradford, England	1909	Silvers, Sid	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Rethberg, Elisabeth	Germany	1906	Simmons, Jean	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Revere, Anne	New York, N. Y.	1932	Simon, Simone	Marseilles, France	1914
Reynolds, Debbie	El Paso, Texas	1924	Sinatra, Frank	Hoboken, N. J.	1918
Reynolds, Joyce	San Antonio, Tex.	1921	Sinclair, Upton	Baltimore, Md.	1878
Reynolds, Marjorie	Buhl, Idaho	1916	Singer, Martial	France	1904
Riabouchinska, Tatiana	Moscow, Russia	1916	Singleton, Penny	Philadelphia, Pa.	1912
Rich, Irene	Buffalo, N. Y.	1897	Skelton Red (Richard)	Vincennes, Ind.	1913
Richards, Addison	Zanesville, Ohio		Skinner, Cornelia Otis	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Richardson, Ralph	Cheltenham, England	1902	Skulnik, Menasha	Russia	1895
Richman, Harry	Cincinnati, Ohio	1895	Slavenska, Mia	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	1902
Rico, Roger	France	1910	Slezak, Walter	Vienna, Austria	1921
Ridgley, John	Chicago, Ill.	1909	Smith, Alexis	Pandora, Scotland	1892
Riley, Janet	Buffalo, N. Y.	1877	Smith, Cyril	Peterhead, Scotland	1892
Ring, Bianche	Boston, Mass.	1887	Smith, Ethel	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1921
Risdon, Elisabeth	London, England	1907	Smith, Kate	Greenville, Va.	1909
Ritter, Tex	Murvaui, Tex.	1905	Smith, Loring	Stratford, Conn.	1900
Ritter, Thelma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1903	Sokoloff, Nikolai	nr. Kiev, Russia	1886
Ritz, Al	Newark, N. J.	1908	Somes, Michael	nr. Stroud, England	1917
Ritz, Harry	Newark, N. J.	1905	Sothern, Ann	Valley City, N. Dak.	1909
Ritz, Jimmy	Mitchell, Ind.	1924	Sparks, Ned	Ontario, Canada	
Robbins, Gale	Weehawken, N. J.	1918			
Robbins, Jerome					

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Specht, Bobby	Superior, Wis.	1921	Turner, Lana	Wallace, Idaho	1920
Spewack, Bella	Hungary	1899	U		
Spewack, Samuel	Russia	1899	Urie, Lenore	New Ulm, Minn.	1894
Spitalny, Phil	Romanoff, Russia		V		
Spivack, Murray	New York, N. Y.	1900	Vallee, Rudy	Island Pond, Vt.	1901
Stafford, Jo	Coalinga, Calif.		Van Doren, Mamie	Rowena, S. D.	1933
Stander, Lionel	New York, N. Y.		Van Fleet, Jo	Stockton, Calif.	1922
Stang, Arnold	Chelsea, Mass.	1923	Van Gordon, Cyrena	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Stanley, Kim			Van Horne, Harriet	Camden, Ohio	1895
Stanwyck, Barbara	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1907	Van Steeden, Peter	Netherside, N. Y.	1922
Stapleton, Maureen	Troy, N. Y.	1925	Varconi, Victor	Kisvard, Hungary	1896
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886	Varden, Evelyn	Adair, Okla.	1893
Starrett, Charles	Athol, Mass.		Venable, Evelyn	Cincinnati, Ohio	1913
Steber, Eleanor	Wheeling, W. Va.	1916	Venuta, Benay	San Francisco, Calif.	1913
Steele, Bob	Pendleton, Ore.	1907	Vera-Ellen	Cincinnati, Ohio	1926
Stephenson, Henry	Grenada, B. W. I.	1874	Vidor, King Louis	Gulver City, Calif.	
Stern, Isaac	Kremenley, Russia	1920	Vinay, Ramon	Gaithersburg, Tex.	1894
Stevens, Mark	Cleveland, Ohio	1922	Vinson, Helen	Beaumont, Tex.	1907
Stevens, Onslow	Los Angeles, Calif.	1902	Von Stroheim, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1885
Stevens, Rise	Bronx, N. Y.	1913	Von Zell, Harry R.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1906
Stewart, James	Indiana, Pa.	1908	W		
Stickney Dorothy	Dickinson, N. Dak.	1903	Wakefield, Henrietta	New York, N. Y.	1889
Stiedry, Fritz	Vienna	1883	Walker, Charlotte	Galveston, Tex.	1878
Signani, Ebe	Naples, Italy	1907	Walker, June	New York, N. Y.	1904
Skokowski, Leopold	London, England	1916	Walker, Nancy	Philadelphia, Pa.	1922
Stone, Carol	New York, N. Y.		Wallach, Eli	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Stone, Dorothy	Bensonhurst, N. Y.	1905	Wallbrook, Antonio	Vienna, Austria	1900
Stone, Ezra	New Bedford, Mass.	1917	Wallenstein, Alfred	Chicago, Ill.	1898
Stone, Fred	Denver, Colo.	1873	Walsh, George	New York, N. Y.	1892
Stone, Harvey	Detroit, Mich.	1911	Walston, Ray	New Orleans, La.	
Stone, Paula	New York, N. Y.		Waring, Fred	Tyrone, Pa.	1900
Stolz, Robert	Graz, Austria	1886	Warner, H. B.	London, England	1874
Storm, Gale	Bloomington, Tex.	1922	Warren, Leonard	New York, N. Y.	1911
Straight, Beatrice	Old Westbury, N. Y.	1918	Warrenskjold, Dorothy		
Stravinsky, Igor F.	St. Petersburg, Russia	1882	Warwick, Robert	Sacramento, Calif.	1878
Stuart, Gloria	Santa Monica, Calif.	1911	Waters, Ethel	Chester, Pa.	1900
Sturges, Preston	Chicago, Ill.	1898	Watkins, Clara	Boston, Mass.	1908
Sullivan, Margaret	Norfolk, Va.	1911	Watson, Lucile	Traverse City, Mich.	1914
Sullivan, Barry	New York, N. Y.	1912	Wayne, David	Winterset, Iowa	1907
Sullivan, Ed.	New York, N. Y.	1902	Wayne, John	York, England	1906
Sullivan, Francis L.	London, England	1903	Webb, Alan	Indianapolis, Ind.	1893
Sumag, Yma	Chocoma, Lima, Peru	1899	Webb, Clifton	Santa Monica, Calif.	1920
Swanson, Gloria	Chicago, Ill.	1899	Webb, Jack	New York, N. Y.	1905
Swarthout, Gladys	Deepwater, Mo.	1904	Webster, Margaret	Hollywood, Calif.	1927
Sweet, Blanche	Chicago, Ill.	1896	Weidler, Virginia	Chicago, Ill.	
Szell, George	Budapest	1897	Weismuller, Johnny	Boziasowo, Bulgaria	1913
Szigeti, Joseph	Budapest, Hungary	1892	Welk, Lawrence	nr. Strasburg, N. Dak.	
T			Wellies, Orson	Kenosha, Wis.	1915
Tagliavini, Ferruccio	Reggio Emilia, Italy	1913	West, Mae	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Tajo, Italo	Pinerolo, Italy	1915	Wheeler, Bert	Pateron, N. J.	
Talbot, Nita	New York, N. Y.	1930	Wheeler, Lois	Stockton, Calif.	1920
Tallchief, Maria	Fairfax, Okla.	1925	White, George	Toronto, Canada	1890
Talley, Marion	Nevada, Mo.	1906	Whitman, Paul	Denver, Colo.	1890
Talmadge, Constance	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900	Whiting, Jack	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901
Talmadge, Norma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897	Whort, Richard	Winthrop, Mass.	1906
Tamiris, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1905	Widmark, Richard	Sunrise, Minn.	1914
Tamiroff, Akim	Russia	1909	Wilcox, Henry	British West Indies	1905
Tandy, Jessica	London, England	1899	Wilde, Cornel	New York, N. Y.	1915
Tauron, Norman	New York, N. Y.	1885	Wilding, Michael	Essex, England	1912
Taylor, Deana	London, England	1932	Williams, Emlyn	Mostyn, Wales	1905
Taylor, Elizabeth	Nashua, Iowa	1907	Williams, Esther	Los Angeles, Calif.	1923
Taylor, Robert	Fillee, Nebr.	1911	Williams, Frances	St. Paul, Minn.	1903
Temple, Shirley	Santa Monica, Calif.	1928	Wilson, Marie	Wales, W. Calif.	1897
Templeton, Alec	Cardiff, Wales	1910	Winchell, Paul	Anahim, Calif.	1916
Terris, Norma	Columbus, Kans.	1904	Winchell, Walter	New York, N. Y.	1923
Tetzl, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1926	Windsor, Claire	Coffee City, Kans.	
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng.	1889	Winniger, Charles	Athens, Wis.	1884
Theobon, Blanche	Monessen, Pa.	1919	Winters, Shelley	St. Louis, Mo.	1925
Thibaud, Jacques	Bordeaux, France	1880	Winwood, Estelle	Lee, England	1884
Thibault, Conrad	Northbridge, Mass.	1898	Withers, Jane	Atlanta, Ga.	1927
Thomas, Danny	Deerfield, Mich.	1914	Wood, Peggy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Thomas, John Charles	Meyersdale, Pa.	1891	Woolley, Monty	New York, N. Y.	1888
Thompson, Kay	St. Louis, Mo.		Wright, Billie	Rome, N. Y.	
Thorborg, Kerstin	Venjan, Sweden	1906	Wright, Martha	Seattle, Wash.	1926
Thorndike, Sybil	Gainsborough, Eng.	1882	Wright, Teresa	New York, N. Y.	1919
Thornhill, Claude	Terrace, Ind.	1906	Wyatt, Jane	Campgaw, N. J.	1912
Tibbett, Lawrence	Bakersfield, Calif.	1896	Wycherly, Margaret	London, England	1881
Tierney, Gene	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1920	Wyler, William	Mulhouse, France	1902
Tierney, Lawrence	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1919	Wyman, Jane	St. Joseph, Mo.	1914
Tillstrom, Burr	Chicago, Ill.	1917	Wynn, Bessie	Philadelph., Pa.	1876
Tobias, George	New York, N. Y.		Wynn, Ed.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1886
Toch, Ernst	Vienna, Austria	1887	Wynne, Keenan	New York, N. Y.	1919
Todd, Mike	Minneapolis, Minn.	1909	Wynter, Dana	London	1930
Toomey, Regis	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902	Wynyard, Diana	London, England	1906
Tomlin, Pinky	Durant, Okla.	1907	Y		
Tone, Franchot	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1906	Young, Alan	Northumberland, Eng.	1919
Toscanini, Arturo	Parma, Italy	1867	Young, Loretta	Salt Lake City, Utah	1913
Toumanova, Tamara	Russia	1818	Young, Robert	Chicago, Ill.	1907
Tourel, Jennie	Montreal, Canada	1910	Young, Clara Kimball	Chicago, Ill.	1891
Tracy, Arthur	Philadelphia, Pa.	1903	Young, Victor	Chicago, Ill.	1900
Tracy, Lee	Atlanta, Ga.	1898	Youngman, Henny	Liverpool, England	1906
Tracy, Spencer	Milwaukee, Wis.	1900	Youskevitch, Igor	Russia	1912
Traubel, Helen	St. Louis, Mo.	1903	Yurka, Blanche	St. Paul, Minn.	1893
Treachler, Arthur V.	Brighton, England	1909	Z		
Trevor, Claire	New York, N. Y.	1890	Zanuck, Darryl F.	Wahoo, Nebr.	1902
Truett, Ernest	Kansas City, Mo.	1890	Zimbalist, Efrem	Rostov, Russia	1889
Truman, Margaret	Independence, Mo.	1924	Zorina, Vera	Berlin, Germany	1917
Tucker, Forrest	Plainfield, Ind.	1919	Zukor, Adolph	Riese, Hungary	1873
Tucker, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1914			
Tucker, Sophie	Russia	1884			
Tudor, Antony	London, England	1909			
Tufts, Sonny	Boston, Mass.	1909			

Stars of the Past

(Including theater and film producers, as of October, 1955)

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1892	1948	Achron, Isador	1896	1946	Butterworth, Charles	1869	1934	Dressler, Marie
1873	1953	Adair, Jean	1872	1943	Byron, Arthur	1827	1862	Drew, John
1872	1953	Adams, Maude	1843	1920	Byron, Oliver D.	1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John
1855	1926	Adler, Jacob P.			C	1853	1927	Drew, John (son)
1858	1953	Adler, Sarah Levitzka	1900	1938	Cabot, Elliot	1879	1920	Drew, Sydney
1898	1933	Adoree, Renee	1886	1955	Cahill, Lilly	1909	1951	Duchin, Eddy
1879	1945	Ainley, Henry	1874	1933	Cahill, Marie	1873	1954	Duncan, Augustin
1869	1948	Allen, Viola	1865	1940	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	1877	1927	Duncan, Isadora
1883	1950	Allgood, Sara	1878	1947	Carey, Harry	1881	1942	Duncan, Malcolm
1886	1954	Anderson, John Murray	1876	1941	Carle, Richard	1873	1947	Dupree, Minnie
1859	1940	Anderson, Mary	1897	1954	Carney, "Uncle Don"	1859	1924	Duse, Eleanora
1866	1931	Arbuckle, Maclyn	1878	1946	Carr, Alexander			E
1887	1933	Arbuckle, Roscoe	1862	1937	Carter, Mrs. Leslie	1894	1929	Eagels, Jeanne
1868	1946	Arlliss, George	1879	1927	Carus, Emma	1896	1930	Eames, Clare
1888	1945	Armetta, Henry	1883	1947	Casella, Alfredo	1875	1937	Earle, Virginia
1879	1951	Armstrong, Harry	1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1902	1948	Eaton, Mary
1869	1950	Arthur, Julia	1887	1956	Cavanaugh, Hobart	1881	1929	Eddinger, Wallace
1871	1936	Asche, Isaac	1868	1949	Cawthorn, Joseph	1868	1931	Edeson, Robert
1885	1946	Atwill, Lionel	1858	1906	Cayvan, Georgia	1871	1934	Ediss, Connie
1898	1950	Aunt Jemima (Tess Gardella)	1883	1930	Chaney, Lon	1893	1954	Edwards, Alan
			1893	1940	Chase, Charles	1879	1945	Edwards, Gus
			1872	1931	Cherry, Charles	1829	1950	Eldridge, Louisa
			1861	1923	Chevalier, Albert	1874	1950	Elliott, Gertrude
		B	1900	1951	Christians, Mady	1871	1949	Elliott, Maxine
1864	1922	Bacon, Frank	1876	1940	Churchill, Berton	1855	1942	Ellsler, Ethel
1859	1953	Bailey, Frankie	1887	1940	Clark, Marguerite	1810	1884	Ellsler, Fanny
1847	1906	Bailey, James A.	1850	1924	Claxton, Kate	1883	1941	Eltinge, Julian
1903	1951	Bailey, Mildred	1885	1948	Clayton, Bessie	1853	1932	Emerson, (Billy) W. F.
1876	1948	Baker, Lee	1874	1931	Clayton, Herbert	1841	1891	Emmett, J. K.
1877	1936	Ballev, Niklita	1887	1950	Clayton, Lou	1881	1951	Errol, Leon
1933	1955	Ball, Suzan	1874	1939	Clemmons, Katherine	1857	1945	Evans, Charles E.
1890	1952	Banks, Leslie	1891	1937	Cliff, Laddie			F
1897	1950	Banks, Monty	1857	1934	Cline, Maggie	1883	1939	Fairbanks, Douglas
1890	1955	Bara, Theda	1900	1937	Clive, Colin	1870	1929	Farnum, Dustin
1881	1951	Barere, Simon	1880	1940	Clive, Edward E.	1876	1953	Farnum, William
1819	1891	Barrett, Phineas T.	1883	1954	Coates, Albert	1865	1935	Farren, George F.
1858	1891	Barrett, Lawrence	1880	1937	Coburn, Mrs. Charles	1826	1908	Farren, William
1860	1937	Barrie, Sir James M.	1887	1934	Cody, Lew	1881	1910	Faust, Lotta
1882	1912	Barrison, Mabel	1838	1899	Coglian, Charles	1868	1940	Faversham, William
1882	1942	Barrymore, John	1851	1932	Coghlan, Rose	1861	1939	Fawcett, George
1878	1954	Barrymore, Lionel	1878	1942	Cohan, George M.	1887	1936	Ferwick, Irene
1848	1905	Barrymore, Maurice	1876	1916	Cohan, Josephine	1849	1930	Ferguson, Wm. J.
1878	1947	Barton, John	1878	1955	Collier, Constance	1905	1950	Field, Sidney
1867	1952	Basserman, Albert	1884	1948	Collier, Frank	1867	1941	Fields, Lew
1873	1941	Bates, Blanche	1866	1944	Collier, William Sr.	1884	1941	Fields, Stanley
1888	1954	Bates, Florence	1866	1910	Collins, Lottie	1879	1946	Fields, W. C.
1873	1951	Bauer, Harold	1908	1934	Columbo, Russ	1869	1940	Finch, Flora
1893	1951	Baxter, Warner	1907	1944	Compton, Betty	1869	1947	Fischer, Alice
1873	1928	Bayes, Nora	1888	1933	Connors, Barry	1865	1932	Fiske, Minnie Maddern
1887	1955	Beeban, George	1887	1940	Connolly, Walter	1856	1935	Fitz-Allen, Adelaide
1884	1946	Beecher, Janet	1876	1937	Conquest, Ida	1874	1941	Fitzgerald, Cissy
1889	1949	Beery, Wallace	1854	1896	Conway, Minnie	1831	1891	Florence, W. J.
1854	1931	Belasco, David	1876	1951	Cossart, Ernest	1831	1906	Florence, Mrs. W. J.
1851	1917	Bell, Digby	1877	1950	Cottello, Maurice	1880	1942	Fokine, Michel
1855	1911	Bellew, Kyrle	1891	1948	Cotton, Lucy	1905	1951	Forbes, Ralph
1889	1945	Benchley, Robert C.	1851	1933	Cottrell, Mathilde	1853	1937	Forbes-Robertson
1873	1944	Bennett, Richard	1848	1936	Coutler, Frazier	1859	1933	Forrest, Arthur
1879	1946	Bent, Marlon	1875	1934	Courtney, William	1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin
1870	1940	Bentley, Irene	1869	1930	Courtleigh, William	1872	1913	Fox, Della
1867	1944	Beresford, Harry	1896	1941	Courtney, Fay	1854	1928	Foy, Eddie
1875	1938	Bergere, Valerie	1890	1950	Cowl, Jane	1876	1941	Franklin, Irene
1863	1927	Bernard, Sam	1847	1924	Crabtree, Lotta	1885	1938	Frederick, Pauline
1845	1923	Bernhardt, Sarah	1845	1928	Crane, William H.	1870	1955	Friganza, Trilzie
1893	1943	Bernie, Ben	1875	1945	Craven, Frank	1860	1915	Frohman, Charles
1869	1927	Bingham, Amelia	1876	1948	Crawley, Sayre	1851	1940	Frohman, Daniel
1884	1955	Blackwell, Carlyle	1917	1944	Cregar, Laird	1881	1950	Fulton, Maude
1900	1943	Blades, Jules	1880	1942	Crews, Laura Hope	1885	1947	Fyfe, Will
1872	1928	Blinn, Holbrook	1865	1944	Crosman, Henrietta			G
1886	1936	Blood, Adele	1838	1943	Crumit, Frank	1873	1929	Gallagher, Ed.
1870	1907	Bloodgood, Clara	1909	1953	Curtis, Alan	1900	1955	Gallagher, Richard (Skeets)
1866	1927	Bloomfield-Zeiser, Fanny	1816	1876	Cushman, Charlotte			H
1866	1932	Bonstelle, Jessie	1864	1942	Dalton, Charles	1898	1940	Gall, Rosina
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin	1875	1927	Daly, Arnold	1913	1952	Gardiel, John
1838	1865	Booth, John Wilkes	1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1717	1779	Garrick, David
1894	1953	Bordoni, Irene	1869	1941	Danforth, William	1883	1945	Gay, Mazie
1867	1943	Bosworth, Hobart	1860	1935	Daniels, Frank	1904	1954	George, Gladys
1869	1913	Boucicault, Aubrey	1863	1932	D'Arville, Camille	1810	1889	Gilbert, John
1821	1890	Boucicault, Dion	1815	1877	Davenport, E. L.	1897	1936	Gilbert, John
1898	1935	Boucicault, Renee	1858	1932	Davenport, Eva	1855	1937	Gillette, William
1874	1946	Bowes, Maj. Edward	1829	1891	Davenport, Mrs. E. L.	1870	1939	Gillingwater, Claude
1890	1935	Boyd, William	1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1854	1921	Gillman, Ada
1893	1939	Brady, Alice	1866	1949	Davenport, Harry	1867	1943	Gillmore, Frank
1873	1948	Braithwaite, Lillian	1872	1945	Davis, Fay	1879	1939	Gilpin, Charles
1871	1936	Breese, Edmund	1859	1933	De Angelis, Jefferson	1888	1947	Gleason, Lucille
1901	1948	Breneman, Tom	1881	1950	De Cordoba, Pedro	1884	1936	Glendinning, Ernest
1875	1948	Brian, Donald	1900	1943	DeLoath, Vaughn	1870	1938	Godowsky, Leopold
1891	1951	Brice, Fanny	1879	1943	Denniston, Reynolds	1886	1954	Goetz, E. Ray
1866	1952	Broadhurst, George	1878	1949	Desmond, William	1874	1955	Golden, John
1904	1951	Bromberg, J. Edward	1865	1950	de Wolfe, Elsie	1857	1919	Goodwin, Nat C.
1814	1880	Brougham, John	1917	1945	Dickson, Gloria	1884	1940	Gordon, C. Henry
1881	1948	Bryant, Charles	1879	1947	Diggs, Dudley	1887	1948	Gordon, Vera
1848	1950	Buck, Frank	1890	1944	Dinehart, Alan	1869	1944	Gottschalk, Ferdinand
1888	1950	Bull Montana (Luigi Montagna)	1865	1928	Ditrichstein, Leo	1829	1869	Gottschalk, Louis
			1895	1949	Dix, Richard	1869	1950	Gould, Billy
			1859	1943	Dixey, Henry E.	1892	1949	Graham, Morland
1863	1915	Bunny, John	1856	1924	Dockstader, Lew	1879	1954	Greenstreet, Sydney
1846	1910	Burgess, Nell	1892	1941	Dolly, Jennie	1875	1936	Greer, Ben
1882	1941	Burt, Henry	1887	1928	Dooley, Johnny	1883	1944	Grey, Jane
1802	1860	Burton, William E.	1858	1944	Downing, Robert	1873	1950	Grey, Katherine
						1874	1948	Griffith, David Wark

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1858	1934	Griffith, Kate	1863	1933	Kilgour, Joseph	1903	1947	Moore, Grace
1848	1912	Grossmith, George	1894	1944	King, Charles	1861	1931	Moore, Mary
1874	1935	Grossmith, George	1851	1892	Knighr, George S.	1889	1939	Moore, Owen
1868	1944	Guilbert, Yvette	1889	1938	Kohler, Fred	1885	1955	Moore, Tom
1884	1933	Haines, Robert T.	1860	1943	Kolb, John W.	1882	1949	Moran, George
		H	1874	1947	Kolker, Henry	1884	1952	Moran, Polly
1800	1871	Hackett, James H.	1893	1954	Kraus, Clemens	1871	1948	Moreno, Marguerite
1869	1926	Hackett, James K.	1861	1950	Kyle, Howard	1890	1949	Morgan, Frank
1898	1939	Hale, Emma			L	1900	1941	Morgan, Helen
1870	1943	Haines, Robert T.	1891	1936	La Argentina	1866	1953	Morley, Victor
1892	1950	Hale, Alan	1862	1932	Lackaye, Wilton	1849	1935	Morris, Clara
1872	1933	Hale, Louise Closser	1904	1948	Landl, Elissa	1845	1906	Morrison, Lewis
1859	1919	Hall, Pauline	1919	1948	Landl, Carole	1871	1940	Moscovich, Maurice
1883	1942	Hamilton, Hale	1879	1948	Lang, Matheson	1906	1955	Munson, Ona
1847	1919	Hammerstein, Oscar	1884	1944	Langdon, Harry			N
1879	1955	Hampton, Walter	1856	1929	Langtry, Lillian	1888	1950	Nash, Florence
1844	1921	Harc, Sir John	1870	1950	Laundry, Harry	1865	1945	Nash, George
1883	1939	Harc, T. E. (Ernie)	1885	1937	Laughlin, Anna	1879	1945	Nazimova, Alla
1865	1940	Hart, Otis	1892	1954	Laurie, Joe, Jr.	1846	1955	Nelson, Ada
1911	1937	Harlow, Jean	1872	1945	LaVerne, Lucille	1888	1880	Nelson, Lillian Adelaide
1872	1946	Harned, Virginia	1898	1952	Lawrence, Gertrude	1870	1951	Nethersole, Olga
1844	1911	Harrigan, Edward	1890	1929	Lawrence, Margaret	1874	1948	Niblo, Fred
1905	1944	Harris, Mildred	1878	1935	Lean, Cecil	1890	1950	Nijinsky, Waslaw
1864	1935	Harrison, R. B.	1907	1952	Lee, Canada	1898	1930	Normand, Mabel
1870	1946	Hart, William S.	1896	1950	Lehr, Lew	1893	1951	Novello, Ivor
1907	1955	Hartman, Grace	1883	1949	Leiber, Fritz			O
1876	1945	Harwood, John	1852	1908	Leighton, Margaret	1898	1943	O'Connell, Hugh
1855	1903	Haworth, Joseph	1894	1931	Leitzel, Lillian	1872	1937	O'Dell, Maude
1896	1937	Healy, Ted	1831	1905	Lennoyne, W. J.	1878	1945	O'Hara, Fiske
1853	1938	Heath, T. K.	1870	1941	Leonard, Eddie	1880	1938	Oland, Warner
1879	1936	Heggie, O. P.	1881	1955	Levy, Ethel	1860	1932	Olcott, Chauncey
1873	1918	Held, Anna	1875	1925	Lewis, Ada	1885	1942	Oliver, Edna May
1879	1942	Herbert, H. P.	1847	1930	Lewis, Arthur	1847	1920	O'Neill, James
1887	1951	Herbert, Hugh	1888	1931	Lewis, Bertha	1871	1921	Orr, Julie
1859	1924	Herbert, Victor	1874	1944	Lhevinne, Josef	1902	1939	Osterman, Jack
1868	1952	Herford, Beatrice	1889	1952	Lipman, Clara	1887	1943	Overman, Lynne
1883	1950	Herne, Crystal	1869	1952	Lipman, Clara	1887	1949	Ouspenskaya, Maria
1857	1943	Herne, Katherine	1876	1943	Lloyd, Marie			P
1840	1901	Herne, James A.	1876	1943	Loftus, Cissie (Marie)	1860	1943	Paderewski, Ignace
1863	1937	Heron, Biju	1909	1942	Lombard, Carole	1889	1954	Pallete, Eugene
1878	1921	Hess, Ralph	1876	1935	Lorraine, Robert	1860	1936	Parker, Minnie
1895	1942	Hibbard, Edna	1890	1950	Lord, Pauline	1894	1954	Pascal, Gabriel
1857	1927	Hillard, Robert C.	1877	1943	Love, Montagu	1881	1940	Pasternack, Josef A.
1865	1929	Hitchcock, Raymond	1866	1937	Lowell, Helen	1891	1950	Patricola, Tom
1874	1932	Hodge, William	1870	1940	Lucas, Wilfred	1885	1931	Pawlawa, Anna
1870	1944	Holland, Mildred	1853	1932	Lupino, George	1868	1934	Payton, Corse
1888	1951	Holt, Jack	1893	1942	Lupino, Stanley	1885	1950	Pemberton, Brock
1884	1953	Hopkins, Charles R.	1885	1954	Lytell, Bert	1904	1941	Penner, Joe
1858	1935	Hopper, DeWolf	1867	1936	Lytton, Henry	1892	1937	Perkins, Osgood
1878	1950	Hopkins, Arthur			M	1893	1951	Phillips, Norma
1874	1926	Howdini, Harry	1863	1931	Mack, Andrew	1906	1938	Pinehot, Rosmond
1893	1943	Howard, Leslie	1878	1934	Mack, Willard	1880	1929	Polaire, Mlle.
1886	1955	Howard, Tom	1861	1946	Macy, George Carleton	1869	1931	Power, Tyrone
1886	1949	Howard, Willie	1865	1931	Mann, Louis	1872	1935	Powers, Eugene
1880	1936	Howland, Jobyna	1876	1953	Mannerling, Mary	1862	1943	Powers, James T.
1895	1945	Hunter, Glenn	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard	1873	1943	Price, Kate
1884	1950	Huston, Walter	1854	1927	Mantel, Robert B.	1856	1919	Primrose, George
1871	1951	Hutcheson, Ernest	1897	1951	Margetson, Arthur	1892	1942	Pryor, Arthur
1906	1948	Hymer, Warren	1860	1945	Marion, George	1908	1944	Purcell, Dick
		I	1866	1950	Marlow, Julia			R
1881	1934	Illington, Margaret	1864	1943	Marshall, Tully	1820	1858	Rachel, Mme.
1895	1950	Ingram, Rex	1895	1953	Martin, Chris-Pin	1873	1943	Rachmaninoff, Sergel
1887	1937	Ince, Ralph W.	1857	1919	Mason, John	1906	1946	Ragland, John (Rags)
1838	1905	Irvine, Henry	1860	1898	Mather, Margaret	1876	1944	Ralph, Jessie
1871	1944	Irvine, Isabella	1875	1955	Mattison, Edith W.	1844	1914	Rankin, A. McKee
1872	1914	Irvine, Laurence	1862	1951	Maude, Cyril	1900	1947	Rankin, Arthur
1867	1937	Irwin, Edward	1886	1927	Maurice (M. Mouvet)	1883	1953	Rawlinson, Herbert
1859	1930	Irwin, Flo	1879	1948	May, Edna	1891	1943	Ray, Charles
1862	1938	Irwin, May	1853	1944	Mayhew, Kate	1852	1901	Reed, Roland
		J	1875	1934	Mayhew, Stella	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1875	1942	Jackson, Joe	1869	1932	Mayne, Frank G.	1893	1923	Reid, Wallace
1843	1910	James, Louis	1839	1896	Mayo, Frank	1873	1943	Reinhardt, Max
1886	1950	Jannings, Emil	1884	1951	Mayo, Margaret	1857	1920	Rejane, Mme.
1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1888	1931	McCoy, Bessie	1870	1940	Richman, Charles
1859	1923	Jefferson, Thomas	1837	1885	McCullough, John	1838	1912	Rignold, George
1872	1943	Jeffreys, Ellis	1883	1936	McCullough, Paul	1821	1905	Ristori, Adelaide
1862	1930	Jewett, Henry	1895	1952	McDaniel, Hattie	1874	1930	Ritchie, Adele
1886	1935	Johnson, Moffet	1866	1951	McGlynn, Frank	1910	1938	Roberti, Lydia
1888	1950	Johnson, Bill	1853	1935	McHenry, Nellie	1861	1928	Roberts, Theodore
1889	1940	Johnson, Billy	1879	1949	McIntyre, Frank J.	1878	1949	Robinson, Bill
1889	1942	Jones, Buck	1857	1937	McIntyre, James	1831	1914	Robinson, Frederic
1846	1931	Jones, Frank	1879	1937	McKinley, Mabel	1865	1942	Robson, May
		K	1866	1932	McNaughton, Tom	1879	1935	Rogers, Will
1874	1939	Kalich, Bertha	1867	1927	McGee, Bruce	1887	1951	Romberg, Sigmund
1811	1868	Kean, Charles	1880	1946	Meek, Donald	1862	1946	Rosenthal, Moriz
1806	1880	Kean, Mrs. Charles	1879	1936	Meighan, Thomas	1826	1936	Rothafel, S. L. (Roxy)
1787	1833	Kean, Edmund	1835	1868	Menken, Ada	1864	1936	Russell, Annie
1885	1944	Kean, Doris	1882	1939	Mercer, Beryl	1861	1922	Russell, Lillian
1858	1929	Keenan, Frank	1886	1946	Mervale, Phillip	1880	1948	Ryan, Mary
1830	1873	Keene, Laura	1879	1952	Miller, Gertrude			S
1841	1898	Keene, Thomas W.	1909	1944	Miller, Glenn	1855	1912	St. John, Florence
1857	1917	Kelcey, Herbert	1860	1926	Miller, Henry	1888	1955	Sakall, S. Z.
1849	1922	Kellar, Harry	1898	1936	Miller, Marilyn			("Cuddles")
1873	1939	Kelly, Walter C.	1893	1940	Miller, Walter	1885	1936	Sale, Chic (Charles)
1823	1895	Kemble, Agnes	1895	1927	Mills, Florence	1861	1896	Salvini, Alexander
1775	1854	Kemble, Charles	1903	1955	Minnevitich, Borrah	1828	1915	Salvini, Tomasso
1809	1893	Kemble, Fannie	1917	1955	Miranda, Carmen	1886	1898	Searan, Wm. J.
1848	1935	Kendall, Dame Madge	1832	1918	Mitchell, Maggie	1879	1954	Scheff, Fritz
1843	1917	Kendall, Wm. H.	1880	1940	Mix, Tom	1892	1930	Schenck, Joe
1890	1948	Kennedy, Edgar	1845	1909	Modjeska, Helena	1865	1930	Schildkraut, Rudolph
1886	1945	Kent, William David	1880	1935	Moissi, Alexander	1882	1951	Schnabel, Artur
1885	1945	Kern, Jerome	1861	1932	Monroe, George W.	1910	1949	Schumann, Henrietta
1880	1947	Kernan, J. Warren	1824	1861	Montez, Lola	1866	1945	Scott, Cyril
1886	1939	Keys, Nelson	1919	1951	Montez, Maria	1843	1896	Scott-Siddons, Mrs.
1867	1939	Kidedr, Kathryn	1886	1935	Moore, Florence	1873	1935	Sears, Zelda

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1889	1928	Semon, Larry	1873	1940	Tate, Harry	1873	1915	Walsh, Blanche
1856	1933	Seymour, William	1887	1946	Taylor, Laurette	1878	1936	Walthall, Henry B.
1867	1954	Shannon, Eme	1878	1938	Tearle, Conway	1872	1952	Ward, Fannie
1907	1941	Shannon, Peggy	1884	1953	Tearle, Godfrey	1855	1935	Ward, Sallie
1881	1951	Shattuck, Arthur	1892	1937	Tell, Alma	1877	1939	Ware, Helen
1860	1929	Shaw, Mary	1881	1934	Tellegen, Lou	1866	1951	Warfield, David
1861	1940	Shea, Thomas E.	1864	1942	Tempest, Marie	1857	1932	Waring, Herbert
1868	1949	Shean, Al	1865	1939	Templeton, Fay	1867	1945	Watson, Billy
1892	1951	Shepley, Ruth	1848	1928	Terry, Dore Ellen	1850	1887	Weathersby, Eliza
1848	1908	Sherridan, John F.	1857	1914	Thomas, Brandon	1855	1931	Weathersby, Jennie
1885	1934	Sherman, Lowell	1835	1905	Thomas, Theodore	1867	1942	Weber, Joe
1876	1954	Shubert, Lee	1868	1939	Thomashefsky, Boris	1900	1950	Weil, Ben
1854	1935	Sherwin, Amy	1835	1911	Thompson, Denman	1876	1926	Weil, Kurt
1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah	1836	1908	Thompson, Lydia	1880	1952	Wenrich, Percy
1879	1952	Shields, Ella	1861	1938	Thornton, James	1859	1934	West, Basil
1882	1930	Sills, Milton	1869	1936	Thurston, Howard	1904	1935	Westcott, Gordon
1878	1946	Sis Hopkins (Rose Melville)	1864	1952	Tilley, Vesta	1879	1942	Westley, Helen
1867	1943	Sitgreaves, Beverley	1887	1940	Tinney, Frank	1845	1936	Whiffen, Mrs. Thomas
1891	1934	Skelly, Hal	1874	1947	Toler, Sidney	1889	1938	White, Pearl
1858	1942	Skinner, Otis	1830	1906	Toole, John L.	1869	1942	Whitledge, Walker
1870	1952	Skilworth, Allison	1878	1933	Torrence, Ernest	1882	1943	Whiting, George
1863	1948	Smith, C. Aubrey	1853	1917	Tree, Herbert Beerbohm	1865	1948	Whitty, Dame May
1840	1912	Soldene, Emily	1883	1942	Tucker, Richard	1853	1914	Willard, E. S.
1865	1927	Sorma, Agnes	1879	1945	Turner, Clara	1895	1948	William, Warren
1859	1933	Sothern, Edward H.	1887	1946	Turner, Florence	1823	1876	Williams, Barney
1854	1932	Sousa, John Philip	1874	1940	Turpin, Ben	1877	1922	Williams, Bert
1876	1948	Speaks, Oley			U	1867	1918	Williams, Evan
1875	1955	Spong, Hilda	1862	1932	Umar, Geraldine	1865	1930	Williams, Fritz
1873	1937	Standing, Guy			V	1872	1942	Williams, Hattie
1863	1938	Stanislavsky, Constantin	1895	1926	Valentino, Rudolph	1854	1935	Wilson, Francis
1898	1950	Starr, Muriel	1882	1927	Valli, Valie	1865	1928	Wise, Thomas A.
1882	1928	Stevens, Emily	1870	1950	Van, Billy B.	1881	1931	Wolheim, Louis
1862	1937	Stephens, Yorke	1894	1943	Veldt, Conrad	1822	1915	Wood, Mrs. John
1900	1941	Stephenson, James	1910	1944	Velez, Lupe	1889	1938	Woolsey, Robert
1883	1939	Sterling, Ford	1873	1951	Victoria, Vesta	1868	1943	Wright, Haldee
1851	1929	Stevenson, Charles A.	1885	1944	Vivian, Robert	1844	1913	Wyndham, Charles
1879	1953	Stone, Lewis	1890	1942	Vogeding, Fredrik	1813	1894	Wyndham, R. H.
1871	1954	Straus, Oskar	1853	1894	Vokes, Victoria	1882	1931	Wynne, Wlsh
1862	1934	Summerville, Amelia			W			Y
1892	1946	Summerville, G. J. (Silm)	1874	1946	Waldron, Charles D.	1836	1912	Yeamans, Annie
1867	1940	Swickard, Joseph	1919	1951	Walker, Robert	1874	1929	Yeamans, Lydia
		T	1795	1864	Wallack, Jas. W.	1869	1938	Yohe, May
1878	1947	Tanguay, Eva	1816	1873	Wallack, Jas. W., Jr.	1887	1953	Young, Roland
1899	1934	Tashman, Lilyan	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester			Z
			1904	1943	Waller, Thomas (Fats)	1869	1932	Ziegfeld, Florenz

Operatic and Concert Singers of the Past

Born	Died	Name	Nat.	Born	Died	Name	Nat.	Born	Died	Name	Nat.
1870	1919	Abbot, Bessie	U. S.	1884	1939	Gluck, Alma	Rum.	1840	1889	Patti, Carlotta	Ital.
1858	1891	Abbott, Emma	U. S.	1811	1868	Grisi, Giulia	Ital.	1829	1904	Pyne, Louisa	Eng.
1861	1951	Agostini, Giusep.	Ital.	1889	1951	Gustafson, Em.	U. S.	1885	1952	Pertille, Aurel.	Eng.
1852	1930	Albani, Emma	Can.	1888	1942	Hackett, Charles	U. S.	1833	1882	Phillips, Adelaide	Fr.
1823	1894	Alboni, Marietta	Ital.	1813	1868	Harrison, Wm.	Eng.	1854	1914	Plancon, Pol.	Fr.
1885	1952	Alda, Frances	N. Z.	1878	1933	Harold, Orville	U. S.	1861	1933	Renard, Maurice	Fr.
1886	1952	Altglass, Max.	Pol.	1852	1929	Hauk, Minnie	U. S.	1889	1952	Rimini, Giacomo	Ital.
1856	1898	Alvary, Max.	Ger.	1823	1861	Hayes, Cath.	Eng.	1874	1951	Rother, Leon	Fr.
1878	1942	Amato, Pasquale	Ital.	1877	1954	Hinckley, Allen	U. S.	1795	1853	Rubini, Giovan	Ital.
1887	1950	Baker, Martha	U. S.	1885	1933	Hinkle, Florence	U. S.	1878	1954	Ruffo, Titta	Ital.
1842	1931	Bellini, Laura	U. S.	1844	1899	Hogarth, Wm.	Eng.	1864	1903	Sanderson, Sybil	U. S.
1810	1884	Bishop, Ann	U. S.	1871	1947	Homer, Louise	U. S.	1834	1922	Santley, Charles	Eng.
1857	1921	Bispham, David	U. S.	1868	1933	Journet, Marcel	Fr.	1848	1886	Scaria, Emil	Ger.
1890	1930	Block, Max	Ger.	1863	1939	Juch, Emma	Austr.	1876	1945	Schlegel, Carl	Ger.
1870	1940	Bond, Alessandro	Ital.	1886	1942	Karinska, Maria	Rus.	1868	1931	Schmedes, Erik	Den.
1871	1950	Borgatti, Giuseppe	Ital.	1842	1916	Kellogg, Clara L.	U. S.	1861	1936	Schumann-Helne, Ernestine	Austr.
1887	1954	Bourskaya, Ina	Eng.	1892	1953	Kindermann, Lydia	Austr.	1889	1952	Schumann, Elisabeth	Ger.
1774	1856	Braham, John	Eng.	1871	1953	Knote, Heinrich	Pol.	1869	1936	Scotti, Antonio	Eng.
1842	1921	Brandt, Marieanne	Ger.	1875	1933	Kurz, Selma	Ital.	1810	1853	Sequin, Edward	Eng.
1892	1935	Braslaw, Sophie	U. S.	1794	1858	Labache, Luigi	U. S.	1858	1935	Sembrich, Marcel	Pol.
1856	1925	Brema, Marie	Eng.	1891	1946	Lazzari, Carolina	U. S.	1785	1857	Sinclair, John	Eng.
1821	1884	Brignoll, Pasq.	Ital.	1848	1929	Lehmann, Lill	U. S.	1876	1946	Slezak, Leo	Austr.
1873	1936	Burt, Clara	Eng.	1900	1941	Lewis, Mary	U. S.	1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty	Ger.
1858	1942	Calve, Emma	Fr.	1820	1887	Lind, Jenny	Swed.	1849	1927	Sucner, Rosa	Ger.
1846	1896	Campanini, Italo	Ital.	1889	1944	Lindi, Aroldo	Swed.	1899	1936	Supervia, Conchita	Span.
1849	1922	Carleton, W. T.	U. S.	1841	1908	Luca, Pauline	Austr.	1893	1948	Tauber, Richard	Austr.
1873	1921	Caruso, Enrico	Ital.	1879	1935	MacLennan, F.	U. S.	1863	1940	Ternina, Milka	Croat.
1874	1944	Cavalleri, Lina	Ital.	1808	1836	Malibran, Maria	Fr.	1874	1940	Tetrazzini, Luisa	Ital.
1873	1938	Challapin, Feod.	Rus.	1810	1883	Mario, Giuseppe	U. S.	1831	1877	Titiens, Therese	Hung.
1881	1947	Claessens, Maria	Belg.	1891	1951	Mario, Queenia	U. S.	1753	1833	Tedi, Luiza	Port.
1879	1941	Claussen, Julia	Swed.	1875	1952	Martin, Riccardo	U. S.	1845	1931	Thursby, Emma	U. S.
1826	1907	Cruveilh, Johanne Sophie	Ger.	1845	1918	Materna, Amalia	Austr.	1838	1928	Tirebelli, Zella	Dtch.
1858	1943	Davies, Benj.	Welsh	1842	1876	Mathews, Julia	U. S.	1868	1935	Urtus, Jacques	Ital.
1876	1950	Deluca, Giuseppe	Ital.	1843	1923	Maurel, Victor	Fr.	1883	1951	Valle, Mario	Ital.
1855	1917	De Reszke, Edouard	Pol.	1884	1945	McCormack, Jno	Irish	1870	1932	Van Rooy, Anton	Dtch.
1850	1925	De Reszke, Jean	Pol.	1861	1931	Meiba, Nellie	Aus'tia	1821	1910	Viardot, Mi-chelle Garcia	Span.
1878	1930	Destinn, Emmy	Boh.	1903	1947	Moore, Grace	U. S.	1824	1893	Wachel, Theod.	Gr.
1844	1931	Doria, Clara	Eng.	1878	1954	Muratore, Lucien	Fr.	1698	1744	Walker, Thomas	Eng.
1865	1952	Eames, Emma	U. S.	1836	1889	Murska, Irma	Ital.	1883	1953	Werrenrath, Reinald	U. S.
1885	1955	Easton, Florence	Eng.	1892	1936	Muzio, Claudia	Ital.	1871	1932	Whitehill, Clar	U. S.
1864	1935	Esty, Alice	U. S.	1834	1898	Nicolini, Nicolas	Fr.	1836	1910	Whitney, Myron	U. S.
1830	1914	Faure, Jean	Fr.	1876	1943	Nielsen, Alice	U. S.	1800	1849	Wilson, John	Eng.
1810	1889	Fornes, Karl	Ger.	1831	1917	Niemann, Albert	Ger.	1873	1935	Witherspoon, Herbert	U. S.
1851	1951	Fremstad, Olive	Swed.	1843	1921	Nilsson, Christine	Swed.	1800	1890	Wood, Joseph	Eng.
1848	1935	Fugere, Lucien	Fr.	1859	1914	Nordica, Lillian	U. S.	1869	1947	Yaw, Ellen Beach	U. S.
1888	1950	Gabor, Arnold	Hung.	1818	1908	Novello, Clara	Eng.				
1872	1932	Gadski, Johanna	Ger.	1891	1943	Olegin, Sigrid	Ger.				
1840	1905	Galli-Marie, C.	Fr.	1883	1942	Onegins, Prince	Rus.				
1775	1832	Garcia, Manuel	Span.	1858	1894	Oudin, Eugene	Belg.				
1855	1920	Gerster, Etelka	Hung.	1831	1910	Palmer, Bessie	U. S.				
				1843	1919	Patti, Adelina	Ital.				

ELECTION STATISTICS

Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1952

Compiled by The World Almanac from official returns of the States. Revised 1953.

State	Electoral vote		Popular vote							Total
	Eisenhower	Stevenson	Eisenhower, Rep.	Stevenson, Dem.	Hallinan, Prog.	Hamblen, Proh.	Hass, Soc. Lab.	Hoopes, Soc.	Other **	
Ala.....	...	11	149,231	275,075	.....	1,814	.....	.....	.....	426,120
Ark.....	4	...	152,042	108,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,570
Calif.....	32	8	177,155	226,300	.....	886	1	.....	458	404,800
Colo.....	6	...	2,897,310	2,197,548	24,106	15,653	273	206	6,753	5,141,849
Conn.....	8	...	379,782	245,504	1,919	.....	352	365	2,181	630,103
Del.....	3	...	611,012	481,649	1,466	.....	535	2,244	5	1,096,911
Fla.....	10	...	90,059	83,315	155	234	242	20	.....	174,025
Ga.....	12	...	544,036	444,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	989,337
Idaho.....	4	...	198,979	456,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	655,803
Ill.....	27	...	180,707	95,081	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,231
Ind.....	13	...	2,457,327	2,013,920	.....	.....	9,363	.....	448	4,481,058
Iowa.....	10	...	1,136,259	801,530	1,222	15,335	979	.....	.....	1,955,325
Kan.....	8	...	808,906	451,513	5,085	2,882	139	219	29	1,268,773
Ky.....	10	...	616,302	273,296	.....	6,038	.....	530	.....	896,166
La.....	10	...	495,029	495,729	336	1,161	893	.....	.....	993,148
Me.....	5	...	306,925	345,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651,952
Md.....	9	...	232,353	118,806	332	.....	156	138	1	351,786
Mass.....	16	...	499,424	395,337	7,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	902,074
Mich.....	20	...	1,292,325	1,083,525	4,636	886	1,957	.....	41,219	2,424,548
Minn.....	11	...	1,551,529	1,230,657	3,922	10,331	1,495	.....	658	2,798,592
Miss.....	8	...	763,211	608,458	2,666	2,147	2,383	.....	618	1,379,483
Mo.....	13	...	112,966	172,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,532
Mont.....	4	...	959,429	929,830	987	885	169	227	535	1,892,062
Nebr.....	6	...	157,394	106,213	723	548	.....	159	.....	265,037
Nev.....	3	...	421,603	188,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,660
N. H.....	4	...	50,502	31,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,190
N. J.....	16	...	166,287	106,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,950
N. M.....	4	...	1,373,613	1,015,902	5,589	989	5,815	8,593	8,053	2,418,554
N. Y.....	45	...	132,170	105,661	225	297	35	.....	220	238,608
N. C.....	14	...	3,952,815	3,104,601	6,421	1,560	2,664	90,203	.....	7,216,054
N. D.....	4	...	558,107	652,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210,910
Ohio.....	25	...	191,712	76,694	344	302	.....	.....	1,075	270,127
Okla.....	8	...	2,100,391	1,600,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700,758
Ore.....	6	...	518,045	430,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	948,984
Pa.....	32	...	420,815	270,579	3,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	695,059
R. I.....	4	...	2,415,789	2,146,269	4,200	8,771	1,347	2,684	1,657	4,580,717
S. C.....	8	...	210,935	203,293	187	.....	83	.....	.....	414,098
S. D.....	4	...	168,082	173,004	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	341,087
Tenn.....	11	...	203,857	90,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,283
Texas.....	24	...	446,147	443,710	885	1,432	.....	.....	379	892,553
Utah.....	4	...	1,102,878	969,228	294	1,983	.....	.....	1,563	2,075,946
Vt.....	3	...	194,190	135,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,554
Va.....	12	...	109,717	43,355	282	.....	.....	185	.....	153,539
Wash.....	9	...	349,037	268,677	311	.....	1,160	504	.....	619,689
W. Va.....	8	...	599,107	492,845	2,460	.....	633	254	7,409	1,102,708
Wisc.....	12	...	419,970	453,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873,548
Wyo.....	3	...	979,744	622,175	2,174	.....	770	1,157	1,350	1,607,370
Total...	442	89	33,936,252	27,314,992	140,138	72,769	30,376	20,189	165,166	61,679,882

Total vote excluding 132,218 blank and void ballots, 61,547,664.

(a) Eisenhower, Independent Party 158,289; G.O.P. 9,793; total 168,082.

(b) Stevenson, Democrat, 2,687,890; Liberal, 416,711; total 3,104,601.

(c) Hallinan, American Labor Party 64,211

**OTHER:

MacArthur, Constitution and Christian Nationalist—Arkansas 458; California 3,504; Colorado 2,181; Missouri 535; New Mexico 220; North Dakota 1,075; Tennessee 379; Texas 1,563; Washington 7,290. Total 17,205.

Dobbs, Soc. Workers—Michigan 655; Minnesota 618; New Jersey 3,850; New York 2,212; Pennsylvania 1,502; Washington 119; Wisconsin 1,350. Total 10,306.

Krajewski, Poor Man's Party—New Jersey 4,203.

Scattered—Florida 351; Illinois 448; Iowa 29; Maine 1; Massachusetts 69; Michigan 3; New York 178; Pennsylvania 155. Total 1,234.

Blank and void ballots—California 3,249; Connecticut 5; Georgia 1; Massachusetts 41,150; New York 87,812. Total 132,218.

Major Parties' Popular and Electoral Vote for President

(F) Federalist; (D) Democrat; (R) Republican; (DR) Democrat Republican; (NR) National Republican; (W) Whig; (P) People's; (Pr) Progressive; (IS) Independent Socialist; (SR) States' Rights

Year	President Elected	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote	Losing Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
1789	George Washington (F)....	Unknown	69	No opposition.....		
1792	George Washington (F)....	Unknown	132	No opposition.....		
1796	John Adams (F).....	Unknown	71	Thomas Jefferson (DR).....	Unknown	58
1800	Thomas Jefferson (DR).....	Unknown	73	Aaron Burr (DR).....	Unknown	73
	Elected by House of Representatives (due to tie vote)					
1804	Thomas Jefferson (DR).....	Unknown	162	Charles Pinckney (F).....	Unknown	14
1808	James Madison (DR).....	Unknown	122	Charles Pinckney (F).....	Unknown	47
1812	James Madison (DR).....	Unknown	128	De Witt Clinton (F).....	Unknown	89
1816	James Monroe (DR).....	Unknown	183	Rufus King (F).....	Unknown	34
1820	James Monroe (DR).....	Unknown	231	John Quincy Adams (DR).....	Unknown	1
1824	John Quincy Adams (NR).....	105,321	84	Andrew Jackson (D).....	155,872	99
	Elected by House of Representatives (no candidate having polled a majority)			Henry Clay (DR).....	46,587	37
1828	Andrew Jackson (D).....	647,231	178	William H. Crawford (DR).....	44,282	41
1832	Andrew Jackson (D).....	687,502	219	John Quincy Adams (NR).....	509,097	83
	First national convention for Presidential candidates			Henry Clay (DR).....	530,189	49
1836	Martin Van Buren (D).....	762,678	170	William H. Harrison (W).....	548,007	73
1840*	William H. Harrison (W).....	1,275,017	234	Martin Van Buren (D).....	1,128,702	60
1844	James K. Polk (D).....	1,337,243	170	Henry Clay (W).....	1,299,068	105
1848*	Zachary Taylor (W).....	1,360,101	163	Lewis Cass (D).....	1,220,544	127
	(Died July 9, 1850)					
1852	Franklin Pierce (D).....	1,601,474	254	Winfield Scott (W).....	1,386,578	42
1856	James C. Buchanan (D).....	1,927,995	174	John C. Fremont (R).....	1,391,555	114
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R).....	1,866,352	180	Stephen A. Douglas (D).....	1,375,157	12
				John C. Breckinridge (D).....	845,763	72
1864*	Abraham Lincoln (R).....	2,216,067	212	George McClellan (D).....	1,808,725	21
	(Died April 15, 1865)					
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (R).....	3,015,071	214	Horatio Seymour.....	2,709,615	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant (R).....	3,597,070	286	Horace Greeley (D-L).....	2,834,079	80
				(Died Nov. 29, 1872)		
1876*	Rutherford B. Hayes (R).....	4,033,950	185	Samuel J. Tilden (D).....	4,284,757	184
1880*	James A. Garfield (R).....	4,449,053	214	Winfield S. Hancock (D).....	4,442,030	155
	(Died Sept. 19, 1881)					
1884	Grover Cleveland (D).....	4,911,017	219	James G. Blaine (R).....	4,848,334	182
1888*	Benjamin Harrison (R).....	5,444,337	233	Grover Cleveland (D).....	5,540,050	168
1892	Grover Cleveland (D).....	5,554,414	277	Benjamin Harrison (R).....	5,190,802	145
				James Weaver (P).....	1,027,329	22
1896	William McKinley (R).....	7,035,638	271	William J. Bryan (D-P).....	6,467,946	176
1900*	William McKinley (R).....	7,219,530	292	William J. Bryan (D).....	6,358,071	155
	(Died Sept. 14, 1901)					
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (R).....	7,628,834	336	Alton B. Parker (D).....	5,084,491	140
1908	William H. Taft (R).....	7,679,006	321	William J. Bryan (D).....	6,409,106	162
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	6,286,214	435	Theodore Roosevelt (Pr).....	4,216,020	88
				William H. Taft (R).....	3,453,922	8
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	9,129,606	277	Charles E. Hughes (R).....	8,538,221	254
1920*	Warren G. Harding (R).....	16,152,200	404	James M. Cox (D).....	9,147,353	127
	(Died Aug. 2, 1923)					
1924	Calvin Coolidge (R).....	15,725,016	382	John W. Davis (D).....	8,385,586	136
1928	Herbert Hoover (R).....	21,392,190	444	Robert M. LaFollette (IS).....	4,822,856	13
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D).....	22,821,857	472	Alfred E. Smith (D).....	15,016,443	87
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D).....	27,476,673	523	Herbert Hoover (R).....	15,761,841	59
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D).....	27,243,466	449	Alfred Landon (R).....	16,679,583	8
1944*	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D).....	25,602,505	432	Wendell Willkie (R).....	22,304,755	82
	(Died April 12, 1945)			Thomas E. Dewey (R).....	22,006,278	99
1948	Harry S. Truman (D).....	24,105,812	303	Thomas E. Dewey (R).....	21,970,065	189
				J. Strom Thurmond (SR).....	1,169,021	39
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R).....	33,936,252	442	Henry A. Wallace (Pr).....	1,157,172	9
				Adlai E. Stevenson (D).....	27,314,992	89

*1840—President Harrison died a month after his inauguration on April 4, 1841, and Vice President John Tyler became President.

1848—President Taylor died in office on July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice President Millard Fillmore.

1864—President Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865 at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by actor J. Wilkes Booth, and died April 15, whereupon Vice President Andrew Johnson became President.

1876—Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina election returns were disputed. A board of Commissioners, referred to as The Electoral Commission, was created by act of Congress (approved Jan. 29, 1877) for the purpose of deciding disputed cases in the 1876 presidential election. It was in session from Feb. 1 to March 2, 1877 and its decisions resulted in the seating of Hayes, the Republican party lines—8 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Congress, in joint session (March 2, 1877) declared Hayes Tilden. The Senate was Republican. The House, which was Democratic, resolved and declared as a separate body (March 3) that Tilden and Hendricks were elected on the face of the returns.

1880—President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, at Washington, D. C., by Charles J. Guiteau of New York and died Sept. 19, whereupon Vice President Chester A. Arthur became President.

1888—On the result of the popular vote Cleveland had more votes than Harrison but the 233 electoral votes cast for Harrison against the 168 for Cleveland elected Harrison President.

1900—President McKinley was shot, Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. He died on Sept. 14, and Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became President. The assassin, Leon Czolgosz, was executed Oct. 29, 1901.

1920—President Harding died at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice President Calvin Coolidge.

1944—President Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga., on April 12, 1945, whereupon Vice President Harry S. Truman became President.

Thomas Nast, famous American cartoonist (1840-1902), was responsible for the two popular symbols of the major political parties—the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey. He published the elephant first in Harper's Weekly, Nov. 7, 1874. The donkey appeared in a cartoon of Jan. 15, 1870, entitled "A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Lion," in which he represented the Democratic press attacking Edwin M. Stanton after his death.

Party Nominees for President and Vice President

Year	Republican		Democratic	
	President	Vice President	President	Vice President
1900	William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	William J. Bryan	Adlai E. Stevenson
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Charles W. Fairbanks	Alton B. Parker	Henry G. Davis
1908	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman	William J. Bryan	John W. Kern
1912	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman*	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles W. Fairbanks	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
1920	Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Charles G. Dawes	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan
1928	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson
1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner
1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner
1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace
1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harry S. Truman
1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren	Harry S. Truman	Alben W. Barkley
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Richard M. Nixon	Adlai E. Stevenson	John J. Sparkman

*Died Oct. 30 and the Republican National Committee named Nicholas Murray Butler

Electoral Votes for President, 1936-1952

State	1936		1940		1944		1948		1952	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ala.	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3
Ark.	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3
Calif.	22	9	22	9	25	9	25	32	8	8
Colo.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Conn.	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3
Del.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fla.	12	7	12	7	12	7	12	10	12	10
Ga.	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4	12	4
Idaho	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ill.	29	11	29	11	28	11	28	27	28	27
Ind.	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kan.	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Ky.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	10
La.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Me.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Md.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	9
Mass.	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Mich.	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	19	20
Minn.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Miss.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	8
Mo.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	15	13
Mont.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Neb.	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nev.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N. H.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
N. J.	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
N. M.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
N. Y.	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
N. C.	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
N. D.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ohio	26	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Okl.	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	8
Oreg.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Penn.	36	36	35	35	35	35	35	32	35	32
R. I.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
S. C.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
S. D.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tenn.	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	11
Texas	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	23	24
Utah	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Va.	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	12
Wash.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
W. Va.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Wis.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Wyo.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Totals	8	523	8	449	99	432	189	303	442	89
Plurality	515	367	333	114	353					

*The 39 electoral votes of Alabama (11), Louisiana (10), Mississippi (9), South Carolina (8) and Tennessee (1), in 1948 were cast for the States' Rights Democratic candidates, James Strom Thurmond (S. C.), for president and Fielding L. Wright (Miss.) for vice president.

The Constitution, Article 2, Section 1 (consult index), provides for the appointment of electors, the counting of the electoral ballots and the procedure in the event of a tie.

Impeachments in United States History

Source: Official Government Records

Under the Constitution, the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States are liable to impeachment for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," and, on conviction, shall be removed from office.

Only the House of Representatives may impeach, and only the Senate can try the accused. A two-thirds vote is needed to convict. The convicted official may be removed from office and disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit of the United States. The record:

(1) William Blount, one of the first Senators from Tennessee, was charged with treason and sedition in having plotted to aid Great Britain in wresting Florida and the Louisiana territory from Spain. The Senate, 25 to 1, expelled Blount, July 8, 1797. The House, Dec. 4, 1797, impeached him, and the impeachment trial began Dec. 17, 1798. His counsel said the Senate had lost jurisdiction when it expelled Blount. The Senate agreed to that view of the case, and dismissed the impeachment.

(2) John Pickens, Judge of the District Court for New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; voted guilty, 19 to 7, removed from office.

(3) Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; verdict acquittal.

(4) James Peck, Judge of the District Court for Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; tried April 26, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty, verdict acquittal.

(5) West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court for Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting

as Judge of the Confederate District Court; voted guilty, removed from office.

(6) Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, Feb. 25 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

(7) William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, impeached for accepting bribes; trial, March 3 to Aug. 1, 1876; verdict, acquittal.

(8) Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Dec. 14, 1904 to Feb. 27, 1905; acquitted.

(9) Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of the Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, charged with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials. Tried, July 13, 1912, Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict guilty, removed from office.

(10) George W. English, U. S. District Judge, Eastern District, Ill. The House, April 1, 1926, voted his impeachment. He resigned.

(11) Harold Louderback, U. S. District Judge, at San Francisco, was impeached Feb. 27, 1933. It was charged that he had profited pecuniarily by the appointment of receivers and had shown favoritism. The Senate, on May 24, 1933, voted on the indictment, and he was acquitted.

(12) Halsted L. Ritter, U. S. District Judge in Southern District of Florida, was impeached Mar. 2, 1936, on charges of unethical transactions relating to fees. He was acquitted on 6 counts, voted guilty on one, 56 to 28 and removed from office, but not disqualified from holding further office.

Representative-at-Large Defined

The term Representative-at-Large is applied to a Representative in Congress selected by the voters of the entire State instead of by the voters of a specific district within a State. Representatives-

at-large are selected in this manner when the State fails to re-district after an apportionment of Representatives following a decennial census.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS BY STATES

Compiled by The World Almanac from official returns of the States.

Alabama

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Thur., States' Rights	Dewey, Rep.
Autauga...	787	1,505	1,160	110
Baldwin...	3,179	3,386	2,577	767
Barbour...	798	2,250	1,679	101
Bibb...	784	1,971	1,188	123
Blount...	1,720	3,155	1,768	771
Bullock...	442	918	799	16
Butler...	1,087	2,440	1,313	91
Calhoun...	3,064	8,023	3,236	856
Chambers...	990	6,155	1,520	218
Cherokee...	539	2,664	1,055	217
Chilton...	2,563	2,269	1,966	1,584
Choctaw...	593	1,583	1,440	16
Clarke...	1,303	3,121	2,059	47
Clay...	1,183	1,927	1,106	387
Cleburne...	792	1,557	700	317
Coffee...	699	3,919	2,031	113
Collier...	1,381	5,920	2,609	488
Conecuh...	749	1,678	1,339	64
Coosa...	788	1,501	840	275
Covington...	1,581	4,956	2,764	154
Crenshaw...	544	2,485	1,386	38
Cullman...	3,391	5,254	3,587	1,755
Dale...	1,073	2,669	1,352	230
Dallas...	2,550	2,082	2,720	132
DeKalb...	3,997	5,209	3,573	2,743
Elmore...	1,815	4,199	2,387	167
Escambia...	1,187	3,385	1,681	188
Etowah...	4,634	10,997	5,895	1,615
Fayette...	1,481	2,287	1,023	580
Franklin...	2,424	3,461	3,226	2,555
Geneva...	950	2,703	1,823	286
Greene...	430	674	621	31
Hale...	758	1,910	1,041	43
Henry...	421	1,966	1,040	47
Houston...	2,517	3,779	2,715	426
Jackson...	1,272	3,677	1,726	603
Jefferson...	32,254	38,111	30,043	7,261
Lamar...	605	2,512	1,434	180
Lauderdale...	1,910	7,097	3,258	546
Lawrence...	809	2,651	1,436	357
Lee...	1,626	2,803	1,731	258
Limestone...	549	3,844	1,853	112
Lowndes...	631	809	752	13
Macon...	621	1,457	1,098	110
Madison...	1,623	8,216	2,947	466
Marengo...	1,362	1,790	1,873	67
Marion...	1,480	2,850	1,646	813
Marshall...	2,069	6,011	2,500	870
Mobile...	14,153	14,473	10,831	2,685
Montgomery...	637	2,587	1,688	31
Morgan...	8,102	9,234	6,196	802
Perry...	2,335	7,029	3,841	512
Pike...	756	1,352	1,032	30
Pleikens...	905	1,519	1,423	91
Pike...	965	2,546	1,741	87
Randolph...	1,047	2,964	1,249	469
Russell...	867	3,564	1,666	94
Sarabury...	2,156	2,473	1,878	921
St. Clair...	1,590	2,326	1,903	1,063
Sumter...	702	894	1,058	52
Talladega...	3,588	5,028	3,079	593
Tallapoosa...	1,187	5,055	2,309	156
Tuscaloosa...	3,872	7,677	4,697	658
Walker...	3,490	6,862	4,007	1,852
Washington...	623	1,977	1,304	31
Wilcox...	725	988	1,162	14
Winston...	2,017	1,390	865	1,588
Totals...	149,231	275,075	171,443	40,930

ALABAMA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 96,368; McKinley, Rep., 55,634; Woolley, Proh., 2,762.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 79,857; Roosevelt, Rep., 22,472; Swallow, Proh., 612; Debs, Soc., 853.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,374; Taft, Rep., 25,308; Chaffin, Proh., 665; Debs, Soc., 1,399.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 82,438; Taft, Rep., 9,732; Roosevelt, Proh., 22,680; Debs, Soc., 3,029.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,409; Hughes, Rep., 22,809; Hanly, Proh., 1,034; Benson, Soc., 1,925.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 163,254; Harding, Rep., 74,690; Watkins, Proh., 757; Debs, Soc., 2,369.
 1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 112,966; Coolidge, Rep., 45,005; LaFollette, Prog., 8,084; Paris, Proh., 538.
 1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 127,797; Hoover, Rep., 120,725; Thomas, Soc., 460.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 207,910; Hoover, Rep., 34,675; Foster, Com., 406; Thomas, Soc., 2,030; Upshaw, Proh., 13.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 238,195; Landon, Rep., 35,358; Colvin, Proh., 719; Browder, Com.,

Alabama (continued)

679; Lemke, Union, 549; Thomas, Soc., 242.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 250,726; Willkie, Rep., 42,174; Babson, Proh., 698; Browder, Com., 509; Thomas, Soc., 100.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 198,918; Dewey, Rep., 44,540; Watson, Proh., 1,095; Thomas, Soc., 190.
 1948 (Pres.), Thurmond, States' Rights, 171,443; Dewey, Rep., 40,930; Wallace, Prog., 1,522; Watson, Proh., 1,085.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 149,231; Stevenson, Dem., 275,075; Hamblen, Proh., 1,814.

Arizona

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Apache...	1,767	1,193	1,480	970
Cochise...	6,495	5,640	6,198	3,854
Cocoonino...	3,827	2,408	2,309	2,093
Gila...	3,770	4,928	4,780	2,329
Graham...	2,191	2,200	2,139	1,209
Greenlee...	1,377	3,019	2,069	680
Maricopa...	77,249	50,285	40,498	36,585
Mohave...	1,746	1,066	1,499	1,167
Navajo...	3,478	2,593	2,669	1,841
Pima...	32,113	21,237	17,692	16,968
Pinal...	4,985	4,522	3,672	2,232
Santa Cruz...	1,716	1,365	1,424	1,058
Yavapai...	6,567	3,628	4,439	4,287
Yuma...	4,761	4,444	4,483	2,324
Totals...	152,042	108,528	95,251	77,597

ARIZONA VOTE SINCE 1912

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 10,324; Taft, Rep., 3,021; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,949; Debs, Soc., 3,153.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,170; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Hanly, Proh., 1,153; Benson, Soc., 3,174.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 29,546; Harding, Rep., 37,016; Watkins, Proh., 4; Debs, Soc., 222; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 15.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 30,516; Davis, Dem., 26,235; LaFollette, Prog., 17,210.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 52,533; Smith, Dem., 38,537; Foster, Com., 184.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 79,264; Hoover, Rep., 36,104; Thomas, Soc., 2,030; Foster, Com., 406.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 86,722; Landon, Rep., 33,433; Lemke, Union, 3,307; Colvin, Proh., 384; Thomas, Soc., 317.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,267; Willkie, Rep., 54,030; Babson, Proh., 742.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 80,926; Dewey, Rep., 56,287; Watson, Proh., 421.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 95,251; Dewey, Rep., 77,597; Wallace, Prog., 3,310; Watson, Proh., 786; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 121.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 152,042; Stevenson, Dem., 108,528.

Arkansas

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Arkansas...	2,697	2,648	1,781	737
Ashley...	1,249	3,471	1,844	197
Baxter...	1,387	1,388	1,098	553
Benton...	7,916	3,558	3,281	2,911
Boone...	3,361	2,786	3,190	1,499
Bradley...	869	2,417	1,426	215
Calhoun...	272	1,332	748	45
Carroll...	2,752	1,493	2,032	1,525
Chicot...	1,191	2,458	962	203
Clark...	1,679	2,063	1,750	383
Clay...	2,105	2,277	2,069	878
Cleburne...	918	1,045	1,061	312
Cleveland...	477	1,248	679	79
Columbia...	1,931	3,359	1,788	217
Conway...	2,133	3,174	1,771	425
Craighead...	4,199	5,975	3,238	759
Crawford...	2,782	2,477	1,730	1,002
Crittenden...	1,865	2,982	594	137
Cross...	1,461	2,344	1,100	213
Dallas...	737	2,202	1,174	152
Desha...	1,037	1,150	1,122	233
Drew...	1,040	2,261	1,204	182
Faulkner...	1,995	3,461	2,653	626
Franklin...	1,215	1,762	1,591	391
Fulton...	890	1,048	850	339
Garland...	7,848	5,165	3,764	2,236
Grant...	637	1,487	883	121
Greene...	1,875	3,571	2,657	502
Hempstead...	2,115	2,771	1,683	386

Arkansas (continued) 1952					1948					California (continued) 1952					1948				
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Hot Springs.....	1,842	3,474	1,932	555	Fresno.....	52,025	54,541	47,762	30,379	Glenn.....	4,224	2,342	2,678	2,819	Humboldt.....	18,913	12,490	11,268	10,979
Howard.....	944	1,492	1,250	199	Imperial.....	10,462	6,333	5,301	6,217	Inyo.....	3,549	1,585	1,539	2,135	Kern.....	44,600	36,151	33,000	24,464
Independence.....	2,499	2,485	2,340	855	Lakers.....	7,336	7,639	6,909	4,289	Los Angeles.....	1,226,971	950,093	812,690	804,232	Lake.....	4,111	1,909	3,054	1,480
Izard.....	629	1,085	1,283	240	Lassen.....	3,119	4,104	3,632	1,960	Madera.....	5,933	6,042	5,226	3,416	Marin.....	29,574	14,236	12,540	18,747
Jackson.....	1,516	4,401	2,696	338	Los Angeles.....	1,226,971	950,093	812,690	804,232	Mariposa.....	1,941	969	983	1,378	Mendocino.....	10,388	6,580	5,553	6,368
Jefferson.....	5,925	8,300	5,086	1,176	Madera.....	5,933	6,042	5,226	3,416	Merced.....	12,861	11,316	9,959	7,721	Modoc.....	2,475	1,548	1,607	1,480
Johnson.....	1,728	2,021	1,565	523	Marin.....	29,574	14,236	12,540	18,747	Mono.....	754	220	255	541	Monterey.....	28,786	17,411	15,704	17,233
Lafayette.....	733	1,637	1,700	113	Mariposa.....	1,941	969	983	1,378	Napa.....	13,273	8,316	7,207	8,724	Nevada.....	6,252	3,476	3,914	3,917
Lawrence.....	1,570	2,206	2,001	497	Mendocino.....	10,388	6,580	5,553	6,368	Orange.....	77,548	32,330	29,018	48,587	Newark.....	9,104	8,887	8,879	8,794
Lee.....	1,054	1,923	2,528	95	Merced.....	12,861	11,316	9,959	7,721	Placer.....	2,491	3,174	3,125	1,657	Newman.....	48,574	26,016	23,305	32,209
Lincoln.....	595	1,871	1,108	378	Modoc.....	2,475	1,548	1,607	1,480	Pumas.....	2,491	3,174	3,125	1,657	Perry.....	502	802	731	201
Little River.....	783	1,522	900	169	Mono.....	754	220	255	541	Riverside.....	48,574	26,016	23,305	32,209	Phillips.....	2,592	3,741	1,018	351
Logan.....	2,103	2,567	2,130	902	Monterey.....	28,786	17,411	15,704	17,233	Sacramento.....	63,788	67,053	54,197	35,074	Pike.....	742	1,163	997	256
Lonoke.....	1,570	3,517	2,065	853	Napa.....	13,273	8,316	7,207	8,724	San Benito.....	3,503	1,891	2,996	2,775	Polk.....	2,010	4,303	2,415	435
Madison.....	2,868	2,110	2,041	2,201	Nevada.....	6,252	3,476	3,914	3,917	San Diego.....	73,921	54,615	45,691	46,570	Pope.....	1,756	1,379	1,417	554
Marion.....	844	1,099	1,133	381	Orange.....	77,548	32,330	29,018	48,587	San Francisco.....	175,281	101,880	98,217	101,552	Prairie.....	871	1,664	1,020	260
Miller.....	3,137	5,337	2,850	488	Placer.....	2,491	3,174	3,125	1,657	San Joaquin.....	44,033	34,610	27,908	29,135	Pulaski.....	23,460	24,448	13,120	5,910
Mississippi.....	4,586	6,968	3,763	771	Pumas.....	2,491	3,174	3,125	1,657	San Luis.....	16,733	8,761	8,135	10,325	Randolph.....	1,302	1,941	2,139	377
Monroe.....	947	1,834	1,431	239	Riverside.....	48,574	26,016	23,305	32,209	San Mateo.....	87,780	50,802	34,215	48,909	Scott.....	1,766	4,045	1,011	178
Montgomery.....	815	807	935	296	Sacramento.....	63,788	67,053	54,197	35,074	San Barbara.....	29,984	14,793	13,085	19,998	Seary.....	893	1,957	2,070	390
Nebraska.....	1,037	1,972	1,417	554	San Benito.....	3,503	1,891	2,996	2,775	Santa Cruz.....	87,554	59,350	41,905	52,952	Sebastian.....	1,996	7,802	7,205	1,064
Nevada.....	1,037	1,972	1,417	554	San Diego.....	73,921	54,615	45,691	46,570	Shasta.....	9,507	7,886	7,177	5,010	Sevier.....	1,130	1,673	5,075	2,928
Newton.....	1,285	1,107	848	879	San Francisco.....	175,281	101,880	98,217	101,552	Sierra.....	9,507	7,886	7,177	5,010	Sharp.....	655	1,039	1,314	267
Ouachita.....	2,171	5,936	3,315	476	San Joaquin.....	44,033	34,610	27,908	29,135	Siskiyou.....	8,195	6,346	6,749	5,315	St. Francis.....	1,792	2,466	1,078	295
Perry.....	502	802	731	201	San Luis.....	16,733	8,761	8,135	10,325	Solano.....	18,456	25,569	23,257	12,345	Stone.....	700	573	1,186	644
Phillips.....	2,592	3,741	1,018	351	San Luis.....	16,733	8,761	8,135	10,325	Sonoma.....	34,088	17,046	16,026	22,077	Union.....	5,266	7,515	5,588	1,039
Pike.....	742	1,163	997	256	San Mateo.....	87,780	50,802	34,215	48,909	Stanislaus.....	28,090	22,271	18,350	18,504	Van Buren.....	1,530	1,559	1,324	617
Polk.....	2,010	4,303	2,415	435	San Barbara.....	29,984	14,793	13,085	19,998	Sutter.....	6,730	3,260	3,362	3,913	Washington.....	8,650	4,923	3,493	2,859
Pope.....	1,756	1,379	1,417	554	Santa Cruz.....	87,554	59,350	41,905	52,952	Tahama.....	5,436	9,953	2,920	3,348	White.....	2,884	4,179	3,193	833
Prairie.....	871	1,664	1,020	260	Shasta.....	9,507	7,886	7,177	5,010	Trinity.....	1,526	1,120	1,053	975	Woodruff.....	818	2,017	1,008	207
Pulaski.....	23,460	24,448	13,120	5,910	Sierra.....	9,507	7,886	7,177	5,010	Tulare.....	28,802	21,603	19,681	18,414	Yell.....	1,243	1,884	1,866	408
Randolph.....	1,302	1,941	2,139	377	Siskiyou.....	8,195	6,346	6,749	5,315	Tuolumne.....	3,753	2,593	2,561	2,639					
Reynolds.....	1,766	4,045	1,011	178	Solano.....	18,456	25,569	23,257	12,345	Ventura.....	23,392	21,489	18,100	13,930					
Scott.....	893	1,957	2,070	390	Sonoma.....	34,088	17,046	16,026	22,077	Yuba.....	8,967	7,895	6,655	5,600					
Seary.....	893	1,957	2,070	390	Stanislaus.....	28,090	22,271	18,350	18,504		5,586	3,589	3,608	3,403					
Sebastian.....	1,996	7,802	7,205	1,064	Sutter.....	6,730	3,260	3,362	3,913										
Sevier.....	1,130	1,673	5,075	2,928	Tahama.....	5,436	9,953	2,920	3,348										
Sharp.....	655	1,039	1,314	267	Trinity.....	1,526	1,120	1,053	975										
St. Francis.....	1,792	2,466	1,078	295	Tulare.....	28,802	21,603	19,681	18,414										
Stone.....	700	573	1,186	644	Tuolumne.....	3,753	2,593	2,561	2,639										
Union.....	5,266	7,515	5,588	1,039	Ventura.....	23,392	21,489	18,100	13,930										
Van Buren.....	1,530	1,559	1,324	617	Yuba.....	8,967	7,895	6,655	5,600										
Washington.....	8,650	4,923	3,493	2,859															
White.....	2,884	4,179	3,193	833															
Woodruff.....	818	2,017	1,008	207															
Yell.....	1,243	1,884	1,866	408															
Total.....	177,155	226,300	149,659	50,959															

ARKANSAS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 31,091; McKinley, Rep., 44,770; Woolley, Proh., 584; Debs, Soc., 27.	
1904 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 64,434; Roosevelt, Rep., 46,860; Swallow, Proh., 993; Debs, Soc., 1,816.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 87,015; Taft, Rep., 56,760; Chafin, Proh., 1,194; Debs, Soc., 5,842.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 68,838; Taft, Rep., 24,467; Roosevelt, Proh., 21,673.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 87,148; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Hanly, Proh., 2,015; Benson, Soc., 6,999.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,408; Harding, Rep., 71,117; Debs, Soc., 5,111.	
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 84,795; Coolidge, Rep., 40,564; LaFollette, Proh., 13,173.	
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 119,196; Hoover, Rep., 77,751; Thomas, Soc., 429; Foster, Com., 317.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 189,602; Hoover, Rep., 28,467; Thomas, Soc., 1,269; Harvey, Ind., 1,049; Foster, Com., 175.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 146,765; Landon, Rep., 32,039; Thomas, Soc., 446; Browder, Com., 164; Lemke, Union., 4.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 158,622; Willkie, Rep., 42,121; Babson, Proh., 793; Thomas, Soc., 305.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 148,965; Dewey, Rep., 63,551; Thomas, Soc., 438.	
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 149,659; Dewey, Rep., 50,959; Thurmond, States' Rights, 40,068; Thomas, Soc., 1,037; Wallace, Proh., 751; Watson, Proh., 1.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 177,155; Stevenson, Dem., 226,300; Hamblen, Proh., 886; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 458; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1.	

California

1952					1948				
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alameda.....	192,941	173,853	154,549	150,588	Fresno.....	52,025	54,541	47,762	30,379
Alpine.....	129	189	235	106	Glenn.....	4,224	2,342	2,678	2,819
Amador.....	2,303	2,070	2,334	1,578	Humboldt.....	18,913	12,490	11,268	10,979
Butte.....	18,390	10,491	10,133	10,948	Imperial.....	10,462	6,333	5,301	6,217
Calaveras.....	2,942	1,838	1,995	1,888	Inyo.....	3,549	1,585	1,539	2,135
Colusa.....	2,678	1,818	2,020	1,803	Kern.....	44,600	36,151	33,000	24,464
Contra Costa.....	67,453	69,060	50,277	36,954	Lakers.....	7,336	7,639	6,909	4,289
Del Norte.....	2,757	1,578	1,172	1,541	Lake.....	4,111	1,909	3,054	1,480
El Dorado.....	4,828	3,152	3,493	2,894	Lassen.....	3,119	4,104	3,632	1,960

Totals..... 2,897,310 2,197,548 1,913,134 1,895,269

CALIFORNIA VOTE SINCE 1900

900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 124,985; McKinley, Rep., 164,755; Woolley, Proh., 5,087; Debs, Soc., 7,572.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 89,404; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,226; Swallow, Proh., 7,380; Debs, Soc., 29,533.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 127,492; Taft, Rep., 214,398; Chafin, Proh., 11,770; Debs, Soc., 28,659.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Taft, Rep., 3,914; Roosevelt, Prog., 283,610; Debs, Soc., 79,201.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 466,200; Hughes, Rep., 462,394; Hanly, Proh., 27,698; Benson, Soc., 43,250.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 229,191; Harding, Rep., 624,992; Watkins, Proh., 25,204; Debs, Soc., 64,076.	
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 733,250; Davis, Dem., 105,514; LaFollette, Prog., 42,649; Faris, Proh., 18,365.	
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 1,162,323; Smith, Dem., 614,365; Thomas, Soc., 15,595; Varney, Proh., 14,394 (incl. in Hoover vote); Foster, Com., 216 (incl. 194 for Gitlow).	
1932 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 1,324,157; Upshaw, Rep., 847,902; Thomas, Soc., 63,299; Harvey, Proh., 20,637; Liberty, 9,827; Foster, Com., 1,023.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,766,836; Landon, Rep., 836,431; Colvin, Proh., 12,917; Thomas, Soc., 11,325; Browder, Com., 10,877.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,877,618; Willkie, Rep., 1,351,419; Thomas, Prog., 16,506; Browder, Com., 13,586; Babson, Proh., 9,400.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,968,564; Dewey, Rep., 1,512,965; Watson, Proh., 14,770; Thomas, Soc., 3,923; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 327.	
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,913,134; Dewey, Rep., 1,895,269; Wallace, Prog., 190,381; Watson, Proh., 16,926; Thomas, Soc., 3,458; Thurmond, States' Rights, 1,228; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 195; Dobbs, Soc. Workers., 133.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 2,897,310; Stevenson, Dem., 2,197,548; Hallinan, Prog., 24,106; Hembler, Proh., 1,653; Marston, Soc. (Twenty Ticket), 3,326; (Kellemis Ticket) 178; Hass, Soc. Lab., 273; Hoopes, Soc., 206; Scattered, 3,249.	

Colorado

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams.....	8,995	7,321	6,240	4,419
Alamosa.....	2,728	1,626	2,395	1,950
Arapahoe.....	15,402	9,849	7,943	6,962
Archuleta.....	691	377	597	479
Baca.....	2,122	1,094	1,368	1,260
Bent.....	1,950	1,317	1,658	1,296
Boulder.....	15,069	7,767	8,792	10,335
Chaffee.....	2,171	1,643	2,065	1,476
Cheyenne.....	1,004	515	657	713
Clear Creek.....	1,145	540	810	836
Conejos.....	2,194	1,610	2,236	1,532
Costilla.....	1,070	1,369	1,563	921
Crowley.....	1,546	726	1,004	1,027
Custer.....	662	231	384	547
Delta.....	4,986	2,389	3,171	3,158
Denver.....	119,792	92,237	89,489	76,364
Dolores.....	542	323	435	355
Douglas.....	1,427	637	767	979
Eagle.....	1,242	1,058	1,008	738
Elbert.....	1,579	586	873	1,155
El Paso.....	25,272	11,203	12,291	15,705
Fremont.....	5,964	3,176	4,077	4,421
Garfield.....	3,914	1,777	2,364	2,416
Gilpin.....	357	228	296	302
Grand.....	1,333	554	763	777
Gunnison.....	1,533	1,045	1,326	1,103
Hinsdale.....	154	54	75	133
Huerfano.....	2,178	2,773	3,448	1,841
Jackson.....	579	305	291	327
Jefferson.....	10,971	11,509	9,145	9,903
Kiowa.....	1,047	412	659	758
Kit Carson.....	2,511	998	1,281	1,873
Lake.....	1,303	1,585	1,581	838
La Plata.....	4,425	2,210	2,536	2,735
Larimer.....	14,484	5,266	7,062	9,813
Los Animas.....	4,467	6,446	7,586	3,452
Lincoln.....	1,843	927	1,231	1,271
Logan.....	5,237	2,459	3,149	3,223
Mesa.....	11,883	6,833	8,401	6,586
Mineral.....	209	98	190	144
Moffat.....	1,922	808	1,101	1,261
Montezuma.....	2,466	1,127	1,653	1,630
Montrose.....	4,279	2,037	2,544	2,473
Morgan.....	5,371	2,297	2,912	3,417
Otero.....	6,552	3,721	8,640	4,311
Ouray.....	697	413	461	574
Park.....	775	343	505	637
Phillips.....	1,670	789	932	1,076
Pitkin.....	556	309	409	319
Prowers.....	3,978	2,087	2,497	2,505
Pueblo.....	20,333	20,613	21,637	12,756
Rio Blanco.....	1,612	633	752	981
Rio Grande.....	3,201	1,350	1,814	2,049
Routt.....	2,143	1,575	2,088	1,492
Saguache.....	1,344	714	1,009	914
San Juan.....	432	327	348	329
San Miguel.....	654	524	613	451
Sedwick.....	1,528	686	834	1,020
Summit.....	442	271	378	292
Teller.....	1,042	572	779	748
Washington.....	2,398	1,009	1,304	1,636
Weir.....	18,002	8,890	10,934	12,446
Yuma.....	3,404	1,292	1,907	2,277
Totals.....	379,782	245,504	267,288	239,714

COLORADO VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,733; McKinley, Rep., 93,039; Woolley, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 714.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,105; Roosevelt, Rep., 134,687; Swallow, Proh., 3,432; Debs, Soc., 4,304.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 126,644; Taft, Rep., 123,700; Chafin, Proh., 5,559; Debs, Soc., 7,974.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 114,232; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Debs, Soc., 10,418; Chafin, Proh., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 178,316; Hughes, Rep., 102,303; Benson, Soc., 10,049; Hanly, Proh., 2,793.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 104,936; Harding, Rep., 173,243; Watkins, Proh., 2,807; Debs, Soc., 8,046; Christensen, F.-Lab., 3,016.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 195,171; Davis, Dem., 75,238; LaFollette, Prog., 57,368; Faris, Proh., 966; Foster, Workers, 562; Johns, Soc. Lab., 378.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 253,872; Smith, Dem., 133,131; Thomas, Soc., 3,472; Foster, Com., 675; Farm-Lab., 1,092.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 250,877; Hoover, Rep., 189,617; Thomas, Soc., 14,018; Upshaw, Proh., 1,928.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 295,081; Landon, Rep., 181,267; Lemke, Union., 9,962; Thomas, Soc., 1,593; Browder, Com., 497; Aiken, Soc. Labor, 336.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 265,554; Willkie, Rep.,

Colorado (continued)

279,576; Thomas, Soc., 1,899; Babson, Proh., 1,597; Browder, Com., 378.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 234,331; Dewey, Rep., 268,731; Thomas, Soc., 1,977.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 267,288; Dewey, Rep., 239,714; Wallace, Prog., 6,115; Thomas, Soc., 1,678; Dobbs, Soc. Workers., 223; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 214.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 379,782; Stevenson, Dem., 245,504; MacArthur, Constitution, 2,181; Hallinan, Prog., 1,919; Hoopes, Soc., 365; Hass, Soc. Lab., 352.

Connecticut

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Fairfield.....	167,278	106,403	90,767	118,636
Hartford.....	150,332	146,551	124,874	105,262
Litchfield.....	35,735	20,163	18,628	26,848
Middlesex.....	22,157	15,722	14,509	16,119
New Haven.....	165,917	136,476	121,591	120,769
New London.....	38,148	31,374	29,425	27,416
Tolland.....	13,466	9,425	7,970	9,012
Windham.....	17,979	15,535	15,433	13,692
Totals.....	611,012	481,649	423,297	437,754

CONNECTICUT VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,014; McKinley, Rep., 102,572; Woolley, Proh., 1,617; Debs, Soc., 1,029.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 72,909; Roosevelt, Rep., 111,089; Swallow, Proh., 1,506; Debs, Soc., 4,543.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 68,255; Taft, Rep., 112,915; Chafin, Proh., 2,380; Debs, Soc., 5,113.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 74,561; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Debs, Soc., 10,056.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,786; Hughes, Rep., 106,514; Hanly, Proh., 1,789; Benson, Soc., 5,179.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 120,721; Harding, Rep., 229,328; Watkins, Proh., 1,771; Debs, Soc., 10,350; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,947.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 246,322; Davis, Dem., 110,184; LaFollette, Prog., 42,416; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,373.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 259,614; Smith, Dem., 252,040; Thomas, Soc., 3,019; Foster, Com., 730; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 622.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 281,632; Hoover, Rep., 288,420; Thomas, Soc., 22,767.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 382,129; Landon, Rep., 278,685; Lemke, Union., 21,805; Thomas, Soc., 5,683; Browder, Com., 1,193.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 417,621; Willkie, Rep., 361,021; Browder, Com., 1,091; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 971; Willkie, Union, 798.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 435,146; Dewey, Rep., 390,527; Thomas, Soc., 5,097; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,220.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 423,297; Dewey, Rep., 437,754; Wallace, Prog., 13,713; Thomas, Soc., 6,964; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,184; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 606.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 611,012; Stevenson, Dem., 481,649; Hoopes, Soc., 2,244; Hallinan, Peoples, 1,466; Hass, Soc. Lab., 535; Write-in, 5.

Delaware

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
New Castle (Inc. Wilmington)	62,658	58,387	48,117	47,451
Kent.....	10,144	9,874	8,174	8,501
Sussex.....	17,257	15,054	11,522	13,636
Totals.....	90,059	83,315	67,813	69,588

DELAWARE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 18,386; McKinley, Rep., 22,635; Woolley, Proh., 546; Debs, Soc., 57.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 19,359; Roosevelt, Rep., 23,712; Swallow, Proh., 607; Debs, Soc., 146.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 22,071; Taft, Rep., 25,114; Chafin, Proh., 670; Debs, Soc., 239.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,631; Taft, Rep., 15,997; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,836; Debs, Soc., 556.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 24,753; Hughes, Rep., 26,011; Hanly, Proh., 566; Benson, Soc., 480.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 39,911; Harding, Rep., 52,858; Watkins, Proh., 986; Debs, Soc., 958; Christensen, F.-Lab., 93.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 52,441; Davis, Dem., 33,445; LaFollette, Prog. & Soc., 4,979.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 68,860; Smith, Dem., 36,643.
 1932 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 57,074; Roosevelt, Dem., 54,319; Thomas, Soc., 1,376; Foster, Com., 133.

Delaware (continued)

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 69,702; Landon, Rep., 54,014; Lemke, Union., 442; Thomas, Soc., 179; Browder, Com., 52.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 74,599; Willkie, Rep., 61,440; Babson, Proh., 220; Thomas, Soc., 115.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 68,166; Dewey, Rep., 56,747; Watson, Proh., 294; Thomas, Soc., 154.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 67,813; Dewey, Rep., 69,588; Wallace, Prog., 1,050; Watson, Prog., 343; Thomas, Soc., 250; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 29.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 90,059; Stevenson, Dem., 83,315; Hass, Soc. Lab., 243; Hamblen, Proh., 234; Hallinan, Prog., 155; Hoopes, Soc., 20.

Florida

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alachua....	8,432	5,990	3,745	2,403
Baker.....	1,482	1,482	849	112
Bay.....	4,812	8,789	5,168	928
Bradford....	976	2,312	1,228	357
Brevard.....	6,756	4,157	2,348	2,315
Broward.....	26,506	11,854	7,096	9,933
Calhoun.....	590	1,827	1,404	128
Charlotte....	1,134	795	520	559
Citrus.....	2,155	1,361	940	461
Clay.....	2,116	2,196	1,544	722
Collier.....	1,086	1,104	362	247
Columbia....	2,041	3,229	1,797	553
Dade.....	122,174	93,022	59,681	41,301
De Soto.....	1,256	1,792	1,137	509
Dixie.....	440	824	111	111
Duval.....	50,346	33,949	28,567	15,379
Escambia....	1,176	50,495	18,982	3,267
Flagler.....	612	486	153	154
Franklin....	611	1,238	635	130
Gadsden.....	1,835	2,706	1,427	376
Gilchrist....	195	992	884	46
Glades.....	264	401	274	150
Gulf.....	490	1,796	635	146
Hamilton....	1,802	2,069	1,871	202
Hardee.....	918	1,052	699	340
Heard.....	1,279	1,104	825	441
Hernando....	2,952	2,736	2,257	1,471
Highlands...	36,316	33,252	18,554	13,529
Hillsborough	1,230	3,216	492	427
Holmes.....	3,055	1,578	1,055	1,134
Indian River	2,398	5,722	3,169	648
Jackson.....	665	1,171	700	153
Jefferson....	269	981	975	52
Lafayette....	9,132	3,797	3,474	3,579
Lake.....	5,528	3,828	3,276	2,276
Lee.....	5,604	8,000	3,607	1,149
Levy.....	1,066	2,010	1,128	225
Liberty.....	237	1,037	737	30
Madison....	1,209	1,625	1,189	207
Manatee....	9,055	4,583	2,766	3,371
Marion.....	6,134	5,854	4,650	1,829
Martin.....	2,308	1,262	815	948
Monroe.....	2,943	4,941	3,759	548
Nassau.....	1,731	2,510	1,518	540
Okaloosa....	2,355	5,375	2,519	486
Okechobee...	539	881	784	179
Orange.....	29,813	12,141	10,063	11,971
Osceola.....	3,133	1,900	1,577	1,575
Palm Beach..	28,595	13,723	9,408	10,996
Pasco.....	4,562	3,549	2,375	1,839
Pinellas....	55,691	22,365	15,724	24,900
Polk.....	20,874	19,556	12,034	7,692
Putnam.....	3,766	3,525	1,947	1,435
Santa Rosa..	1,744	4,375	1,994	1,840
Sarasota....	9,533	3,945	1,704	1,689
Seminole....	4,683	3,120	2,316	549
St. Johns...	4,702	4,366	2,022	3,559
St. Lucie...	4,667	2,732	1,665	1,665
Sumter.....	1,054	2,277	1,411	251
Suwannee...	1,611	2,827	3,033	398
Taylor.....	744	1,787	1,354	216
Union.....	268	968	594	7,764
Volusia.....	19,815	11,910	9,029	7,764
Wakulla....	375	1,172	997	72
Walton.....	1,502	3,593	2,366	652
Washington..	1,100	2,263	1,380	297
Totals.....	544,036	444,956	281,988	194,280

FLORIDA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 28,007; McKinley, Rep., 7,314; Woolley, Proh., 2,234; Debs, Soc., 601
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,046; Roosevelt, Rep., 8,314; Swallow, Proh., 5; Debs, Soc., 2,337
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 31,104; Taft, Rep., 10,654; Chafin, Proh., 553; Debs, Soc., 3,747.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 36,417; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc., 4,806
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 55,984; Hughes, Rep., 14,611; Hanly, Proh., 4,855; Benson, Soc., 5,353.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 90,515; Harding, Rep., 44,853; Watkins, Proh., 5,124; Debs, Soc., 5,189.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 62,083; Coolidge, Rep.,

Florida (continued)

30,633; LaFollette, Prog., 8,625; Faris, Proh., 5,498; Nations, Amer., 2,315.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 144,168; Smith, Dem., 101,764; Thomas, Soc., 4,036; Foster, Com., 3,704.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 206,307; Hoover, Rep., 69,170; Thomas, Soc., 775.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 249,117; Landon, Rep., 78,248; Thomas, Soc., 775.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 359,334; Willkie, Rep., 126,158.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 339,377; Dewey, Rep., 143,215.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 281,988; Dewey, Rep., 194,280; Thurmond, States' Rights, 89,755; Wallace, Prog., 11,626.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 544,036; Stevenson, Dem., 444,950; Scattered, 351.

Georgia

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Appling.....	713	2,179	2,268	289
Atkinson....	194	1,560	938	66
Bacon.....	543	1,512	785	104
Baker.....	155	1,005	218	7
Baldwin....	1,023	2,318	1,132	559
Banks.....	204	1,255	533	71
Barrow.....	236	1,367	1,554	155
Bartow.....	1,183	3,973	2,384	440
Ben Hill....	697	2,048	1,438	223
Berrien....	364	2,187	1,772	107
Bibb.....	6,121	14,687	7,011	3,043
Bleckley....	187	1,517	536	71
Brentley....	276	1,962	463	79
Brooks.....	800	1,866	975	188
Bryan.....	331	971	1,147	135
Bulloch....	909	3,619	2,036	276
Burke.....	932	1,160	357	107
Butts.....	189	1,910	987	61
Calhoun....	147	810	299	32
Camden....	619	1,285	525	208
Candler....	422	1,448	589	125
Carroll....	1,194	5,207	2,671	596
Catoosa....	1,371	2,227	1,051	268
Charlton....	288	815	339	70
Chatahoo'ee	15,532	14,370	10,864	5,966
Chattooga..	73	116	1	1
Cherokee...	711	3,616	3,396	362
Clarke.....	1,618	2,452	1,267	631
Clay.....	1,588	4,904	3,095	707
Clarke.....	176	481	295	39
Clayton....	1,230	4,058	2,192	339
Clinch.....	350	1,168	1,283	168
Cobb.....	4,163	10,182	4,766	1,524
Colfax.....	1,078	3,292	3,168	309
Coquit.....	141	4,517	2,232	537
Columbia...	530	849	164	59
Cook.....	395	2,347	1,192	123
Coweta.....	652	3,837	2,124	219
Crawford...	145	948	359	64
Crisp.....	949	1,265	1,225	221
Dade.....	645	1,296	1,488	338
Dawson....	470	770	660	786
De Kalb....	1,001	2,581	1,209	296
De Kalb....	15,588	20,865	10,826	5,758
Dodge.....	454	3,445	1,725	210
Doolley....	197	1,764	514	22
Dougherty..	2,535	4,435	2,517	1,012
Douglas....	645	2,102	1,336	1,019
Early.....	307	1,803	1,110	94
Echols.....	94	532	332	32
Effingham..	829	800	347	160
Elbert.....	552	3,279	1,617	152
Emanuel....	661	2,642	1,436	241
Evans.....	433	1,924	953	118
Fannin.....	2,904	1,913	1,998	2,789
Fayette....	1,954	1,214	825	54
Floyd.....	4,532	8,477	5,247	1,689
Forsyth....	536	1,391	1,813	573
Franklin...	373	2,902	1,036	138
Fulton.....	35,197	52,459	29,818	14,976
Gilmer.....	1,324	1,359	1,203	1,203
Glascock...	233	81	123	13
Glynn.....	2,575	3,348	2,444	1,090
Gordon....	880	2,203	1,523	377
Grady.....	643	2,782	1,516	244
Greene.....	397	2,323	1,213	413
Gwinnett...	1,015	6,026	2,822	368
Habersham..	921	1,647	1,472	606
Hall.....	1,845	6,121	3,093	606
Hancock....	267	1,245	441	111
Haralson...	1,264	2,283	2,263	831
Harris.....	544	1,374	759	138
Hart.....	204	3,244	1,362	78
Heard.....	184	1,189	670	92
Henry.....	553	2,589	1,400	229
Houston....	511	1,749	1,437	204
Irwin.....	516	1,475	946	146
Jackson....	409	3,841	1,866	145
Jasper.....	228	1,105	562	87
Jeff Davis..	367	1,323	611	70

Georgia (continued) 1952

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Jefferson...	744	1,476	544	137
Jennings...	368	1,166	595	98
Johnson...	344	1,808	685	67
Jones...	278	1,427	585	103
Lamar...	429	1,552	909	164
Lanier...	170	805	486	92
Laurens...	1,046	5,001	2,325	288
Lee...	205	390	215	36
Liberty...	517	1,448	820	121
Lincoln...	327	644	99	32
Long...	420	691	337	25
Lowndes...	2,079	3,245	1,867	634
Lumpkins...	370	997	547	142
Macon...	219	1,472	675	127
Madison...	325	1,899	1,160	62
Marion...	182	651	283	45
McDuffie...	933	1,172	182	51
McIntosh...	503	724	425	233
Meriwether...	531	3,551	1,967	204
Miller...	223	1,617	723	32
Mitchell...	601	3,054	1,453	152
Monroe...	501	2,406	881	169
Montg'm'y...	290	1,758	1,048	117
Morgan...	247	1,649	1,147	115
Murray...	756	1,840	1,653	616
Muscogee...	7,814	11,220	5,920	2,443
Newton...	431	3,529	2,113	243
Oconee...	337	1,182	579	94
Oglethorpe...	208	1,461	819	62
Paulding...	788	2,152	981	333
Peach...	374	1,523	642	165
Pickens...	1,328	1,312	1,239	1,255
Pierce...	592	1,903	908	108
Pike...	286	1,248	256	72
Polk...	1,299	4,447	2,918	491
Pulaski...	165	1,572	567	64
Putnam...	250	1,251	609	110
Quitman...	93	332	246	19
Rabun...	449	1,320	747	165
Randolph...	507	1,419	575	134
Richmond...	9,347	8,584	2,450	1,528
Rockdale...	321	1,665	1,209	126
Senley...	148	436	257	43
Sevier...	692	1,584	838	172
Seminole...	176	1,126	722	105
Spalding...	1,249	5,296	3,441	506
Stephens...	661	3,539	912	278
Stewart...	311	816	276	46
Surry...	1,068	2,455	1,018	256
Swain...	175	678	562	92
Talbot...	103	873	504	21
Towns...	1,114	2,433	1,071	216
Pueblo...	277	1,679	638	99
Rio Blanco...	243	2,695	717	75
Rio Grande...	369	1,375	608	100
Rout...	2,273	3,371	1,429	925
Saguache...	1,318	2,954	3,158	637
San Juan...	723	2,641	1,161	193
San Miguel...	983	1,111	516	302
Sedwick...	101	1,416	413	26
Sumter...	1,887	7,130	3,896	536
Tufts...	402	1,357	774	147
Twiggs...	191	1,080	359	52
Union...	1,330	1,360	1,420	1,274
Upson...	648	3,837	2,432	262
Walker...	2,866	4,366	3,418	980
Walton...	324	3,672	2,440	164
Ware...	2,418	5,627	2,611	655
Warren...	374	693	256	33
Washington...	795	2,381	1,169	204
Wayne...	832	1,829	1,277	190
Webster...	138	335	119	79
Wheeler...	281	1,280	560	39
White...	282	1,139	497	59
Whitfield...	2,795	4,601	3,479	1,249
Wilcox...	301	1,878	701	75
Wilkes...	286	1,500	771	95
Wilkinson...	378	1,629	501	96
Worth...	444	1,986	1,159	124
Totals...	198,979	456,823	254,646	76,691

GEORGIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,733; McKinley, Rep., 35,056; Woolley, Proh., 1,396.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 83,472; Roosevelt, Rep., 24,003; Swallow, Proh., 685; Debs, Soc., 197.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,374; Taft, Rep., 41,692; Chaffin, Proh., 1,059; Debs, Soc., 584.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 93,076; Taft, Rep., 5,191; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Debs, Soc., 1,026.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 125,845; Hughes, Rep., 11,225; Roosevelt, Prog., 20,653; Benson, Soc., 967.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,162; Harding, Rep., 43,720; Debs, Soc., 465.
 1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 123,200; Coolidge, Rep., 30,300; LaFollette, Prog., 12,691; Faris, Proh., 231; Nations, Amer., 155.
 1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 129,602; Hoover, Rep., 63,498; Hoover (anti-Smith, Dems.), 35,871;

1948

Georgia (continued)

Hoover total, 99,369; Thomas, Soc., 124; Foster, Com., 64.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 234,118; Hoover, Rep., 19,863; Upshaw, Proh., 1,125; Thomas, Soc., 461; Foster, Com., 23.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 255,364; Landon, Rep., 36,942; Colvin, Proh., 680; Lemke, Union, 141; Thomas, Soc., 68.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 265,194; Wilkie, Rep., 23,934; Ind. Dem., 22,428; total, 46,362; Babson, Proh., 983.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 268,187; Dewey, Rep., 56,506; Watson, Proh., 36.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 254,646; Dewey, Rep., 76,691; Thurmond, States' Rights, 85,055; Wallace, Prog., 1,636; Watson, Proh., 732.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 198,979; Stevenson, Dem., 456,823; Liberty Party, 1.

Idaho

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Ada.....	27,415	10,281	11,253	14,972
Adams.....	933	517	647	603
Bannock....	10,864	8,771	9,672	5,580
Bear Lake..	2,300	1,274	1,664	1,590
Benewah....	1,568	1,436	1,590	1,038
Bingham....	6,114	3,024	3,197	3,162
Blaine.....	1,609	1,033	1,182	945
Boise.....	655	309	470	437
Bonner.....	4,309	3,293	2,916	1,666
Bonneville..	10,252	4,737	5,382	4,999
Boundary...	1,641	1,040	1,027	910
Butte.....	916	473	426	412
Camas.....	425	224	278	289
Canyon.....	17,065	6,810	7,903	9,700
Caribou....	1,788	809	475	447
Cassia.....	4,481	1,676	2,178	2,424
Clark.....	382	126	165	262
Clearwater..	1,494	1,826	1,571	820
Custer.....	1,058	452	625	612
Elmore.....	1,653	1,484	1,589	854
Franklin....	3,252	1,181	1,763	2,023
Fremont....	2,710	1,500	2,014	1,777
Gem.....	2,568	1,555	1,729	1,585
Gooding....	3,452	1,404	1,844	2,111
Idaho.....	3,054	2,269	2,300	1,790
Jefferson...	2,970	1,474	2,017	1,499
Jerome.....	3,807	1,318	2,124	2,128
Kootenai...	7,272	5,414	5,284	4,265
Latah.....	5,440	3,254	3,810	3,805
Lemhi.....	2,100	848	864	1,037
Lewis.....	1,004	1,276	1,224	487
Lincoln....	1,383	562	748	851
Madison....	2,756	1,348	2,024	1,602
Minidoka...	3,128	1,253	1,668	1,654
Nez Perce...	5,659	5,552	5,747	3,168
Oneida.....	1,547	739	1,008	962
Payette....	1,813	759	925	969
Power.....	3,936	1,491	1,568	2,430
Shoshone...	1,308	603	1,568	795
Teton.....	5,119	4,684	4,472	3,200
Twin Falls..	964	491	672	593
Valley.....	14,471	4,548	6,019	7,833
Washington.	1,456	552	828	939
Washington.	2,616	1,411	1,700	1,713
Totals...	180,707	95,081	107,370	101,514

IDAHO VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,414; McKinley, Rep., 27,198; Woolley, Proh., 857.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 18,480; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,783; Swallow, Proh., 1,013; Debs, Soc., 4,949.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 36,162; Taft, Rep., 52,621; Chaffin, Proh., 1,986; Debs, Soc., 6,400.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Taft, Rep., 32,810; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 70,054; Hughes, Rep., 55,368; Hanly, Proh., 1,127; Benson, Soc., 8,066.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,579; Harding, Rep., 88,975; Watkins, Proh., 9; Debs, Soc., 38; Christensen, F.-Lab., 6.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 69,879; LaFollette, Prog., 54,460; Davis, Dem., 24,256.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 99,848; Smith, Dem., 53,074; Thomas, Soc., 1,308.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 109,479; Hoover, Rep., 71,312; Harvey, Lib., 4,712; Thomas, Soc., 526; Foster, Com., 491.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 125,683; Landon, Rep., 66,256; Lemke, Union, 7,684.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 127,842; Wilkie, Rep., 106,553; Thomas, Soc., 497; Browder, Com., 276.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 107,399; Dewey, Rep., 100,137; Watson, Proh., 503; Thomas, Soc., 282.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 107,370; Dewey, Rep.,

Idaho (continued)

101,514; Wallace, Prog., 4,972; Watson, Proh., 638; Thomas, Soc., 332.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 180,707; Stevenson, Dem., 95,081; Hallinan, Proh., 443.

Illinois

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams.....	19,652	13,301	14,960	14,329
Alexander.....	5,219	4,305	4,641	4,561
Bond.....	4,565	2,776	2,837	3,438
Boone.....	6,628	2,287	1,941	4,916
Brown.....	2,137	1,557	1,805	1,562
Bureau.....	14,300	6,173	4,653	11,207
Calhoun.....	1,915	1,454	1,777	1,526
Carroll.....	6,978	2,584	2,809	5,318
Cass.....	4,152	3,405	3,776	3,391
Campaign.....	27,188	13,951	11,572	19,156
Christian.....	9,906	9,844	9,366	7,676
Clark.....	5,700	3,621	3,714	4,477
Clay.....	5,254	3,432	3,160	3,782
Clinton.....	6,760	4,455	4,773	5,128
Coles.....	12,660	7,876	8,393	8,638
Cook.....	1,188,973	1,172,454	1,216,636	1,015,800
Crawford.....	6,768	3,947	4,150	5,111
Cumberland.....	3,302	2,200	2,533	2,451
De Kalb.....	14,807	5,110	5,082	11,580
De Witt.....	5,112	3,221	4,390	4,178
Douglas.....	5,530	2,706	2,893	4,181
Du Page.....	71,134	22,489	15,528	45,794
Edgar.....	8,323	4,558	5,121	6,282
Edwards.....	3,501	1,162	1,206	2,491
Effingham.....	6,530	4,745	4,940	4,823
Fayette.....	7,025	5,209	5,771	5,771
Ford.....	6,216	2,121	2,079	4,903
Franklin.....	11,723	11,981	11,750	9,407
Fulton.....	13,302	8,414	8,226	9,504
Gallatin.....	2,300	2,153	2,385	1,789
Greene.....	5,019	4,106	4,035	3,639
Grundy.....	7,347	3,118	3,255	5,954
Hamilton.....	4,047	2,662	2,750	2,887
Hancock.....	9,181	4,681	5,559	7,098
Hardin.....	1,984	1,563	1,358	1,713
Henderson.....	2,839	1,458	1,465	2,336
Henry.....	16,301	8,558	8,489	12,363
Iroquois.....	12,456	4,634	4,823	9,051
Jackson.....	10,193	7,457	6,589	8,288
Jasper.....	10,983	2,728	2,936	4,957
Jefferson.....	9,481	8,698	8,928	7,393
Jersey.....	4,031	3,424	3,092	3,021
Jo Daviess.....	7,132	2,858	3,220	5,299
Johnson.....	3,327	1,614	1,510	2,778
Kane.....	50,810	24,058	21,176	39,284
Kankakee.....	20,279	12,636	11,305	15,699
Kendall.....	4,982	2,776	1,517	3,925
Knox.....	18,569	10,354	9,772	15,016
Lake.....	54,929	32,353	22,192	39,456
LaSalle.....	32,857	21,321	19,666	24,453
Lawrence.....	6,207	3,875	4,391	4,472
Lee.....	11,941	4,700	4,308	9,001
Livingston.....	14,095	5,612	5,618	11,184
Logan.....	9,162	5,048	4,832	7,431
Macon.....	25,744	22,277	21,487	18,719
Macoupin.....	12,336	12,944	11,742	10,198
Madison.....	36,206	50,734	40,897	25,059
Marion.....	10,804	9,317	8,878	7,798
Marshall.....	4,850	2,343	2,514	3,785
Mason.....	4,982	3,061	3,503	3,525
Massac.....	4,212	2,711	1,842	3,201
McDonough.....	10,126	3,922	4,206	8,058
McHenry.....	20,975	7,218	5,459	15,887
McLean.....	24,494	13,296	12,904	18,430
Menard.....	3,307	2,946	2,899	3,289
Merced.....	6,416	2,679	3,117	5,267
Monroe.....	14,528	2,430	2,026	3,403
Montgomery.....	10,014	8,195	7,902	8,348
Morgan.....	10,405	6,637	6,798	8,398
Moultrie.....	3,880	2,675	3,037	3,043
Ogle.....	13,351	3,796	3,796	9,119
Peoria.....	49,245	33,958	31,026	35,018
Perry.....	6,580	6,340	5,043	5,109
Pike.....	4,701	2,220	2,361	3,646
Pope.....	6,382	5,219	5,674	4,722
Putnam.....	1,947	933	916	1,764
Rock Island.....	3,447	2,397	2,344	2,658
Saline.....	1,691	1,010	1,405	1,405
Sangamon.....	8,427	6,908	6,852	6,867
Schuyler.....	6,569	2,565	2,438	3,884
Scott.....	32,933	27,879	24,542	22,192
Shelby.....	9,206	7,771	7,718	7,676
Stark.....	39,392	33,526	29,196	33,714
St. Clair.....	3,295	2,076	2,464	2,519
Stephenson.....	2,298	1,506	1,731	1,840
Tazewell.....	2,139	5,268	5,589	5,282
Union.....	3,398	1,100	1,163	2,537
Vermilion.....	39,713	60,311	54,260	30,885
Wabash.....	14,446	6,605	7,409	10,564
Washington.....	20,763	16,862	14,131	12,504
Wayne.....	4,658	4,296	4,479	3,864
Winnebago.....	25,367	18,771	16,173	18,954
Woodford.....	4,246	2,661	2,857	2,916

Illinois (continued)

1952

1948

County	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Warren.....	8,020	2,973	3,367	6,738
Washington.....	5,546	2,824	2,737	4,544
Wayne.....	6,495	3,911	4,070	4,984
White.....	6,141	4,284	4,776	4,498
Whiteside.....	17,294	6,238	5,299	12,922
Will.....	38,533	29,749	26,430	28,601
Williamson.....	13,348	10,838	9,841	10,386
Winnebago.....	43,468	31,409	27,145	29,537
Woodford.....	8,022	3,273	3,446	5,784
Total.....	2,457,327	2,013,920	1,994,715	1,961,103

ILLINOIS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 503,061; McKinley, Rep., 597,985; Woolley, Proh., 17,646; Debs, Soc., 9,687.
1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 632,645; Parker, Dem., 327,606; Debs, Soc., 69,225; Swallow, Proh., 34,770.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 450,810; Taft, Rep., 629,932; Chafin, Proh., 29,364; Debs, Soc., 34,711.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 405,048; Taft, Rep., 253,583; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc., 81,276; Proh., 15,710.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 950,229; Hughes, Rep., 1,152,549; Hanly, Proh., 26,047; Benson, Soc., 61,304.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 534,395; Harding, Rep., 1,420,487; Watkins, Proh., 11,216; Debs, Soc., 74,747; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 49,630.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,453,321; Davis, Dem., 576,975; LaFollette, Prog., 432,027; Johns, Soc. Lab., 2,334; Foster, Workers, 2,622; Faris, Proh., 2,367; Wallace, Comm. Land., 421.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 1,769,141; Smith, Dem., 1,313,817; Thomas, Soc., 19,139; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,812; Foster, Soc., 381.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,882,304; Hoover, Rep., 1,432,756; Thomas, Soc., 67,258; Foster, Com., 15,582; Upshaw, Proh., 6,388; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 3,638.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,282,999; Landon, Rep., 1,537,393; Lemke, Union, 89,433; Thomas, Soc., 530; Colvin, Proh., 3,439; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,921.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,149,934; Willkie, Rep., 2,047,240; Thomas, Soc., 10,914; Babson, Proh., 9,190.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,079,479; Dewey, Rep., 1,939,314; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 9,677; Watson, Proh., 7,411; Thomas, Soc., 180.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,994,715; Dewey, Rep., 1,961,103; Watson, Proh., 11,959; Thomas, Soc., 11,522; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 3,118.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 2,457,327; Stevenson, Dem., 2,013,920; Hass, Soc. Lab., 9,363; Write-ins, 448.

Indiana

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams.....	6,204	3,744	4,640	4,832
Allen.....	54,877	27,506	31,239	37,494
Bartholomew.....	11,462	7,844	7,960	7,804
Benton.....	4,125	1,815	2,317	3,224
Blackford.....	3,759	3,144	3,611	2,840
Boone.....	8,619	4,986	5,037	6,450
Brown.....	1,517	1,414	1,459	1,092
Carroll.....	2,902	3,202	3,040	4,597
Cass.....	12,396	9,982	10,088	9,105
Clark.....	11,190	11,703	10,953	7,001
Clay.....	7,118	6,078	5,965	5,654
Clinton.....	10,057	6,469	7,001	7,762
Crawford.....	2,750	2,457	2,625	2,427
Daviess.....	8,328	5,247	5,869	7,030
Dearborn.....	7,094	5,100	6,040	5,867
Decatur.....	6,490	3,393	3,808	5,163
DeKalb.....	8,713	4,347	5,489	6,941
Delaware.....	24,272	18,733	17,060	15,662
Dubois.....	6,538	5,658	6,564	4,295
Elkhart.....	25,277	12,002	13,703	18,999
Fayette.....	7,000	5,178	5,876	5,899
Floyd.....	11,496	9,010	9,480	8,667
Fountain.....	6,208	3,871	4,215	5,061
Franklin.....	4,630	2,548	2,860	3,566
Fulton.....	6,247	2,799	3,233	4,930
Gibson.....	9,171	7,617	7,988	7,431
Grant.....	16,678	10,646	12,212	13,138
Greene.....	8,620	7,417	7,709	7,453
Hamilton.....	10,843	8,564	4,384	7,121
Hancock.....	6,964	4,539	4,948	4,721
Harrison.....	5,069	4,213	4,465	4,104
Hendricks.....	9,712	4,793	4,280	6,327
Henry.....	14,184	8,378	8,523	10,847
Howard.....	15,212	12,938	12,937	10,874
Huntington.....	10,508	6,114	7,202	8,178
Jackson.....	8,067	6,460	7,293	6,092
Jasper.....	5,556	2,102	2,216	4,320

Indiana (continued) 1952					1948				
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Jay.....	7,270	4,764	5,520	5,635	Adair.....	4,497	1,817	2,567	2,879
Jefferson.....	6,169	4,251	4,302	5,166	Adams.....	3,129	1,383	1,817	2,142
Jennings.....	4,460	2,777	3,084	3,485	Allamore.....	6,087	2,341	3,172	4,074
Johnson.....	9,119	5,909	6,216	6,151	Appanosee.....	5,429	4,276	4,998	4,478
Knox.....	12,786	9,384	11,650	9,250	Audubon.....	3,605	2,220	2,840	2,177
Kosciusko.....	11,521	4,677	5,102	9,327	Benton.....	6,316	3,831	4,209	3,770
La Grange.....	3,822	1,604	1,628	3,106	Black Hawk.....	28,671	17,360	19,603	16,041
Lake.....	74,073	90,721	77,025	51,413	Boone.....	7,901	4,896	5,541	4,183
Laporte.....	22,576	15,011	13,923	15,661	Bremer.....	6,806	2,363	3,502	3,837
Lawrence.....	11,296	6,044	6,131	8,643	Buchanan.....	6,431	3,019	4,127	4,310
Madison.....	28,730	25,125	24,439	18,917	Buena Vista.....	7,539	3,254	4,340	3,959
Marion.....	164,466	106,387	97,915	103,603	Butler.....	6,360	1,836	3,008	3,380
Marshall.....	9,990	5,538	5,661	7,873	Calhoun.....	5,391	2,411	3,164	3,083
Martin.....	2,757	2,546	2,788	2,230	Carroll.....	7,473	4,139	5,711	3,974
Miami.....	9,254	6,164	6,538	7,083	Cass.....	7,355	2,349	3,372	5,106
Monroe.....	12,072	7,745	7,375	9,579	Cedar.....	6,176	2,447	2,958	3,957
Montgomery.....	10,569	5,386	5,492	7,890	Cerro Gordo.....	13,207	8,354	9,544	7,840
Morgan.....	8,222	4,755	4,428	5,677	Cherokee.....	6,018	2,502	3,739	3,318
Newton.....	4,159	1,373	1,483	3,312	Chickasaw.....	5,022	2,921	4,071	3,419
Noble.....	8,203	4,151	4,676	6,503	Clarke.....	3,215	1,653	2,101	2,195
Ohio.....	1,219	1,119	1,173	1,031	Clay.....	6,271	2,258	3,649	5,151
Orange.....	5,551	3,272	3,359	4,574	Clayton.....	7,669	3,730	4,557	8,959
Owen.....	3,713	2,577	2,738	3,002	Clinton.....	15,372	7,975	8,534	3,267
Parke.....	5,069	3,574	3,681	4,326	Crawford.....	5,646	3,107	3,983	4,810
Perry.....	4,816	4,001	4,569	3,761	Dallas.....	8,008	4,501	5,661	2,276
Pike.....	4,253	4,478	3,596	3,696	Davis.....	3,195	2,283	2,982	2,547
Porter.....	13,194	5,909	5,161	8,907	Decatur.....	3,621	2,521	3,172	4,555
Posey.....	5,293	3,835	4,729	3,879	Delaware.....	6,449	2,351	2,876	7,621
Pulaski.....	4,030	2,244	2,736	3,039	Des Moines.....	12,182	8,680	8,792	2,304
Putnam.....	6,632	4,446	4,814	5,072	Dickinson.....	4,401	1,748	2,324	10,111
Randolph.....	9,150	4,461	4,655	7,132	Dubuque.....	18,075	14,542	15,521	2,464
Ripley.....	6,650	4,031	4,574	5,313	Emmett.....	4,935	1,947	2,752	6,296
Rush.....	6,918	3,348	3,814	6,362	Fayette.....	9,152	4,403	5,303	4,644
St. Joseph.....	53,537	53,269	49,866	89,693	Floyd.....	7,042	2,999	3,688	2,716
Scott.....	2,984	2,031	3,128	2,429	Franklin.....	5,432	1,941	2,871	2,688
Shelby.....	8,961	6,552	6,992	6,068	Freemont.....	3,802	2,085	2,637	3,059
Spencer.....	5,497	3,401	4,163	4,496	Greene.....	5,378	2,228	2,946	3,154
Starke.....	4,871	3,274	3,312	3,518	Grundy.....	5,652	1,483	2,344	3,359
Steuben.....	5,322	1,886	1,996	4,341	Guthrie.....	5,377	2,281	3,392	3,535
Sullivan.....	5,929	6,964	6,705	4,824	Hamilton.....	7,006	2,788	3,613	2,802
Switzerland.....	2,070	2,167	2,375	1,839	Hancock.....	5,115	2,053	4,093	4,553
Tippecanoe.....	23,447	9,678	10,825	17,034	Hardin.....	7,880	3,205	4,608	4,341
Tipton.....	5,299	3,362	3,925	4,169	Harrison.....	5,972	3,370	4,608	4,620
Union.....	2,159	1,029	1,049	1,859	Henry.....	6,424	2,438	3,778	2,630
Vanderburgh.....	42,010	29,718	32,640	27,584	Howard.....	4,305	2,564	3,378	2,493
Vermillion.....	5,283	5,708	5,426	4,685	Humboldt.....	4,534	2,124	2,555	2,257
Vigo.....	25,806	25,841	25,906	19,049	Ida.....	3,800	1,603	3,030	3,659
Wabash.....	9,980	4,395	4,692	8,149	Iowa.....	5,625	2,514	3,263	5,710
Warren.....	3,191	1,332	1,391	2,444	Jackson.....	5,867	3,074	6,684	3,906
Warrick.....	6,064	4,639	4,750	4,602	Jackson.....	5,630	2,756	3,033	7,139
Washington.....	4,849	3,844	4,033	3,660	Jefferson.....	12,331	8,067	8,611	4,290
Wayne.....	20,068	11,819	10,749	15,445	Jones.....	6,070	2,991	3,915	4,201
Wells.....	5,380	3,963	4,726	4,258	Keokuk.....	5,712	3,135	4,118	4,186
White.....	6,795	3,211	3,849	4,911	Kossuth.....	7,765	4,330	6,039	7,801
Whitley.....	5,893	3,755	4,240	4,715	Lee.....	12,289	8,625	9,201	20,881
Totals.....	1,136,259	801,530	807,833	821,079	Linn.....	31,383	21,818	20,995	2,420

INDIANA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 309,584; McKinley, Rep., 336,063; Woolley, Proh., 13,718; Debs, Soc., 2,374	1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 274,345; Roosevelt, Rep., 368,289; Swallow, Proh., 23,496; Debs, Soc., 11,762	1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 338,262; Taft, Rep., 348,993; Chafin, Proh., 18,045; Debs, Soc., 13,476	1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 281,890; Taft, Rep., 151,267; Roosevelt, Prog., 162,007; Debs, Soc., 36,931	1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 334,063; Hughes, Rep., 341,005; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,898; Hanly, Proh., 10,368; Benson, Soc., 21,855	1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 511,364; Harding, Rep., 696,370; Watkins, Proh., 13,462; Debs, Soc., 24,703; Christians, Farm-Lab., 16,499	1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 703,042; Davis, Dem., 492,245; LaFollette, Prog., 71,700; Farris, Proh., 4,416; Foster, Workers, 987	1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 848,290; Smith, Dem., 562,691; Varney, Proh., 5,496; Thomas, Soc., 3,871; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 645	1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 862,054; Hoover, Rep., 677,184; Thomas, Soc., 21,388; Upshaw, Proh., 10,399; Foster, Com., 2,187; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 2,070	1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 934,974; Landon, Rep., 691,570; Lemke, Union, 19,407; Thomas, Soc., 3,856; Browder, Com., 1,090	1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 874,063; Wilkie, Rep., 899,466; Babson, Proh., 6,437; Thomas, Soc., 2,075; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 706	1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 781,403; Dewey, Rep., 875,891; Watson, Proh., 12,574; Thomas, Soc., 2,223	1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 807,833; Dewey, Rep., 821,079; Watson, Proh., 14,711; Wallace, Prog., 9,649; Thomas, Soc., 2,179; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 763	1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,136,259; Stevenson, Dem., 801,530; Hamblen, Proh., 15,335; Hallinan, Prog., 1,222; Hass, Soc. Lab., 979	Totals.....
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808,906 451,513 522,380 494,018

Iowa (continued)

IOWA VOTE SINCE 1900	
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 209,265; McKinley, Rep., 307,808; Woolley, Proh., 9,502; Debs, Soc. 2,742.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 149,141; Roosevelt, Rep., 307,907; Swallow, Proh., 11,601; Debs, Soc. 14,847.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 200,771; Taft, Rep., 275,210; Chafin, Proh., 9,837; Debs, Soc., 8,287.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 185,325; Taft, Rep., 119,805; Roosevelt, Prog., 161,809; Debs, Soc. 16,967; Chafin, Proh., 8,404.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 221,699; Hughes, Rep., 280,439; Hanly, Proh., 3,371; Benson, Soc., 10,976.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 227,921; Harding, Rep., 634,674; Watkins, Proh., 4,197; Debs, Soc., 16,981; Christensen, F-Lab., 10,321.	
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 537,635; LaFollette, Prog., 272,243; Davis, Dem., 162,600; Foster Workers, 4,037.	
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 623,818; Smith, Dem., 378,936; Thomas, Soc., 2,960; Webb, Farm, Lab., 3,088; Foster, Com., 328; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 230.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 598,019; Hoover, Rep., 414,433; Thomas, Soc., 20,467; Upshaw, Proh., 2,111; Coxey, Farm, Lab., 1,094; Foster Com., 559.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 621,756; Landon, Rep., 487,977; Lemke, Union, 29,687; Thomas, Soc., 1,373; Colvin, Proh., 1,182; Browder, Com., 506; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 252.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 578,800; Willkie, Rep., 632,370; Babson, Proh., 2,284; Browder, Com., 1,524; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 452.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 499,876; Dewey, Rep., 547,267; Watson, Proh., 3,752; Thomas, Soc., 1,511; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 183.	
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 522,382; Dewey, Rep., 494,018; Wallace, Prog., 2,125; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 4,274; Watson, Proh., 3,362; Thomas, Soc., 1,829; Debs, Soc. Workers, 256.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 808,906; Stevenson, Dem., 451,513; Hallinan, Prog., 5,085; Hamblen, Proh., 2,882; Hoopes, Soc., 219; Hass, Soc. Lab., 139; Scattering, 29.	

Kansas

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Allen.....	6,045	2,160	2,891	4,704
Anderson.....	3,672	1,333	2,071	2,787
Atchison.....	6,004	3,283	3,910	4,141
Barber.....	3,071	1,028	1,891	2,013
Barton.....	9,380	3,847	5,307	6,191
Bourbon.....	5,785	3,023	3,797	4,225
Brown.....	6,031	1,440	2,060	4,518
Butler.....	10,179	5,359	6,269	6,551
Chase.....	1,815	513	961	1,432
Chautauqua.....	2,542	837	1,261	1,925
Cherokee.....	6,261	4,597	4,854	4,616
Cheyenne.....	1,615	597	978	1,219
Clark.....	1,410	479	777	999
Clay.....	5,059	831	1,804	3,763
Cloud.....	5,580	1,793	2,891	4,018
Coffey.....	3,731	1,239	1,650	2,945
Comanche.....	1,443	374	630	1,077
Crawford.....	11,454	5,242	7,042	8,102
Cowley.....	10,646	8,349	9,005	8,229
Decatur.....	2,451	821	1,402	1,545
Dickinson.....	8,969	1,967	3,815	5,918
Doniphan.....	3,711	1,175	1,555	2,785
Douglas.....	11,095	3,765	5,287	6,788
Edwards.....	2,192	647	1,083	1,627
Elk.....	2,380	717	1,087	1,962
Ellis.....	4,882	2,528	3,863	2,676
Ellsworth.....	3,219	1,068	1,879	2,155
Finney.....	4,290	1,597	2,367	2,508
Ford.....	6,359	2,748	4,096	4,989
Franklin.....	6,983	2,332	3,467	5,145
Geary.....	4,314	1,750	2,810	2,864
Gove.....	1,453	453	719	1,030
Graham.....	1,859	686	913	1,380
Grant.....	1,277	502	625	742
Gray.....	1,515	537	869	1,033
Greeley.....	725	181	326	731
Greenwood.....	4,974	1,743	2,574	3,553
Hamilton.....	1,209	437	722	749
Harper.....	3,575	927	1,752	2,702
Harvey.....	7,154	2,726	3,615	5,270
Haskell.....	870	283	466	592
Hodgeman.....	1,330	392	590	945
Jackson.....	4,161	1,358	1,958	3,166
Jefferson.....	3,980	1,411	2,010	2,986
Jewell.....	4,162	885	1,574	3,143
Johnson.....	29,103	10,990	8,982	14,191
Kearny.....	1,012	362	541	676
Kligman.....	3,820	1,096	2,008	2,640
Kiowa.....	1,838	432	722	1,258
Labette.....	8,624	5,219	6,113	6,298
Lane.....	1,142	311	525	764
Leavenworth.....	9,046	5,698	6,740	6,474
Lincoln.....	2,841	507	1,094	2,181

Kansas (continued) 1952

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Linn.....	3,527	1,220	1,675	2,632
Logan.....	1,544	369	579	1,105
Lyon.....	8,544	3,944	5,708	5,941
Marion.....	6,228	1,361	2,421	4,724
Marshall.....	6,851	2,215	3,148	5,122
McPherson.....	8,053	2,371	3,879	5,652
Macade.....	2,861	563	834	1,406
Miami.....	5,623	3,374	3,660	3,650
Mitchell.....	4,167	961	1,750	2,998
Montgomery.....	14,261	7,679	8,621	10,636
Morris.....	3,263	1,124	1,701	2,285
Morton.....	893	362	545	
Nemaha.....	5,155	1,618	2,844	3,529
Nescho.....	6,595	2,987	3,770	5,072
Ness.....	2,288	664	1,130	1,689
Norton.....	3,530	1,047	1,414	2,461
Osage.....	4,589	2,036	2,659	3,474
Osborne.....	3,577	754	1,420	2,603
Ottawa.....	2,146	801	1,424	2,203
Pawnee.....	3,341	1,340	1,945	2,203
Phillips.....	3,713	884	1,223	2,715
Pottawatomie.....	4,944	1,387	2,167	3,709
Pratt.....	3,998	1,743	2,751	2,878
Rawlins.....	2,120	670	1,065	1,389
Renov.....	15,762	6,659	9,957	11,187
Republic.....	4,573	1,358	2,109	3,375
Rice.....	5,572	1,832	2,752	4,002
Riley.....	9,799	2,352	4,052	9,227
Rooks.....	3,331	1,105	1,636	2,191
Rush.....	2,650	898	1,300	1,840
Russell.....	4,133	1,399	2,343	3,113
Saline.....	12,326	4,003	6,798	7,928
Scott.....	1,681	443	739	1,040
Sedgwick.....	70,983	34,926	38,621	39,165
Seward.....	3,136	1,146	1,614	1,821
Shawnee.....	33,201	17,651	20,346	27,673
Sheridan.....	1,555	966	1,097	
Sherman.....	2,403	941	1,289	1,850
Smith.....	3,623	986	1,590	2,760
Stafford.....	3,162	1,174	2,049	2,804
Stanton.....	664	215	300	407
Stevens.....	1,830	423	606	822
Sumner.....	4,144	3,687	4,571	5,922
Thomas.....	2,490	1,069	1,476	1,497
Trego.....	1,915	608	1,117	1,237
Wabasa.....	3,182	736	1,162	2,437
Wallace.....	945	249	439	687
Washington.....	5,135	1,768	1,994	3,894
Wichita.....	7,761	2,761	443	606
Wilson.....	5,180	1,845	2,538	3,868
Woodson.....	2,594	786	1,145	1,997
Wyandotte.....	34,648	38,751	41,366	24,398

Totals..... 616,302 273,296 351,902 423,039

KANSAS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 162,601; McKinley, Rep., 185,955; Woolley, Proh., 3,605; Debs, Soc., 1,605.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 86,174; Roosevelt, Rep., 212,955; Swallow, Proh., 4,308; Debs, Soc., 15,924.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 161,209; Taft, Rep., 197,216; Chafin, Proh., 5,033; Debs, Soc., 12,420.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Taft, Rep., 74,845; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 314,588; Hughes, Rep., 277,658; Hanly, Proh., 12,882; Benson, Soc., 24,685.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 185,464; Harding, Rep., 369,268; Debs, Soc., 15,511.	
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 407,671; Davis, Dem., 155,319; LaFollette, Prog., 98,467.	
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 613,672; Smith, Dem., 193,003; Thomas, Soc., 6,205; Foster, Com., 320.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 424,204; Hoover, Rep., 349,498; Thomas, Soc., 18,276.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 464,520; Landon, Rep., 397,727; Thomas, Soc., 2,766; Lemke, Union, 494.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 364,725; Willkie, Rep., 489,169; Babson, Proh., 4,056; Thomas, Soc., 2,347.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 287,458; Dewey, Rep., 442,096; Watson, Proh., 2,609; Thomas, Soc., 1,613.	
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 351,902; Dewey, Rep., 423,039; Watson, Proh., 6,468; Wallace, Prog., 4,603; Thomas, Soc., 2,807.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 616,302; Stevenson, Dem., 273,296; Hamblen, Proh., 6,038; Hoopes, Soc., 530.	

Kentucky

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adair.....	3,737	2,184	2,144	2,839
Allen.....	2,946	1,750	1,605	2,280
Anderson.....	1,445	2,153	2,135	971

Kentucky (continued) 1952

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Ballard	851	2,910	2,702	454
Barren	3,743	4,618	4,095	2,437
Bath	1,737	2,400	2,287	1,276
Bell	6,461	5,276	5,708	4,327
Boone	2,309	2,620	2,320	1,131
Bourbon	2,229	3,339	3,562	1,610
Boyd	10,426	10,245	9,006	6,707
Boyle	2,969	3,771	3,338	1,897
Bracken	1,690	1,753	1,863	1,239
Breathitt	1,381	3,383	3,295	957
Breckinridge	3,078	2,828	2,623	2,407
Bullitt	1,292	2,121	1,681	673
Butler	2,996	1,157	1,105	2,494
Caldwell	2,507	2,133	2,210	1,626
Calloway	1,829	5,434	4,896	681
Campbell	17,705	12,976	13,008	11,851
Carlisle	656	1,867	1,899	279
Carroll	1,019	2,605	2,626	639
Carter	4,221	3,019	3,082	3,472
Casey	3,831	1,522	1,495	3,380
Christian	4,858	6,787	5,582	3,242
Clark	2,592	3,620	3,292	1,508
Clay	4,161	1,365	1,468	3,142
Clinton	2,856	678	709	2,295
Crittenden	2,471	1,427	1,497	1,927
Cumberland	2,426	909	794	1,947
Daviess	10,462	7,522	8,682	4,873
Edmonson	2,279	892	1,031	1,984
Elliott	629	2,074	2,095	410
Estill	2,630	1,000	1,937	2,066
Fayette	17,376	16,275	13,202	10,999
Fleming	2,592	2,446	2,732	2,088
Floyd	4,238	8,940	8,823	3,127
Franklin	3,097	7,309	6,679	1,962
Fulton	1,266	2,673	2,497	450
Gallatin	465	1,383	1,381	342
Garrard	2,398	1,927	1,725	1,890
Grant	1,609	2,545	2,633	1,154
Graves	2,925	9,592	8,682	1,442
Grayson	4,011	2,341	2,174	2,880
Green	2,773	1,857	1,628	2,186
Greenup	4,374	4,716	4,186	3,168
Hancock	1,341	1,177	1,146	985
Hardin	3,914	4,599	3,990	2,297
Harlan	7,284	10,025	9,158	4,402
Harrison	1,866	3,367	3,494	1,224
Hart	2,934	2,952	2,495	2,311
Henderson	4,929	5,913	5,499	1,904
Henry	1,584	3,468	3,398	1,193
Hickman	871	1,988	2,143	326
Hopkins	4,285	7,157	6,149	2,608
Jackson	3,104	471	229	2,781
Jefferson	99,069	81,642	70,756	68,645
Jessamine	2,193	2,678	2,301	1,414
Johnson	5,199	2,654	2,378	3,993
Kenton	19,200	19,457	18,918	10,771
Knott	1,124	4,437	4,660	754
Knox	5,470	2,766	2,814	4,241
Larue	1,701	2,161	1,864	1,277
Laurel	5,776	2,263	2,187	4,107
Lawrence	2,696	2,597	2,372	2,117
Lee	1,572	1,100	1,058	1,233
Leslie	3,239	705	783	2,397
Letcher	4,689	5,097	4,741	3,560
Lewis	3,317	1,556	1,449	2,708
Lincoln	3,186	2,910	2,920	2,593
Livingston	1,102	1,554	1,622	671
Logan	2,758	4,917	4,355	1,352
Lyon	746	1,404	1,505	582
Madison	5,886	5,901	5,344	4,619
Magoffin	2,093	2,243	2,253	1,882
Marion	2,262	3,159	3,008	1,171
Marshall	1,474	3,445	2,942	1,711
Martin	2,641	1,174	911	1,964
Mason	3,806	3,614	3,620	2,519
McCracken	6,051	12,302	11,183	3,251
McCreary	3,360	937	933	3,031
McLean	1,791	1,961	2,104	1,112
Meade	1,265	2,040	1,915	773
Menifee	638	1,219	1,112	435
Mercer	2,545	2,740	2,682	1,599
Metcalfe	2,176	1,848	1,683	1,690
Monroe	3,675	1,084	1,249	2,812
Montgomery	1,981	2,653	2,731	1,083
Morgan	1,311	3,161	3,488	987
Muhlenberg	4,761	5,037	4,426	3,478
Nelson	3,064	3,417	3,556	1,715
Nicholas	1,156	1,819	1,885	815
Ohio	4,428	2,700	2,721	3,300
Oldham	1,723	1,735	1,703	1,036
Owen	819	3,174	3,056	504
Owsley	1,954	419	437	1,718
Pendleton	1,895	1,993	1,958	1,373
Perry	5,210	5,538	5,614	3,755
Pike	9,778	12,761	11,423	8,097
Powell	992	1,218	975	719
Pulaski	9,651	4,032	3,844	7,549
Robertson	623	827	864	442
Rockcastle	3,503	1,326	1,309	3,236
Rowan	1,985	2,220	2,097	1,502
Russell	2,913	1,171	1,119	2,404
Scott	2,077	3,171	3,548	1,352

1948

Kentucky (continued) 1952

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Shelby	2,474	4,076	3,840	1,626
Simpson	1,310	2,724	2,752	762
Spencer	723	1,283	1,298	493
Taylor	3,126	2,439	2,415	2,087
Todd	1,401	2,995	2,929	827
Trigg	1,134	2,585	2,485	816
Trimble	370	1,855	1,746	194
Union	1,967	3,445	3,607	745
Warren	7,267	7,106	6,768	3,619
Washington	2,290	2,114	2,121	1,813
Wayne	3,396	2,461	2,029	2,910
Webster	1,858	3,516	2,988	1,087
Whitley	7,030	2,958	2,932	5,611
Wolfe	876	1,557	1,918	813
Woodford	1,845	2,319	2,175	1,229

Totals... 495,029 495,729 466,756 341,210

KENTUCKY VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 234,899; McKinley, Rep., 226,801; Woolley, Proh., 2,814; Debs, Soc., 770.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 217,170; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,277; Swallow, Proh., 6,609; Debs, Soc., 3,602.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 244,092; Taft, Rep., 235,711; Chafin, Proh., 5,887; Debs, Soc., 4,060.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 219,584; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Proh., 102,760.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 269,990; Hughes, Rep., 241,854; Hanly, Proh., 3,036; Benson, Soc., 4,734.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 456,497; Harding, Rep., 452,460; Watkins, Proh., 3,325; Debs, Soc., 6,409.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 398,966; Davis, Dem., 374,855; LaFollette, Proh., 38,465; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,499; Nations, Amer., 1,299; Wallace, Comm. Land, 248.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 558,064; Smith, Dem., 381,070; Thomas, Soc., 837; Soc. Lab., 340; Com., 293.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 580,574; Hoover, Rep., 394,716; Upshaw, Proh., 2,252; Thomas, Soc., 3,853; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,396; Foster, Com., 272.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 541,944; Landon, Rep., 369,702; Lemke, Union., 12,501; Colvin, Proh., 929; Thomas, Soc., 627; Soc. Lab., 294; Browder, Com., 204.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 557,222; Willkie, Rep., 410,384; Babson, Proh., 1,443; Thomas, Soc., 1,014.

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 472,589; Dewey, Rep., 392,448; Watson, Proh., 2,023; Thomas, Soc., 535; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 326.

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 466,756; Dewey, Rep., 341,210; Thurmond, States' Rights, 10,411; Wallace, Proh., 1,567; Thomas, Soc., 1,284; Watson, Proh., 1,245; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 185.

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 495,029; Stevenson, Dem., 495,729; Hamblen, Proh., 1,161; Hass, Soc. Lab., 893; Hallinan, Proh., 336.

Louisiana

Parish	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur., States' Rights	Truman, Dem.
Acadia	4,167	5,863	3,497	2,389
Allen	1,461	3,754	980	1,996
Ascension	1,787	3,593	1,420	1,122
Assumption	1,210	1,647	1,000	366
Avoyelles	2,479	4,405	5,417	1,353
Beauregard	789	990	1,365	1,651
Blenville	1,986	1,754	2,362	427
Bossier	3,677	2,683	2,390	1,145
Caddo	27,850	14,554	11,292	5,984
Calcasieu	11,102	15,814	3,400	7,077
Caldwell	961	1,162	818	745
Cameron	684	1,005	293	517
Catahoula	884	1,336	1,062	459
Claiborne	2,796	1,530	1,140	327
Concordia	1,110	1,252	1,589	610
De Soto	2,303	1,678	5,166	8,563
E. Baton Rouge	19,693	23,108	863	327
East Carroll	757	918	603	269
East Feliciana	876	1,019	839	1,147
Evangeline	2,445	3,398	4,415	1,850
Franklin	1,614	2,833	1,872	1,125
Grant	1,443	2,646	1,439	1,193
Iberia	5,669	4,040	2,224	1,817
Iberville	1,710	3,497	856	1,693
Jackson	1,614	2,817	1,400	714
Jefferson	17,090	19,365	8,822	4,657
Jefferson Davis	3,447	3,584	1,122	1,717
Lafayette	6,470	6,443	3,724	1,786
LaFourche	3,739	5,396	3,052	1,586
La Salle	1,692	2,001	1,767	716
Lincoln	3,074	2,009	2,196	652

Parish	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Thurmond, States' Rights	Truman Dem.
Livingston.....	1,436	3,578	1,351	1,841
Madison.....	1,253	695	1,033	197
Morehouse.....	2,567	3,006	1,391	1,177
Natchitoches.....	3,104	3,876	2,887	1,992
Orleans.....	85,572	89,999	50,234	41,900
Ouachita.....	8,842	9,775	4,848	4,213
Plaquemines.....	3,370	255	2,597	77
Pointe Coupee.....	1,174	1,885	1,375	402
Rapides.....	9,749	13,576	6,581	4,730
Red River.....	1,774	1,822	1,335	452
Richland.....	1,645	2,499	1,448	960
Sabine.....	2,039	3,282	2,249	1,405
St. Bernard.....	2,267	2,117	2,242	91
St. Charles.....	1,086	2,679	1,206	914
St. Helena.....	586	295	662	460
St. James.....	1,353	2,165	800	859
St. John.....	654	2,132	695	799
St. Landry.....	5,303	4,761	5,730	1,179
St. Martin.....	1,554	2,012	2,822	307
St. Mary.....	4,417	4,249	1,751	918
St. Tammany.....	3,588	4,465	3,063	1,144
Tangipahoa.....	5,166	5,850	9,919	2,184
Tensas.....	703	688	732	239
Terrebonne.....	3,848	4,252	2,011	1,262
Union.....	1,894	2,055	1,870	724
Vermilion.....	3,868	5,261	3,236	1,806
Vernon.....	2,130	3,832	2,331	1,939
Washington.....	2,432	7,420	4,141	3,267
Webster.....	3,442	4,544	2,895	1,433
W. Baton Rouge.....	704	1,280	466	557
West Carroll.....	1,398	2,040	1,221	921
West Feliciana.....	503	279	877	101
Winn.....	1,915	2,206	1,648	940
Totals.....	306,925	345,027	204,290	136,344

LOUISIANA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 53,671; McKinley, Rep., 14,233.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 47,708; Roosevelt, Rep., 5,205; Debs, Soc., 995.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 63,568; Taft, Rep., 8,958; Debs, Soc., 2,538.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 60,971; Taft, Rep., 3,334; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,323; Debs, Soc., 5,249.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 79,876; Hughes, Rep., 6,466; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,349; Benson, Soc., 292.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 87,519; Harding, Rep., 38,538.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 93,218; Coolidge, Rep., 24,670; LaFollette, Prog., 4,063.
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 164,655; Hoover, Rep., 51,160.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 249,418; Hoover, Rep., 18,863.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 292,894; Landon, Rep., 38,791.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 319,751; Willkie, Rep., 52,446.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 281,564; Dewey, Rep., 67,750.
1948 (Pres.), Thurmond, States' Rights, 204,290; Truman, Dem., 136,344; Dewey, Rep., 72,657; Wallace, Prog., 3,035.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 306,925; Stevenson, Dem., 345,027.

Maine

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Androscog'n.....	18,049	17,560	17,405	11,443
Aroostook.....	16,351	7,561	7,183	9,459
Cumberland.....	46,937	20,831	18,913	30,284
Franklin.....	5,855	2,137	2,135	3,741
Hancock.....	10,596	2,111	1,878	6,863
Kennebec.....	21,207	12,113	11,163	13,923
Knox.....	8,793	2,144	1,924	5,374
Lincoln.....	6,766	1,399	1,095	4,743
Oxford.....	11,575	5,757	5,183	7,444
Penobscot.....	24,614	11,222	10,705	16,367
Piscataquis.....	4,652	2,261	2,151	3,227
Sagadahoc.....	5,799	2,850	2,586	3,745
Somerset.....	9,805	4,815	4,034	6,301
Waldo.....	6,363	1,545	1,469	4,371
Washington.....	7,396	3,806	3,538	5,130
York.....	27,045	20,524	20,554	17,819
Totals.....	232,353	118,806	111,916	150,234

MAINE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 36,233; McKinley, Rep., 65,435; Woolley, Proh., 2,585; Debs, Soc., 878.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,648; Roosevelt, Rep., 64,438; Swallow, Proh., 1,510; Debs, Soc., 2,103.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,403; Taft, Rep., 66,987; Chafin, Proh., 1,487; Debs, Soc., 1,758.

Maine (continued)

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 51,113; Taft, Rep., 26,545; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,495; Debs, Soc., 2,541.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 64,127; Hughes, Rep., 69,506; Hanly, Proh., 597; Benson, Soc., 2,177.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 58,961; Harding, Rep., 136,355; Watkins, Proh., 1; Debs, Soc., 2,214.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 138,440; Davis, Dem., 41,964; LaFollette, Prog., 11,382; Johns, Soc., Lab., 406.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 179,923; Smith, Dem., 81,179; Thomas, Soc., 1,068.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 128,907; Hoover, Rep., 156,631; Thomas, Soc., 2,439; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 255; Foster, Com., 152.
1936 (Pres.), Landon, Rep., 168,823; Roosevelt, Dem., 126,333; Lemke, Union., 7,561; Thomas, Soc., 783; Colvin, Proh., 334; Browder, Com., 267; Aiken, Soc., Lab., 129.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 156,478; Willkie, Rep., 165,951; Browder, Com., 411.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 140,631; Dewey, Rep., 155,434; Teichert, Soc., Lab., 335.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 111,916; Dewey, Rep., 150,234; Wallace, Prog., 1,884; Thomas, Soc., 547; Teichert, Soc., Lab., 206.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 232,353; Stevenson, Dem., 118,806; Hallinan, Prog., 332; Hass, Soc., Lab., 156; Hoopes, Soc., 138; Scattered, 1.

Maryland

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Allegany.....	19,186	14,529	14,398	14,379
A. Arundel.....	23,273	14,739	8,713	10,973
Balto. Co.....	81,898	48,476	31,883	41,846
Balto. City.....	166,605	178,469	134,615	110,879
Calvert.....	2,769	2,209	1,851	1,915
Caroline.....	4,155	2,733	2,430	2,746
Carroll.....	11,063	4,934	4,226	8,003
Cecil.....	6,482	5,590	4,323	3,866
Charles.....	4,334	3,338	1,878	2,703
Dorchester.....	5,524	4,823	4,607	3,751
Fredrick.....	14,562	7,851	7,142	9,934
Garrett.....	9,980	2,281	1,909	3,586
Harford.....	10,770	6,809	4,294	6,108
Howard.....	5,497	3,693	2,725	3,113
Kent.....	3,656	2,504	2,524	2,489
Montgomery.....	47,805	28,381	14,336	23,174
Pr. George's.....	38,060	29,119	14,874	14,718
Qu'n Anne's.....	3,170	3,058	2,660	2,038
St. Mary's.....	2,270	3,588	2,808	2,247
Somerset.....	4,113	3,951	3,112	3,129
Talbot.....	5,357	3,019	2,344	3,585
Washington.....	17,653	12,657	10,888	11,887
Wicomico.....	9,061	5,878	5,415	5,062
Worcester.....	4,681	2,708	2,281	2,673
Totals.....	499,424	395,337	286,521	294,814

MARYLAND VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,237; McKinley, Rep., 136,185; Woolley, Proh., 4,574; Debs, Soc., 904.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 109,446; Roosevelt, Rep., 109,497; Swallow, Proh., 3,034; Debs, Soc., 2,247.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 115,908; Taft, Rep., 116,513; Chafin, Proh., 3,302; Debs, Soc., 2,333.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 112,674; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chafin, Proh., 2,244.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 138,359; Hughes, Rep., 117,347; Hanly, Proh., 2,903; Benson, Soc., 2,674; Reimer, Lab., 766.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 180,626; Harding, Rep., 236,117; Debs, Soc., 8,876; Christensen, 3rd Party, 1,645; Cox, Lab., 1,178.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 162,414; Davis, Dem., 148,072; LaFollette, Prog., 47,157; Johns, Soc., Lab., 987.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 301,479; Smith, Dem., 223,626; Thomas, Soc., 1,701; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 906; Foster, Com., 636.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 314,314; Hoover, Rep., 184,184; Thomas, Soc., 10,489; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 1,036; Foster, Com., 1,031.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 389,612; Landon, Rep., 221,435; Thomas, Soc., 1,629; Aiken, Soc., Lab., 1,305; Browder, Com., 915.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 384,546; Willkie, Rep., 269,534; Thomas, Soc., 4,093; Browder, Com., 1,274; Aiken, Labor, 657.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 315,490; Dewey, Rep., 292,949.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 286,521; Dewey, Rep., 294,814; Wallace, Prog., 9,983; Thomas, Soc., 2,941; Thurmond, States' Rights, 2,476; Wright, Write-in, 2,294.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 499,424; Stevenson, Dem., 395,337; Hallinan, Prog., 7,313.

Massachusetts

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barnstable...	20,943	4,984	4,616	14,633
Berkshire...	38,413	29,785	30,668	27,482
Bristol...	98,105	93,444	106,741	63,216
Dukes...	2,432	760	720	1,731
Essex...	156,030	123,334	132,016	108,894
Franklin...	19,489	8,729	9,231	14,919
Hampden...	98,641	90,936	94,609	70,256
Hampshire...	24,141	17,247	18,012	17,331
Middlesex...	316,069	236,910	248,240	228,262
Nantucket...	1,490	405	409	1,013
Norfolk...	140,409	74,321	72,327	100,280
Plymouth...	67,922	32,815	34,765	48,925
Suffolk...	162,147	240,957	265,611	105,671
Worcester...	146,094	128,898	133,823	106,757
Totals...	1,292,325	1,083,525	1,151,788	909,370

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 157,016; McKinley, Rep., 239,147; Woolley, Proh., 6,208; Debs, Soc., 9,716.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 165,722; Roosevelt, Rep., 257,822; Swallow, Proh., 4,286; Debs, Soc., 13,602.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 155,543; Taft, Rep., 265,966; Chafin, Proh., 4,379; Debs, Soc., 10,781.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 173,408; Taft, Rep., 155,942; Roosevelt, Proh., 12,228; Debs, Soc., 12,616.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 247,885; Hughes, Rep., 268,784; Faris, Proh., 2,993; Benson, Soc., 11,058.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 276,691; Harding, Rep., 681,153; Debs, Soc., 32,267.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 703,489; Davis, Dem., 280,884; LaFollette, Proh., 141,225; Foster, Workers, 2,637; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,668.
 1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 792,758; Hoover, Rep., 775,566; Thomas, Soc., 6,262; Foster, Com., 2,464; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 773.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 800,148; Hoover, Rep., 736,959; Thomas, Soc., 34,305; Foster, Com., 4,821; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 2,668; Upshaw, Proh., 1,142.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 942,716; Landon, Rep., 768,613; Lemke, Union, 118,639; Thomas, Soc. Lab., 5,111; Colvin, Proh., 1,032.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,076,522; Willkie, Rep., 939,700; Thomas, Soc., 4,091; Browder, Com., 3,806; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,492; Babson, Proh., 1,370.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,035,296; Dewey, Rep., 921,350; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 2,780; Watson, Proh., 973.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,151,788; Dewey, Rep., 909,370; Wallace, Proh., 38,157; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 5,535; Watson, Proh., 1,663.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,292,325; Stevenson, Dem., 1,083,525; Hallinan, Proh., 4,636; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1,957; Hamblen, Proh., 886; Scattering, 69; Blanks, 41,150.

Michigan

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alcona...	1,441	766	708	4,251
Alcona...	2,066	2,758	2,009	1,702
Alcona...	15,608	5,437	4,594	10,439
Alcona...	6,248	3,134	2,743	4,313
Alcona...	3,533	1,046	1,129	2,588
Alcona...	2,753	1,290	1,203	1,790
Alcona...	2,103	1,540	1,656	1,878
Alcona...	8,933	3,230	2,726	5,677
Alcona...	20,087	14,113	13,439	13,321
Alcona...	2,752	980	964	2,013
Alcona...	32,932	19,088	14,516	22,003
Alcona...	9,215	3,564	3,405	6,323
Alcona...	31,941	19,171	15,077	19,285
Alcona...	8,479	4,509	3,603	5,615
Alcona...	3,895	1,778	1,847	2,911
Alcona...	3,385	1,900	1,842	3,184
Alcona...	4,075	4,257	3,860	4,977
Alcona...	3,529	1,059	1,197	2,512
Alcona...	10,510	2,977	2,523	7,610
Alcona...	1,331	490	455	849
Alcona...	7,488	6,921	6,943	5,414
Alcona...	6,045	5,710	6,295	4,417
Alcona...	13,723	5,170	4,264	8,637
Alcona...	5,113	1,871	1,922	3,565
Alcona...	62,220	56,753	45,032	38,270
Alcona...	3,031	936	2,062	3,063
Alcona...	6,195	6,803	6,722	5,204
Alcona...	9,034	2,639	2,365	5,473
Alcona...	10,034	2,887	2,659	7,035
Alcona...	10,680	3,340	3,095	7,232
Alcona...	10,563	7,100	6,925	9,541
Alcona...	10,639	2,421	2,562	7,978

Michigan (continued) 1952

1948

County	Eisen-hower (R)		Steven-son (D)		Truman, Dem.		Dewey, Rep.	
Ingham...	51,503	24,125	19,366	31,888				
Ionia...	10,970	4,722	4,450	7,970				
Iosco...	3,772	1,274	1,115	2,599				
Iron...	4,564	4,597	4,125	3,659				
Isabella...	8,222	2,881	2,487	5,485				
Jackson...	32,810	15,065	12,809	21,449				
Kalamazoo...	38,847	18,967	16,393	23,799				
Kalkaska...	1,326	483	400	837				
Kent...	79,647	47,221	43,205	53,669				
Keweenaw...	801	747	647	814				
Lake...	1,549	1,127	1,077	1,348				
Lapeer...	9,940	3,644	4,668	8,358				
Leelanaw...	2,926	999	835	1,928				
Lenawee...	20,035	7,397	6,529	14,369				
Livingston...	9,790	3,086	2,813	7,368				
Luce...	1,603	553	570	1,273				
Mackinac...	3,058	1,285	1,138	2,182				
Macomb...	37,474	36,544	25,265	21,205				
Manistee...	5,235	3,114	3,339	3,913				
Marquette...	11,618	9,949	10,003	8,591				
Mason...	6,179	3,298	2,988	4,147				
Mecosta...	5,436	1,587	1,572	3,803				
Menominee...	6,147	4,884	5,074	4,420				
Midland...	10,508	3,945	3,204	5,811				
Missaukee...	2,625	600	750	1,742				
Monroe...	17,159	12,768	10,434	11,070				
Montcalm...	9,946	3,844	2,999	6,081				
Montmorency...	1,449	544	553	1,054				
Muskegon...	25,967	23,826	20,631	15,382				
Newaygo...	6,715	2,541	2,027	4,394				
Oakland...	115,503	73,871	51,491	62,616				
Oceana...	4,704	1,799	1,714	2,943				
Ogemaw...	2,983	1,030	1,038	2,062				
Ontonagon...	2,961	2,134	2,163	2,561				
Osceola...	4,607	1,160	1,276	3,122				
Oscoda...	1,047	246	285	755				
Otsego...	1,941	865	888	1,392				
Ottawa...	22,328	7,835	8,789	16,028				
Presque Isle...	2,982	1,825	1,879	2,271				
Roscombe...	2,547	1,053	687	2,055				
Saginaw...	38,604	20,983	16,995	22,923				
Sanilac...	11,181	2,298	2,167	8,237				
Schoolcraft...	2,352	1,692	1,651	1,713				
Shiawassee...	13,562	6,056	4,852	10,377				
St. Clair...	27,894	12,268	10,647	17,883				
St. Joseph...	12,191	4,509	3,928	8,166				
Tuscola...	11,788	3,251	2,676	8,125				
Van Buren...	13,231	5,309	4,082	9,125				
Washtenaw...	35,826	17,671	12,721	24,588				
Wayne...	456,371	622,236	489,654	321,773				
Wexford...	5,569	2,407	2,635	3,833				
Totals...	1,551,529	1,230,657	1,003,448	1,038,595				

MICHIGAN VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 211,685; McKinley, Rep., 316,269; Woolley, Proh., 11,859; Debs, Soc., 2,826.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 135,392; Roosevelt, Rep., 364,957; Swallow, Proh., 13,441; Debs, Soc., 9,042.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 175,771; Taft, Rep., 335,580; Chafin, Proh., 16,974; Debs, Soc., 11,586.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 150,751; Taft, Rep., 152,244; Roosevelt, Proh., 214,584; Debs, Soc., 23,211.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 285,151; Hughes, Rep., 339,097; Hanly, Proh., 8,139; Benson, Soc., 16,120.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 233,450; Harding, Rep., 762,365; Watkins, Proh., 9,546; Debs, Soc., 28,947; Christensen, Farm, Lab., 10,372.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 874,631; Davis, Dem., 152,238; LaFollette, Proh., 122,014; Faris, Proh., 6,085; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,330.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 965,396; Smith, Dem., 396,762; Thomas, Soc., 3,516; Foster, Com., 2,881; Proh., 2,728; Soc. Lab., 799.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 871,700; Hoover, Rep., 739,894; Thomas, Soc., 39,205; Foster, Com., 9,318; Upshaw, Proh., 2,893; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,041; Harvey, Lib., 217.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,016,794; Landon, Rep., 699,733; Lemke, Union, 75,795; Thomas, Soc., 8,208; Browder, Com., 3,364; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 600; Colvin, Proh., 579.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,032,991; Willkie, Rep., 1,039,917; Thomas, Soc., 7,593; Browder, Com., 2,834; Babson, Proh., 1,795; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 795.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,106,899; Dewey, Rep., 1,084,423; Watson, Proh., 6,503; Thomas, Soc., 4,598; Smith, America First, 1,530; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,264.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,003,448; Dewey, Rep., 1,038,595; Wallace, Proh., 46,515; Watson, Proh., 13,052; Thomas, Soc., 6,063; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,263; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 672.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,551,529; Stevenson, Dem., 1,230,657; Hamblen, Proh., 10,331; Hallinan, Proh., 3,922; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1,495; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 655; Scattered, 3.

Minnesota

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Aitkin.....	3,384	2,577	3,277	2,466
Anoka.....	7,425	9,344	7,730	3,853
Becker.....	5,815	4,539	5,835	3,495
Beltrami.....	4,817	4,092	6,020	3,126
Benton.....	3,856	2,587	3,632	2,297
Big Stone.....	2,260	2,107	2,466	1,321
Blue Earth.....	11,867	4,952	7,272	7,520
Brown.....	8,152	3,129	4,804	5,068
Carlton.....	4,175	6,432	6,967	2,742
Carver.....	6,647	2,159	2,816	4,582
Cass.....	4,601	2,818	3,933	3,179
Chippewa.....	4,411	3,171	3,888	2,569
Chisago.....	3,892	2,536	3,184	2,704
Clay.....	7,178	5,036	6,824	4,302
Clearwater.....	1,971	2,089	2,793	1,171
Cook.....	946	503	688	674
Cottonwood.....	5,488	2,130	3,333	3,222
Crow Wing.....	4,992	5,833	6,773	4,702
Dakota.....	11,871	11,890	12,487	6,819
Dodge.....	3,893	1,582	2,523	2,381
Douglas.....	6,037	3,768	5,022	3,744
Faribault.....	7,763	3,120	5,261	4,619
Fillmore.....	8,405	2,612	4,414	5,587
Freeborn.....	8,450	6,525	7,825	5,238
Goodhue.....	10,422	5,037	7,313	6,704
Grant.....	2,655	1,791	2,378	1,789
Hennepin.....	180,338	155,388	151,920	121,169
Houston.....	5,365	1,830	2,623	3,540
Hubbard.....	3,099	1,360	2,044	2,071
Isanti.....	2,682	2,393	2,758	1,918
Inasca.....	6,573	9,128	9,653	4,334
Jackson.....	4,558	2,771	4,541	2,288
Kandake.....	2,205	1,714	2,305	1,531
Kandiyohi.....	6,370	6,264	7,204	3,666
Kittson.....	1,837	2,387	2,970	1,035
Koochiching.....	2,742	4,078	4,968	1,718
Lac Qui Parle Lake.....	3,924	2,753	3,690	2,330
Lake.....	1,451	2,814	2,555	924
L'keo Woods.....	898	1,117	1,302	583
Le Sueur.....	5,776	3,348	4,890	3,858
Lincoln.....	2,746	1,892	2,694	1,312
Lyon.....	6,015	4,030	6,144	3,054
McLeod.....	7,746	2,781	3,987	4,623
Mahnomen.....	1,220	1,436	2,125	579
Marshall.....	3,516	3,132	4,126	2,090
Martin.....	9,411	2,673	6,015	4,662
Meeker.....	5,750	2,833	4,333	3,620
Miller Lacs.....	3,766	2,639	3,343	2,502
Morrison.....	6,050	4,551	6,026	3,922
Mower.....	9,862	8,551	9,468	5,672
Murray.....	4,054	2,145	3,594	1,951
Nicollet.....	5,775	2,584	3,663	3,576
Nobles.....	6,340	3,351	5,090	3,203
Norman.....	3,069	2,465	3,245	1,695
Olmsted.....	14,566	6,792	8,131	8,131
Orter Fall.....	16,447	5,838	6,546	11,131
Pennington.....	2,276	3,802	3,402	1,759
Pine.....	4,255	3,692	4,978	3,069
Pipestone.....	4,507	1,701	2,804	2,281
Polk.....	8,326	7,244	9,279	4,662
Pope.....	3,593	2,381	3,251	2,114
Ramsey.....	76,093	93,783	88,528	48,142
Red Lake.....	1,034	1,431	1,771	592
Redwood.....	7,093	2,695	4,182	4,160
Renville.....	6,742	3,828	5,227	4,297
Rice.....	9,334	4,330	5,832	6,301
Rock.....	3,774	1,286	2,134	2,035
Roseau.....	2,596	3,062	3,674	1,458
St. Louis.....	38,900	63,092	62,533	28,490
Scott.....	4,277	3,315	4,278	2,583
Sherburne.....	2,889	1,630	1,953	1,828
Sibley.....	5,323	1,871	2,818	3,260
Stearns.....	18,267	9,907	15,261	10,153
Steele.....	6,956	2,819	4,305	4,451
Stevens.....	3,288	1,529	2,313	1,928
Swift.....	3,532	3,291	4,082	2,109
Todd.....	6,731	3,439	5,157	4,166
Traverse.....	1,809	1,756	2,151	1,008
Wabasha.....	5,461	2,356	3,730	3,297
Wadena.....	3,662	1,665	2,556	2,272
Waseca.....	4,962	2,332	3,120	3,511
Washington.....	9,408	7,768	8,039	5,686
Watsonwan.....	4,549	1,752	3,039	2,581
Wilkin.....	2,949	1,564	2,291	1,700
Winona.....	12,723	5,834	8,281	6,880
Wright.....	8,080	3,373	5,523	5,589
Yellow Med.....	4,322	3,143	4,164	2,693
Totals.....	763,211	608,458	692,966	483,617

MINNESOTA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 112,901; McKinley, Rep., 190,461; Woolley, Proh., 8,555; Debs, Soc., 3,065.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 55,187; Roosevelt, Rep., 216,651; Swallow, Proh., 6,352; Debs, Soc., 11,692.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 109,401; Taft, Rep., 195,843; Chafin, Proh., 11,107; Debs, Soc., 14,527.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Taft, Rep.,

Minnesota (continued)

64,334; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 179,152; Hughes, Rep., 179,544; Roosevelt, Prog., 290; Hanly, Proh., 7,793; Benson, Soc., 20,117.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 142,994; Harding, Rep., 519,421; Watkins, Proh., 11,489; Debs, Soc., 55,106.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 420,759; LaFollette, Prog., 339,192; Davis, Dem., 55,913; Foster, Workers, 4,427; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,855.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 560,977; Smith, Dem., 396,451; Thomas, Soc., 6,774; Foster, Com., 4,653; Industrial, 1,921.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 600,806; Hoover, Rep., 363,959; Thomas, Soc., 25,476; Foster, Com., 6,101; Coxey, Farm-Lab., 5,731; Reynolds, Ind., 770.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 698,311; Landon, Rep., 350,461; Lemke, Union., 74,296; Thomas, Soc., 2,872; Browder, Com., 2,574; Aiken, Soc., 961.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 644,196; Wilkie, Rep., 596,274; Thomas, Soc., 5,454; Browder, Com., 2,711; Aiken, Ind., 2,553.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 589,864; Dewey, Rep., 527,416; Thomas, Soc., 5,073; Teichert, Ind. Gen., 3,176.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 692,966; Dewey, Rep., 483,617; Wallace, Prog., 27,866; Thomas, Soc., 4,646; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 2,525; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 606.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 763,211; Stevenson, Dem., 608,458; Hallinan, Prog., 2,666; Hass, Soc. Lab., 2,383; Hamblen, Proh., 2,147; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 618.

Mississippi

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur., States' Rights	Truman, Dem.
Adams.....	2,372	1,697	2,032	71
Alcorn.....	1,155	3,275	1,984	1,013
Amite.....	777	1,121	1,559	55
Attala.....	216	2,258	2,299	130
Benton.....	2,096	1,843	679	118
Bolivar.....	691	2,284	1,074	786
Calhoun.....	535	1,168	1,138	74
Chickasaw.....	685	1,805	1,826	115
Choctaw.....	524	1,387	1,110	131
Claiborne.....	560	496	741	19
Clarke.....	754	2,000	1,763	144
Clay.....	1,077	1,230	1,604	59
Coahoma.....	1,619	2,115	1,959	246
Copiah.....	1,527	2,050	2,523	89
Covington.....	770	1,535	1,532	135
De Soto.....	754	1,288	1,299	137
Forrest.....	4,480	2,936	5,296	406
Franklin.....	514	1,166	1,160	55
George.....	603	1,351	1,032	108
Greene.....	506	1,247	885	118
Grenada.....	1,000	1,174	1,405	109
Hancock.....	1,347	1,578	1,400	222
Harrison.....	5,960	7,181	6,325	692
Hinds.....	12,520	10,933	13,705	1,041
Holmes.....	1,305	1,423	2,139	61
Humphreys.....	589	858	1,116	17
Issaquena.....	127	170	1,050	634
Itawamba.....	556	2,236	2,671	783
Jackson.....	2,170	4,146	2,755	121
Jasper.....	668	1,872	1,795	15
Jefferson.....	610	559	967	41
Jeff. Davis.....	473	1,626	1,452	41
Jones.....	4,039	5,884	5,709	599
Kemper.....	372	1,593	1,389	98
Leflore.....	868	2,363	1,184	744
Lamar.....	1,034	1,260	1,342	91
Lauderdale.....	4,137	5,841	3,322	578
Lawrence.....	556	1,117	1,267	66
Leake.....	603	2,667	2,381	180
Lee.....	2,002	4,174	3,127	636
Leflore.....	2,434	1,845	2,749	139
Lincoln.....	2,028	2,271	3,082	52
Lowndes.....	2,670	1,618	2,755	116
Madison.....	1,496	1,425	1,831	81
Marion.....	1,420	2,597	2,491	205
Marshall.....	604	1,847	1,215	152
Monroe.....	1,417	3,512	2,281	624
Montg'm'y.....	840	1,356	1,573	105
Neshoba.....	1,081	3,567	2,833	260
Noxubee.....	851	2,460	2,439	169
Oktibbeha.....	887	758	1,031	74
Opalosa.....	1,435	1,666	1,786	158
Panola.....	1,032	2,047	1,935	146
Pearl River.....	1,741	2,060	1,925	87
Perry.....	511	782	764	221
Pike.....	2,908	2,495	3,648	348
Pontotoc.....	648	2,281	1,988	602
Prentiss.....	731	2,672	1,046	91
Quitman.....	492	1,588	2,677	57
Rankin.....	1,545	3,077	2,339	170
Scott.....	1,123	2,208		

Mississippi (continued) 1952					1948					Missouri (continued) 1952					1948				
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur. States' Rights	Truman, Dem.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Sharkey . . .	600	388	745	23	Greene . . .	29,673	19,234	20,762	18,836	Greene . . .	29,673	19,234	20,762	18,836	Greene . . .	29,673	19,234	20,762	18,836
Simpson . . .	878	2,767	2,342	171	Grundey . . .	4,790	2,747	3,177	3,331	Grundey . . .	4,790	2,747	3,177	3,331	Grundey . . .	4,790	2,747	3,177	3,331
Smith . . .	738	2,288	1,900	295	Harrison . . .	5,191	2,261	2,854	3,646	Harrison . . .	5,191	2,261	2,854	3,646	Harrison . . .	5,191	2,261	2,854	3,646
Stone . . .	569	965	1,053	136	Henry . . .	6,628	4,576	5,551	4,619	Henry . . .	6,628	4,576	5,551	4,619	Henry . . .	6,628	4,576	5,551	4,619
Sunflower . .	2,007	2,049	2,482	287	Hickory . . .	2,054	622	733	1,728	Hickory . . .	2,054	622	733	1,728	Hickory . . .	2,054	622	733	1,728
Tal hatchie . .	748	2,350	2,122	199	Holt . . .	3,476	1,487	2,040	2,607	Holt . . .	3,476	1,487	2,040	2,607	Holt . . .	3,476	1,487	2,040	2,607
Tate . . .	387	1,575	1,196	277	Howard . . .	2,340	3,635	4,143	1,538	Howard . . .	2,340	3,635	4,143	1,538	Howard . . .	2,340	3,635	4,143	1,538
Tippah . . .	511	2,878	1,658	711	Howell . . .	6,608	3,349	3,599	4,427	Howell . . .	6,608	3,349	3,599	4,427	Howell . . .	6,608	3,349	3,599	4,427
Tishomingo . .	679	1,595	1,073	23	Iron . . .	1,831	2,286	2,552	1,435	Iron . . .	1,831	2,286	2,552	1,435	Iron . . .	1,831	2,286	2,552	1,435
Tunica . . .	383	530	715	478	Jackson . . .	133,093	138,792	139,186	86,471	Jackson . . .	133,093	138,792	139,186	86,471	Jackson . . .	133,093	138,792	139,186	86,471
Union . . .	917	2,749	1,420	85	Jasper . . .	23,065	14,665	15,404	14,583	Jasper . . .	23,065	14,665	15,404	14,583	Jasper . . .	23,065	14,665	15,404	14,583
Walthall . . .	491	1,357	1,202	320	Jefferson . .	9,607	12,808	10,280	6,085	Jefferson . .	9,607	12,808	10,280	6,085	Jefferson . .	9,607	12,808	10,280	6,085
Warren . . .	3,458	2,366	3,602	260	Johnson . . .	6,990	4,294	4,888	4,908	Johnson . . .	6,990	4,294	4,888	4,908	Johnson . . .	6,990	4,294	4,888	4,908
Washington . .	3,301	2,618	2,447	137	Knox . . .	2,229	1,988	2,628	1,620	Knox . . .	2,229	1,988	2,628	1,620	Knox . . .	2,229	1,988	2,628	1,620
Wayne . . .	717	1,604	1,235	137	Laclede . . .	5,312	2,839	3,221	3,773	Laclede . . .	5,312	2,839	3,221	3,773	Laclede . . .	5,312	2,839	3,221	3,773
Webster . . .	453	1,765	1,078	240	Lafayette . .	8,805	6,020	5,988	6,634	Lafayette . .	8,805	6,020	5,988	6,634	Lafayette . .	8,805	6,020	5,988	6,634
Wilkinson . . .	699	563	809	135	Lawrence . .	8,029	4,232	4,649	5,392	Lawrence . .	8,029	4,232	4,649	5,392	Lawrence . .	8,029	4,232	4,649	5,392
Winston . . .	771	2,559	1,828	70	Lewis . . .	2,416	2,806	3,155	1,564	Lewis . . .	2,416	2,806	3,155	1,564	Lewis . . .	2,416	2,806	3,155	1,564
Yalobusha . . .	763	1,346	1,382	277	Lincoln . . .	3,458	4,020	4,190	2,135	Lincoln . . .	3,458	4,020	4,190	2,135	Lincoln . . .	3,458	4,020	4,190	2,135
Yazoo . . .	1,633	1,702	2,297	277	Linn . . .	5,551	5,189	5,788	4,034	Linn . . .	5,551	5,189	5,788	4,034	Linn . . .	5,551	5,189	5,788	4,034
Totals . . .	112,966	172,566	167,538	19,384	Livingston . .	5,594	3,757	4,182	3,835	Livingston . .	5,594	3,757	4,182	3,835	Livingston . .	5,594	3,757	4,182	3,835
					McDonald . .	4,121	2,525	2,925	2,979	McDonald . .	4,121	2,525	2,925	2,979	McDonald . .	4,121	2,525	2,925	2,979

MISSISSIPPI VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.) . .	Bryan, Dem., 51,706; McKinley, Rep., 5,753.
1904 (Pres.) . .	Parker, Dem., 53,374; Roosevelt, Rep., 3,187; Debs, Soc., 392.
1908 (Pres.) . .	Bryan, Dem., 60,287; Taft, Rep., 4,363; Debs, Soc., 978.
1912 (Pres.) . .	Wilson, Dem., 57,227; Taft, Rep., 1,595; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,645; Debs, Soc., 2,601.
1916 (Pres.) . .	Wilson, Dem., 80,422; Hughes, Rep., 4,253; Benson, Soc., 1,481.
1920 (Pres.) . .	Cox, Dem., 69,277; Harding, Rep., 11,576; Debs, Soc., 1,639.
1924 (Pres.) . .	F Davis, Dem., 100,475; Coolidge, Rep., 8,546; LaFollette, Prog., 3,494.
1928 (Pres.) . .	Smith, Dem., 124,539; Hoover, Rep., 27,153.
1932 (Pres.) . .	Roosevelt, Dem., 140,168; Hoover, Rep., 5,180; Thomas, Soc., 686.
1936 (Pres.) . .	Roosevelt, Dem., 157,318; Landon, Rep. Howard faction, 2,760; Rowlands faction, 1,675; total, 4,435; Thomas, Soc., 329.
1940 (Pres.) . .	Roosevelt, Dem., 168,252; Willkie, Ind. Rep., 4,550; Rep., 2,814; total, 7,364; Thomas, Soc., 103.
1944 (Pres.) . .	Roosevelt, Dem., 158,515; Dewey, Rep., 3,742; Reg. Dem., 9,964; Ind. Rep., 7,859.
1948 (Pres.) . .	Thurmond, States' Rights, 167,538; Truman, Dem., 19,384; Dewey, Rep., 5,043; Wallace, Prog., 225.
1952 (Pres.) . .	Eisenhower, Ind. vote pledged to Rep. candidate, 112,966; Stevenson, Dem., 172,566.

Missouri

County	1952		1948		St. Louis...	116,821	95,457	62,684	65,592																
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.						Saline...	Schuyler...	Scottland...	Scott...	Shannon...	Shelby...	Stoddard...	Stone...	Sullivan...	Taney...	Texas...	Vernon...	Warren...	Washington...	Wayne...	Webster...	Worth...	Wright...	St. Louis Cy	Totals...
Adair	5,748	3,339	4,136	4,024																					
Andrew	4,452	2,104	2,576	3,142																					
Atchinson	3,259	2,028	2,498	2,190																					
Audrain	4,767	6,775	7,495	2,739																					
Barry	6,664	4,124	4,724	4,812																					
Barton	4,056	2,661	3,008	2,577																					
Bates	6,002	3,995	4,371	4,156																					
Benton	3,470	1,303	1,360	2,768																					
Bollinger	3,060	2,182	2,075	2,187																					
Boone	7,545	10,206	10,200	4,289																					
Buchanan	22,087	19,854	22,975	13,002																					
Butler	7,843	6,426	5,319	4,276																					
Calwell	3,755	1,860	1,985	2,687																					
Callaway	3,818	5,484	6,215	2,432																					
Camden	2,789	1,226	1,264	2,020																					
Cape Girar.	10,729	7,933	7,872	7,084																					
Carroll	5,410	3,146	3,401	4,212																					
Carter	1,100	1,123	1,255	964																					
Cass	6,000	5,089	5,415	3,614																					
Cedar	3,814	1,483	2,062	2,928																					
Charlton	3,883	3,730	4,170	2,615																					
Christian	4,440	1,374	1,600	3,129																					
Clark	2,850	2,045	2,352	2,264																					
Clay	13,043	12,502	11,855	6,408																					
Clinton	3,685	3,048	3,481	2,257																					
Cole	9,700	5,507	7,891	6,909																					
Cooper	5,208	3,475	3,865	4,094																					
Crawford	3,753	2,453	2,289	2,650																					
Dade	3,395	1,340	1,733	2,783																					
Dallas	3,459	1,258	1,690	2,695																					
Daviess	3,845	2,424	2,868	2,823																					
DeKalb	3,073	1,773	2,033	2,098																					
Dent	2,755	2,738	2,973	2,003																					
Douglas	4,051	909	1,163	2,734																					
Dunklin	5,400	9,515	10,979	2,466																					
Franklin	11,367	8,619	7,725	7,725																					
Gasconade	5,339	2,285	2,204	4,268																					
Gentry	3,429	2,508	3,410	2,633																					

MISSOURI VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.) . .	Bryan, Dem., 351,922; McKinley, Rep., 314,092; Woolley, Proh., 5,965; Debs, Soc., 6,139.
1904 (Pres.) . .	Parker, Dem., 296,312; Roosevelt, Rep., 321,449; Swallow, Proh., 7,191; Debs, Soc., 13,009.
1908 (Pres.) . .	Bryan, Dem., 346,574; Taft, Rep., 347,203; Chafin, Proh., 4,231; Debs, Soc., 15,431.
1912 (Pres.) . .	Wilson, Dem., 330,746; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Debs, Soc., 28,466.
1916 (Pres.) . .	Wilson, Dem., 398,025; Hughes, Rep., 369,339; Hanly, Proh., 3,884; Benson, Soc., 14,612.
1920 (Pres.) . .	Cox, Dem., 574,799; Harding, Rep., 727,162; Watkins, Proh., 5,142; Debs, Soc., 20,242; Christensen, P.-Lab., 3,291.
1924 (Pres.) . .	Coolidge, Rep., 648,486; Davis, Dem., 572,753; LaFollette, Prog., 84,160; Faris, Proh., 1,418; Johns, Soc. Lab., 909; Wallace, Comm. Land, 259.

Missouri (continued)

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 834,080; Smith, Dem., 662,562; Thomas, Soc., 3,739; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 340.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,025,406; Hoover, Rep., 564,713; Thomas, Soc., 16,374; Upshaw, Proh., 2,429; Foster, Com., 568; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 404.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,111,403; Landon, Rep., 697,891; Lemke, Union, 14,630; Thomas, Soc., 3,454; Colvin, Proh., 908; Browder, Com., 417; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 292.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 958,476; Willkie, Rep., 871,009; Thomas, Soc., 2,226; Babson, Proh., 1,809; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 209.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 807,357; Dewey, Rep., 761,175; Thomas, Soc., 1,750; Watson, Proh., 1,175; Telcher, Soc. Lab., 221.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 917,315; Dewey, Rep., 655,039; Wallace, Proh., 3,998; Thomas, Soc., 2,222.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 959,429; Stevenson, Dem., 929,830; Hallinan, Proh., 987; Hamblen, Proh., 865; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 302; America First, 233; Hoopes, Soc., 227; Hass, Soc. Lab., 169.

Montana

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Beaverhead...	2,196	920	1,356	1,583
Big Horn...	2,165	1,114	1,328	1,334
Blaine...	1,890	1,207	1,669	997
Broadwater...	962	435	536	704
Carbon...	2,734	1,713	1,997	1,901
Carter...	921	351	568	501
Cascade...	12,176	11,051	12,082	6,830
Chouteau...	2,098	1,423	1,832	1,118
Custer...	3,461	2,050	2,359	1,845
Daniels...	1,092	649	826	624
Dawson...	2,396	1,247	1,397	1,555
Deer Lodge...	3,001	4,162	3,862	2,036
Fallon...	1,046	4,440	623	678
Fergus...	4,402	2,271	3,059	2,411
Flathead...	7,372	4,994	4,546	4,240
Gallatin...	6,998	2,697	3,548	4,220
Garfield...	723	269	451	501
Glacier...	2,061	1,698	2,238	1,238
Gold N. Val'y...	471	198	295	352
Granite...	923	473	567	659
Hill...	3,474	2,748	3,321	1,645
Jefferson...	1,084	687	836	750
Judith Basin...	1,074	746	934	609
Lake...	3,651	1,893	2,177	2,295
Lewis & Clark...	7,663	4,563	4,745	5,174
Liberty...	671	411	542	354
Lincoln...	1,881	1,907	1,689	1,071
Madison...	1,993	751	1,006	1,300
McCone...	900	674	702	518
Meagher...	792	326	497	338
Mineral...	553	491	475	338
Missoula...	10,053	6,901	7,005	6,426
Musselshell...	1,253	1,240	1,188	1,010
Park...	4,152	1,969	2,222	2,461
Petroleum...	319	155	235	214
Phillips...	1,771	1,224	1,506	964
Pondera...	1,719	1,246	1,555	902
Powder Riv...	888	327	480	784
Powell...	1,783	1,281	1,427	1,163
Prairie...	771	338	527	499
Ravalli...	3,537	1,750	2,159	2,354
Richland...	2,506	1,196	1,673	1,332
Roosevelt...	1,998	1,466	1,820	1,142
Rosebud...	1,734	805	1,031	1,106
Sanders...	1,724	1,311	1,425	1,191
Sheridan...	1,339	1,347	1,515	690
Silver Bow...	10,196	13,114	12,715	7,305
Stillwater...	1,689	816	890	1,137
Sweet Grass...	1,315	4,372	499	843
Teton...	1,978	1,389	1,632	1,005
Toole...	1,853	1,426	1,756	1,092
Treasure...	392	205	291	253
Valley...	2,462	2,130	2,535	1,375
Wheatland...	1,026	572	733	780
Whiteb...	556	324	471	421
Yellowstone...	17,556	8,750	9,718	10,342
Totals...	157,394	106,213	119,071	96,770

MONTANA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 25,373; Bryan, Dem., 37,145; Woolley, Proh., 298; Debs, Soc., 708.
 1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 34,932; Parker, Dem., 21,773; Swallow, Proh., 335; Debs, Soc., 5,076.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,328; Taft, Rep., 32,333; Chaflin, Proh., 327; Debs, Soc., 5,855.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 27,919; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Roosevelt, Proh., 22,456; Debs, Soc., 10,885.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 101,063; Hughes, Rep., 66,750; Roosevelt, Proh., 298; Benson, Soc., 9,564.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 57,372; Harding, Rep., 109,430; Christensen, F.-Lab., 12,204.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 74,138; LaFollette, Proh., 61,105; Davis, Dem., 33,805; Foster, Workers, 357; Johns, Soc. Lab., 247.

Montana (continued)

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 113,300; Smith, Dem., 78,578; Thomas, Soc., 1,667; Foster, Com., 563.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 127,286; Hoover, Rep., 78,078; Thomas, Soc., 7,891; Foster, Com., 1,775; Harvey, Lib., 1,449.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 159,690; Landon, Rep., 63,598; Lemke, Union, 5,549; Thomas, Soc., 1,066; Browder, Com., 385; Colvin, Proh., 224.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 145,698; Willkie, Rep., 99,579; Thomas, Soc., 1,443; Babson, Proh., 664; Browder, Com., 489.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 112,556; Dewey, Rep., 93,163; Thomas, Soc., 1,296; Watson, Proh., 340.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 119,071; Dewey, Rep., 99,770; Wallace, Proh., 7,313; Thomas, Soc., 695; Watson, Proh., 429.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 157,394; Stevenson, Dem., 106,213; Hallinan, Proh., 723; Hamblen, Proh., 548; Hoopes, Soc., 159.

Nebraska

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams...	9,033	3,745	4,652	5,560
Antelope...	4,377	1,068	1,873	2,868
Arthur...	307	62	147	199
Banner...	484	139	249	309
Blaine...	458	137	248	252
Boone...	3,453	1,283	1,778	2,235
Box Butte...	4,426	1,239	2,023	2,351
Boyd...	1,656	757	1,035	1,060
Brown...	1,950	543	700	1,174
Buffalo...	8,467	2,501	3,716	4,862
Burt...	4,154	1,243	1,900	2,656
Butler...	3,459	1,954	2,605	2,105
Cass...	5,088	2,602	3,041	3,527
Cedar...	4,753	1,417	2,578	2,616
Chase...	1,941	463	736	1,094
Cherry...	3,148	960	1,492	2,141
Cheyenne...	4,206	2,217	1,839	2,511
Clay...	3,559	1,115	1,897	1,928
Colfax...	3,332	1,458	1,657	2,930
Cumming...	4,557	1,095	1,657	2,930
Custer...	7,143	2,113	3,356	4,057
Dakota...	2,643	1,963	2,372	1,379
Dawes...	3,583	1,157	1,499	2,399
Dawson...	7,130	1,820	2,603	4,203
Deuel...	1,372	241	412	1,043
Dixon...	2,977	1,249	1,722	1,899
Dodge...	9,256	3,682	4,870	5,848
Douglas...	71,457	55,591	49,258	47,175
Dundy...	1,670	397	646	935
Fillmore...	3,603	1,216	1,896	2,677
Franklin...	2,438	775	1,340	1,545
Frontier...	1,980	589	846	1,307
Furnas...	3,464	1,018	1,494	2,258
Gage...	8,917	3,154	4,124	5,311
Garden...	1,457	341	519	923
Garfield...	1,042	253	542	702
Gosper...	1,017	293	572	621
Grant...	452	105	139	273
Greely...	1,543	924	1,265	829
Hall...	10,435	4,608	4,590	5,694
Hamilton...	3,579	1,130	1,509	2,406
Harlan...	2,300	730	1,220	1,490
Hayes...	932	220	418	529
Hitchcock...	2,008	669	923	1,208
Holt...	5,088	1,726	2,622	3,147
Hooker...	411	72	86	240
Howard...	2,115	1,456	1,893	1,133
Jefferson...	4,941	1,550	2,208	3,352
Johnson...	2,787	978	1,291	1,817
Kearney...	2,422	930	1,400	1,440
Keith...	2,790	769	1,109	1,600
Keya Paha...	785	208	397	538
Kimball...	1,646	475	672	1,024
Knox...	4,840	1,573	2,597	2,778
Lancaster...	36,797	17,728	18,338	23,620
Lincoln...	8,292	3,726	4,131	4,419
Logan...	447	156	233	254
Loup...	507	109	263	294
McPherson...	355	53	98	209
Madison...	8,294	2,589	3,304	5,456
Merrick...	3,288	965	1,267	2,074
Morrill...	2,485	897	1,320	1,478
Nance...	2,112	751	1,019	1,339
Nemaha...	3,735	1,432	1,687	2,413
Nuckolls...	3,251	1,371	1,827	2,036
Otoe...	6,082	1,939	2,515	4,060
Pawnee...	2,432	810	1,271	1,725
Perkins...	1,637	451	863	904
Phelps...	3,822	1,079	1,815	2,489
Pierce...	3,234	909	1,883	1,866
Platte...	6,695	2,645	3,317	3,812
Polk...	3,008	916	1,396	2,026
Red Willow...	4,433	1,631	2,238	2,610
Richardson...	5,688	2,362	3,519	3,778
Rock...	1,226	267	455	809
Saline...	4,221	2,792	3,598	2,641

Nebraska (continued) 1952

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barry...	3,649	2,529	2,635	2,367
Boone...	5,525	2,962	3,979	3,660
Scotts Bluff...	9,674	3,589	1,386	5,409
Seward...	4,257	1,685	2,274	2,916
Sheridan...	3,512	841	1,181	2,180
Sherman...	1,784	1,166	1,608	1,003
Sioux...	1,093	300	520	657
Stanton...	1,983	672	989	1,259
Thayer...	3,992	1,266	1,931	2,601
Thomas...	490	120	238	312
Thurston...	1,918	1,174	1,890	1,149
Valley...	2,630	1,027	1,385	1,670
Washington...	3,770	1,685	1,906	2,400
Wayne...	3,338	866	1,158	2,323
Webster...	2,719	925	1,365	1,964
Wheeler...	455	231	327	264
York...	5,742	1,468	2,091	3,960
Totals...	421,603	188,057	224,165	264,774

NEBRASKA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 114,013; McKinley, Rep., 121,353; Woolley, Proh., 3,655; Debs, Soc., 823.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,321; Roosevelt, Rep., 138,558; Swallow, Proh., 6,323; Debs, Soc., 7,412.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 131,099; Taft, Rep., 126,997; Chafin, Proh., 5,179; Debs, Soc., 3,524.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 109,008; Taft, Rep., 54,029; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,614; Debs, Soc., 10,174.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 158,827; Hughes, Rep., 117,257; Hanly, Proh., 2,952; Benson, Soc., 7,141.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 119,608; Harding, Rep., 247,498; Watkins, Proh., 5,947; Debs, Soc., 9,600.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 218,585; Davis, Dem., 137,289; LaFollette, Prog., 106,701; Faris, Proh., 1,594.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 349,745; Smith, Dem., 197,959; Thomas, Soc., 3,434.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 359,082; Hoover, Rep., 201,177; Thomas, Soc., 9,876.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 347,454; Landon, Rep., 248,731; Lemke, Union, 12,847.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 263,677; Willkie, Rep., 352,201.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 233,246; Dewey, Rep., 329,880.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 224,165; Dewey, Rep., 264,774.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 421,603; Stevenson, Dem., 188,057.

Nevada

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Churchill...	1,948	903	1,055	1,206
Clark...	13,333	11,855	10,787	6,382
Douglas...	948	177	298	719
Elko...	3,104	1,755	2,026	1,683
Esmeralda...	174	139	164	164
Eureka...	379	157	278	312
Humboldt...	1,398	691	886	901
Lander...	501	237	298	397
Lincoln...	903	941	1,004	520
Lyon...	1,453	576	629	967
Mineral...	1,297	1,369	1,194	706
Nye...	1,037	567	595	722
Ormsby...	1,653	579	681	1,095
Pershing...	919	522	541	677
Storey...	206	149	184	187
Washoe...	19,044	8,888	8,365	11,323
White Pine...	2,205	2,183	2,287	1,396
Totals...	50,502	31,688	31,291	29,357

NEVADA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 6,347; McKinley, Rep., 3,849.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 3,982; Roosevelt, Rep., 6,864; Debs, Soc., 925.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 11,212; Taft, Rep., 10,775; Debs, Soc., 2,103.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 7,986; Taft, Rep., 3,196; Roosevelt, Prog., 5,620; Debs, Soc., 3,313.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 17,776; Hughes, Rep., 12,127; Hanly, Proh., 348; Benson, Soc., 3,065.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 9,851; Harding, Rep., 15,479; Debs, Soc., 1,864.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 11,243; LaFollette, Prog., 9,769; Davis, Dem., 5,909.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 18,327; Smith, Dem., 14,090.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 28,756; Hoover, Rep., 12,674.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 31,925; Landon, Rep., 11,923.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 31,945; Willkie, Rep., 21,229.

Nevada (continued)

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Belknap...	9,567	3,755	3,822	7,152
Carroll...	7,498	1,578	1,869	6,127
Cheshire...	11,897	6,710	6,337	9,043
Coos...	9,975	7,848	7,930	7,005
Grafton...	15,937	6,124	6,841	12,248
Hill'boro'gh...	41,263	41,802	41,789	28,257
Merrimack...	21,824	10,310	11,171	16,586
Rocking'ham...	26,280	12,040	11,937	18,890
Stafford...	13,729	11,753	11,603	9,988
Sullivan...	8,317	4,743	4,696	6,003
Totals...	166,287	106,663	107,995	121,299

NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,489; McKinley, Rep., 54,798; Woolley, Proh., 1,271; Debs, Soc., 790.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 33,905; Roosevelt, Rep., 54,180; Swallow, Proh., 749; Debs, Soc., 1,090.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 33,655; Taft, Rep., 53,149; Chafin, Proh., 905; Debs, Soc., 1,299.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Taft, Rep., 32,927; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,980.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 43,781; Hughes, Rep., 43,725; Hanly, Proh., 303; Benson, Soc., 1,318.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 62,662; Harding, Rep., 95,196; Debs, Soc., 1,234.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 98,575; Davis, Dem., 57,201; LaFollette, Prog., 8,993.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 115,404; Smith, Dem., 82,715; Thomas, Soc., 455; Foster, Com., 173.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 100,680; Hoover, Rep., 103,629; Thomas, Soc., 947; Foster, Com., 264.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 108,460; Landon, Rep., 104,642; Lemke, Union, 4,819; Browder, Com., 193.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 125,292; Willkie, Rep., 110,127.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 119,663; Dewey, Rep., 109,916; Thomas, Soc., 46.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 107,995; Dewey, Rep., 121,299; Wallace, Prog., 1,970; Thomas, Soc., 86; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 83; Thurmond, States' Rights, 7.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 166,287; Stevenson, Dem., 106,663.

New Jersey

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Atlantic...	40,259	28,953	25,313	31,608
Bergen...	212,842	93,373	69,132	142,657
Burlington...	30,202	25,482	20,801	21,183
Camden...	72,335	81,444	66,388	51,977
Cape May...	15,218	6,984	6,031	11,227
Cumberland...	21,819	18,929	15,195	16,556
Essex...	219,863	180,501	155,468	166,963
Gloucester...	25,103	20,536	15,785	19,477
Hudson...	153,583	161,469	182,979	111,113
Hunterdon...	14,439	6,878	6,515	10,654
Mercer...	50,423	57,751	49,690	37,794
Middlesex...	73,577	70,234	61,634	49,810
Monmouth...	73,228	37,006	30,507	52,908
Morris...	62,847	23,662	18,864	42,558
Ocean...	23,490	8,660	6,366	16,740
Passaic...	89,083	70,727	60,147	59,675
Salem...	12,026	11,367	9,278	8,961
Somerset...	31,239	18,007	14,104	22,034
Sussex...	13,415	4,534	4,527	9,269
Union...	122,885	78,336	66,759	87,402
Warren...	15,737	11,074	9,972	10,558
Totals...	1,373,613	1,015,902	895,455	981,124

NEW JERSEY VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 164,879; McKinley, Rep., 221,754; Woolley, Proh., 7,190; Debs, Soc., 4,611.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 164,367; Roosevelt, Rep., 245,164; Swallow, Proh., 6,845; Debs, Soc., 9,587.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 182,567; Taft, Rep., 265,326; Chafin, Proh., 4,934; Debs, Soc., 10,253.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 170,282; Taft, Rep., 88,834; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Debs, Soc., 15,900.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 211,645; Hughes, Rep., 269,352; Hanly, Proh., 3,187; Benson, Soc., 10,462.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 258,229; Harding, Rep., 611,670; Watkins, Proh., 4,711; Debs, Soc., 27,217; Christensen, Farm Lab., 2,173.

New Jersey (continued)

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge Rep., 676,277; Davis, Dem., 298,043; LaFollette, Prog., 109,028; Faris, Proh., 1,660; Foster, Workers, 1,560; Johns, Soc. Lab., 358.
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 616,517; Hoover, Rep., 926,050; Foster, Com., 1,257; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 500.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 806,530; Hoover, Rep., 775,684; Thomas, Soc., 42,998; Foster, Com., 2,915; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,062; Upshaw, Proh., 774.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,083,549; Landon, Rep., 719,421; Lemke, Union, 9,405; Thomas, Soc., 3,895; Browder, Com., 1,590; Colvin, Proh., 916; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 346.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,016,404; Willkie, Rep., 944,876; Browder, Com., 8,814; Thomas, Soc., 2,823; Babson, Proh., 851; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 446.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 987,874; Dewey, Rep., 961,335; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 6,939; Watson, Nat'l. Proh., 4,255; Thomas, Soc., 3,353.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 895,455; Dewey, Rep., 981,124; Wallace, Prog., 42,683; Watson, Proh., 10,593; Thomas, Soc., 10,521; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 5,825; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 3,354.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,373,613; Stevenson, Dem., 1,015,902; Hoopes, Soc., 8,593; Hass, Soc. Lab., 5,815; Hallinan, Prog., 5,589; Krawewski, Poor Man's, 4,203; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,850; Hamblen, Proh., 989.

New Mexico

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bernalillo....	33,964	23,104	18,305	16,668
Catron.....	741	464	648	521
Chaves.....	7,018	3,880	4,569	3,123
Colfax.....	3,397	3,184	3,871	2,575
Curry.....	5,023	3,422	5,759	2,132
De Baca.....	782	591	670	458
Dona Ana....	5,902	4,556	5,116	3,440
Eddy.....	6,041	7,495	7,593	2,305
Grant.....	3,421	4,315	3,592	1,999
Guadalupe...	1,575	1,347	1,550	1,565
Harding.....	760	436	653	649
Hidalgo.....	781	757	859	374
Lea.....	4,738	5,204	4,708	1,273
Lincoln.....	2,004	1,095	1,406	1,575
Los Alamos...	2,226	2,281	1,629	941
Luna.....	1,729	1,332	2,095	2,109
McKinley....	3,091	3,097	2,541	1,893
Mora.....	1,849	1,413	2,361	1,354
Otero.....	2,456	2,375	3,063	1,392
Quay.....	2,711	2,364	4,753	4,273
Rio Arriba...	4,736	4,564	3,087	956
Roosevelt...	3,030	2,298	1,851	1,675
Sandoval....	1,795	1,647	1,544	2,407
San Juan....	3,864	1,659	4,953	4,655
San Miguel...	5,360	4,451	6,172	7,491
Santa Fe.....	9,011	1,158	1,389	1,274
Sierra.....	2,033	1,777	1,650	2,139
Socorro.....	2,763	2,877	2,977	2,852
Taos.....	1,747	1,422	1,696	1,709
Torrance....	1,988	1,142	1,590	1,246
Union.....	3,810	3,310	2,914	3,280
Valencia....				
Totals....	132,170	105,661	105,464	80,303

NEW MEXICO VOTE SINCE 1912

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,139; Taft, Rep., 17,900; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347; Debs, Soc., 2,859.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,693; Hughes, Rep., 31,163; Hanly, Proh., 112; Benson, Soc., 1,999.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,668; Harding, Rep., 57,634; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,097.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge Rep., 54,745; Davis, Dem., 48,542; LaFollette, Prog., 9,543.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 69,645; Smith, Dem., 48,211; Foster, Com., 158.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,089; Hoover, Rep., 54,217; Thomas, Soc., 1,776; Harvey, Lib., 389; Foster, Com., 135.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 105,838; Landon, Rep., 61,710; Lemke, Union, 924; Thomas, Soc., 343; Browder, Com., 43.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 103,699; Willkie, Rep., 79,315.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 81,389; Dewey, Rep., 70,688; Watson, Proh., 148.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 105,464; Dewey, Rep., 80,303; Wallace, Prog., 1,037; Watson, Proh., 127; Thomas, Soc., 83; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 49.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 132,170; Stevenson, Dem., 105,661; Hamblen, Proh., 297; Hallinan, Ind. Prog., 225; MacArthur, Christian National., 220; Hass, Soc. Lab., 35.

New York

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Albany.....	79,871	69,766	74,623	59,965
Allegany.....	16,365	3,819	4,641	12,689
Broome.....	64,738	24,323	25,141	43,110
Cattaraugus...	24,808	10,617	10,856	18,246
Cayuga.....	25,037	11,152	13,807	19,017
Chautauqua...	42,043	22,211	20,121	29,969
Chemung.....	30,188	12,622	12,951	22,754
Chenango.....	16,062	3,874	4,670	11,885
Clinton.....	14,535	7,286	8,990	9,694
Columbia....	17,539	5,765	6,276	13,758
Cortland.....	13,985	3,903	4,539	10,433
Delaware.....	17,737	3,914	4,789	14,226
Dutchess.....	46,381	17,753	17,168	34,067
Erle.....	253,227	188,227	194,162	175,118
Essex.....	12,800	3,698	3,974	10,287
Franklin.....	12,212	5,984	6,615	8,993
Fulton.....	18,068	7,143	7,479	12,787
Genesee.....	16,606	6,497	6,940	12,650
Greene.....	12,907	4,259	4,888	10,566
Hamilton.....	2,615	513	731	2,000
Herkimer.....	20,980	10,812	12,223	14,688
Jefferson.....	27,932	11,464	12,782	19,661
Lewis.....	7,622	2,773	3,121	5,692
Livingston...	14,760	5,564	6,310	11,310
Madison.....	17,715	5,158	5,841	13,413
Monroe.....	159,172	106,770	109,568	109,608
Montgom'y...	19,554	11,642	13,841	14,212
Nassau.....	305,900	118,307	67,191	184,284
Niagara.....	54,843	34,787	33,430	35,858
Oneida.....	69,652	42,707	47,536	46,755
Onondaga....	119,268	60,717	64,666	84,370
Ontario.....	21,659	8,349	8,760	16,156
Orange.....	51,217	19,370	19,938	38,351
Orleans.....	11,686	3,657	3,950	9,566
Oswego.....	27,609	10,443	12,553	15,437
Otsego.....	20,304	5,780	7,048	15,377
Putnam.....	11,038	4,323	3,816	8,222
Rensselaer...	51,453	23,769	27,334	40,375
Rockland....	27,687	12,584	12,640	20,661
St. Lawrence...	28,086	12,359	12,971	20,160
Saratoga.....	29,712	10,352	11,054	20,706
Schenectady...	54,272	25,090	27,588	35,495
Schoharie....	8,972	3,309	3,971	6,751
Schuyler.....	5,604	1,659	1,800	4,452
Seneca.....	9,669	3,993	4,781	7,266
Steuben.....	32,123	10,375	12,726	22,938
Suffolk.....	115,570	36,423	28,499	75,519
Sullivan.....	14,926	7,257	6,983	11,253
Tioga.....	11,799	3,110	3,326	8,673
Tompkins....	18,673	5,760	5,521	13,719
Ulster.....	36,141	14,266	13,924	28,941
Warren.....	17,046	4,753	5,370	12,884
Washington...	17,551	5,717	5,811	13,975
Wayne.....	21,603	6,028	6,589	16,167
Westchester...	237,105	100,588	90,508	177,077
Wyoming.....	12,154	3,858	4,447	9,871
Yates.....	7,831	1,709	1,985	5,997
Outside				
N. Y. C....	2,457,322	1,169,908	1,154,263	1,732,785
Bronx.....	241,898	309,482	285,512	173,044
Kings.....	446,708	531,659	505,192	330,494
New York....	300,284	368,557	333,304	241,752
Queens.....	450,610	281,735	249,863	323,450
Richmond...	55,993	26,549	29,508	39,539
Greater				
N. Y. C....	1,495,493	1,517,982	1,403,379	1,108,288
Totals....	3,952,815	2,687,890	2,557,642	2,841,163

Total Truman vote (1948) Dem., 2,557,642; Liberal, 222,562; total 2,780,204.
Total Stevenson vote (1952) Dem., 2,687,890; Liberal, 416,711; total, 3,104,601.

NEW YORK STATE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 678,425; McKinley, Rep., 822,013; Woolley, Proh., 22,077; Debs, Soc., 2,809.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 683,981; Roosevelt, Rep., 859,533; Swallow, Proh., 20,787; Debs, Soc., 36,883.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 667,468; Taft, Rep., 870,070; Chafin, Proh., 22,667; Debs, Soc., 38,451.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 655,475; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 759,426; Hughes, Rep., 869,115; Roosevelt, Prog., 10,172; Hanly, Proh., 19,031; Benson, Soc., 45,944.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 731,238; Harding, Rep., 1,871,167; Watkins, Proh., 19,653; Debs, Soc., 203,201; Christensen, F.-Lab., 18,413.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 950,796; Coolidge Rep., 1,820,058; LaFollette, Prog., 268,510; LaFollette, Soc., 198,783; Johnson, Soc. Lab., 9,928; Foster, Workers, 8,228.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 2,193,344; Smith, Dem., 2,089,863; Thomas, Soc., 107,332; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 4,206; Foster, Com., 10,884.

Oklahoma

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adair.....	3,037	2,725	3,067	2,407
Alfalfa.....	4,155	1,118	1,838	2,765
Atoka.....	2,004	2,654	3,104	1,033
Beaver.....	2,539	819	1,596	1,420
Beckham.....	4,504	3,972	4,544	1,810
Blaine.....	4,851	1,826	2,595	2,835
Bryan.....	3,340	6,739	7,748	1,366
Caddo.....	6,834	6,153	8,110	3,793
Canadian.....	7,289	4,203	5,668	3,729
Carters.....	5,974	10,275	9,470	2,147
Cherokee.....	3,326	3,234	4,249	2,785
Choctaw.....	4,402	4,260	4,750	1,086
Cherokee.....	1,438	705	894	650
Cleveland.....	8,149	6,190	6,556	3,671
Coal.....	1,106	1,755	2,124	464
Comanche.....	8,756	9,029	7,955	2,787
Cotton.....	1,897	2,117	2,613	738
Craig.....	3,830	3,135	4,182	2,807
Creek.....	9,257	8,818	9,198	6,532
Custer.....	5,667	3,226	4,618	2,568
Delaware.....	3,399	2,686	3,157	2,343
Dewey.....	2,583	1,281	2,049	1,494
Ellis.....	2,583	717	9,470	1,522
Garfield.....	17,589	7,047	8,217	10,352
Garvin.....	4,402	6,844	6,779	1,681
Grady.....	6,348	7,710	8,136	2,882
Grant.....	3,996	1,521	2,126	2,471
Greer.....	2,147	2,321	3,044	713
Harmon.....	1,057	1,904	2,340	266
Harper.....	2,057	736	1,281	1,221
Haskell.....	1,872	2,619	3,206	1,390
Hughes.....	3,012	4,639	5,492	1,676
Jackson.....	2,627	4,921	5,450	923
Jefferson.....	1,384	2,872	3,326	556
Johnston.....	1,349	2,495	2,936	584
Kay.....	16,460	8,382	10,116	9,802
Kingfisher.....	4,873	1,459	2,981	2,931
Kiowa.....	4,100	3,489	4,263	1,530
Latimer.....	1,668	2,283	2,536	919
Le Flore.....	4,631	6,349	6,786	2,821
Lincoln.....	5,778	4,071	4,913	3,898
Logan.....	6,172	3,444	4,109	3,817
Love.....	806	1,972	2,191	249
McClain.....	2,326	3,201	3,451	908
McClurtain.....	2,836	5,793	6,223	1,091
McIntosh.....	2,295	3,007	3,674	1,442
Major.....	3,495	845	1,227	2,467
Marshall.....	1,204	2,288	2,455	460
Mayes.....	4,704	3,897	4,751	2,854
Murray.....	1,885	2,868	3,054	798
Muskogee.....	11,810	13,040	13,860	6,592
Noble.....	4,422	1,803	2,770	2,430
Nowata.....	3,226	2,657	2,688	2,119
Okfuskee.....	2,469	2,775	3,335	1,624
Oklahoma.....	95,492	70,199	59,954	40,161
Oklmulgee.....	6,717	10,115	10,467	4,368
Osage.....	7,731	6,714	7,156	3,951
Ottawa.....	7,211	6,692	7,243	4,304
Pawnee.....	3,975	2,274	2,721	2,655
Payne.....	10,605	6,490	7,390	5,790
Pittsburg.....	5,909	9,546	9,576	2,893
Pontotoc.....	5,389	7,208	7,750	2,289
Pottawatomie.....	10,099	9,455	10,220	4,760
Pushmataha.....	1,640	2,578	2,977	789
Roger Mills.....	1,667	1,479	2,176	509
Rogers.....	4,873	3,830	4,197	2,849
Seminole.....	6,668	7,076	8,122	3,423
Sequoyah.....	3,288	4,072	4,449	2,077
Stephens.....	6,461	8,029	6,702	1,909
Texas.....	4,196	1,915	2,693	1,676
Tillman.....	2,657	3,639	4,071	1,058
Tulsa.....	73,862	46,728	38,548	42,892
Wagoner.....	3,321	2,266	3,589	2,466
Washington.....	11,334	6,238	6,508	6,036
Washita.....	3,914	3,177	4,326	1,637
Woods.....	4,892	1,999	2,882	2,871
Woodward.....	4,463	1,690	2,180	2,391
Totals.....	518,045	430,939	452,782	268,817

OKLAHOMA VOTE SINCE 1908

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,363; Taft, Rep., 110,474; Debs, Soc., 21,734.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 119,156; Taft, Rep., 90,786; Debs, Soc., 41,674.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 148,113; Hughes, Rep., 97,233; Roosevelt, Prog., 234; Cox, 45,190.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 215,808; Harding, Rep., 243,464; Debs, Soc., 25,679.
 1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 259,798; Coolidge, Rep., 226,242; LaFollette, Prog., 41,141; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,234.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 394,046; Smith, Dem., 219,174; Thomas, Soc., 3,924; Farm-Lab., 1,283.
 1928 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 516,468; Hoover, Rep., 188,165.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 501,069; Landon, Rep., 245,122; Thomas, Soc., 2,221; Colvin, Prog., 1,328.

Oklahoma (continued)

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 474,313; Willkie, Rep., 348,872; Babson, Proh., 3,027.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 401,549; Dewey, Rep., 319,424; Watson, Proh., 1,663.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 452,782; Dewey, Rep., 268,817.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 518,045; Stevenson, Dem., 430,939.

Oregon

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Baker.....	4,253	2,562	3,035	2,841
Benton.....	9,229	2,966	3,135	6,839
Clackamas.....	24,174	16,219	14,263	14,431
Claatsop.....	7,569	5,814	5,574	5,076
Columbia.....	4,666	5,096	4,768	3,049
Coos.....	10,122	8,118	5,453	5,586
Crook.....	2,124	1,490	1,149	1,112
Curry.....	2,147	1,005	677	1,112
Deschutes.....	5,776	3,174	3,499	3,563
Douglas.....	14,109	7,837	5,500	7,671
Gilliam.....	911	415	544	623
Grant.....	1,911	1,190	1,156	1,090
Harney.....	1,378	983	802	784
Hoover River.....	3,310	1,930	1,761	2,134
Jackson.....	18,279	8,674	7,342	11,226
Jefferson.....	1,488	723	559	622
Josephine.....	8,200	3,353	3,290	5,004
Klamath.....	11,517	6,407	7,520	7,072
Lake.....	1,727	1,205	1,104	1,083
Lane.....	35,693	19,960	15,606	20,843
Lincoln.....	5,559	3,632	3,720	3,587
Linn.....	13,761	8,058	7,260	7,936
Malheur.....	5,414	2,245	2,499	3,265
Marion.....	29,887	12,337	13,183	18,997
Morrow.....	1,254	786	838	751
Multnomah.....	132,602	107,118	93,703	86,519
Polk.....	6,856	2,983	3,451	4,322
Shasta.....	747	355	454	5,831
Tillamook.....	4,931	3,401	3,128	2,952
Umatilla.....	10,529	7,098	5,891	5,726
Union.....	4,114	3,526	3,808	2,668
Wallowa.....	1,891	1,271	1,408	1,196
Wasco.....	4,362	2,517	2,488	2,740
Washington.....	20,250	11,191	9,424	11,455
Wheeler.....	719	468	411	414
Yamhill.....	9,332	4,472	4,794	6,379
Totals.....	420,815	270,579	243,147	260,944

OREGON VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 46,526; Bryan, Dem., 33,385; Woolley, Proh., 2,536; Debs, Soc., 1,494.
 1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 60,455; Parker, Rep., 17,521; Swallow, Proh., 3,806; Debs, Soc., 7,619.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 38,049; Taft, Rep., 62,530; Chaffin, Proh., 2,682; Debs, Soc., 7,339.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Taft, Rep., 34,673; Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600; Debs, Soc., 13,343.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 120,087; Hughes, Rep., 126,913; Hanly, Proh., 4,729; Benson, Soc., 9,711.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 80,019; Harding, Rep., 143,592; Watkins, Proh., 3,595; Debs, Soc., 9,801.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 142,579; LaFollette, Prog., 68,403; Davis, Dem., 67,589; Johns, Soc. Lab., 917.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 205,341; Smith, Dem., 109,223; Thomas, Soc., 2,720; Reynolds, Soc. Labor, 1,564; Foster, Com., 1,094.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 213,871; Hoover, Rep., 136,019; Thomas, Soc., 15,450; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,730; Foster, Com., 1,681.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 266,733; Landon, Rep., 122,706; Lemke, Union, 21,831; Thomas, Soc., 2,143; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 500; Browder, Com., 104; Colvin, Proh., 4.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 258,415; Willkie, Rep., 223,555; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 2,487; Thomas, Soc., 398; Browder, Com., 191; Babson, Proh., 154.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 248,635; Dewey, Rep., 225,365; Thomas, Soc., 3,785; Watson, Proh., 2,362.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 243,147; Dewey, Rep., 260,904; Wallace, Prog., 14,978; Thomas, Soc., 5,051.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 420,815; Stevenson, Dem., 270,579; Hallinan, Ind., 3,665.

Pennsylvania

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams.....	11,016	5,691	5,409	7,988
Allegheny.....	359,224	370,945	326,303	253,272
Armstrong.....	16,955	13,221	9,900	11,712
Beaver.....	31,700	38,136	26,629	22,324

Pennsylvania (continued) 1952				
County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bedford	9,419	5,255	3,851	6,028
Berks	51,720	45,874	43,075	35,608
Blair	32,113	16,851	14,050	22,382
Bradford	15,894	4,959	4,421	11,783
Bucks	40,753	24,301	16,655	29,411
Butler	25,243	15,295	9,818	17,449
Cambria	39,294	50,774	41,533	27,725
Cameron	2,307	1,020	858	9,744
Carbon	12,283	10,571	9,515	10,416
Centre	14,700	7,391	14,670	29,258
Chester	39,961	21,490	4,984	6,866
Clarion	9,340	5,212	11,347	11,810
Clearfield	16,045	13,376	5,013	5,618
CClinton	8,125	5,758	9,367	9,417
Columbia	13,008	9,467	9,174	14,161
Crawford	19,079	9,874	11,421	18,028
Cumberland	29,302	12,762	27,729	46,861
Dauphin	58,355	30,985	57,156	93,412
Delaware	129,743	80,316	5,363	5,148
Elk	7,702	6,448	28,159	33,806
Erie	48,836	36,619	34,971	20,401
Fayette	27,348	43,921	687	1,209
Forest	1,511	627	7,352	12,151
Franklin	16,474	8,868	1,684	1,760
Fulton	2,127	1,718	1,684	4,717
Greene	6,964	10,125	8,015	6,943
Huntingdon	9,580	4,318	5,543	12,640
Indiana	16,673	11,620	5,322	9,395
Jefferson	11,833	6,365	2,299	3,121
Juniata	3,863	2,705	61,495	46,283
Lackawanna	61,644	64,926	21,308	46,306
Lancaster	64,193	28,146	14,632	17,186
Lawrence	23,319	11,611	9,418	15,553
Lebanon	20,726	33,033	26,826	32,202
Lehigh	45,143	72,579	61,869	71,674
Luzerne	58,967	15,870	13,692	19,118
Lycoming	25,753	5,373	4,785	10,218
McKean	15,256	20,770	16,108	18,916
Mercer	26,424	5,889	4,762	5,666
Mifflin	8,620	5,760	5,913	6,674
Monroe	9,502	57,701	41,112	85,576
Montg'm'y	3,725	2,264	1,964	2,690
Montour	39,131	36,993	33,209	27,030
North'mpt'n	28,861	17,789	16,478	25,535
North'ber'd	6,733	3,042	2,596	2,444
Perry	396,874	557,352	432,699	425,962
Philadelphia	3,810	1,383	1,229	2,893
Pike	5,117	1,974	2,194	3,672
Potter	51,437	34,987	28,194	44,176
Schuylkill	6,836	1,686	1,490	5,181
Snyder	18,589	13,167	8,727	13,910
Somerset	2,011	1,239	1,084	1,752
Sullivan	10,529	3,653	3,621	7,945
Susqueh'na	11,203	3,006	2,986	10,016
Tioga	5,558	1,610	1,442	5,058
Union	17,006	6,356	5,144	11,920
Venango	11,555	4,442	4,103	8,378
Warren	36,041	55,725	46,327	26,860
Washington	9,623	2,530	2,284	7,708
Wayne	58,923	80,068	61,901	41,709
Westmorel'd	5,772	1,815	1,674	4,332
Wyoming	44,489	39,508	33,321	32,494
York				
Totals	2,415,789	2,146,269	1,752,426	1,902,197

PENNSYLVANIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 424,232; McKinley, Rep., 712,665; Woolley, Proh., 27,908; Debs, Soc., 4,831.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 335,430; Roosevelt, Rep., 840,949; Swallow, Proh., 33,717; Soc., 21,863.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 448,785; Taft, Rep., 745,779; Chaffin, Proh., 36,694; Debs, Soc., 33,913.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 395,619; Taft, Rep., 273,305; Roosevelt, Proh., 35,513; Soc., 80,915.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 521,784; Hughes, Rep., 703,734; Hanly, Proh., 28,525; Soc., 42,637.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 503,202; Harding, Rep., 1,218,215; Watkins, Proh., 42,612; Debs, Soc., 70,321; Christensen, Lab., 15,642.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,401,481; Davis, Dem., 409,192; LaFollette, Soc., 93,441; Labor, 214,126; Nations, Amer., 13,035; Faris, Proh., 9,779; Foster, Workers, 2,735.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 2,055,382; Smith, Dem., 1,067,586; Thomas, Soc., 18,647; Foster, Labor, (Workers, 2,687; Com., 2,039) 4,726.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,295,948; Hoover, Rep., 1,453,540; Thomas, Soc., 91,119; Upshaw, Proh., 11,319; Foster, Com., 5,658; Cox, Jobless, 725; Reynolds, Indust., 659.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,353,788; Landon, Rep., 1,690,300; Lemke, Royal Oak, 67,467; Thomas, Soc., 14,375; Colvin, Proh., 6,691; Browder, Com., 4,060; Aiken, Ind. Lab., 1,424.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,171,035; Willkie, Rep., 1,889,848; Thomas, Soc., 10,967; Browder, Com., 4,519; Aiken, Ind. Gov., 1,518.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,940,479; Dewey, Rep., 1,835,054; Thomas, Soc., 11,721; Watson, Proh., 5,750; Teichert, Ind. Gov., 1,789.

Pennsylvania (continued)

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,752,426; Dewey, Rep., 1,902,197; Wallace, Proh., 55,161; Thomas, Soc., 11,325; Watson, Proh., 10,338; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 2,133; Teichert, Ind. Gov., 1,461.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 2,415,789; Stevenson, Dem., 2,146,269; Hamblen, Proh., 8,771; Hallinan, Proh., 4,200; Hoopes, Soc., 2,684; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 1,502; Hass, Ind. Gov., 1,347; Scattered, 155.

Rhode Island

1952				
County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bristol	8,468	8,313	7,562	5,349
Kent	27,745	17,824	15,287	16,299
Newport	15,136	11,116	9,254	10,756
Providence	146,197	157,592	149,254	93,867
Washington	13,389	8,448	7,379	9,522
Totals	210,935	203,293	188,736	135,787

RHODE ISLAND VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 19,812; McKinley, Rep., 33,784; Woolley, Proh., 1,529.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 24,839; Roosevelt, Rep., 41,605; Swallow, Proh., 768; Debs, Soc., 956.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 24,706; Taft, Rep., 43,942; Chaffin, Proh., 1,016; Debs, Soc., 1,365.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Taft, Rep., 27,703; Roosevelt, Proh., 16,878; Debs, Soc., 2,049.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 40,394; Hughes, Rep., 44,858; Hanly, Proh., 470; Benson, Soc., 1,914.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 55,062; Harding, Rep., 107,463; Watkins, Proh., 510; Debs, Soc., 4,351.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 125,286; Davis, Dem., 76,606; LaFollette, Proh., 7,628; Foster, Workers, 280; Johns, Soc. Lab., 268.
 1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 118,973; Hoover, Rep., 117,522; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 416; Foster, Com., 283.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 138; Foster, Com., Rep., 115,266; Thomas, Soc., 433; Upshaw, Proh., 183, 546; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 433; Upshaw, Proh., 183.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 165,238; Landon, Rep., 125,031; Lemke, Union, 19,659; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 929; Browder, Com., 411.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 182,182; Willkie, Rep., 138,653; Browder, Com., 239; Babson, Proh., 74.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 175,356; Dewey, Rep., 123,487; Watson, Proh., 433.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 188,736; Dewey, Rep., 135,787; Wallace, Proh., 2,619; Thomas, Soc., 429; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 131.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 210,935; Stevenson, Dem., 203,293; Hallinan, Proh., 187; Hass, Soc. Lab., 83.

South Carolina

1952				
County	Eisenhower (Ind)	Stevenson (D)	Thur., States Rights	Truman, Dem.
Abbeville	898	2,776	787	254
Aiken	3,948	4,346	4,607	572
Allendale	682	440	1,041	55
Anderson	3,007	11,664	1,342	2,581
Bamberg	1,867	750	1,714	124
Barnwell	597	1,598	1,920	115
Beaufort	1,609	1,106	850	253
Berkeley	2,330	1,708	1,534	323
Calhoun	1,063	384	840	36
Charleston	19,456	9,959	10,603	2,660
Cherokee	1,269	5,545	1,075	605
Chester	2,511	2,843	1,527	436
Chesterfield	1,592	4,668	1,554	912
Clarendon	1,999	953	1,467	107
Colleton	2,615	1,905	2,337	253
Darlington	3,227	5,718	1,930	808
Dillon	1,341	1,578	967	143
Dorchester	2,258	852	2,717	27
Edgefield	1,601	753	1,797	211
Fairfield	1,514	1,590	1,073	1,189
Florence	4,930	5,340	3,729	432
Goergetown	2,314	1,370	1,943	432
Greenville	17,092	14,863	5,922	2,745
Greenwood	3,186	3,815	2,508	440
Hampton	1,568	787	1,530	81
Horry	3,323	4,439	3,245	503
Jasper	750	636	715	141
Kershaw	2,724	2,052	1,615	302
Lancaster	2,834	4,989	1,649	855
Laurens	3,240	3,697	2,047	513
Lee	1,610	927	1,155	142
Lexington	3,755	3,513	2,237	566
Marion	2,220	1,610	1,219	301
Marlboro	1,440	1,699	1,083	354
McCormick	530	624	713	349
Newberry	3,895	3,418	2,758	666
Oconee	1,421	3,230	1,155	

South Carolina (continued) 1952

County	1948	
	Eisenhower (Ind)	Stevenson (D)
Orangeburg.	4,445	2,829
Pickens.	2,928	2,865
Richland.	15,311	8,890
Saluda.	1,313	1,592
Spartanburg.	9,202	21,883
Sumter.	4,585	2,014
Union.	1,834	5,921
Williamsburg.	2,509	1,320
York.	4,548	7,495
Totals..	158,289	173,004

1948

County	1948	
	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Orangeburg.	3,160	435
Pickens.	1,344	435
Richland.	6,096	2,419
Saluda.	1,712	187
Spartanburg.	4,660	6,741
Sumter.	2,096	605
Union.	2,096	1,283
Williamsburg.	1,839	126
York.	1,983	1,412
Totals..	102,607	34,423

SOUTH CAROLINA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 47,283; McKinley, Rep., 3,579.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,563; Roosevelt, Rep., 2,554; Debs, Soc., 22.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 62,200; Taft, Rep., 3,965; Debs, Soc., 100.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 48,357; Taft, Rep., 536; Roosevelt, Prog., 1,293; Debs, Soc., 164.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 61,846; Hughes, Rep., 1,550; Benson, Soc., 135.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 64,170; Harding, Rep., 2,244; Debs, Soc., 26.
 1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 49,008; Coolidge, Rep., 1,123; LaFollette, Prog., 620.
 1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 62,700; Anti-Smith, 2,670; Hoover, Rep., 3,188; Thomas, Soc., 44.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 102,347; Hoover, Rep., 1,978; Thomas, Soc., 82.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 113,791; Landon, Rep., Talbot faction (953), Hambright faction (653), total, 1,646.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,470; Willkie, Rep., 1,721.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 90,601; Dewey, Rep., 4,547; Southern Democrats, 7,799; Watson, Prog., 365; Thurmond, States' Rights, 102,607.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 34,423; Dewey, Rep., 5,386; Wallace, Prog., 154; Thomas, Soc., 1.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower ran on two tickets. Under State law vote cast for two Eisenhower slates of electors could not be combined. Eisenhower, Ind., 158,289; Rep., 9,793, total, 188,082; Stevenson, Dem., 173,004; Hamblen, Prog., 1.

South Dakota

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Armstrong.	6	5	6	1
Aurora.	1,458	967	1,275	1,056
Beadle.	6,487	3,443	4,372	3,662
Bennett.	6,873	516	768	477
Bon Homme	3,157	1,658	2,077	2,283
Brookings.	5,988	1,861	2,907	3,975
Brown.	9,581	6,140	7,148	5,632
Brule.	1,578	1,392	1,646	1,056
Buffalo.	413	259	334	313
Butte.	2,689	837	1,065	1,726
Campbell.	1,536	168	410	1,518
Chas. Mix.	3,316	2,790	3,086	1,800
Clark.	2,692	1,076	1,559	1,625
Clay.	3,302	1,412	2,080	2,228
Codington.	5,750	2,974	4,042	3,349
Corson.	1,757	789	1,154	1,154
Custer.	1,725	652	917	1,217
Davison.	4,774	3,227	4,064	2,996
Day.	3,648	2,351	3,146	2,438
Deuel.	2,279	879	1,324	1,857
Dewey.	1,301	660	727	864
Douglas.	2,103	528	736	1,301
Edmunds.	2,178	1,013	1,253	1,493
Fall River.	2,863	1,008	1,348	2,037
Faulk.	1,619	738	971	1,054
Grant.	3,234	1,500	2,052	1,972
Gregory.	2,463	1,372	1,793	1,723
Haakon.	1,176	396	619	753
Hamlin.	2,391	954	1,326	1,608
Hand.	2,262	937	1,367	1,402
Hanson.	1,320	773	953	860
Harding.	809	294	479	529
Hughes.	2,932	933	1,080	1,739
Hutchinson.	4,322	875	1,209	2,906
Hyde.	1,051	393	553	817
Jackson.	607	254	321	432
Jerauld.	1,520	677	876	1,085
Jones.	739	325	414	532
Kingsbury.	3,703	1,020	1,338	2,332
Lake.	4,020	1,466	2,093	2,837
Lawrence.	5,550	1,701	2,209	3,778
Lincoln.	4,387	1,212	1,826	2,771
Lyman.	1,561	666	904	993
Marshall.	2,991	1,127	1,387	2,064

South Dakota (continued) 1952

County	1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)
McCook.	2,915	436
McPherson.	2,248	1,135
Meade.	3,109	1,334
Mellette.	787	347
Miner.	1,964	1,029
Minnehaha.	23,559	9,390
Moody.	2,728	1,089
Pennington.	11,029	4,470
Perkins.	2,160	849
Potter.	1,625	579
Roberts.	3,566	2,524
Sanborn.	1,761	905
Shannon.	957	774
Spink.	3,693	1,983
Stanley.	695	289
Sully.	860	352
Todd.	1,025	611
Tripp.	2,790	1,445
Turner.	4,604	984
Union.	3,393	1,645
Walworth.	2,369	1,262
Washabaugh.	319	147
Yankton.	4,802	2,220
Ziebach.	779	372
Totals..	203,857	90,426

SOUTH DAKOTA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 39,544; McKinley, Rep., 54,530; Woolley, Proh., 1,543; Debs, Soc., 169.
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 21,869; Roosevelt, Rep., 72,083; Swallow, Proh., 2,965; Debs, Soc., 3,138.
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 40,226; Taft, Rep., 67,536; Chaffin, Proh., 4,039; Debs, Soc., 2,846.
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Roosevelt, Prog., 58,811; Debs, Soc., 4,662.
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 59,191; Hughes, Rep., 64,217; Hanly, Proh., 1,774; Benson, Soc., 3,760.
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 35,938; Harding, Rep., 110,692; Watkins, Proh., 900; F-Lab., 34,707.
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 101,299; LaFollette, Prog., 75,355; Davis, Dem., 27,214.
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 157,660; Smith, Dem., 102,660; Thomas, Soc., 443; Foster, Com., 232; Farm-Lab., 927.
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 183,515; Hoover, Rep., 99,312; Harvey, Lib., 3,333; Thomas, Soc., 1,551; Osshaw, Proh., 463; Foster, Com., 364.
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 160,137; Landon, Rep., 125,977; Lemke, Union, 10,338.
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 131,362; Willkie, Rep., 177,065.
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 96,711; Dewey, Rep., 135,365.
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 117,653; Dewey, Rep., 129,551; Wallace, Prog., 2,801.
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 203,857; Stevenson, Dem., 90,426.

Tennessee

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Anderson.	10,489	8,939	5,915	5,372
Bedford.	2,611	4,362	2,393	771
Benton.	1,304	2,452	1,757	908
Bledsoe.	1,229	1,158	1,092	1,103
Blount.	11,708	5,163	3,141	6,152
Bradley.	4,606	2,646	2,036	2,942
Campbell.	4,557	2,346	2,267	2,922
Cannon.	930	1,491	1,408	558
Carroll.	3,741	2,841	2,818	2,651
Carter.	9,019	2,707	1,809	4,943
Cheatham.	536	2,222	2,731	193
Chester.	1,674	1,484	980	766
Clairborne.	3,221	2,182	2,068	2,507
Clay.	842	968	1,146	703
Cokee.	5,688	1,247	939	3,576
Coffee.	2,110	3,537	2,041	1,599
Crockett.	1,343	2,155	1,415	601
Cumberland.	3,282	2,059	1,607	1,988
Davids.	35,916	51,562	20,877	8,410
Decatur.	1,406	1,681	1,565	1,291
DeKalb.	1,814	1,949	2,412	1,751
Dickson.	1,415	4,196	2,337	485
Dyer.	3,231	4,531	3,503	989
Fayette.	1,029	1,173	226	66
Fentress.	2,143	934	962	1,587
Franklin.	2,015	4,786	2,948	589
Gibson.	3,766	6,687	3,917	1,137
Giles.	1,649	4,640	3,676	717
Greene.	3,030	937	644	1,824
Greene.	6,084	3,656	3,282	4,375
Grundy.	709	2,395	1,552	2,116
Hamblen.	29,681	23,832	16,968	10,434
Hamilton.	1,830	458	416	1,598
Hancock.	1,256	2,747	1,609	317

Tennessee (continued)		1952	1948	
County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Hardin.....	2,459	1,677	1,270	1,779
Hawkins.....	5,295	2,404	2,019	3,637
Haywood.....	940	2,432	1,050	148
Henderson.....	3,317	1,601	1,155	2,278
Henry.....	2,421	5,677	3,292	604
Hickman.....	1,044	2,625	2,140	478
Houston.....	465	1,229	1,159	202
Humphreys.....	898	2,670	1,327	355
Jackson.....	1,138	1,686	1,503	536
Jefferson.....	4,622	1,238	900	2,979
Johnson.....	3,590	506	433	2,413
Knox.....	44,358	26,681	15,946	21,074
Lake.....	487	1,475	833	179
Lauderdale.....	1,390	4,340	2,556	298
Lawrence.....	4,561	4,299	4,854	3,837
Lewis.....	540	1,308	1,148	381
Lincoln.....	1,654	4,510	2,969	361
Loudon.....	4,311	2,138	1,673	2,605
McMinn.....	5,778	3,440	3,016	4,432
McNairy.....	3,426	2,698	2,267	2,390
Macon.....	2,602	1,158	738	1,708
Madison.....	7,243	8,623	4,722	1,681
Marion.....	2,227	2,938	2,554	1,738
Marshall.....	1,525	3,837	3,059	517
Maury.....	3,582	7,377	2,906	895
Melrs.....	850	754	788	748
Monroe.....	4,581	3,693	3,553	3,905
Montgomery.....	2,573	5,759	3,310	646
Moore.....	354	826	523	102
Morgan.....	2,563	1,492	1,500	1,570
Obion.....	2,682	4,423	3,900	642
Overton.....	1,453	2,209	1,835	917
Perry.....	762	1,192	1,196	459
Pickett.....	1,003	547	566	849
Polk.....	2,283	1,821	1,412	1,529
Putnam.....	3,183	4,096	3,134	1,879
Rhea.....	2,520	2,090	1,879	2,077
Roane.....	5,583	3,702	2,306	3,236
Robertson.....	1,834	5,063	3,044	376
Rutherford.....	3,196	6,793	4,151	854
Scott.....	3,274	1,161	972	2,016
Sequatchie.....	535	882	907	420
Sevier.....	7,244	1,066	840	5,049
Shelby.....	65,170	71,779	23,854	14,566
Smith.....	1,412	2,622	1,764	773
Stewart.....	641	2,170	1,962	331
Sullivan.....	15,596	11,849	7,626	6,984
Sumner.....	2,233	5,674	3,688	793
Tipton.....	1,312	5,351	3,066	209
Trousdale.....	1,261	1,236	1,114	104
Unicoi.....	3,453	1,163	844	1,927
Union.....	2,087	667	513	1,603
Van Buren.....	393	674	636	298
Warren.....	1,912	3,568	2,969	807
Washington.....	12,023	5,245	4,023	7,056
Wayne.....	2,439	1,008	820	1,957
Weakley.....	3,043	4,198	3,099	1,310
White.....	1,374	2,319	1,719	635
Williamson.....	2,326	4,085	2,294	556
Wilson.....	2,449	5,070	3,133	854
Totals.....	446,147	443,710	270,402	202,914

TENNESSEE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 145,356; McKinley, Rep., 123,180; Woolley, Proh., 3,882; Debs, Soc., 413.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 131,653; Roosevelt, Rep., 105,369; Swallow, Proh., 1,906; Debs, Soc., 1,354.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 135,608; Taft, Rep., 118,324; Chaffin, Proh., 300; Debs, Soc., 1,870.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 130,335; Taft, Rep., 59,444; Roosevelt, Proh., 53,725; Debs, Soc., 3,492.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 155,282; Hughes, Rep., 116,223; Hanly, Proh., 147; Benson, Soc., 2,542.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 206,558; Harding, Rep., 219,829; Debs, Soc., 2,239.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 158,404; Coolidge, Rep., 130,882; LaFollette, Proh., 10,656; Faris, Proh., 15.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 195,388; Smith, Dem., 167,343; Thomas, Soc., 631; Foster, Com., 111.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 259,817; Hoover, Rep., 125,806; Upshaw, Proh., 1,995; Thomas, Soc., 1,786; Foster, Com., 234.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 327,083; Landon, Rep., 146,516; Thomas, Soc., 686; Colvin, Proh., 632; Browder, Com., 319; Lemke, Union, 296.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 351,601; Wilkie, Rep., 169,153; Babson, Proh., 1,606; Thomas, Soc., 463.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 308,707; Dewey, Rep., 200,311; Watson, Proh., 882; Thomas, Soc., 892.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 270,402; Dewey, Rep., 202,914; Thurmond, States' Rights, 73,815; Wallace, Proh., 1,864; Thomas, Soc., 1,288.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 446,147; Stevenson, Dem., 443,710; Hamblen, Proh., 1,432; Hallinan, Proh., 885; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 379.

Texas

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Anderson.....	4,637	3,462	3,242	1,199
Andrews.....	805	920	816	101
Angelina.....	4,705	6,224	4,377	1,000
Aransas.....	818	603	418	235
Araher.....	937	1,272	1,599	191
Armstrong.....	562	425	686	97
Atascosa*.....	2,147	2,124	1,252	1,260
Austin.....	2,964	1,445	1,115	234
Bailey.....	1,118	1,039	1,115	234
Bandera.....	1,350	358	445	570
Bastrop.....	1,540	3,148	2,518	443
Baylor.....	879	1,142	1,522	101
Bee.....	2,536	1,583	1,441	801
Bell.....	4,862	9,484	7,548	1,069
Bexar.....	65,391	50,260	35,970	26,202
Blanco.....	919	697	1,003	497
Borden.....	182	210	203	18
Bosque.....	1,982	1,940	2,303	501
Bowie.....	6,501	10,437	7,028	1,161
Brazoria.....	8,360	8,368	4,783	2,133
Brazos.....	4,631	4,213	3,459	1,533
Brewster.....	1,096	609	940	312
Briscoe*.....	692	508	1,029	217
Brooks.....	809	1,577	5,059	1,071
Brown.....	4,635	3,778	2,051	240
Burleson.....	1,052	2,347	1,301	413
Burnet*.....	2,270	1,431	2,540	457
Caldwell*.....	1,052	2,887	1,158	189
Calhoun*.....	1,406	813	787	802
Callahan.....	1,431	1,502	3,079	1,154
Cameron.....	14,018	7,559	2,415	273
Camp*.....	951	1,555	2,131	332
Carson.....	1,471	1,071	971	119
Cass.....	2,502	3,160	909	65
Castro.....	1,169	825	2,695	545
Chambers.....	1,497	1,116	5,516	1,155
Cherokee.....	3,825	3,868	1,779	198
Childress.....	1,590	1,879	1,316	900
Ciudad.....	1,272	2,006	1,212	1,752
Cochran.....	780	946	2,915	408
Coke.....	576	736	1,156	174
Collier.....	2,555	1,824	971	119
Collin.....	4,037	5,906	909	65
Collinsworth.....	1,334	1,321	2,695	545
Colorado.....	3,237	2,043	5,516	1,155
Comal.....	3,350	1,252	1,779	198
Comanche.....	2,411	2,181	1,316	900
Conejo.....	808	708	1,212	1,752
Cooke*.....	4,385	2,657	2,915	408
Coryell.....	1,658	2,432	1,156	174
Cottle.....	494	1,368	2,350	310
Crane.....	621	857	1,318	102
Crockett.....	654	306	400	127
Crosby.....	1,053	1,550	1,731	168
Culberson.....	331	252	244	38
Dallam.....	1,464	1,197	1,504	399
Dallas.....	118,218	69,394	47,464	35,664
Dawson.....	2,468	2,093	2,605	393
Deaf Smith.....	2,468	1,006	1,496	535
Delta*.....	709	1,585	1,459	1,531
Denton.....	5,840	5,289	1,808	1,612
DeWitt.....	4,075	1,934	1,492	115
Dickens.....	782	1,249	863	384
Dimmit.....	954	503	1,372	241
Donley.....	1,150	900	3,551	117
Duval.....	672	3,316	4,305	1,145
Eastland*.....	4,518	3,370	2,265	460
Ector.....	8,259	5,270	898	345
Edwards*.....	586	210	1,465	207
Ellis*.....	4,183	6,275	12,491	4,857
El Paso.....	20,005	14,595	861	176
Erath*.....	3,249	2,664	593	2,741
Falls.....	1,962	3,287	188	69
Fannin.....	2,099	5,363	2,612	660
Fayette.....	4,240	2,557	3,697	1,594
Fisher.....	952	1,405	2,474	344
Floyd.....	2,066	1,468	751	90
Foard.....	418	839	2,058	1,016
Fort Bend.....	3,974	3,241	1,236	146
Franklin.....	564	1,358	2,265	460
Freestone.....	1,707	2,902	898	345
Frisco.....	1,011	983	1,465	207
Gaines.....	1,350	1,540	12,491	4,857
Galveston.....	15,715	19,058	861	176
Garza.....	742	797	593	2,741
Gillespie.....	3,687	300	188	69
Glasscock.....	235	197	2,612	660
Goliad*.....	1,065	452	3,697	1,594
Gonzales.....	2,249	2,563	10,921	2,477
Gray.....	5,467	3,367	5,104	2,477
Grayson.....	7,736	10,435	901	336
Gregg.....	10,583	7,969	2,119	2,502
Grimes.....	1,557	1,362	3,995	1,013
Guadalupe.....	4,396	2,339	2,122	174
Hale.....	4,858	3,351	895	206
Hall.....	1,253	1,744	1,654	226
Hallam*.....	2,130	1,313	895	206
Hamilton*.....	1,234	456	1,654	226
Hansford.....	1,571	1,242	1,654	226
Hardeman.....	1,571	1,242	1,654	226

Virginia (continued) 1952

County	1948		1952	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Pulaski....	2,815	1,715	1,412	1,691
Rappahannock....	619	518	617	311
Richmond....	727	326	240	296
Roanoke....	6,017	2,689	2,876	3,988
Rockbridge....	2,068	1,059	994	1,062
Rockingham....	4,350	1,591	1,680	3,219
Russell....	2,937	3,253	2,689	2,447
Scott....	4,703	2,990	2,676	3,520
Shenandoah....	4,284	1,734	1,603	3,249
Smyth....	3,694	1,972	1,750	2,897
Southampton....	1,166	2,000	1,462	619
Spotsylvania....	1,174	1,194	818	537
Stafford....	4,411	1,077	708	732
Surry....	1,414	5,722	460	134
Sussex....	888	956	614	244
Tazewell....	3,232	2,527	2,258	2,278
Warren....	1,888	1,362	1,291	1,014
Washington....	3,810	2,778	2,510	2,972
Westminster....	1,117	754	503	568
Wise....	3,911	4,729	4,862	2,836
Wythe....	3,580	1,654	976	2,077
York....	1,335	1,287	826	418
Total Counties...	222,674	176,143	136,710	118,417
City				
Alexandria....	8,579	6,471	3,917	3,903
Bristol....	1,574	1,432	1,451	879
Buena Vista....	513	392	297	234
Charlottesville....	3,292	2,174	1,527	1,419
Clinchburg....	936	811	818	451
Colonial Heights....	896	835		
Danville....	4,765	3,323	2,334	1,579
Falls Church....	1,386	930		
Fredricksburg....	1,536	970	816	810
Hampton....	5,505	4,946	727	371
Harrisburg....	2,238	635	751	1,377
Hopewell....	1,640	1,657	1,242	570
Lynchburg....	7,090	3,848	2,480	2,373
Martinsville....	1,772	1,391	814	642
Norfolk....	2,769	4,051	3,420	1,453
Norfolk....	14,166	11,862	9,370	7,556
Petersburg....	2,822	2,342	2,012	1,189
Portsmouth....	3,621	4,612	2,056	1,288
Radford....	1,523	1,108	826	850
Richmond....	29,300	19,235	16,466	14,549
Roanoke....	15,673	8,042	5,343	6,542
So. Norfolk....	1,098	1,782	857	347
Staunton....	2,578	945	914	1,323
Suffolk....	1,622	1,209	1,030	741
Virginia Beach....	1,310	881		
Warwick....	3,307	2,806	1,822	1,014
Waynesboro....	1,680	730	839	833
Williamsburg....	797	483	312	334
Winchester....	2,375	1,055	894	1,272
Total, City's...	126,363	92,534	64,076	53,653
Co's & Cit's	349,037	268,677	200,785	172,070

VIRGINIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.). Bryan, Dem., 146,080; McKinley, Rep., 115,865; Woolley, Proh., 2,150; Debs, Soc., 145
1904 (Pres.). Parker, Dem., 86,548; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,880; Swallow, Proh., 1,383; Debs, Soc., 56.
1908 (Pres.). Bryan, Dem., 82,946; Taft, Rep., 52,573; Chafin, Proh., 1,111; Debs, Soc., 255.
1912 (Pres.). Wilson, Dem., 90,332; Taft, Rep., 23,288; Roosevelt, Proh., 21,777; Debs, Soc., 820
1916 (Pres.). Wilson, Dem., 102,824; Hughes, Rep., 49,356; Hanly, Proh., 783; Benson, Soc., 1,060.
1920 (Pres.). Cox, Dem., 141,670; Harding, Rep., 87,456; Watkins, Proh., 826; Debs, Soc., 807; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 240.
1924 (Pres.). Davis, Dem., 139,797; Coolidge, Rep., 73,359; LaFollette, Proh., 10,379; Johns, Soc. Lab., 191.
1928 (Pres.). Hoover, Rep., 164,609; Smith, Dem., 140,146; Thomas, Soc., 250; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 180; Foster, Com., 173.
1932 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 203,979; Hoover, Rep., 89,637; Thomas, Soc., 2,382; Upshaw, Proh., 1,843; Foster, Com., 86; Cox, Ind., 15.
1936 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 234,980; Landon, Rep., 98,366; Colvin, Proh., 594; Thomas, Soc., 313; Lemke, Union, 233; Browder, Com., 98.
1940 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 235,961; Wilkie, Rep., 109,363; Babson, Proh., 882; Thomas, Soc., 282; Browder, Com., 71; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 48.
1944 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 242,276; Dewey, Rep., 145,243; Watson, Proh., 459; Thomas, Soc., 417; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 90.
1948 (Pres.). Truman, Dem., 200,786; Dewey, Rep., 172,070; Thurmond, States' Rights, 43,393; Wal-

Virginia (continued)

lace, Proh., 2,047; Thomas, Soc., 726; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 234.
 1952 (Pres.). Eisenhower, Rep., 349,037; Stevenson, Dem., 268,677; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1,160; Hoopes, Social Dem., 504; Hallinan, Proh., 311.

Washington

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams....	2,181	1,104	1,267	1,394
Asotin....	2,722	2,160	2,054	1,384
Benton....	13,412	9,889	8,458	5,552
Chelan....	11,164	6,867	7,702	7,392
Clallam....	6,442	5,890	5,412	4,178
Clark....	18,973	18,153	17,154	11,546
Columbia....	1,511	765	1,015	1,062
Cowlitz....	12,366	11,242	11,075	7,098
Douglas....	2,954	2,361	2,251	1,703
Ferry....	687	754	824	473
Franklin....	3,291	2,798	2,525	1,541
Garfield....	1,157	559	747	749
Grant....	4,512	4,381	4,067	2,081
Grays Harbor....	12,168	12,317	13,660	8,357
Island....	2,901	1,772	1,694	1,805
Jefferson....	2,355	1,933	1,911	1,610
King....	200,507	165,583	143,295	131,039
Kitsap....	16,876	20,531	19,538	9,896
Kittitas....	5,201	3,937	4,588	3,446
Klickitat....	2,845	2,140	2,206	1,951
Lewis....	12,287	7,115	8,394	9,047
Lincoln....	3,422	1,974	2,518	2,348
Mason....	3,827	3,830	3,613	2,524
Okanogan....	6,085	4,817	5,644	4,083
Pacific....	3,846	3,778	3,902	2,749
Pend Oreille....	1,566	1,380	1,465	1,009
Pierce....	56,515	56,132	50,674	34,396
San Juan....	1,133	619	9,080	8,871
Skagit....	11,446	8,321	8,673	707
Skamania....	1,072	978	1,067	707
Snohomish....	26,749	28,518	25,924	17,018
Spokane....	56,958	45,827	49,649	37,086
Stevens....	4,458	3,355	4,205	2,977
Thurston....	13,904	9,764	10,461	9,511
Wahkiakum....	815	928	877	622
Walla Walla....	11,987	5,738	7,102	7,993
Whatcom....	17,590	12,877	12,736	12,850
Whitman....	8,905	4,611	6,015	6,411
Yakima....	32,317	17,647	19,760	21,396
Totals...	599,107	492,845	476,165	386,315

WASHINGTON VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.). Bryan, Dem., 44,833; McKinley, Rep., 57,456; Woolley, Proh., 2,363; Debs, Soc., 2,006
1904 (Pres.). Parker, Dem., 28,098; Roosevelt, Rep., 101,540; Swallow, Proh., 3,329; Debs, Soc., 10,023
1908 (Pres.). Bryan, Dem., 58,691; Taft, Rep., 106,062; Chafin, Proh., 4,700; Debs, Soc., 14,177
1912 (Pres.). Wilson, Dem., 86,840; Taft, Rep., 70,445; Roosevelt, Proh., 113,698; Debs, Soc., 40,134.
1916 (Pres.). Wilson, Dem., 183,388; Hughes, Rep., 167,244; Hanly, Proh., 6,668; Benson, Soc., 22,800
1920 (Pres.). Cox, Dem., 84,298; Harding, Rep., 223,137; Watkins, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 8,913; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 77,246.
1924 (Pres.). Coolidge, Rep., 220,224; LaFollette, Proh., 150,727; Davis, Dem., 42,842; Nations, Amer., 5,991; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,004; Foster, Workers, 761.
1928 (Pres.). Hoover, Rep., 335,884; Smith, Dem., 156,772; Thomas, Soc., 2,614; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 4,068; Foster, Com., 1,541.
1932 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 353,260; Hoover, Rep., 208,645; Harvey, Lib., 30,308; Thomas, Soc., 17,080; Foster, Com., 2,972; Upshaw, Proh., 1,540; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,009.
1936 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 459,579; Landon, Rep., 206,892; Lemke, Union, 17,463; Thomas, Soc., 3,496; Browder, Com., 1,907; Pellay, Christian, 1,598; Colvin, Proh., 1,041; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 362.
1940 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 462,145; Wilkie, Rep., 322,123; Thomas, Soc., 4,586; Browder, Com., 2,526; Babson, Proh., 1,686; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 667.
1944 (Pres.). Roosevelt, Dem., 486,774; Dewey, Rep., 361,689; Thomas, Soc., 3,824; Watson, Proh., 2,396; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,645.
1948 (Pres.). Truman, Dem., 476,165; Dewey, Rep., 386,315; Wallace, Proh., 31,692; Watson, Proh., 6,117; Thomas, Soc., 3,534; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,133; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 103.
1952 (Pres.). Eisenhower, Rep., 599,107; Stevenson, Dem., 492,845; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 7,290; Hallinan, Proh., 2,460; Hass, Soc. Lab., 633; Hoopes, Soc., 254; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 119.

West Virginia

Wisconsin

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barbour	4,504	4,489	4,238	3,834
Berkeley	8,149	7,111	6,797	6,042
Boone	4,100	8,209	6,769	2,909
Braxton	3,382	4,259	4,287	2,864
Brooke	5,073	7,591	6,680	3,718
Cabell	27,461	22,179	23,680	18,599
Calhoun	2,101	2,138	2,128	1,549
Clay	2,534	2,814	2,978	2,366
Doddridge	2,741	1,040	1,166	2,433
Fayette	9,190	22,307	21,707	7,451
Gilmer	1,813	2,291	2,355	1,421
Grant	3,282	6,774	6,664	2,816
Greenbrier	7,374	8,086	7,598	4,935
Hampshire	2,173	2,391	2,357	1,351
Hancock	6,520	9,772	8,242	4,561
Hardy	2,037	2,411	2,435	1,433
Harrison	21,193	20,527	21,109	14,534
Jackson	4,845	2,597	2,639	4,277
Jefferson	3,134	4,036	3,797	2,199
Kanawha	56,861	54,540	53,213	41,144
Lewis	6,254	3,280	3,477	4,829
Lincoln	4,784	5,099	4,433	4,065
Logan	9,148	19,302	16,121	7,362
Marion	14,979	18,890	19,886	11,201
Marshall	9,271	8,689	7,989	6,986
Mason	6,102	3,824	4,038	5,453
McDowell	10,663	24,657	15,245	9,687
Mercer	14,267	16,694	15,201	10,065
Mineral	5,598	4,545	4,586	4,382
Mingo	6,852	12,856	10,132	4,896
Monongalia	13,111	13,152	12,138	9,329
Monroe	3,447	2,856	2,632	2,956
Morgan	2,699	1,114	1,104	2,159
Nicholas	4,386	5,615	5,018	3,391
Ohio	20,575	16,546	16,995	15,757
Pendleton	1,859	1,991	1,944	1,592
Pleasant	1,900	1,632	1,536	1,548
Pocahontas	2,841	2,743	2,524	2,373
Preston	8,059	4,278	3,757	6,020
Putnam	4,944	4,802	4,426	3,722
Raleigh	14,005	22,704	19,697	10,414
Randolph	5,452	6,976	6,586	3,802
Ritchie	4,238	1,665	1,712	3,619
Roane	4,922	3,603	3,684	4,213
Summers	3,496	4,463	4,630	2,732
Taylor	4,711	3,752	3,888	3,948
Tucker	2,235	2,577	2,557	2,102
Tyler	3,458	1,523	1,579	3,160
Upshur	5,938	2,234	2,323	5,068
Wayne	7,059	8,679	7,618	4,394
Webster	2,229	3,767	3,776	1,527
Wetzel	4,476	4,375	4,477	3,326
Wirt	1,474	1,050	1,233	1,291
Wood	19,917	14,154	14,224	14,198
Wyoming	6,124	9,029	6,725	4,198
Totals	419,970	453,578	429,188	316,251

WEST VIRGINIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 98,807; McKinley, Rep., 119,829; Woolley, Proh., 1,692; Debs, Soc., 219.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,381; Roosevelt, Rep., 132,628; Swallow, Proh., 4,604; Debs, Soc., 1,574.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 111,418; Taft, Rep., 137,869; Chaffin, Proh., 5,139; Debs, Soc., 3,679.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 113,046; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Roosevelt, Proh., 78,977; Debs, Soc., 15,336.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 140,403; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Hanly, Proh., 175; Benson, Soc., 6,150.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 220,789; Harding, Rep., 282,007; Watkins, Proh., 1,528; Debs, Soc., 5,618.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 288,635; Davis, Dem., 257,232; LaFollette, Proh., 36,723; Nations, Amer., 1,072.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 375,551; Smith, Dem., 263,748; Thomas, Soc., 1,313; Varney, Proh., 1,703; Foster, Com., 401.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 405,124; Hoover, Rep., 330,731; Thomas, Soc., 5,133; Upshaw, Proh., 2,342; Foster, Com., 444.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 502,582; Landon, Rep., 325,358; Colvin, Proh., 1,173; Thomas, Soc., 832.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 495,662; Willkie, Rep., 372,414.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 392,777; Dewey, Rep., 322,819.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 429,188; Dewey, Rep., 316,251; Wallace, Proh., 3,311.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 419,970; Stevenson, Dem., 453,578.

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	2,259	1,180	1,419	1,259
Ashland	4,451	3,828	4,110	3,135
Barron	10,013	4,902	6,148	5,516
Bayfield	3,419	2,616	3,081	2,338
Brown	30,400	14,342	18,449	17,729
Buffalo	4,233	1,988	2,563	2,350
Burnett	2,683	1,741	2,177	1,590
Calumet	6,640	1,970	2,662	4,185
Chippewa	11,429	6,380	7,702	6,146
Clark	9,406	3,652	4,840	5,885
Columbia	11,133	5,772	5,615	6,406
Crowland	5,323	2,256	3,639	3,465
Dane	38,724	37,987	35,486	22,934
Dodge	19,298	7,001	8,212	10,831
Door	7,621	1,790	2,440	4,911
Douglas	9,677	11,538	12,278	6,252
Dunn	7,475	3,593	4,894	4,319
Eau Claire	14,069	9,554	9,971	7,825
Florence	1,147	809	885	756
Fond du Lac	22,794	7,724	8,904	13,760
Forest	1,990	1,791	2,208	1,251
Grant	14,327	4,197	6,575	8,299
Green	7,949	3,326	3,881	4,403
Green Lake	6,117	1,590	1,722	3,939
Iowa	6,211	2,722	3,917	3,745
Iron	1,733	2,662	2,665	1,281
Jackson	4,235	2,819	2,921	2,553
Jefferson	13,884	6,827	7,256	8,244
Juneau	2,978	2,163	2,589	3,793
Kenosha	18,917	19,768	17,987	12,780
Kewaunee	6,482	1,972	2,746	3,646
La Crosse	19,271	11,808	12,345	10,525
Lafayette	5,731	2,905	3,740	3,288
Langlade	5,841	3,371	4,346	3,441
Lincoln	6,877	3,092	3,368	4,339
Manitowoc	18,950	11,879	13,401	10,947
Marathon	20,702	14,541	15,898	11,494
Marquette	9,313	5,727	6,468	5,869
Marquette	3,379	835	1,095	2,033
Milwaukee	219,477	204,474	187,637	138,672
Monroe	8,744	3,717	4,970	5,347
Oconto	7,807	3,382	4,269	4,865
Oneida	6,224	3,808	4,081	3,729
Outagamie	26,603	9,373	11,233	16,161
Ozaukee	8,665	4,241	4,159	4,866
Peplin	2,348	806	1,381	1,333
Pierce	6,763	3,241	4,395	3,753
Polk	6,066	4,274	5,330	3,974
Portage	8,499	7,537	8,154	5,424
Price	4,376	3,048	3,373	2,952
Racine	30,628	25,241	23,265	19,029
Richland	6,605	2,260	2,990	3,836
Rock	27,337	15,183	16,150	17,068
Rusk	4,134	2,777	3,401	2,623
St. Croix	7,607	5,094	6,173	4,326
Sauk	12,347	5,267	5,831	7,140
Sawyer	3,146	1,527	2,177	2,257
Shawano	11,131	3,334	4,102	6,286
Sheboygan	22,084	15,136	15,339	12,459
Shylor	4,892	2,768	3,134	2,579
Trenpeleau	6,501	4,021	4,711	3,650
Vernon	7,619	4,092	5,226	4,139
Vilas	3,687	1,497	1,688	2,665
Walworth	16,906	5,417	5,377	10,509
Washburn	3,184	2,039	2,708	2,059
Washington	12,626	4,440	4,495	6,876
Waukesha	30,238	15,756	13,952	17,324
Waupaca	13,693	3,105	4,020	8,764
Waushara	5,447	1,242	1,430	3,594
Winnebago	28,172	13,016	13,116	17,165
Wood	14,707	6,914	7,999	8,073
Totals	979,744	622,175	647,310	590,599

WISCONSIN VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 159,279; McKinley, Rep., 265,756; Woolley, Proh., 10,022; Debs, Soc., 7,051.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 124,109; Roosevelt, Rep., 280,154; Swallow, Proh., 9,770; Debs, Soc., 28,220.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 166,632; Taft, Rep., 247,747; Chaffin, Proh., 11,572; Debs, Soc., 28,170.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 164,228; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Roosevelt, Proh., 62,460; Debs, Soc., 33,481.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 193,042; Hughes, Rep., 221,323; Hanly, Proh., 7,166; Benson, Soc., 27,846.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 113,422; Harding, Rep., 498,576; Watkins, Proh., 8,647; Debs, Soc., 85,041.
1924 (Pres.), LaFollette, Proh., 453,678; Coolidge, Rep., 311,614; Davis, Dem., 68,115; Foster, Workers, 3,773; Faris, Proh., 2,918; Johns, Soc. Lab., 411; Wallace, Comm. Land, 270.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 544,205; Smith, Dem., 450,259; Thomas, Soc., 18,213; Foster, Com., 1,528; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 381; Varney, Proh., 2,245.

Wisconsin (continued)

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 707,410; Hoover, Rep., 347,741; Thomas, Soc., 53,379; Foster, Com., 3,112; Upshaw, Proh., 2,672; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 494.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 802,984; Landon, Rep., 380,828; Lemke, Union, 60,297; Thomas, Soc., 10,626; Browder, Com., 2,197; Colvin, Proh., 1,071; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 557.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 704,821; Willkie, Rep., 679,260; Thomas, Soc., 15,071; Browder, Com., 2,394; Babson Proh., 2,148; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,882.

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 650,413; Dewey, Rep., 674,532; Thomas, Soc., 13,205; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,002.

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 647,310; Dewey, Rep., 590,959; Wallace, Prog., 25,282; Thomas, Soc., 12,547; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 399; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 303.

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 979,744; Stevenson, Dem., 622,175; Hallinan, Ind., 2,174; Dobbs, Ind., 1,350; Hoopes, Ind., 1,157; Hass, Ind., 770.

Wyoming

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Albany....	4,560	3,082	3,141	2,858
Big Horn....	3,859	1,755	2,370	2,429
Campbell....	1,823	666	856	1,201
Carbon....	3,403	3,242	3,439	2,319
Converse....	2,056	850	996	1,327
Crook....	1,734	423	712	1,165
Fremont....	5,881	2,161	3,019	3,357
Goshen....	3,396	1,648	1,843	2,029
Hot Springs....	1,573	856	928	791
Johnson....	1,950	543	682	1,351
Laramie....	10,785	8,187	8,226	6,200
Lincoln....	2,321	1,709	1,925	1,730
Natrona....	10,663	6,021	6,183	5,341
Niobrara....	1,652	588	753	975
Park....	5,067	2,084	2,461	2,655
Platte....	2,148	1,364	1,465	1,366
Sheridan....	6,522	3,124	3,852	3,698
Sublette....	1,013	344	496	622

Wyoming (continued) 1952

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Sweetwater....	3,567	5,807	5,146	2,538
Teton....	1,166	317	556	719
Uinta....	1,801	1,444	1,632	1,239
Washakie....	2,148	880	851	1,074
Weston....	1,931	839	822	962
Totals...	81,047	47,934	52,354	47,947

WYOMING VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 10,164; McKinley, Rep., 14,482.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 8,930; Roosevelt, Rep., 20,489; Swallow, Proh., 217; Debs, Soc., 1,077.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 14,918; Taft, Rep., 20,846; Chafin, Proh., 66; Debs, Soc., 1,715.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Taft, Rep., 14,560; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232; Debs, Soc., 2,760.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 28,316; Hughes, Rep., 21,698; Hanly, Proh., 373; Benson, Soc., 1,453.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 17,429; Harding, Rep., 35,091; Watkins, Proh., 265; Debs., Soc., 1,288; Christensen, F.-Lab., 2,180.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 41,858; LaFollette, Prog., 25,174; Davis, Dem., 12,868.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 52,748; Smith, Dem., 29,299; Thomas, Soc., 788.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 54,370; Hoover, Rep., 39,583; Thomas, Soc., 2,829; Foster, Com., 180.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 62,624; Landon, Rep., 38,739; Lemke, Union, 1,653; Thomas, Soc., 200; Browder, Com., 91; Colvin, Proh., 75.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 59,287; Willkie, Rep., 52,633; Babson, Proh., 172; Thomas, Soc., 148.

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 49,419; Dewey, Rep., 51,921.

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 52,354; Dewey, Rep., 47,947; Wallace, Prog., 931; Thomas, Soc., 137; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 56.

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 81,047; Stevenson, Dem., 47,934; Hamblen, Proh., 194; Hoopes, Soc., 40; Hass, Soc. Lab., 36.

Internal Security Act, as Amended

Originally known as the McCarran Act, passed by Congress over the President's veto Sept. 23, 1950; amended Mar., 1951, June, 1952, and Aug., 1954. Part I, the Subversive Activities Control Act, (1) classifies Communist organizations; (2) creates the Subversive Activities Control Board to identify such organizations; (3) makes it unlawful to conspire to establish a totalitarian dictatorship; to transmit secrets to a foreign agent without authority, if a Government employee, or to obtain such secrets unauthorized, if a foreign agent; (4) broadens espionage and sabotage laws, extends the time limit for prosecution under those laws, and (5) requires all trained in espionage and sabotage by a foreign government to register with the Attorney General.

A Communist-action organization is defined as one (1) substantially directed, dominated or controlled by the government or organization controlling the world Communist movement, and (2) operating to advance this movement. A Communist-front organization is (1) directed, dominated or controlled by a Communist-action organization or (2) operated to give aid to such organization, government, or movement. A Communist-infiltrated organization is one which is (1) directed, dominated, or controlled by individuals who within three years have given active aid to any Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement, and (2) within three years has served as a means for giving aid to any such organization, government or movement or for impairing the military or industrial strength of the United States, except that any labor organization affiliated with any anti-Communist national labor federation is presumed not to be Communist-infiltrated.

Registration with the Attorney General is required of Communist-action organizations and their members, and Communist-front organizations and their officers. These organizations must file periodic financial statements and identify

their literature, radio and television programs. Contributions to such organizations may not be deducted from income tax. Members of those organizations may not hold nonelective Government office or employment; hold office in or work for a labor organization; or represent an employer before the National Labor Relations Board. It is unlawful to conceal membership in such organizations when seeking Government employment; to contribute to such organizations, if a Government employee; or to work in a defense facility or use a United States passport, if a Communist.

A Communist-infiltrated organization is deprived of rights conferred by the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, upon labor organizations and employers. Members of a Communist-infiltrated labor organization may obtain an election to select a new representative for collective bargaining purposes.

Supplemental provisions of the Communist Control Act of 1954, approved Aug. 24, 1954, declare (1) the Communist Party of the United States to be an instrumentality for the overthrow of the Government, and (2) members of that party, or any other organization for the overthrow of the Government, having knowledge of its purposes, to be members of a Communist-action organization subject to the Subversive Activities Control Act. That party, and any such organization, also are deprived of all rights, privileges, and immunities conferred by law upon legal bodies.

Part II, Emergency Detention Act, stipulates that the President may proclaim an internal security emergency in the event of invasion of U. S. territory or its possessions, declaration of war by Congress, or insurrection in the U. S. in aid of a foreign enemy. Those suspected of conspiracy for espionage or sabotage may be detained, subject to a hearing, a review by a bipartisan Detention Review Board, and access to the courts. The act does not suspend writs of habeas corpus, and persons arrested under it will not be confined with criminals or required to do forced labor.

Congressional Apportionment Changed by 1950 Census

Source: United States Bureau of Census: based on 1950 and 1940 population returns

State	1950	1940	State	1950	1940	State	1950	1940	State	1950	1940
Ala....	9	9	Kan....	6	6	Nev....	1	1	S. C....	6	6
Ariz....	2	2	Ky....	8	9	N. H....	2	2	S. D....	2	2
Ark....	6	7	La....	8	8	N. J....	14	14	Tenn....	9	10
Calif....	30	23	Me....	3	3	N. M....	2	2	Texas....	22	21
Colo....	4	4	Md....	7	6	N. Y....	43	45	Utah....	2	2
Conn....	6	6	Mass....	14	14	N. C....	12	12	Vt....	1	1
Del....	1	1	Mich....	18	17	N. D....	2	2	Va....	10	9
Fla....	8	6	Minn....	9	9	Ohio....	23	23	Wash....	7	6
Ga....	10	10	Miss....	6	7	Okl....	4	8	W. Va....	6	6
Idaho....	2	2	Mo....	11	13	Ore....	3	3	Wis....	10	10
Ill....	25	26	Mont....	2	2	Pa....	30	34	Wyo....	1	1
Ind....	11	11	Neb....	4	4	R. L....	2	2			
Ia....	8	8							Totals	435	435

Method of Congressional Apportionment

The number of representatives of each state in Congress is determined by the population of the state, every state being entitled to at least one representative. A representative must be a resident of the state from which he is chosen, must be at least 25 years of age and have been a citizen for at least 7 years. Adjustments are made when the decennial census of the United States indicates population changes.

A law that became effective Nov. 15, 1941, directed that all apportionment of representatives in Congress should be made by the method of equal

proportions. This method sets up the following criterion of a good apportionment. Suppose an actual apportionment bill, allotting any given number of seats (say 435) among the several states, is before Congress for consideration; and suppose an attempt is made to improve the bill by transferring a seat from one state to some other state. Such proposed transfer of a seat from one state to another state should be made if, and only if, the percentage difference between the congressional districts in these two states would be reduced by the transfer.

Qualifications for Voting by States

A voter must be at least 21 years of age (18 in Georgia), a citizen; not a convict; able to read or write; must be registered. In some states paupers are ineligible.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED

State	In State	In County	In Precin.	State	In State	In County	In Precin.
Alabama....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	Nebraska....	6 mos.	40 days	10 days
Arizona....	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	Nevada....	6 mos.	30 days	10 days
Arkansas....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	New Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
California....	1 yr.	90 days	54 days	New Jersey....	1 yr.	5 mos.	.....
Colorado....	1 yr.	90 days	10 days	New Mexico....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Connecticut....	1 yr.	6 mos. ^d	.....	New York....	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days
Delaware....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	North Carolina.	1 yr.	4 mos.	.....
Florida....	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	North Dakota....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Georgia....	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	Ohio....	1 yr.	40 days	40 days
Idaho....	6 mos.	30 days	.....	Oklahoma....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Illinois....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	Oregon....	6 mos.	.....	30 days
Indiana....	6 mos.	60 days ^a	30 days	Pennsylvania....	1 yr.	2 mos.	2 mos.
Iowa....	6 mos.	60 days	10 days	Rhode Island....	2 yrs.	.....	6 mos.
Kansas....	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	South Carolina*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.
Kentucky....	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	South Dakota....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Louisiana....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos. ^c	Tennessee....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Maine....	6 mos.	.....	3 mos. ^b	Texas*....	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....
Maryland....	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 day	Utah....	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 days
Massachusetts.	1 yr.	.....	6 mos. ^b	Vermont....	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.
Michigan....	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	Virginia*....	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Minnesota....	6 mos.	6 mos.	30 days	Washington....	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Mississippi....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	West Virginia....	1 yr.	60 days	30 days
Missouri....	1 yr.	60 days	60 days	Wisconsin....	1 yr.	.....	10 days
Montana....	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	Wyoming....	1 yr.	1 mo.	10 days

*Requires payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

(a) Township. (b) Residence in Municipality. (c) Ward, 6 mos. (d) Town.

Law on Succession to the Presidency

Approved July 18, 1947

If by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as Speaker and as Representative, act as President. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as President.

If, at the time when a Speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President there is no Speaker, or the Speaker fails to qualify as Acting President, then the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as President pro tempore and as Senator, shall act as President.

An individual acting as President shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge

of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the President or Vice President, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no President pro tempore to act as President, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under disability to discharge the powers and duties of President, shall act as President: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor.

Major National Convention Cities 1856-1956

For the 1956 conventions the Republicans designated San Francisco, opening date Aug. 20; the Democrats, Chicago, opening date Aug. 13.

Chicago, Ill., 22—Rep., 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1952.

Dem., 1864, 1884, 1892, 1896, 1932, 1940, 1944, 1952, 1956.

St. Louis, Mo., 5—Rep., 1896; Dem., 1876, 1888, 1904, 1916.

Philadelphia, Pa., 7—Rep., 1856, 1872, 1900, 1940, 1948; Dem., 1936, 1948.

Cincinnati, O., 3—Rep., 1876; Dem., 1856, 1880.

Baltimore, Md., 3—Rep., 1864; Dem., 1872; 1912.

Cleveland, O., 2—Rep., 1924, 1936.

New York City, 2—Dem., 1868, 1924.

Kansas City, Mo. 2—Rep., 1928; Dem., 1900.

Minneapolis, Minn., 1—Rep., 1892.

Charleston, S. C., 1—Dem., 1860.

San Francisco, Calif., 2—Rep., 1956; Dem., 1920.

Denver, Col., 1—Dem., 1908.

Houston, Tex., 1—Dem., 1928.

Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell

Independence Hall is the central and main building of a group in Philadelphia, located in Independence Square and facing Chestnut St. It is connected by arcades with two 2-story buildings, the East and West Wings, and two separate corner buildings. Of the latter Congress Hall is at Sixth St., and Old City Hall at Fifth St.

Independence Hall originally was the State House. It was begun in 1732 and completed in 1759. The East and West Wings were intended to house offices. Tower and spire were completed by June 1753.

The Pennsylvania Assembly occupied Assembly Hall in 1736, when the whole structure was far from completed. In 1775 it gave up the room to the Continental Congress. Here, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Here, in 1787, the Constitutional Convention drew up the Constitution of the United States.

Congress Hall, at the west end of the group, was erected in 1787 and was the seat of the United States Congress from 1790 to 1800, when the Congress moved to Washington, D. C. The Court House, or Old City Hall, at the east end, was built in 1790 for the municipal courts, and was the first seat of the United States Supreme Court.

Little attention was paid to the building as a national treasure until the Marquis de la Fayette arrived as the guest of the United States in 1824. The Assembly Room was then formally called the Hall of Independence. It was redecorated, the windows receiving scarlet and blue drapes studded with stars. Portraits of presidents and heroes were placed around the walls. The steeple, which had been removed in 1781, was reerected. The name Independence Hall was officially bestowed on the building in 1852. On July 4, 1876, it was opened as a national museum. The buildings were designated a national shrine in 1943. Independence Square was made a national park in 1948.

In 1955 the General Federation of Women's Clubs took over the restoration of the famous Assembly Hall to the state it was in when the Continental Congress met. Although most of the furniture has been lost, the records give a clear indication of how Windsor chairs, tables with candles and venetian blinds were used. A silver inkstand made in 1752 by a Philadelphia silversmith is believed to have served the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Casting of the Bell

A new Province bell was ordered from and cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, to celebrate the 50th year of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The bell arrived in Philadelphia, Aug., 1752, and cracked during its testing. It was recast twice by Pass and Stow, two Philadelphia workmen, who placed it in position in the State House in June 1753; the State House was completed six years later. The bell bears the inscription from Leviticus, XXV, 10: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The recast Province bell, later known as the Liberty Bell, was hung on trusses in the State House yard (now called Independence Square) to try out its sound before raising it to the tower. Early in September "it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper during a test without any other violence."

In the recasting the English model was broken up and the same metal was used with the addition of an ounce and one-half of American copper to a pound of the old bell metal to reduce the brittleness of the bell. The same form and lettering were preserved with the substitution of the names of

the founders, the place and the years of recasting.

The third casting of the bell with the original metal proved satisfactory and it is the relic that the visitor views today. The bell was hung this time permanently, in a steeple of the State House (Independence Hall) where it remained until the steeple was taken down, July 16, 1781, and the bell was lowered into the brick tower, where it remained until 1846. At this date it was placed on public exhibition as a relic in the Declaration Chamber in Independence Hall. It remained there until 1876 when it was placed on its old walnut frame in the tower hallway, remaining there until 1877 when it was hung from the ceiling of the clere story of the tower by a chain of 13 links. It was returned again to the Declaration Chamber and was placed in a glass case the following year, and in 1896 was taken back to the tower hall. In 1915 the case was removed so that the public might have the opportunity to touch it.

The measurements of the bell follow:

Circumference around the lip, 12 feet.

Circumference around the crown, 7 ft. 6 in.

Lip to the crown, 3 feet.

Height over the crown, 2 ft. 3 in.

Thickness at lip, 3 inches.

Thickness at crown, 1¼ inches.

Weight, 2080 pounds.

Length of clapper, 3 ft. 2 in.

Cost, £60 14s 5d.

The bell—always brittle—cracked in 1835 when it tolled at the funeral procession of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court.

Travels and Exhibitions

The bell has been removed from Independence Hall on the following occasions:

Sept. 18, 1777—When the British Army was about to occupy the City of Philadelphia. The bell was removed from the State House for its preservation. It was conveyed with the heavy baggage of the American Army in a supply train of 700 wagons guarded by 200 North Carolina and Virginia cavalry mounted troops, to Allentown, Pa., where it was hidden in Zion's Church until June 27, 1778, when it was returned to Philadelphia and rehung in the tower of Independence Hall.

Jan. 23, 1885—Philadelphia to New Orleans, La., World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

July 25, 1893—Philadelphia to Chicago, Ill., World's Columbian Exposition.

Oct. 24, 1895—Philadelphia to Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and Atlanta Exposition.

Jan. 6, 1902—Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., Interstate and West Indian Exposition.

June 15, 1903—Philadelphia to Boston, Mass., Bunker Hill celebration.

1904—Philadelphia to St. Louis, Mo., Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Oct. 23, 1913—Philadelphia Historical Street Parade, Founder's Week celebration.

July 4, 1915—Philadelphia to San Francisco, Calif.; Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Oct. 10, 1917—Philadelphia Street Parade, First Liberty Loan Day.

Broadcasts

D-Day—June 6, 1944—The bell was tapped with a rubber mallet on two broadcasts by Mayor Bernard Samuel. The first broadcast was at 7 to 7:15 a.m. The program started at another point but the mayor spoke from Independence Hall at about 7:12 a.m. As the program ended the mayor tapped the bell, once for each letter in the word Independence.

The second broadcast was carried at 7:15 till 7:30 a.m. During this broadcast the bell was again tapped by Mayor Samuel seven times, once for each letter in the word Liberty.

The Monroe Doctrine

President James Monroe on Dec. 2, 1823, announced "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." Monroe explained that if any European power tried to interfere with the American governments, the United States would consider it an unfriendly act, "dangerous to our peace and safety." He also pointed out that Spain could never subdue the new governments.

The immediate provocation for the message was the proposal in Europe to overthrow new democratic governments erected from former colonies

of Spain. The Holy Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia, supported by France, undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government." Monroe published his doctrine after consultation with his cabinet, which included John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, John C. Calhoun and William Wirt, and with Thomas Jefferson. The British foreign secretary, George Canning, also had urged such a statement. The Monroe administration also in 1823 denounced a ukase by the Russian emperor prohibiting citizens of other nations from navigating and fishing within 100 miles of the Northwest coast of North America, from Behring Straits to Lat. N. 51. The American reply declared "the American continents are no longer subjects for any new colonial establishments."

Constitution of the United States

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Origin of the Constitution

The War of Independence was conducted by delegates from the original 13 states, called the Congress of the United States of America and generally known as the Continental Congress. In 1778 the Congress submitted to the legislatures of the states the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, which were ratified by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and finally, in 1781, by Maryland.

The first article of the instrument read: "The stile of this confederacy shall be the United States of America." This did not signify a sovereign nation, because the states delegated only those powers they could not handle individually, such as power to wage war, establish a uniform currency, make treaties with foreign nations and contract debts for general expenses, such as paying the army. Taxes for the payment of such debts were levied by the individual states. The president under the Articles signed himself "President of the United States in Congress assembled," but here the United States were considered in the plural, a cooperating group. Canada was invited to join the union on equal terms but did not act.

When the war was won it became evident that a stronger federal union was needed to protect the mutual interests of the states. The Congress left the initiative to the legislatures. Virginia in January, 1786, appointed commissioners to meet with representatives of other states, with the result that delegates from Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania met at Annapolis. Alexander Hamilton prepared their call asking delegates from all states to meet in Philadelphia in May, 1787, "to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union."

Congress endorsed the plan Feb. 21, 1787. Delegates were appointed by all states except Rhode Island.

The convention met May 14, 1787. George Washington was chosen president (presiding officer). The states certified 65 delegates, but 10 did not attend. The work was done by 55, not all of whom were present at all sessions. Of the 65 qualified delegates, 16 failed to sign, and 39 actually signed Sept. 17, 1787, some with reservations. Washington sent the Constitution to Congress with a covering letter and that body, Sept. 28, 1787, ordered it sent to the legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof."

In 1911 Max Farrand declared 74 delegates had been named and 19 failed to attend. His count was repeated by Charles Warren and other historians. Actually the 9 additional persons in Farrand's list refused to accept appointment and hence were never delegates, and were not counted as absentees by the convention.

The Constitution was ratified by votes of state conventions as follows: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimous; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, 43 to 23; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787, unanimous; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimous; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, 63 to 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46; Virginia, June 26, 1788, 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27. Nine states were needed to establish the operation of the Constitution "between the states so ratifying the same" and New Hampshire was the ninth state. The government did not declare the Constitution in effect until the first Wednesday in March, 1789, which was March 4. After that North Carolina ratified it Nov. 21, 1789, 197 to 77; and Rhode Island May 29, 1790, 34 to 32. Vermont in convention ratified it Jan. 10, 1790, and by act of Congress approved Feb. 19, 1791, was admitted into the Union as the 14th state.

Text of the Constitution

Original Seven Articles

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested;)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be

made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.

4. When Vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the

Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. On session in each year.)
1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership. Quorum. Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session on Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualifications in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during its continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise

be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power
To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; And

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from Treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, if a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid,

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imports or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President: his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

(*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.)

(*This clause has been superseded by the 12th amendment.)

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained

to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

(For qualification of the Vice-President, see Article XII of the amendments.)

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

(This clause has been amended by Article XX, sections 3 and 4, of the amendments.)

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

7. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senators present to concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive Ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United

States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

(This section is abridged by Article XI of the amendments.)

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. (See 13th amendment.)

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the

Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution: how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the 17th day of September in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the independence of the United States of America the 12th. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

George Washington, president and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—Wil: Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson, Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer.

Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv. Morris.

Delaware—Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford, Jun., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom.

Maryland—James McHenry, Dan. Jenifer, of St. Thomas, Dan. Carroll.

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Rich'd Dobbs Speight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

Ten Original Amendments (Bill of Rights)

(In force December 15, 1791)

Opposition in and out of Congress to the Constitution, in that it was not sufficiently explicit as to individual and State rights, led to an agreement to submit to the people immediately after the adoption of the Constitution a number of safeguarding amendments.

And so it was that the First Congress, at its first session, in the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789, submitted to the States twelve proposed amendments—A Bill of Rights as it has been popularly called.

In the preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments, Congress said: "The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution, be it resolved," etc.

Ten of these amendments (now commonly known as one to ten inclusive, but in reality three to twelve inclusive) were ratified by the States as follows—New Jersey, (Nov. 20, 1789); Maryland, (Dec. 19, 1789); North Carolina, (Dec. 22, 1789); South Carolina, (Jan. 19, 1790); New Hampshire, (Jan. 25, 1790); Delaware, (Jan. 28, 1790); Pennsylvania, (March 1, 1790); New York, (Feb. 24, 1790); Rhode Island, (June 11, 1790); Vermont, (Nov. 3, 1791); Virginia, (Dec. 15, 1791); Massachusetts, (March 2, 1793); Georgia, (March 18, 1793); Connecticut, (April 19, 1793). These original ten ratified amendments appear in order on the next page as Article I to X inclusive.

States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

United States Senators to Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress (May 16, 1912) and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State (May 31, 1913). The amendment was adopted by 37 of the 48 States, but was rejected by Utah.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress (Dec. 18, 1917), and (Jan. 29, 1919) the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect (Jan. 16, 1920).

The total vote in the Senates of the various States was, 1,310 for, 237 against—84.6% dry. In the lower houses of the States the vote was, 3,782 for, 1,035 against—78.5% dry.

The amendment ultimately was adopted by all the States except Connecticut and Rhode Island.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Repealed by Article XXI effective Dec. 5, 1933.

ARTICLE XIX.

Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

The following amendment was presented to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress having been adopted by the House of Representatives (May 12, 1919) and by the Senate (June 4, 1919). The Secretary of State (Aug. 26, 1920) proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the States. In West Virginia, despite Senate rules of procedure which forbade reconsideration of a measure during the sessions in which it was defeated, the Senate ratified the proposed 19th amendment, subsequent to a rejection in the same session. The amendment was rejected by Alabama, Maryland, and Virginia.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX.

Terms of President and Vice-President to Begin on Jan. 20; Those of Senators and Representatives, on Jan. 3.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Seventy-second Congress (March, 1932), a joint resolution to that effect having been adopted, first by the House, and then (March 2) by the Senate. The Secretary of State (Feb. 6, 1933) proclaimed it in effect, 39 of the 48 States having ratified. By Oct. 15, 1933, it had been ratified by all of the 48 States.

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article (Oct., 1933).

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI.

Repeal of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment by Conventions in the States.

The following proposed amendment in the Constitution, embodied in a joint resolution of the 72nd Congress (Senate, Feb. 16, 1933, by 63 to 23; House, Feb. 20, 1933, by 289 to 121), was transmitted to the Secretary of State on Feb. 21 and he at once sent to the governors of the States copies of the resolution. The amendment went into effect on Dec. 5, 1933, having been adopted by 36 of the 48 States—Utah was the 36th State to ratify.

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XXII.

Limiting Presidential Terms of Office.

The following proposed amendment in the Constitution, embodied in a joint resolution of the 80th Congress (House, Feb. 6, 1947, by 285 to 121; Senate, March 12, 1947, by 59 to 23). Signed by the Speaker of the House, Mar. 24, 1947, and by the President pro tempore of the Senate, Mar. 24, 1947. Presented to the Secretary of State, Mar. 24, 1947. Went into effect Feb. 26, 1951, when Nevada became the 36th State to ratify. Utah had ratified earlier the same day, and Minnesota, Feb. 27th.

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

President Abraham Lincoln delivered his address at Gettysburg, often called the peak of American eloquence, at the dedication of the military cemetery there Nov. 19, 1863. The battle had been fought July 1-3, 1863. He was preceded by Edward Everett, former president of Harvard, secretary of state and senator from Massachusetts, then 69 and one of the nation's great orators. Everett gave a full resume of the battle. Lincoln's speech was so short that the photographer did not get his camera adjusted in time. The report that newspapers ignored Lincoln's address is not entirely accurate; Everett's address swamped their columns, but the greatness of Lincoln's speech was immediately recognized. Everett wrote him: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

Five copies of the Gettysburg address in Lincoln's hand are extant. The first and second draft, prepared in Washington and Gettysburg just before

delivery, are in the Library of Congress; the second draft was exhibited on the Freedom Train. The third draft, written at the request of Everett to be sold at a fair in New York for the benefit of soldiers, was given the Illinois State Historical Library by popular subscription.

The fourth copy was written out by Lincoln for George Bancroft, the historian, and remained in custody of the Bancroft family until 1929, when it was acquired by Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes, of Indianapolis, Ind. In 1949 Mrs. Noyes presented this copy to the Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y. The fifth copy, usually described as the clearest and best, was also written by Lincoln for George Bancroft, for facsimile reproduction in a volume to be sold for the benefit of soldiers and sailors in Baltimore, where Bancroft lived. It is the second Bancroft copy. It passed to Bancroft's stepchildren, named Bliss, and was sold for \$54,000 by the estate of Dr. William J. A. Bliss in New York April 27, 1949, to Oscar B. Cintas, former Cuban ambassador to the United States.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The National Anthem—The Star-Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner was ordered played by the military and naval services by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916. It was designated the National Anthem by Act of Congress, March 3, 1931. It was written by Francis Scott Key, of Georgetown, D. C., during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13-14, 1814. Key was a lawyer, a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and a volunteer in a light artillery company. When a friend, Dr. Beanes, a physician of Upper Marlborough, Md., was taken aboard Admiral Cockburn's British squadron for interfering with ground troops, Key and J. S. Skinner, carrying a note from President Madison, went to the fleet under a flag of truce on a cartel ship to ask Beanes' release. Admiral Cockburn consented, but as the fleet was about to sail up the Patapsco to bombard Fort McHenry he detained them, first on H. M. S. Surprise, and then on a supply ship.

Key witnessed the bombardment from his own vessel. It began at 7 a.m., Sept. 13, 1814, and lasted, with intermissions, for 25 hours. The British fired over 1,500 shells, each weighing as much as 220 lbs. They were unable to approach closely because the Americans had sunk 22 vessels in the channel. Only four Americans were killed and 24 wounded. A British bomb-ship was disabled.

During the bombardment Key wrote a stanza on the back of an envelope. Next day at the Fountain

inn, Baltimore, he wrote out the poem and gave it to his brother-in-law, Judge J. H. Nicholson. Nicholson suggested the tune, Anacraon in Heaven, and had the poem printed on broadsides, of which two survive. On Sept. 25 it appeared in the Baltimore American. Later Key made 3 copies; one is in the Library of Congress and one in the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The copy that Key wrote in his hotel Sept. 14, 1814, remained in the Nicholson family for 93 years. In 1907 it was sold to Henry Walters of Baltimore. In 1934 it was bought at auction in New York from the Walters estate by the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, for \$26,400. The Walters Gallery in 1953 sold the manuscript to the Maryland Historical Society for the same price. The purchase price was donated by Mrs. Thos. Courtney Jenkins, Baltimore, in memory of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Key Jenkins, daughter of a first cousin of Francis Scott Key.

The flag that Key saw during the bombardment is preserved in Smithsonian Institution, Washington. It is 30 by 42 ft., and has 15 alternate red and white stripes and 15 stars, for the original 13 states plus Kentucky and Vermont. It was made by Mary Young Pickersgill. The Baltimore Flag house, a museum, occupies her premises, which were restored in 1953.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

III

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

IV

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!

Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

I

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thru the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

II

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,

Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:

'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Charter of the United Nations

We, the peoples of the United Nations
Determined to save succeeding generations from
the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime
has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,
in the dignity and worth of the human person,
in the equal right of men and women and of
nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and
respect for the obligations arising from treaties
and other sources of international law can be
maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards
of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace
with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international
peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and
the institution of methods, that armed force shall
not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the
promotion of the economic and social advancement
of all people have resolved to combine our efforts
to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through
representatives assembled in the city of San Fran-
cisco, who have exhibited their full powers found
to be in good and due form, have agreed to the
present Charter of the United Nations and do
hereby establish an international organization to
be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I PURPOSES

Article 1—The purposes of the United Nations
are:

1. To maintain international peace and security,
and to that end: to take effective collective mea-
sures for the prevention and removal of threats to
the peace and for the suppression of acts of ag-
gression or other breaches of the peace, and to
bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity
with the principles of justice and international
law, adjustment or settlement of international
disputes or situations which might lead to a breach
of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations
based on respect for the principle of equal rights
and self-determination of peoples, and to take
other appropriate measures to strengthen universal
peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solv-
ing international problems of an economic, social,
cultural or humanitarian character, and in promot-
ing and encouraging respect for human rights and
for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinc-
tion as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions
of nations in the attainment of these common
ends.

PRINCIPLES

Article 2—The organization and its members, in
pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall
act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of
the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them
the rights and benefits resulting from membership,
shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed
by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international
disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that
international peace, and security, and justice, are
not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their interna-
tional relations from the threat or use of force
against the territorial integrity or political inde-
pendence of any member or state, or in any other
manner inconsistent with the purposes of the
United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations
every assistance in any action it takes in accord-
ance with the provisions of the present charter,
and shall refrain from giving assistance to any
state against which the United Nations is taking
preventive or enforcement action.

6. The organization shall ensure that states not
members act in accordance with these principles
so far as may be necessary for the maintenance
of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter
shall authorize the United Nations to intervene
in matters which are essentially within the do-
mestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require
the members to submit such matters to settlement
under the present charter; but this principle shall
not prejudice the application of enforcement
measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II MEMBERSHIP

Article 3—The original members of the United
Nations shall be the states which, having par-
ticipated in the United Nations Conference on
International Organization at San Francisco, or
have previously signed the declaration of the

United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, sign the present
charter and ratify it in accordance with Article
110.

Article 4—1. Membership in the United Nations
is open to all other peace-loving states which
accept the obligations contained in the present
charter and which, in the judgment of the organi-
zation, are able and willing to carry out these
obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to member-
ship in the United Nations will be effected by a
decision of the General Assembly upon the recom-
mendation of the Security Council.

Article 5—A member of the United Nations
against which preventive or enforcement action has
been taken by the Security Council may be sus-
pended from the exercise of the rights and privi-
leges of membership by the General Assembly upon
the recommendation of the Security Council. The
exercise of these rights and privileges may be
restored by the Security Council.

Article 6—A member of the United Nations which
has persistently violated the principles contained
in the present charter may be expelled from the
organization by the General Assembly upon the
recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7—1. There are established as the prin-
cipal organs of the United Nations: A General
Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and
Social Council, an International Court of Justice,
a Trusteeship Council and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found
necessary may be established in accordance with
the present charter.

Article 8—The United Nations shall place no
restrictions on the eligibility of men and women
to participate in any capacity and under conditions
of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSITION

Article 9—The General Assembly shall consist of
all the members of the United Nations.

Each member shall not have more than five
representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10—The General Assembly may discuss
any questions or any matters within the scope
of the present Charter or relating to the powers
and functions of any organs provided in the present
Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may
make recommendations to the members of the
United Nations or to the Security Council, or both,
on any such questions or matters.

Article 11—1. The General Assembly may con-
sider the general principles of cooperation in the
maintenance of international peace and security,
including the principles governing disarmament
and the regulations of armaments, and may make
recommendations with regard to such principles
to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any ques-
tions relating to the maintenance of international
peace and security brought before it by any member
of the United Nations, or by the Security Council,
or by a State, which is not a member of the
United Nations, in accordance with the provisions
of Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided
in Article 12, may make recommendations with
regard to any such questions to the State or States
concerned or to the Security Council, or both. A
question on which action is necessary shall be
referred to the Security Council by the General
Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention
of the Security Council to situations which are
likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out
in this article shall not limit the general scope
of Article 10.

Article 12—1. While the Security Council is exer-
cising in respect of any dispute or situation the
functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the
General Assembly shall not make any recommen-
dation with regard to that dispute or situation
unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary General, with the consent of
the Security Council, shall notify the General As-
sembly at each session of any matters relative to
the maintenance of international peace and secu-
rity which are being dealt with by the Security
Council and shall similarly notify the General
Assembly, or the members of the United Nations
if the General Assembly is not in session, immedi-
ately the Security Council ceases to deal with such
matters.

Article 13—1. The General Assembly shall
initiate studies and make recommendations for
the purpose of:

(a) Promoting international cooperation in the
political field and encouraging the progressive
development of international law and its codifica-
tion;

(b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph (b) above are set forth in Chapter IX and X.

Article 14—Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15—1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

Article 16—"The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic."

Article 17—1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 18—1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members, the suspension of the right and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on the questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Article 19—A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20—"The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations."

Article 21—"The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session."

Article 22—"The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 23—1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security

Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

Article 24—1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25—"The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter."

Article 26—"In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments."

VOTING

Article 27—1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52 a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28—1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 29—"The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

Article 30—"The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president."

Article 31—"Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate without a vote in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected."

Article 32—"Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any State not a member of the United Nations."

If it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a State which is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33—1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34—"The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

Article 35—1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the

nature referred to in Article 34 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36—1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

Article 37—1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38—Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33-37 of this chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

Article 39—The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40—In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41—The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42—Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate, or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 43—1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Article 44—When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed

forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45—In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46—Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47—1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48—1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations, or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49—The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50—If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51—Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52—1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53—1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies

for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

Article 54—The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken, or in contemplation, under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55—With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems and international cultural and educational cooperation and

(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56—All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57—1. The various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

Article 58—The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59—The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60—Responsibility for the discharge of the organization's functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 61—1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62—1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63—1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 64—1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observance on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65—The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66—1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may with the approval of the General Assembly perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter and such functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67—1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68—The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69—The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 70—The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71—The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations, and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72—1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

DECLARATION REGARDING

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73—Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

(a) To insure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(c) To promote international peace and security; to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(e) To transmit regularly to the secretary general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74—Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect to the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75—The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76—The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

(a) To further international peace and security;
(b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(c) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(d) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77—1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;
(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78—The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79—The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80—1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81—The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states of the United Nations itself.

Article 82—There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without preju-

dice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83—1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84—It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85—1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 86—1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering trust territories;

(b) Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

(c) As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to insure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87—The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions may:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

(b) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

(c) Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon within the administering authority; and

(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88—The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89—1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90—1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91—The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92—The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice

and forms an integral part of the present chapter.

Article 93—1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94—1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95—Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96—1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97—There shall be a secretariat comprising a secretary general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98—The secretary general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99—The secretary general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100—1. In the performance of their duties the secretary general and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary general and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101—1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staff shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102—1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103—In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 104—The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105—1. The organization shall enjoy

in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106—Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under

Article 42, the parties to the four-nation declaration signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and, as occasion requires, with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107—Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108—Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109—1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present charter the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110—1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111—The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done in the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

The United States Immigration Law

Sources: The Federal Statutes and Proclamations

Aliens seeking to enter the United States for permanent residence must apply for immigrant visas to consular officers of the United States at offices outside this country. They must present valid unexpired passports, or other suitable travel documents or documents of identity and nationality, if required.

Aliens desiring to sojourn in the United States (nonimmigrants) must apply for nonimmigrant visas to consular officers abroad (or, if residents of foreign contiguous territory, for border crossing identification cards to consular officers or immigration officers) and must present valid passports unless either or both those requirements have been waived.

All arriving aliens must be inspected at U. S. ports by officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Dept. of Justice. No alien, to whom a visa or other document has been issued, is entitled to enter if he is found to be inadmissible under the laws of the United States.

CLASSES OF ALIENS

Aliens entering the United States are divided into 3 classes: quota immigrants, nonquota immigrants, and nonimmigrants.

Quota immigrants. A quota immigrant is anyone who is not a nonquota immigrant. Aliens totaling 154,657 are admissible under quotas from specific quota areas. See Table p. 633.

Nonquota immigrants include:

(A) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 or the spouse of a U. S. citizen.

(B) An immigrant, lawfully admitted for permanent residence, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad.

(C) An immigrant who was born in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and his spouse or his unmarried children under 21, accompanying or following to join him.

When an immigrant is attributable by as much as one-half of his ancestry to a people or peoples indigenous to the Asia-Pacific triangle he is not within this nonquota status, but his unmarried children under 21 are, if accompanying or following to join him.

(D) An immigrant who was a U. S. citizen and may apply for reacquisition of citizenship under provisions relating to those who lost citizenship through marriage or service in foreign armies.

(E) An immigrant who for 2 years immediately preceding his application for admission has been a minister of a religious denomination, who wants to carry on his vocation, and whose services are needed by a bona fide organization in the U. S.; and his spouse or unmarried children under 21, accompanying or following to join him.

(F) An immigrant who is an active or honorably retired employe of the U. S. Government abroad, with 15 years of service, and his accompanying spouse and unmarried children under 21, if approved.

Nonimmigrants. A nonimmigrant is:

An ambassador or other diplomatic and consular officer accredited by a foreign government recognized de jure by the U. S. and accepted by the President or the Secretary of State, and his immediate family. Also other officials and employees, and their families, by reciprocity.

A principal resident representative of a foreign government recognized de jure by the U. S., which comes under the International Organizations Immunities Act, accredited resident members of his staff and their immediate families. Also other accredited representatives of foreign governments to international organizations, and their families, and officers, or employes of such organizations, personal attendants and their families.

An alien coming to perform temporary services requiring merit and ability, or other services if unemployed persons capable of performing such services cannot be found in this country, or one who is coming for industrial training.

By reciprocity, an alien who is a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film or other information media, who enters to engage in such vocation, and the spouse and unmarried children under 21 who either accompany or follow him.

An alien visiting the U. S. temporarily.

An alien in continuous transit through the U. S., or one entitled to travel between U. N. Hq. and foreign countries.

An alien student who enters to study at a recognized institution, approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the Office of Education.

An alien crewman on a vessel other than a fishing vessel based on the U. S., or on aircraft, who lands and departs via that vessel or aircraft.

EXCLUDED ALIENS

The following aliens are excluded:

Persons feeble-minded, insane, previously insane, psychopathic, epileptic, mentally defective; also those afflicted with tuberculosis, leprosy or other dangerous contagion, or having a physical defect impairing the ability to earn a living; also those who accompany them to protect them.

Also chronic alcoholics, narcotic drug addicts, persons convicted of narcotic violations or suspected of illicit traffic in prohibited drugs.

Also paupers, beggars, stowaways; those convicted of or admitting moral turpitude, other than a political offense, with certain exceptions for those under 18. Also those convicted of two or more offenses other than political and sentenced for a total of 5 years or more. Also prostitutes and those engaged in commercialized vice.

Persons seeking to enter the U. S. to perform skilled or unskilled labor, if U. S. workers are available for such labor and if the employment of aliens would adversely affect them, with the exception of aliens whose admission would benefit the nation.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 permits an alien to arrange for his employment before he comes to the U. S., and enables him to submit evidence that he is not likely to become a public charge. Only if the Secretary of Labor certifies that there exists an oversupply of a given skill in a given locality will the immigrant be barred.

Also excluded are those who try to enter the U. S. by fraud and misrepresentation, and those who abet such acts; those over 16 and physically capable of reading who cannot read and understand some language or dialect; those trying to enter the country from contiguous foreign territory or adjacent islands within two years after arrival there on a transport line that has not complied with the U. S. immigration laws.

Also those who left the U. S. to avoid military service in time of war or national emergency, unless they were nonimmigrants.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Excluded from the United States are persons who seek to enter to engage in activities against the public interest and likely to endanger the welfare, safety and security of the country. Any persons who probably would engage in espionage, sabotage, disorder or other activities inimical to the U. S., or who are members of organizations that must register under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, are barred.

Also excluded are persons—except certain nonimmigrant officials of foreign governments—who are or have been anarchists, opposed to organized government, members of or affiliated with a communist or other totalitarian party; advocates of world communism or the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the U. S.; those who teach or advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force or violence or other unconstitutional means and advocate sabotage, destruction of property and killing of government officials, or who are members of or affiliated with organizations with these aims.

Involuntary membership or affiliation with such organizations is not considered a reason for exclusion, nor is membership or affiliation by anyone under 16, or by operation of law, or for obtaining employment, food rations and other essentials of living. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 permits the issuance of a visa to a former voluntary member of a proscribed organization if the alien since the termination of his membership and for at least 5 years before the date of his application for a visa has been actively opposed to the principles of that organization.

REVISION OF 1954

An Act of Congress revising the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarren-Walter Act) was signed by President Eisenhower Sept. 3, 1954. It was intended to overcome hardships on aliens worked by certain strict provisions of the original law. It provides that a petty offender who may have committed a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude only once and is otherwise admissible may receive a visa for entry into the United States.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D.-Pa.) explained that previously persons who because of starvation in Germany and elsewhere had taken a loaf of bread or failed to return a ration card were barred from entering the United States along with the worst of criminals. These persons included wives of American soldiers, who had married abroad. It had become necessary to get special action by Congress on each individual case. Under the 1954 amendment consular offices abroad will have the right to grant visas despite such disabilities.

Normal Immigration Quotas

Asterisk (*) indicates Trust Territory

Quota area	Quota	Quota area	Quota	Quota area	Quota	Quota area	Quota
Afghanistan....	100	Estonia.....	115	Lithuania.....	384	San Marino....	100
Albania.....	100	Ethiopia.....	100	Luxembourg.....	100	Saudi Arabia....	100
Andorra.....	100	Finland.....	566	Monaco.....	100	Somaland.....	100
Arab Peninsula..	100	France.....	3,069	Morocco.....	100	Italy*.....	100
Asia-Pacific		Germany.....	25,814	Muscat (Oman)..	100	So.-West Africa..	100
triangle.....	100	Gt. Brit., No. Ire.	65,361	Nauru (Aus-		Spain.....	250
Australia.....	100	Greece.....	308	tralia*).....	100	Sweden.....	3,295
Austria.....	1,405	Hungary.....	865	Nepal.....	100	Switzerland.....	1,698
Belgium.....	1,297	Iceland.....	100	Netherlands.....	3,136	Syria.....	100
Bhutan.....	100	India.....	100	New Guinea.....		Tanganyika.....	100
Bulgaria.....	100	Indonesia.....	100	(Australia*)....	100	(U. Kingdom*)..	100
Burma.....	100	Iran (Persia)....	100	New Zealand.....	100	Thailand (Siam)..	100
Cambodia.....	100	Iraq.....	17,756	Norway.....	2,364	Togo (France*)..	100
Cameroons		Ireland (Eire)...	100	Pacific Islands		Togoland (United	
(United		Israel.....	5,645	(U. S.*).....	100	Kingdom*).....	100
Kingdom*)....	100	Italy.....	185	Pakistan.....	100	Trieste.....	100
Cameroon		Japan.....	100	Palestine.....	100	Turkey.....	225
(France*)....	100	Jordan.....	100	Philippines.....	100	U. of S. Africa..	100
Ceylon.....	100	Korea.....	100	Poland.....	6,488	U. S. S. R.....	2,697
China.....	100	Laos.....	100	Portugal.....	438	Vietnam.....	100
Chinese.....	105	Latvia.....	235	Ruanda-Urundi		Yemen.....	100
Czechoslovakia..	2,859	Lebanon.....	100	(Belgium*)....	289	Yugoslavia.....	933
Danzig.....	100	Liberia.....	100	Rumania.....			
Denmark.....	1,175	Libya.....	100	Samoa, Western		Total.....	154,657
Egypt.....	100	Liechtenstein....	100	(New Zealand*)..	100		

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES: FISCAL YEARS

Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number
1820	8,385	1873	459,803	1890	455,302	1907	1,285,349	1924	706,896	1941	51,776
1830	23,322	1874	313,339	1891	560,319	1908	782,870	1925	294,314	1942	28,781
1840	84,066	1875	227,498	1892	579,663	1909	751,786	1926	304,488	1943	23,725
1850	369,980	1876	169,986	1893	439,730	1910	1,041,570	1927	335,175	1944	28,551
1860	153,640	1877	141,857	1894	285,631	1911	878,587	1928	307,255	1945	38,119
1861	91,918	1878	138,469	1895	258,536	1912	838,172	1929	279,678	1946	108,721
1862	91,985	1879	177,826	1896	343,267	1913	1,197,892	1930	241,700	1947	147,292
1863	176,282	1880	467,257	1897	230,832	1914	1,218,450	1931	97,139	1948	170,570
1864	193,418	1881	669,431	1898	229,299	1915	826,700	1932	85,576	1949	188,317
1865	248,120	1882	738,992	1899	311,715	1916	298,826	1933	23,068	1950	249,187
1866	318,568	1883	603,322	1900	448,572	1917	295,403	1934	29,470	1951	205,717
1867	315,722	1884	518,592	1901	487,918	1918	110,618	1935	34,956	1952	265,520
1868	138,840	1885	395,346	1902	648,743	1919	141,132	1936	36,329	1953	170,434
1869	352,768	1886	334,203	1903	857,046	1920	430,001	1937	50,244	1954	208,177
1870	387,203	1887	490,109	1904	812,870	1921	805,228	1938	67,895		
1871	321,350	1888	546,889	1905	1,026,499	1922	309,556	1939	82,998	Total	40,175,330
1872	404,806	1889	444,127	1906	1,100,735	1923	522,919	1940	70,756		

Immigration from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1820 is estimated at 250,000.

Special Immigration Quotas for Refugee Relief

The Refugee Relief Act was signed by President Eisenhower Aug. 7, 1953, authorizing 214,000 special-quota immigrant visas to permit entry of that number of refugee aliens above the normal quota within 3 years, ending Dec. 31, 1956. Many of these refugees are displaced persons and orphans, including some who escaped from Communist-dominated countries. The Act also authorized the issuance of 209,000 special nonquota immigrant visas and provided for the adjustment of status to that of permanent residents of 5,000 aliens in the United States in a temporary status.

On Aug. 31, 1954, President Eisenhower signed an amendment to the Refugee Act of 1953, effective Sept. 3, 1954. This revised the quotas for Italy, Greece and the Netherlands, so that previous allocations for refugees can be issued interchangeably for both refugees and close relatives of U. S. citizens and resident aliens.

No refugee may enter the U. S. without an assurance of housing, employment and against becoming a public charge. These conditions are met under the direction of the Governors' Advisory Committees for Refugee Relief. The governors acted at the request of President Eisenhower who personally sponsored the legislation. In addition a number of religious and welfare organizations had been certified by the Dept. of State and were procuring the requisite assurances.

Relatives applying under the quotas originally

allocated for refugees will be required to have satisfactory assurances of housing and employment from their sponsors. Sponsors will send these directly to the U. S. consulates abroad where their relatives are applying for immigration.

Alien relatives can qualify only if they are members of the immediate family of the sponsor in the United States. Spouses or unmarried sons or daughters under 21 may be sponsored by spouses or parents lawfully admitted to residence in this country. Parents, brothers, sisters, sons or daughters may be sponsored by American citizens who are over 21.

The amendment exempts orphans from the requirement for a certificate of readmission under which they could be returned to the country where the visa was issued if it were proved that the visa had been obtained through fraud. Since a person must be under 10 years old to qualify under the world-wide quota of 4,000 orphans, this safeguard was thought unnecessary.

The administrator of the Refugee Relief Act is Scott McLeod. As of Sept. 2, 1955, the State Dept. reported that 33,523 persons had entered the U. S. under the Refugee Relief program. Nearly 20,000 more persons had received visas to enter but had not arrived by that time. The total number granted visas, 52,060, was a gain of 35,018 over the total on Jan. 1, 1955. Therefore one-fourth of the quota set by the law had been met.

Restitution of Property Seized by Nazi Government and Armies

The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), under provisions of the Settlement Convention, will honor claims of citizens of the United States and of other nations represented in the United Nations, for the return or restoration of property taken by the Nazi government. Claims must be filed before May 5, 1956, with the Bundesamt für die Prüfung ausländischer Rückgabe und Wiederherstellungsansprüche, Rosenberg, Bonn, Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany also has established an agency for restitution of property removed by the Nazi armies during World War II. This agency has charge of searching for and returning jewelry, silverware, antique furniture and cultural property removed from territory occupied by Germany, and deciding on compensation if such property was used or destroyed. Address of the agency: Bundesamt für Äussere Restitutenen, 63 Luisenstrasse, Bad Homburg v. d. H., Germany.

Law Defining United States Nationals and Citizens

Source: United States Department of Justice

The Immigration and Nationality Act, enacted 1952 and amended 1954, distinguishes between citizens at birth and those whose citizenship was acquired after birth. The latter are designated naturalized citizens. It also distinguishes between citizens and noncitizen nationals who, though not citizens, owe permanent allegiance to this country.

Sec. 301. (a) The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth:

(1) A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

(2) A person born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other aboriginal tribe: Provided, that the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property.

(3) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are citizens and one of whom has had a residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions, prior to the birth.

(4) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year prior to the birth, and the other of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States.

(5) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions, for a continuous period of one year at any time prior to the birth.

(6) A person of unknown parentage found in the United States while under the age of 5 years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of 21 years, not to have been born in the United States.

(7) A person born outside the geographical limits of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is an alien, and the other a citizen of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, was physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a total of not less than 10 years, at least 5 of them after the age of 14. The parent's period of service in the Armed Forces of the United States may be included in computing the total.

Citizenship Retention

(b) Any person who is a national and citizen of the United States at birth under paragraph (7), shall lose his nationality and citizenship unless he shall come to the United States prior to attaining the age of 23 years and remain at least 5 years: Provided, that such physical presence follows the age of 14 and precedes the age of 28.

(c) Subsection (b) shall apply to a person born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934: Provided, however, that nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to alter or affect the citizenship of any person born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934, who, prior to the effective date of this act, has taken up a residence in the United States before attaining the age of 16 years, and thereafter, complies with the residence requirements for retention of citizenship.

Puerto Rico

Sec. 302. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, and prior to Jan. 13, 1941, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, residing on Jan. 13, 1941, in Puerto Rico or other territory over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty and not U.S. citizens under any other act, are declared to be citizens of the United States as of January 13, 1941. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after January 13, 1941, and subject to U.S. jurisdiction, are citizens at birth.

Canal Zone and Republic of Panama

Sec. 303. (a) Any person born in the Canal Zone on or after Feb. 26, 1904, whose father or mother was a U.S. citizen when he was born, is a citizen of the United States.

(b) Any person born in the Republic of Panama on or after Feb. 26, 1904, whose father or mother when he was born was a U.S. citizen employed

by the U.S. Government or by the Panama Railroad Co., or its successor, is a citizen of the U.S.

Alaska

Sec. 304. A person born in Alaska on or after March 30, 1867, except a noncitizen Indian, is a U.S. citizen at birth. A noncitizen Indian born in Alaska on or after March 30, 1867, and prior to June 2, 1924, is a U.S. citizen as of June 2, 1924. An Indian born later in Alaska is a citizen at birth.

Hawaii

Sec. 305. A person born in Hawaii on or after Aug. 12, 1898, and before April 30, 1900, is a U.S. citizen as of April 30, 1900. A person born in Hawaii on or after April 30, 1900, is a citizen at birth. A person who was a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1898, is a U.S. citizen as of April 30, 1900.

Virgin Islands

Sec. 306 specifies that all persons born in the Virgin Islands on or after Jan. 17, 1917, and prior to Feb. 25, 1927, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, are U.S. citizens as of the later date, and all persons born there on or after Feb. 25, 1927, under U.S. jurisdiction, are U.S. citizens at birth. The law also extends U.S. citizenship to natives of the Virgin Islands, under conditions, who on Jan. 17, 1917, resided in those islands or in the U.S. and were residing in those islands, the U.S., or Puerto Rico on Feb. 25, 1927, and were not citizens of any other foreign country.

Guam

Sec. 307 specifies that U.S. citizenship shall be given all inhabitants of Guam who on April 11, 1899, were Spanish subjects who continued to reside in Guam or other U.S. territory after that date, without having preserved or acquired foreign nationality; all persons born in Guam who resided there on April 11, 1899, who after that date continued to reside there or in other U.S. territory, without preserving or acquiring foreign nationality; all persons born in Guam on or after April 11, 1899, subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S., provided that no steps were taken to preserve or acquire a foreign nationality, if birth was before Aug. 1, 1950.

Nationals not Citizens

Sec. 308. Unless otherwise provided, the following are nationals, but not citizens, at birth:

(1) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States on or after the date of formal acquisition of such possession;

(2) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are nationals, but not citizens, of the United States, and have had a residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such persons;

(3) A person of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the U.S. while under the age of 5 years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of 21, not to have been born there.

Children Born out of Wedlock

Sec. 309. (a) The provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (7) of section 301 (a), and of paragraph (2) of section 308, apply as of the date of birth to a child born out of wedlock on or after the effective date of this Act, if the paternity of the child is established while the child is under the age of 21 by legitimation.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 405, the provisions of section 301 (a) (7) shall apply to a child born out of wedlock on or after January 13, 1941, and prior to the effective date of this Act, as of the date of birth, if the paternity of such child is established before or after the effective date of this Act and while such child is under the age of twenty-one years by legitimation.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person born, on or after the effective date of this Act, outside the United States and out of wedlock shall be held to have acquired at birth the nationality status of his mother, if the mother had the nationality of the United States at the time of such person's birth, and if the mother had previously been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year.

ON MARRYING A FOREIGNER

Under American law, an American woman, native-born, who marries a foreigner, does not lose her American citizenship by virtue of her marriage. However, there are countries that do not recognize this rule. France, for instance, assumes that any woman who marries a French citizen also becomes a citizen of France, unless she specifically gives notice otherwise.

An American woman, married to a foreigner, may lose her citizenship by other means. She can renounce it, or she can forfeit it by taking an official position with a foreign government. To clarify her position in these and other instances she should consult the Dept. of State.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW

Internal Revenue Code for Individuals, Estates and Gifts

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was enacted by the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, and approved by the President Aug. 16, 1954. It constitutes a major revision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and amendments. It is published as Vol. 68A of the U. S. Statutes at Large and is distributed by the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WHO FILES REPORTS AND HOW

Who Must File—Every citizen with a gross income of \$600 or more must file an income tax report. Anyone who has attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year must make a return only if his or her gross income is \$1,200 or more.

What Form to Use—Form 1040A is a card, for persons whose income is less than \$5,000 and consists of wages reported on withholding slip, and not more than \$100 from other sources. The Internal Revenue Service will figure the tax and send a bill or a refund.

Short Form 1040 may be used by persons whose income of less than \$5,000 comes from diverse sources and who wish to enter certain deductions and credits, and find their own tax.

Long Form 1040 is used by those whose non-business deductions are more than 10% of income, and by all whose income is \$5,000 or over. The taxpayer may take the standard deduction (10% of income but not more than \$1,000) or itemize and claim the deductions.

DATES FOR FILING RETURNS

April 15 is the date for filing tax returns by individuals using the calendar year, and for payment of tax or of first quarterly installment of the estimated tax. Other installments to be paid June 15, Sept. 15 and Jan. 15.

April 15 is the date for filing declaration of estimated tax. Amended declarations may be filed June 15, Sept. 15 and Jan. 15.

A final return may be filed Jan. 31. Farmers may file a final return Feb. 15.

JOINT RETURN

A husband and wife may make a single return jointly, even if one has no income personally. Their tax will be twice the tax imposed if the income were cut in half.

A new provision stipulates that if one spouse dies, the survivor may compute his tax as though he filed a joint return for the first two taxable years following, provided he or she also was able to file a joint return the year of the death, and maintains in the household a home for a dependent child or stepchild. If the taxpayer remarries before the end of the taxable year these privileges are lost. An individual legally separated from spouse by divorce or separate maintenance is not considered married.

ESTIMATED TAX

Many who earn less than \$5,000 need not file an estimate. Estimates are required from (1) Every single individual who expects to earn over \$5,000 with not more than \$100 not subject to withholding; (2) every head of a household or surviving spouse who expects to earn over \$10,000; (3) every married couple who file a joint return and expect to have an aggregate of more than \$10,000 income; (4) Anyone who expects to earn more than \$100 from sources other than wages subject to withholding if income is expected to exceed \$600, multiplied by the number of exemptions claimed, plus \$400.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION

Personal exemption is \$600.

Every individual has an exemption of \$600, to be deducted from gross income. A husband and a wife are each entitled to a \$600 exemption. A person 65 or over gets another exemption of \$600. A blind person gets another exemption of \$600.

Exemption for dependents, over one-half of whose support comes from the taxpayer, is \$600, and now applies to child, stepchild or adopted child under 19; also to child, stepchild or adopted child who put in 5 mos. or more as full-time student at a recognized college or at farm training under educational supervision. This also applies to any non-relative if a member of the taxpayer's household and having his principal abode there.

The taxpayer gets the exemption for a dependent student even if the student earns part of his way, provided the taxpayer pays over half of the student's expenses. If the student gets a scholarship, this is not counted as earnings. This provision replaces the former regulation, which cancelled the exemption if the student earned \$600.

WITHHOLDING TAXES

Every employer paying wages must deduct a tax equal to 18% of the amount by which the wages exceed the number of withholding exemptions, multiplied by the amount of one such exemption.

The employee must give his employer the number of his exemptions. If the employee has more than one exemption, he multiplies the number by the one exemption, which is designated as follows for the payroll period:

Weekly, \$13; biweekly, \$26; semimonthly, \$28; monthly, \$56; quarterly, \$167; semiannually, \$333; annually, \$667; daily, \$1.80.

SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT CHILD

A woman, a widower or a man legally separated or divorced, who cares for a child that is either under 12 or handicapped, may deduct not more than \$600 for expenses for care of dependent if taxpayer has to work. No deduction is allowed for payments to another dependent as compensation.

If a wife is working, the deduction is allowed only if she and her husband file a joint return. If their adjusted gross income exceeds \$4,500, the allowance will be reduced by the amount above \$4,500. If the husband is incapable of self-support because handicapped, the limitations do not apply.

LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance paid to survivors is not taxed. It becomes part of the gross estate if it is paid to the estate, or if the owner at his death possessed any of the "incidents of ownership," including a reversionary interest exceeding 5% of the value of the policy, or had reserved disposition.

Interest on life insurance left with the insurance company and paid to survivors at intervals is taxable as received. Formerly, if the life insurance was paid in fixed installments, the installment was tax-exempt. Under the 1954 law, if any interest is part of the installment payment, that interest is taxed, except that the surviving spouse (husband or wife) has an exemption of \$1,000 in addition to the principal.

Under the former law, the proceeds of a policy were considered part of the insured's estate, if he had paid the premiums, even if ownership of the policy was elsewhere. Under the 1954 law this limitation is removed. The insured must, however, have no interest whatsoever in the policy.

DIVIDENDS

The first \$50 in dividends need not be reported. If husband and wife both receive \$50 their joint return need not report the first \$100. For dividends received after July 31, 1954, a credit of 4% may be entered, provided it does not exceed 2% of the taxable income for 1954 and 4% of taxable income for years after 1954.

The credit does not apply to dividends from tax-exempt corporations, mutual savings banks, building and loan associations and several other categories specified in Sec. 116.

Dividends paid in stock or in stock rights with no change in proprietary interest are exempt from tax, except when paid in place of preferred stock dividends of the current or preceding year, and not part of recapitalization, or when the stockholder has an option to take stock or property.

DEDUCTIBLE MEDICAL EXPENSES

Expenses for medical care, not compensated for by insurance or other payment, are deductible by taxpayer, spouse or dependent if over 3% of adjusted gross income. If taxpayer or spouse are over 65 this limitation is not enforced, but applies only to dependent.

1955 Federal Income Tax Rate Schedule FOR ALL TAXPAYERS EXCEPT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

If you are an unmarried head of a household use special tax table below.

If the taxable income is:		The tax is:	
Not over \$2,000.		20% of the taxable income	
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.	\$4,000.	\$400, plus 22% of excess over \$2,000.	\$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.	\$6,000.	\$840, plus 26% of excess over \$4,000.	\$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.	\$8,000.	\$1,360, plus 30% of excess over \$6,000.	\$6,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.	\$10,000.	\$1,960, plus 34% of excess over \$8,000.	\$8,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.	\$12,000.	\$2,640, plus 38% of excess over \$10,000.	\$10,000
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.	\$14,000.	\$3,400, plus 43% of excess over \$12,000.	\$12,000
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.	\$16,000.	\$4,260, plus 47% of excess over \$14,000.	\$14,000
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.	\$18,000.	\$5,200, plus 50% of excess over \$16,000.	\$16,000
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.	\$20,000.	\$6,200, plus 53% of excess over \$18,000.	\$18,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$22,000.	\$7,260, plus 56% of excess over \$20,000.	\$20,000
Over \$22,000 but not over \$26,000.	\$26,000.	\$8,380, plus 59% of excess over \$22,000.	\$22,000
Over \$26,000 but not over \$32,000.	\$32,000.	\$10,740, plus 62% of excess over \$26,000.	\$26,000
Over \$32,000 but not over \$38,000.	\$38,000.	\$14,460, plus 65% of excess over \$32,000.	\$32,000
Over \$38,000 but not over \$44,000.	\$44,000.	\$18,360, plus 69% of excess over \$38,000.	\$38,000
Over \$44,000 but not over \$50,000.	\$50,000.	\$22,500, plus 72% of excess over \$44,000.	\$44,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.	\$60,000.	\$26,820, plus 75% of excess over \$50,000.	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$70,000.	\$70,000.	\$34,320, plus 78% of excess over \$60,000.	\$60,000
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000.	\$80,000.	\$42,120, plus 81% of excess over \$70,000.	\$70,000
Over \$80,000 but not over \$90,000.	\$90,000.	\$50,220, plus 84% of excess over \$80,000.	\$80,000
Over \$90,000 but not over \$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$58,620, plus 87% of excess over \$90,000.	\$90,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.	\$150,000.	\$67,320, plus 89% of excess over \$100,000.	\$100,000
Over \$150,000 but not over \$200,000.	\$200,000.	\$111,820, plus 90% of excess over \$150,000.	\$150,000
Over \$200,000.		\$156,820, plus 91% of excess over \$200,000.	\$200,000

FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ONLY

If the taxable income is:		The tax is:	
Not over \$2,000.		20% of the taxable income	
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.	\$4,000.	\$400, plus 21% of excess over \$2,000.	\$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.	\$6,000.	\$820, plus 24% of excess over \$4,000.	\$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.	\$8,000.	\$1,300, plus 26% of excess over \$6,000.	\$6,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.	\$10,000.	\$1,820, plus 30% of excess over \$8,000.	\$8,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.	\$12,000.	\$2,420, plus 32% of excess over \$10,000.	\$10,000
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.	\$14,000.	\$3,060, plus 36% of excess over \$12,000.	\$12,000
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.	\$16,000.	\$3,780, plus 39% of excess over \$14,000.	\$14,000
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.	\$18,000.	\$4,560, plus 42% of excess over \$16,000.	\$16,000
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.	\$20,000.	\$5,400, plus 43% of excess over \$18,000.	\$18,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$22,000.	\$6,260, plus 47% of excess over \$20,000.	\$20,000
Over \$22,000 but not over \$24,000.	\$24,000.	\$7,200, plus 49% of excess over \$22,000.	\$22,000
Over \$24,000 but not over \$28,000.	\$28,000.	\$8,180, plus 52% of excess over \$24,000.	\$24,000
Over \$28,000 but not over \$32,000.	\$32,000.	\$10,260, plus 54% of excess over \$28,000.	\$28,000
Over \$32,000 but not over \$38,000.	\$38,000.	\$12,420, plus 58% of excess over \$32,000.	\$32,000
Over \$38,000 but not over \$44,000.	\$44,000.	\$15,900, plus 62% of excess over \$38,000.	\$38,000
Over \$44,000 but not over \$50,000.	\$50,000.	\$19,620, plus 66% of excess over \$44,000.	\$44,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.	\$60,000.	\$23,580, plus 68% of excess over \$50,000.	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$70,000.	\$70,000.	\$30,380, plus 71% of excess over \$60,000.	\$60,000
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000.	\$80,000.	\$37,480, plus 74% of excess over \$70,000.	\$70,000
Over \$80,000 but not over \$90,000.	\$90,000.	\$44,880, plus 76% of excess over \$80,000.	\$80,000
Over \$90,000 but not over \$100,000.	\$100,000.	\$52,480, plus 80% of excess over \$90,000.	\$90,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.	\$150,000.	\$60,480, plus 83% of excess over \$100,000.	\$100,000
Over \$150,000 but not over \$200,000.	\$200,000.	\$101,980, plus 87% of excess over \$150,000.	\$150,000
Over \$200,000 but not over \$300,000.	\$300,000.	\$145,480, plus 90% of excess over \$200,000.	\$200,000
Over \$300,000.		\$235,480, plus 91% of excess over \$300,000.	\$300,000

Medical care includes diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease or affecting any structure or function of the body, and amounts paid for accident or health insurance.

Medicine and drugs may be included only if aggregate for them exceeds 1% of adjusted gross income.

In travel for medical purposes only transportation may be charged, not board and lodging.

Deductions for medical care must not exceed \$2,500 multiplied by the number of exemptions allowed taxpayer (other than those related to age or blindness). Maximum deductible is \$5,000 if taxpayer is single, not head of household, not surviving spouse, nor filing separate return though married, and \$10,000 if taxpayer files joint return, or is head of household, or a surviving spouse.

Medical expenses for a decedent paid by his estate within one year after his death are treated as expenses of the taxpayer.

Medical and hospital benefits provided by the employer may be exempt from individual income tax. Wages paid in place of such benefits are exempt up to \$100 a week.

DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The 1954 law has increased the amount that an individual may contribute. Any church or convention or association of churches, any educational organization supported by religious bodies or the public, and any organization providing medical or hospital care, medical research and education or agricultural research, may receive contributions up to 10% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income; in addition the taxpayer may give 20% of his adjusted gross income to other charitable purposes. Thus the total allowable is 30%, if properly allocated.

The limitation does not apply to a taxpayer who in the taxable year and in 8 out of 10 preceding years paid contributions and income taxes that exceeded 90% of taxable income.

Added to organizations approved for contribu-

tions are non-profit cemeteries and burial companies.

No deduction for charity is allowed if the taxpayer makes a grant in trust by which he retains a reversionary interest in grant or income exceeding 5% of the value of the grant.

INTEREST

All interest paid or accrued on indebtedness is deductible.

If personal property is bought under a contract providing for payment by installments, and in which carrying charges are stated but interest is not ascertainable, then payments are held to include interest equal to 6% on unpaid balance.

PROVISIONS FOR SERVICE MEN

Members of the Armed Forces below rank of commissioned officer do not pay tax on pay for service while in a combat zone during an induction period or in hospital under such conditions.

They do pay tax on army pay if it was received for service outside a combat zone. If they serve part time in a combat zone and part time elsewhere, they pay tax for the latter service.

A commissioned officer has an exemption of \$200 a month army pay while in a combat zone. By executive order the U. S. Armed Forces ceased to be in a combat zone after Jan. 31, 1955.

Mustering-out payments are exempt.

There will be no tax on payment received for a telephone or radiophone message originating from a member of the Armed Forces in a combat zone.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

All prizes and awards must be reported in gross income, except when received without action by the recipient, such as entering a contest or assuming obligations for future services. Such prizes may be given by religious, charitable, scientific, educational, artistic, literary or civic agencies. (Nobel and Pulitzer prizes hereafter are exempt.)

Also excluded from gross income is any amount

received as a scholarship at an educational institution, or a fellowship grant with money for research and clerical expense. If the recipient of either is a candidate for a degree and is paid for part-time work outside, he must report the latter, but if such work is a condition for the degree he need not report it.

All prizes won in radio and television contests, such as give-away programs, must be reported.

DEDUCTIONS FOR SALESMEN

An employee may now take the standard deduction and deduct as well the following: transportation, except commuting; automobile expense, including gas, oil and depreciation; however, meals and lodging are deductible as traveling expense only if the employee is away overnight.

An outside salesman—a salesman who works full-time outside the office, using the latter only for incidentals—may deduct both the standard deduction and his business expenses.

Federal Estate Tax

An estate tax return must be filed for every citizen and resident of the United States whose gross estate, including life insurance, exceeds \$60,000 in value at the time of his death. The tax must be paid within 15 mos. from the date of death. A non-resident, not a citizen, must file a return if his gross estate in the U.S. exceeds \$2,000 in value.

The former law allowing an exemption of \$100,000 under certain conditions has been revised to permit credit for state death taxes, according to a graduated table. An estate is also allowed deductions for funeral expenses, administration, claims, and bequests to religious, charitable and fraternal organizations or to government agencies for the public welfare.

Under the former code, life insurance proceeds were taxable in the insured's estate if he had paid the premiums, or had retained "incidents of ownership," such as the right to change beneficiaries, or borrow money on the policy. The new code says life insurance payable to named beneficiaries is not to be included in the gross estate if the insured retained no incidents of ownership

RETIREMENT CREDIT

A credit of 20% for retirement income up to \$1,200 included in gross income is allowed to persons over 65. Persons under 65 and retired under a public retirement system (firemen, policemen, teachers, Federal employees) get a credit on up to \$1,200 of pensions and annuities given by the system, but not on dividends, interest and rent. Not included in public systems are funds for members of the Armed Forces. Any pension or annuity received under the Social Security Act or the Railroad Retirement Act reduces the \$1,200. Compensation in excess of \$900 received by an individual under 75 will reduce the \$1,200.

ANNUITIES

Deductions based on life expectancy will be taken into account hereafter in tax on annuities. Under the 1954 law deductions continue to apply even after the investment has been recovered.

in the policy. A reversionary interest which exceeds 5 per cent of the value of the policy is considered an incident of ownership in the policy.

The marital deduction allowed in the former law is extended in the new code. The value of the taxable estate "shall be determined by deducting from the value of the gross estate an amount equal to the value of any interest in property which passes or has passed from the decedent to his surviving spouse." Thus the deduction applies when the surviving spouse has a right to the income for life from all or only a part of the property, as well as power to appoint all, or the part in which the survivor has income rights, whether or not the property is held in trust. If the spouse has control only over part, the deduction is limited proportionately. The deduction is limited, however, to the value of one-half of the adjusted gross estate.

Estates of members of the Armed Forces who die during induction, or as the result of wounds and diseases incurred in the line of duty, or are killed in a combat zone, are entitled to a special exemption.

FEDERAL ESTATE TAX RATE SCHEDULE

The tax shown is the amount payable on net estates of the decedent, citizen or resident of the United States after allowing for the specific exemption of \$60,000 and deductions for debts, expenses, charitable, marital deductions and credit allowance for State death taxes.

If the taxable estate is:		The tax shall be:	
Not over \$5,000		3% of the taxable estate	
Over \$5,000 but not over \$10,000	\$10,000	\$150, plus 7% of excess over \$5,000	\$5,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$20,000	\$20,000	\$500, plus 11% of excess over \$10,000	\$10,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$30,000	\$30,000	\$1,600, plus 14% of excess over \$20,000	\$20,000
Over \$30,000 but not over \$40,000	\$40,000	\$3,600, plus 18% of excess over \$30,000	\$30,000
Over \$40,000 but not over \$50,000	\$50,000	\$4,800, plus 22% of excess over \$40,000	\$40,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000	\$60,000	\$7,000, plus 25% of excess over \$50,000	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$100,000	\$100,000	\$9,500, plus 28% of excess over \$60,000	\$60,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$250,000	\$250,000	\$20,700, plus 30% of excess over \$100,000	\$100,000
Over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000	\$500,000	\$65,700, plus 32% of excess over \$250,000	\$250,000
Over \$500,000 but not over \$750,000	\$750,000	\$145,700, plus 35% of excess over \$500,000	\$500,000
Over \$750,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$233,200, plus 37% of excess over \$750,000	\$750,000
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$325,700, plus 39% of excess over \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Over \$1,250,000 but not over \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$423,200, plus 42% of excess over \$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$528,200, plus 45% of excess over \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Over \$2,000,000 but not over \$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$753,200, plus 49% of excess over \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Over \$2,500,000 but not over \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$998,200, plus 53% of excess over \$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Over \$3,000,000 but not over \$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,263,200, plus 56% of excess over \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Over \$3,500,000 but not over \$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$1,543,200, plus 59% of excess over \$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
Over \$4,000,000 but not over \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$1,838,200, plus 63% of excess over \$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Over \$5,000,000 but not over \$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$2,468,200, plus 67% of excess over \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Over \$6,000,000 but not over \$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$3,138,200, plus 70% of excess over \$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Over \$7,000,000 but not over \$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$3,838,200, plus 73% of excess over \$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Over \$8,000,000 but not over \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$4,568,200, plus 76% of excess over \$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Over \$10,000,000		\$6,038,200, plus 77% of excess over \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

Corporation Taxes

Normal Tax: On normal tax net income the rate is 30%. After Mar. 31, 1956, the rate is set at 25%.

Surtax: Surtax net income tax rate is 22% on net income over \$25,000.

Excess Profits Tax: The maximum excess profits tax rate is 18% of the excess profits net income only for years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 1954.

Pay-as-you-go Tax: Effective for calendar year 1955 and after, corporations which expect to pay over \$100,000 tax must file an estimated tax report by September 15, while those on a fiscal-year basis must file a report on the 15th day of their 9th month. The tax liability will be the expected tax minus \$100,000.

The estimated tax payments accelerate from

10% in 1955 to 50% in 1959 and in every case the balance of the tax may be paid on the following year by two installments on the 15th day of the 3rd and 6th months.

Net operating losses may be applied against profits for 7 years. The carry-back provision, applying losses against profits in previous years, is increased to 2 years from one.

Deduction for depreciation may be as much as two-thirds of the cost of the new plant and equipment in the first half of the plant's useful life.

Partnerships with no more than 50 members in trading, as distinguished from professional or brokerage activities, may pay taxes as do corporations at the maximum rate of 52%.

Federal Gift Tax

Any citizen or resident who within the year makes gifts in excess of \$3,000 to any one individual, or any gift of a future interest regardless of value, must file a gift tax return before Apr. 15 of the following year. An exemption of \$3,000 is allowable, and this may be taken all at one time or spread over a number of years.

The new code has revised the former restriction on future interest. A gift for the benefit of a minor who gets the unused portion when he be-

comes of age is exempt. If the minor dies before becoming of age, the gift must pass to his estate or to persons he designates, if the exemption is to apply.

When a husband or wife transfers by gift an interest in property to his or her spouse a deduction in computing gift tax will be allowed to the extent of one-half of the value of the gift. The deduction does not apply if the gift was held as community property.

FEDERAL GIFT TAX RATE SCHEDULE

If the taxable gifts are:		The tax will be:	
Not over \$5,000.....		2¼ % of the taxable gifts	
Over \$5,000 but not over \$10,000.....	\$10,000	\$112.50, plus 5¼ % of excess over \$5,000	\$5,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$20,000.....	\$20,000	\$375, plus 8¼ % of excess over \$10,000	\$10,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$30,000.....	\$30,000	\$1,200, plus 10½ % of excess over \$20,000	\$20,000
Over \$30,000 but not over \$40,000.....	\$40,000	\$2,250, plus 13½ % of excess over \$30,000	\$30,000
Over \$40,000 but not over \$50,000.....	\$50,000	\$3,600, plus 16½ % of excess over \$40,000	\$40,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.....	\$60,000	\$5,250, plus 18¾ % of excess over \$50,000	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$100,000.....	\$100,000	\$7,125, plus 21 % of excess over \$60,000	\$60,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$250,000.....	\$250,000	\$15,525, plus 22½ % of excess over \$100,000	\$100,000
Over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000.....	\$500,000	\$49,275, plus 24 % of excess over \$250,000	\$250,000
Over \$500,000 but not over \$750,000.....	\$750,000	\$109,275, plus 26¼ % of excess over \$500,000	\$500,000
Over \$750,000 but not over \$1,000,000.....	\$1,000,000	\$174,900, plus 27¾ % of excess over \$750,000	\$750,000
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,250,000.....	\$1,250,000	\$244,275, plus 29¼ % of excess over \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Over \$1,250,000 but not over \$1,500,000.....	\$1,500,000	\$317,400, plus 31¼ % of excess over \$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$2,000,000.....	\$2,000,000	\$396,150, plus 33¾ % of excess over \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Over \$2,000,000 but not over \$2,500,000.....	\$2,500,000	\$564,900, plus 36¾ % of excess over \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Over \$2,500,000 but not over \$3,000,000.....	\$3,000,000	\$748,650, plus 39¾ % of excess over \$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Over \$3,000,000 but not over \$3,500,000.....	\$3,500,000	\$947,400, plus 42 % of excess over \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Over \$3,500,000 but not over \$4,000,000.....	\$4,000,000	\$1,157,400, plus 44¼ % of excess over \$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
Over \$4,000,000 but not over \$5,000,000.....	\$5,000,000	\$1,378,650, plus 47¼ % of excess over \$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Over \$5,000,000 but not over \$6,000,000.....	\$6,000,000	\$1,851,150, plus 50¾ % of excess over \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Over \$6,000,000 but not over \$7,000,000.....	\$7,000,000	\$2,353,650, plus 52½ % of excess over \$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Over \$7,000,000 but not over \$8,000,000.....	\$8,000,000	\$2,878,650, plus 54¾ % of excess over \$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Over \$8,000,000 but not over \$10,000,000.....	\$10,000,000	\$3,426,150, plus 57 % of excess over \$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Over \$10,000,000.....		\$4,566,150, plus 57¾ % of excess over \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

Excise Taxes

Admissions:

Tax on admissions: 1 cent for each 10c or major fraction on all charges of over 50c; 1c for each 5c or major fraction for horse and dog racing; opera house box tax, 10%; race track box, 20%. Roof gardens, cabarets, 20% on sales. Exempt are religious, educational and charitable entertainment, including those by war veterans or profiting police and firemen's disability funds. College games are exempt if profits go entirely to the institutions or to hospitals for crippled children. Wrestling matches, prize fights, are not exempt, but there are certain exemptions for rodeos. Swimming pools are exempt if operated by governmental agencies.

Billiards, per table \$20
Bowling, per alley \$20
Cameras, film 10%
Diesel, benzol, naphtha, gasoline for vehicle propulsion. A tax of 2 cents a gallon is imposed on retail sales of diesel fuel, benzol, naphtha, liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle, motor boat or airplane, until Apr. 1, 1956. On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the tax will be 1½ cents a gallon.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon is imposed on gasoline sold by a producer or importer of gasoline, until Apr. 1, 1956, when the tax becomes 1½ cents a gallon.

Dues, membership fees 20%
Electric light bulbs and tubes 10%
Furs 10%

Also a tax of 10% is imposed on articles made of fur, or of which the value of fur is 3 times that of the next most valuable material; also on the retail price of perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations, except those to be applied on babies. Also 10% on the retail price of luggage, handbags, brief cases, wallets, purses, card cases.

Household appliances 5%
Jewelry 10%

A tax of 10% of the retail price is imposed on sales of jewelry, real or imitation; pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, and imitations; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof; watches, clocks, cases and movements; gold, gold-plated, silver or sterling flatware or hollow ware and silver-plated hollow ware; opera glasses, field glasses and binoculars. The tax does not

apply to articles used for religious purposes, to surgical instruments, or watches designed for the blind, or frames for eyeglasses, or to essential parts of fountain pens, pencils, and pipes made of precious metals; or metal devices used in uniforms of the Armed Forces.

Liquor taxes:

Distilled spirits \$10.50 per proof gallon¹
Perfumes, imported (containing distilled spirits) \$10.50 per wine gallon¹

¹On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to \$9.00.

Still wines (including vermouth and artificial or imitation wines)

Not over 14% alcohol 17c per wine gallon²

Not over 21% alcohol 67c per wine gallon²

Not over 24% alcohol \$2.25 per wine gallon²

²On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to 15c, 60c, and \$2.00 respectively.

Champagnes, sparkling wines, liqueurs and cordials:

Champagne or sparkling wine \$3.40 per wine gallon³

Artificially carbonated wine \$2.40 per wine gallon³

Liqueurs and cordials

(containing wine) \$1.92 per wine gallon³

³On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to \$3.00, \$2.00, and \$1.60 respectively.

Beer and fermented liquors:

(Beer, ale, porter, etc., containing

1% or more of alcohol) \$9 per barrel⁴

⁴On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to \$8.00.

Luggage, handbags, billfolds 10%

Mechanical pens, lighters 10%

Pistols, revolvers 10%

Refrigerators (household type) 5%

Sporting goods 10%

Telephone calls, all 10%

Tobacco 10c per lb.

Small cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand, \$4 per thousand until Apr. 1, 1956, and \$3.50 per thousand thereafter.

Travel tickets, berths, seats 10%

Taxes on Wagers

Wagering Taxes—10% of the amount of the wager, and an occupational tax of \$50 per year on each person liable for the tax or acting for a

State Individual Income Taxes; Rates, Exemptions

Source: Analysis Staff, Tax Division, Treasury Dept. Data of July 1, 1955

State	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Personal Exemp.		
					Single	Married or head of family	Credit for dependents
					and special rates or features		
Alabama ¹⁴	First \$1,000 1,001- 3,000	1.5 3	\$3,001-\$5,000 Over 5,000	4.5 5	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$300
Arizona ¹⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁶	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000	1 1.5 2 2.5	4,001-5,000 5,001-6,000 6,001-7,000 Over 7,000	3 3.5 4 4.5	1,000	2,000	600
Arkansas ¹⁴	First 3,000 3,001- 6,000 6,001-11,000	1 2 3	11,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5	2,500	3,500	600
California ¹⁻¹⁵	First 5,000 5,001-10,000 10,001-15,000	1 2 3	15,001-20,000 20,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5 6	2,000	3,500	400
Colorado ¹⁻¹⁵	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 5,001- 6,000 6,001- 7,000 7,001- 8,000	1 1.5 2 2.5 3 4 5 6	8,001- 9,000 9,001-10,000 10,001-11,000 Over 11,000	7 8 9 10	600	1,200	600
Surtax on intangible income over \$600, 2%. For taxable year 1955 the tax is reduced 20%.							
Delaware ²	First 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 6,000	1 2 3	6,001- 8,000 8,001-100,000 Over 100,000	4 5 6	600	1,200	600
Georgia ¹⁻¹⁴	First 1,000 1,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000	1 2 3 4	7,001-10,000 Over 10,000	5 6	1,500	3,000	600
Idaho ¹⁴	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000	1.5 3 4	3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 Over 5,000	5 6 8	700	1,500	200 ³
The tax is reduced by \$5 for each dependent. A surtax of 7½% if computed tax is imposed for 1955 and 1956.							
Iowa ⁴	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000	.8 1.6 2.4 3.2	Over 4,000	4	12 (1,250)	24 (2,000)	12 (500)
An optional tax table is provided.							
Kansas ¹⁻¹⁴	First 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000	1 2 2.5	5,001- 7,000 Over 7,000	3 4	600	1,200	600
Kentucky ²⁻⁴⁻¹⁵	First 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000	2 3 4	5,001- 8,000 Over 8,000	5 6	20 (1,000)	40 (2,000)	10 (500)
Louisiana ⁵⁻¹⁴	First 10,000 10,001-50,000 Over 50,000	2 4 6			2,500 (50)	5,000 (100)	400 (8)
Maryland ⁵⁻¹⁵	Ord'ary Income Investment Income	2 2 on 1st \$500 5 on balance			800	1,600	800 ⁶
Massachusetts ⁵⁻⁷	Earned Income and business Income Interest and dividends, capital gains on intangibles Annuities	3.075 7.38 1.845			2,000	2,500- 4,000	400
Rates include additional taxes: on all types of income, surtaxes of 23% of tax (3% permanent plus 20% for 1950-1955); for 1951-54, 1% of earned and business income, and 3% of capital gains on intangibles.							
Minnesota ⁴⁻⁸⁻¹⁵	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000 7,001- 9,000	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	9,001-12,500 12,501-20,000 Over 20,000	8 9 10	10 (1,000)	30 (2,000)	10 (333)
For taxable years 1949-1958, a surtax of 5% of the tax before personal credit is composed. For taxable years 1955 and 1956, an additional surtax of 5% is levied. An additional \$5 tax is imposed on each person required to file a return.							
Mississippi ¹⁴	First 5,000 5,001-10,000	2 3	10,001-15,000 15,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5 6	4,000	6,000	.....
A surtax of 14% of the tax is imposed for the period April 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956.							
Missouri ¹⁵	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000	1 1.5-Less \$5 2 -Less \$15 2.5-\$30 3 -\$55	7,001- 9,000 Over 9,000	3.5-\$90 4-\$135	1,200	2,400	400
The rates apply to total income, not merely to the portion of income falling within a given bracket.							
Montana ¹⁴	First 2,000 2,001- 4,000	1 2	4,001- 6,000 Over 6,000	3 4	1,000	2,000	300
New Hampshire ⁹	Income and dividends (exc. interest on savings deposits)	Average property tax rate			600	600	.....
The rate for 1954 was 4.64%.							

State	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Personal Exemp.		
					Single	Married or head of family	Credit for dependents
					and special rates or features		
New Mexico.....	First 10,000	1	20,001-100,000	3	1,500	2,500	200
	10,001-20,000	2	Over 100,000	4	.....	.....	.....
New York ¹⁴	First 1,000	2	Over 9,000	7	1,000	2,500	400
	1,001- 3,000	3	Capital gains are taxed at one-half the regular rates, income from unincorporated business is taxed at 4%.				
	3,001- 5,000	4					
	5,001- 7,000	5					
	7,001- 9,000	6					
North Carolina ¹⁴ ..	First 2,000	3	6,001-10,000	6	1,000	2,000 ¹⁰	300
	2,001- 4,000	4	Over 10,000	7	.....	.....	.....
	4,001- 6,000	5					
North Dakota ⁵	First 3,000	1	6,001- 8,000	7.5	600	1,500	600
	3,001- 4,000	2	8,001-15,000	10	.....	.....	.....
	4,001- 5,000	3	Over 15,000	11	.....	.....	.....
	5,001- 6,000	5					
Oklahoma ¹⁵	First 1,500	1	4,501- 6,000	4	1,000	2,000	500
	1,501- 3,000	2	6,001- 7,500	5	.....	.....	.....
	3,001- 4,500	3	Over 7,500	6	.....	.....	.....
Oregon ²⁻¹¹⁻¹²⁻¹⁵	First 500	2	3,001- 4,000	6	500	1,000	500
	501- 1,000	3	4,001- 8,000	7	.....	.....	.....
	1,001- 2,000	4	Over 8,000	8	.....	.....	.....
	2,001- 3,000	5	For tax years ending after August 3, 1955, a surtax of 45% of the tax is imposed.				
South Carolina ¹⁴ ..	First 2,000	2	4,001- 6,000	4	1,000	2,000	400
	2,001- 4,000	3	Over 6,000	5	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee ³	Interest and dividends	6	Dividends from corporations having at least 75 percent of their property subject to the Tennessee ad valorem tax is 4%.				
Utah ¹⁴	First 1,000	1	Over 4,000	5	600	1,200	600
	1,001- 2,000	2					
	2,001- 3,000	3					
	3,001- 4,000	4					
Vermont ¹⁻¹⁵	First 1,000	2	Over 5,000	7.5	500	1,000	500
	1,001- 3,000	4					
	3,001- 5,000	6					
Virginia ¹⁻¹⁴	First 3,000	2	Reduction in tax depending upon State revenue yield is allowed.				
	3,001- 5,000	3			1,000	2,000	200
	Over 5,000	5			.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin ⁴⁻¹⁵	First 1,000	1	8,001- 9,000	5.5	7	14	7
	1,001- 2,000	1.25	9,001-10,000	6	(700)	(1,320)	(560)
	2,001- 3,000	1.5	10,001-11,000	6.5	.....	.....	.....
	3,001- 4,000	2.5	11,001-12,000	7	.....	.....	.....
	4,001- 5,000	3	12,001-13,000	7.5	.....	.....	.....
	5,001- 6,000	3.5	13,001-14,000	8	.....	.....	.....
	6,001- 7,000	4	Over 14,000	8.5	.....	.....	.....
	7,001- 8,000	5	A surtax of 20% of the tax is imposed for calendar years 1955 and 1956.				
Dist. of Col. ¹⁵	First 5,000	2.5	Over 15,000	4	4,000	4,500 or 8,000 ¹³	500
	5,001-10,000	3					
	10,001-15,000	3.5	Income from unincorporated business is taxed at 5%.				

¹An identical exemption is allowed for a spouse if separate returns are filed.

²An identical exemption is allowed for a spouse.

³In addition, a tax credit of \$5 is allowed for each dependent.

⁴Personal exemptions and credits for dependents are allowed in the form of tax credits which are deductible from the amount of tax. With respect to personal exemptions, the sum in parentheses is the exemption equivalent of the tax credit assuming that the exemption is deducted from the lowest brackets. With respect to the credits for dependents, the sum in parentheses is the amount by which the first dependent raises the level at which a married person or head of family becomes taxable.

⁵The exemptions and credits for dependents are deductible from the lowest income bracket and are equivalent to the tax credits shown in parentheses.

⁶An additional credit of \$600 is allowed for each dependent 65 years of age or over.

⁷The exemptions shown are those allowed against business income, including salaries and wages; a specific exemption of \$2,000 for each taxpayer, and in the case of a joint return, the smaller of (1) \$4,000 or (2) \$2,000 plus the income of the spouse having the smaller income. In addition, a dependency exemption of \$500 is allowed for a dependent spouse who has income from all sources of less than \$2,000. For nonbusiness income (annuities, interest, and dividends), the exemption is the smaller of (1) \$1,000 or (2) the unused portion of the exemption applicable to business income. Married persons must file a joint return in order to obtain any nonbusiness income exemption. If either party to a joint return is 65 years of age, the exemption is increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500. No exemption is allowed against nonbusiness income if income from all sources for a single person exceeds \$5,000 and for a married person exceeds \$7,500.

⁸An additional tax credit of \$10 for single persons and \$15 each for taxpayer and spouse is allowed for persons 65 years of age or over and for blind persons.

⁹The tax applies only to interest and dividends.

¹⁰An additional exemption of \$1,000 is allowed a married woman with separate income.

¹¹A "hardship" exemption is allowed: for single persons, the amount by which \$1,000 exceeds adjusted gross income, and for married persons, the amount by which \$1,500 exceeds adjusted gross income.

¹²A tax credit of \$6 is allowed taxpayers and their spouses if 65 years of age or over.

¹³The exemption is \$4,500 if the spouse is a dependent. If both husband and wife file returns each is allowed a \$4,000 exemption.

¹⁴A standard deduction is allowed.

¹⁵A standard deduction and an optional tax table are provided.

¹⁶Resident taxpayers have the option of using as a tax base Federal net income less Federal income tax and certain Federal credits.

State Sales Taxes; Types and Rates

Source: Analysis Staff, Tax Division, Treasury Dept. Data of July 1, 1955

State	Type of tax ¹	Rates on retail sales				Rates on other sales and services
		Tangible pers. prop.	Selected services			
			Amusements	Restaurants	Public utilities	
Alabama.....	Retail sales....	3% ²	3%	3%	1%	Automobiles, 1%
Arizona ²	Retail sales....	2	2	1	1	Wholesale sales of feed to poultry and livestock producers, and meat packing, ¼%; advertising, printing and publishing, contracting, extracting and processing minerals and timber, 1%; hotel, apartment, and office rentals, storage, credit and collection agencies, 2%.
Arkansas ³	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Printing and photography, hotel, rooming house, and tourist court rentals, 2%.
California.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	2	.....
Colorado ⁴	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
Connecticut ⁵	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	.....
Florida ⁶	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Rental of living quarters (for less than 6 months), 3%.
Georgia ⁷	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Transient lodging (for less than 90 consecutive days), 3%.
Illinois ⁸	Retail sales....	2½	1	2½	1	Dry cleaning and laundering ¼%; all other income, 1%, except income received from wholesaling, display advertising, and industrial processing, ¼%.
Indiana.....	Gross income....	2½	2½	2½	2½	New motor vehicles, trailers, and accessories, 2%.
Iowa ³⁻⁹	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Hotels, laundry and dry cleaning, automobile and cold storage, printing, and repair services to tangible personal property, 2%.
Kansas ³	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
Louisiana.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
Maine ¹⁰	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
Maryland ¹¹	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	.....
Michigan ¹²	Retail sales ¹³	3	3	3	3	.....
Mississippi ¹²⁻¹⁴	General sales....	3	3	3	3	Wholesaling, ¼%; sales of tractors to farmers and of pasteurized milk by pasteurizers, 1%; contracting, when gross income from contracts exceeds \$3,000, 1½%; automobiles, trucks, and truck tractors, and bus and taxicab fares, 2%; extracting or producing for sale certain natural resource products, and miscellaneous businesses (including cotton gins and warehouses, hotels and tourist courts, laundry and dry cleaning, meat curing, parking lots, photography, storage, termite or pest control services, and specified repair services) 3%; whisky, wholesale and retail, 5%.
Missouri ¹⁵	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
Nevada.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
New Mexico ¹⁶	Gross receipts....	2	2	2	2	Automobiles (including trucks, tractors, motorcycles), 1%; manufacturing, ¼%; wholesaling, ¼%; extracting (other than gas, oil, and coal) and processing natural resource products, ½%; oil and gas production, 2.14% (including the ½% regulatory tax); cutting timber, ¼%; contracting, real estate brokers, factors, agents, professional and personal services (but not including wages and salaries) and miscellaneous businesses, 2%.
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Consult pages 227 to 230 for N. Y. State Taxes.)
North Carolina.....	General sales....	3	3	3	3	Wholesaling, 1/20%; motor vehicles, airplanes, 1% (\$30 maximum, transient lodging, 3%).
North Dakota ³	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Advertising (exclusive of newspapers, periodicals and billboards), printing, automobile storage, hotel, rooming houses, and tourist camp rentals, 2%.
Ohio.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	.....
Oklahoma ¹⁶	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
Pennsylvania ¹⁷	Retail sales....	1	1	1	1	.....
Rhode Island ¹⁸⁻¹⁹	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....
South Carolina.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Transient lodging, 3%.
South Dakota ³	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Rural telephone service, 2%.
Tennessee.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Rentals of rooms to transients for less than 90 consecutive days, parking lots and storage of motor vehicles, 3%.
Utah ¹⁹	Retail sales....	3½	2	2	2	Transient lodging, 3½% (until June 30, 1957).
Washington.....	Retail sales....	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
	Gross receipts ²⁰	4	4	4	4	Manufacturing (except flour, which is taxed at ¼%), ¼%; wholesaling, ¼%; extracting, printing, publishing, road and bridge construction, ¼%; professional and personal services rendered to persons (but not to personal property), and miscellaneous businesses, ½%.
West Virginia.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	All services except personal, professional and public utilities, 2%.
	Gross receipts ²¹	½	65/100	½	1.3-5.2	Manufacturing, 39/100%; wholesaling, 195/1000%; extracting, 1.3 to 7.8%; contracting, 2%; all service businesses not specifically taxed (excluding professional services and services rendered by an employee), 1%.
Wyoming.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Food and beverages for off-premises consumption, 1%; transient lodging, 3%.
Dist. of Col. ²²	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	.....

Types of tax: (1) Retail sales: Applies to sales of tangible personal property at retail or to final consumer, and generally, to specified services such as amusements, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and public utility services. (2) General sales: Applies to sales of tangible personal property at both wholesale and retail, and, in some cases, to specified services. (3) Gross receipts: Applies to sales by manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, receipts from miscellaneous services and businesses, and, in some cases to professional and personal services. (4) Gross income: Applies to all types of business and personal income.

²Applies to all public utilities, including transportation of oil and gas by pipeline. In Mississippi, the rate on sales of industrial gas and electricity is 1%.

³Applies to all public utilities except transportation; in Missouri, to all except transportation of freight.

⁴Applies to gas, electricity, telephone, and telegraph.

⁵The 3% rate applies to the period July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1957. The permanent rate is 2%. Meals selling for less than \$1 are exempt.

⁶Admissions under 40c are exempt. Electricity, gas, water, and communications are specifically exempt.

⁷Applies to all public utilities except water.

⁸The 2½% rate applies to the period July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1957. The permanent rate is 2%. Utilities are exempt from the sales tax, but are taxed at a 3% rate under a separate act.

⁹The 2½% rate applies to the period July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1957. The permanent rate is 2%. Sales of motor vehicles are specifically exempt from the sales tax but are subject to the use tax which is payable at the time of licensing the vehicle.

¹⁰Applies to electricity, gas, and water.

¹¹Applies to electricity and gas. Sales of motor vehicles are exempt from the sales tax but are subject to a 2% titling tax.

¹²The tax applies to sales of electricity and gas.

¹³In addition to the retail sales tax, Michigan imposes a business receipts tax that applies at all stages of production and distribution to persons and business firms (including professions and self-employed). Wage earners and salaried employees are exempt. The base of the tax is gross receipts minus certain deductions.

¹⁴Applies to billiard parlors and bowling alleys only. Admissions to theaters and other amusement places are subject to a special amusements tax.

¹⁵The tax on amusements is a license tax, based on gross receipts of amusement operators, which is levied at the rate applicable to retail sales under the sales tax.

¹⁶Sales of motor vehicles are specifically exempt, but a special excise tax of 2% is levied upon the transfer of ownership and the use of a vehicle registered in the State. Admissions to motion pictures are exempt. The tax applies to all public utilities except water, transportation of freight, and transportation of persons when the fare does not exceed 15c.

¹⁷Effective for the period Sept. 1, 1953 to Aug. 31, 1955.

¹⁸The rate is 2% for the period June 1, 1951 through May 31, 1956. The permanent rate is 1%.

¹⁹Specifically excluded are water, street railway fares, and freight and express.

²⁰A temporary surtax of 60% of the amount of tax is imposed for the period Nov. 1, 1951 to June 30, 1957. The rate on operators of mechanical devices is 20% in the case of games of skill, or a combination of skill and chance, and 40% on games of chance only. Wholesale sales of wheat, oats, corn and barley are taxed at 1/100%.

²¹A 5% credit is allowed against the tax.

²²Meals selling for 50c or less and transportation and communication services are exempt.

Interest Laws and Small Loan Interest Rates

Source: Revised by Roger S. Barrett of Hubachek & Kelly, Chicago

The regulation of interest rates is a form of police power which is generally exercised by state legislatures. Interest laws may be divided for convenience into four classes.

1. Statutes fixing the legal rate of interest. Every state has established a legal or conventional rate of interest which applies on judgments, on matured obligations, and in loan contracts in which no interest rate is stated. This rate is usually 6% a year, but in some states it is 5%, 7%, or 8% a year.

2. Laws fixing the maximum contract rate of interest. Five states—Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas—have constitutional provisions restricting the maximum contract rate of interest. All other states, except Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, have statutory restrictions upon the maximum rate of interest which may be contracted for in the absence of specific statutory authorization. The most common maximum contract rates are 6% and 8% a year, but a few states permit rates as high as 12% a year. Penalties for infraction range from forfeiture of excess interest to loss of the entire principal and even to imprisonment. Corporations are usually exempt.

3. Regulatory consumer finance statutes. These statutes license and regulate the consumer finance or small loan business and permit licensees to

charge maximum rates which are substantially higher than the rate permitted by the general usury statute. Originally, most of them were limited to loans not exceeding \$300, but now more than 20 states apply to loans as large as \$500 or \$1,000 and sometimes larger. Forty-one statutes are listed below, most of which are modeled after the Uniform Small Loan Law drafted by the Russell Sage Foundation. Several differ substantially from the Uniform Law or are inoperative because the maximum rate is too low.

4. Specific enabling acts. Most states specifically exempt certain types of lending agencies from the regulations of the small loan and usury statutes, and authorize these agencies to make higher charges than those allowed by the usury statutes. Among these are pawnbrokers, whose rates are restricted in some states by statute and in other states by municipal ordinances to charges ranging generally from 2½% to 10% a month; industrial banks or discount companies, which are authorized to make charges ranging generally from 1½ to 2½% a month; credit unions, which are generally authorized to charge 1% a month and banks and building and loan associations.

The states with small loan laws and the rates of interest as of September 20, 1955, follow:

State	Maximum rate	State	Maximum rate
	(Monthly, unless otherwise stated)		
Ala.....	8% per annum	Nebr.....	36% per annum to \$150; 30% per annum \$150 to \$300; 9% per annum on remainder to \$1,000
Ariz.....	3½%	Nev.....	3% to \$300, 1% on remainder to \$1,500; \$5 minimum charge
Calif.....	2½% to \$100 (2% if security insured); 2% \$100 to \$500; 5% on remainder to \$5,000	N. H.....	2% plus \$1 or \$2 fee
Colo.....	3% to \$300; 3½% \$300 to \$500; 1% on remainder to \$1,500	N. J.....	2½% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$500
Conn.....	3% to \$100; 2% \$100 to \$300; 1½% on remainder to \$500; 12% per annum after 20 months	N. M.....	3½% to \$150; 3% \$150 to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$1,000
D. of C....	1%	N. Y.....	2½% to \$100; 2% \$100 to \$300; 1½% on remainder to \$500
Fla.....	3½%	Ohio.....	3% to \$150; 2% \$150 to \$300; 8% per annum on remainder to \$1,000
Hawaii.....	3½% to \$100; 2½% on remainder	Okl.....	10% per annum, plus various fees
Idaho.....	3%	Ore.....	3% to \$300; 2% \$300 to \$500; 1% on remainder to \$1,500
Ill.....	3% to \$150; 2% \$150 to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$500	Penna.....	3% to \$150; 2% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$600; 6% per annum after 24 months
Ind.....	3% to \$150; 1½% on remainder to \$500 (Commission rate)	R. I.....	3%
Ia.....	3% to \$150; 2% on remainder (Commission rate)	S. D.....	3% to \$300; ¾% on remainder to \$2,500; \$2 minimum charge
Kan.....	3% to \$300; 5/6% on remainder to \$2,100	Tenn.....	6% per annum plus fee of 1% per month
Ky.....	3½% to \$150; 2½% on remainder	Tenn.....	3% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$600
La.....	3½% to \$150; 2½% on remainder; 8% per annum 12 months after maturity	Vt.....	2½% to \$125; 2¼% on remainder
Me.....	3% to \$150; 2½% \$150 to \$300; 1½% on remainder to \$2,500; 25c minimum charge	Va.....	2½% (Commission rate), 6% per annum after 23 months and in certain other cases
Md.....	3%	Wash.....	3% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$500; minimum charge of \$1
Mass.....	2% (Commission rate); 6% per annum one year after maturity	W. Va....	3½% to \$150; 2½% on remainder
Mich.....	3% to \$50; 2½% \$50 to \$300; ¾% on remainder to \$500	Wisc.....	2½% to \$100; 2% to \$200; 1% on remainder (Commission rate)
Minn.....	3%	Wyo.....	3½% to \$150; 2½% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$1,000; plus service fee of \$1 on loans of \$50 or less and recording fee of \$1
Mo.....	2.218 on loans to \$400; on larger loans 2.218 on \$400 portion and 8% per annum on portion exceeding \$400, both portions repaid simultaneously		

State Inheritance Tax Rates

Source: Tax Dept. of each state

In most of the states the inheritance tax law has been amended to correspond to the rates in the Federal Revenue Act, by providing that the minimum inheritance tax imposed shall in no case be less than 80% of the tax imposed by the act of Congress. Most states also have reciprocal inheritance tax agreements.

Alabama

A tax equal to the full amount of state tax (80%) permissible when levied by and paid to Alabama as a credit or deduction in computing any Federal Estate Tax payable by such estate according to Act of Congress of 1926, with respect to the items subject to taxation in Alabama.

Arizona—Estate Tax

A community property state. The first \$100,000 of the decedent's part of the net estate is tax exempt; the remainder 80% of the Federal Basic Tax or Federal Credit allowed to the state.

Arkansas—Estate Tax

The first \$100,000 of the net estate is tax exempt; the remainder 80% of the Federal Basic Tax or Federal Credit allowed to the state.

California

Exemption: husband \$5,000; wife \$24,000; minor child \$12,000; adult child \$5,000; lineal ancestor lineal issue, \$5,000. Tax then ranges from 2% to 10%.

Brother, sister, or descendant of either, or wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter thereof, \$2,000, tax then ranging from 5% to 15%.

Uncle or aunt or descendant thereof \$500, then tax ranging from 6% to 15%.

Others named as heirs \$50, then tax ranging from 7% to 16%.

Marital exemption, effective April 26, 1950. Property equal in amount to the clear market value of one half of the decedent's separate property shall, if transferred to the spouse of the deceased, be exempt from the tax.

Colorado

Exemptions: wife \$20,000; husband, child, adopted child (if under 21 years at time of adoption), or any lineal descendant or deceased \$10,000; wife or widow of son, widower of daughter, grandparent, brother, sister, mutually acknowledged child \$2,000; \$500 for all others who inherit \$500 or less, but if they inherit more than \$500 they pay on all they get. Tax ranges 2% to 16%, according to degree of relationship and size of inheritance.

Connecticut

Net estate of any resident of the state passing to any parent, grandparent, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent and lineal descendant of any adopted child, in excess of \$10,000 in value to and including \$25,000 in value, is liable to a tax of 2%, thence up to 8%.

To the husband or wife of any child, stepchild, brother or sister of the full or half blood and to any descendant of such brother or sister in excess of \$3,000 in value to and including \$25,000 in value, a tax of 3% then ranging to 9%; to any other person, corporation or association not included above in excess of \$500 in value to and including \$25,000 in value 6%, then ranging to 12%.

Delaware

Exemptions: husband or wife \$20,000; parents, grandparents, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, \$3,000. On excess, 1% up to \$30,000; in respect to husband and wife, 1% up to \$27,000 to others, thence up to 4%.

To brother or sister of the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, niece or nephew, grandniece or grandnephew, or first cousin, \$1,000. On excess, 2% up to \$24,000 thence up to 5%. To others and to non-blood 5% up to \$25,000, thence up to 8%.

Other exemptions: Any property, estate or interest devised or bequeathed for charitable, educational, library, hospital, historical or religious purposes or for purposes of public benefit or improvement.

District of Columbia

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, children by blood or legally adopted children, or by other lineal descendants or ancestors of the decedent, \$5,000; on balance, to \$50,000, 1%; to \$100,000, 2%; to \$500,000, 3%; to \$1,000,000, 4%; all over, 5%. Brother and sister of the whole or half blood of the decedent, \$2,000; to \$25,000, 3%; to \$50,000, 4%; to \$100,000, 6%; to \$500,000, 8%; all over, 10%. Any other person and any firm, institution, association or corporation other than those entirely exempt, \$1,000; to \$25,000, 5%; to \$50,000, 7%; to \$100,000, 9%; to \$500,000, 12%; all over, 15%. Entirely exempt is property transferred exclusively for public or municipal purposes, to the United States or the District, or exclusively for charitable, educational or religious purposes. All property and interest therein which shall pass from a decedent to the same beneficiary and all beneficial interests which shall accrue shall be united and treated as a single interest for deter-

mining the tax. In addition there is a transfer tax on estate of every decedent who, after August 18, 1937, dies a resident of the District of Columbia, also on estates of nonresidents dying after May 16, 1938.

Florida

The Estate Tax law, approved June 7, 1933, is designed to absorb the credit allowed by the Federal Estate Tax Law. As applied to the estates of decedents of Florida, the amount of the tax is the difference between the credit allowed under the Federal law and the amount of estate or inheritance taxes paid to the states of the United States. The tax upon the estate of non-residents of the State of Florida is an apportioned amount of the allowable credit under the Federal Act based upon the ratio of the property situate in Florida to the entire estate wherever situate. Similar provisions apply to non-residents and aliens. There is an exemption of \$100,000 to residents.

Georgia

Eighty per cent of the amount due as Federal estate tax which applies to estate of a person who may die a non-resident or to a person who may die a resident of the state. Exemption, \$100,000. If the estate is not subject to the Federal Tax, no tax is assessed by the state.

Idaho

Exemptions: Widow, minor child, \$10,000, others, \$4,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 2%; then up to \$500,000, 15%. Brother, sister, descendant of same, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, \$1,000; then taxable from 4% to 20%. Brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of same, \$500; then taxable from 6% to 25%. Others taxable from 8% to 30%. All community property passing to either husband or wife is exempt from inheritance tax.

Illinois

Exemptions: Class 1—Father, mother, lineal ancestor, or descendant of decedent, husband, wife, child, wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter. Mutually acknowledged children and their descendants, \$20,000. Brother or sister \$10,000. Taxable, to \$50,000, 2%; to \$50,000 to \$150,000, 4%; to \$250,000, 6%; to \$500,000, 10%; over \$500,000, 14%. Class 2—uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews and lineal descendants, \$500. Taxable to \$20,000, 6%; to \$20,000 to \$70,000, 8%; to \$70,000 to \$170,000, 12%; over \$170,000, 16%. Class 3—All others, except charitable, religious or educational bequests, which are wholly exempt, \$100. Taxable, from 10% to \$20,000 to 30% over \$250,000.

Indiana

Exemptions: Class A—Wife, \$15,000; children of decedent under 18 years, \$5,000; others \$2,000. Balance taxable, 1% to 10%. Class B—Brother, sister and their descendants, \$500; balance, 5% to 15%. Class C—All others, \$100. Balance, 7% to 20%. (Class A includes husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, legally adopted child or child to whom the transfer for not less than ten years stood in the mutually acknowledged relationship of parent.)

Iowa

Exemptions—Husband or wife, \$40,000; each child, also adopted or illegitimate child entitled to inherit, \$15,000; father or mother, \$10,000; grandchild or lineal descendant, \$5,000.

After exemption, graduated tax begins at 1% on the first \$10,000, and rises to 8% on all sums in excess of \$300,000, when the estate goes to wife, husband, children, father, mother or lineal descendant of the decedent. To brother, sister and the like tax ranges from 5% to 10%; 10% to 15% in the case of other heirs.

Kansas

Exemptions: Surviving spouse \$75,000; lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or lineal descendant of adopted child, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, \$15,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%, then up to 5% (except for surviving spouse, when rates are one-half of those mentioned). Brothers or sisters, \$5,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 3%, then up to 12½%. All others, no exemption, tax on first \$25,000, 5%, thence up to 15%. When the share is less than \$200 in excess of the exemption, and on shares less than \$200 in amount, no tax is charged.

Kentucky

An exemption of \$10,000 is granted wife, infant child and child legally declared incompetent; \$5,000 is granted husband, adult child, stepchild, child adopted during infancy and grandchild by blood, of a stepchild or of a child adopted during infancy; the rest is taxed 2% to 10%. Kin reason-

ably close has exemption of \$1,000 before tax of 4% to 16%. Others, and corporations, get exemption of \$500; the rest is taxed 6% to 16%. Full exemption is granted bequests for religious, educational, charitable and public purposes. On insurance policies \$20,000 is tax-free in the aggregate.

Louisiana

Exemptions: Surviving spouse or direct descendants by blood or affinity, \$5,000; then taxable, \$5,000 to \$20,000, 2%; all over, 3%. Collateral relations (inc. brothers or sisters by affinity), \$1,000; then taxable \$1,000 to \$20,000, 5%; all over, 7%. All others, \$500; then taxable \$500 to \$5,000, 5%; all over, 10%. Legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational institutions, within the state, exempt. (Inheritance tax is collected where property is located.)

Maine

Exemptions: Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child, stepchild or adoptive parent, or grandchild who is the natural or adopted child of a natural or adopted deceased child of a decedent, provided, however, that if there be more than 1 such grandchild, their total exemption shall, per stirpes, be \$10,000; then taxable to \$50,000, rising to 6% on excess over \$250,000. Grandparents and other lineal ancestors of remoter degrees, wife or widow, or husband or widower, of or a natural or adopted son or daughter; grandchild who is natural or adopted child of such, and other lineal descendants of remoter degrees \$500, then 2% up to \$25,000, rising to 6% on excess of \$250,000. Brother, half brother, sister, half sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, grandnephew, grandniece, or first blood cousins, \$500; then taxable to \$25,000, 8% and increasing to 12%. All others, except for purposes specifically exempt such as Maine charities, etc., \$500; then taxable to \$25,000, 10% and increasing to 16%.

Maryland

Direct, 1%; collateral, 7½%. The collateral applies to all distributees except parents, spouse, or lineal descendants of decedent, and except the State of Maryland, or any city or county thereof. Bequests up to \$500 for perpetual upkeep of graves are also exempt. Legacies or bequests up to \$150 are exempt. Joint accounts in banks, building associations and property held jointly are taxed, the exemption being husband and wife not only as tenants by the entirety but as joint tenants as well. Bequests to religious, charitable or educational institutions are tax exempt.

Massachusetts

Exemptions: Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child or adoptive parent, grandchild, \$10,000; then taxable to \$10,000 at 1% and increasing to 9% on excess above \$1,000,000. However, if value of all property passing to any person named exceeds \$10,000, tax is payable on full amount of property so passing, including first \$10,000. All others, \$1,000 exemption.

Lineal ancestor, except father or mother; lineal descendant, except child or grandchild; lineal descendant of adopted child; lineal ancestor of adoptive parent; wife or widow of a son; husband of a daughter; to \$10,000 at 2% and increasing to 11%. Brother, sister, half brother, half sister, nephew, niece, stepchild or step-parent; to \$10,000 at 4% and increasing to 15%. All others, to \$10,000 at 6% and increasing to 15%. If value of property exceeds \$10,000, tax is payable on full amount.

Michigan

Exemptions: Husband or wife, \$30,000 with an additional \$5,000 to the widow for each minor child to whom no property is transferred. Grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, adopted child if relationship began at or before child's 17th birthday and continued until decedent's death, or any lineal descendant, \$5,000. Inheritance tax is based on the total to each beneficiary's interest therein and not to the entire estate of the decedent less exemptions, at the rate of 2% on the first \$50,000, thence up to 8% provided that that portion of the property so transferred consisting of real estate shall be taxed at ¾ of the rates specified. In all other cases 10% on first \$50,000, then up to 15%.

Minnesota

Wife, minor or dependent child and minor or dependent adopted child have exemption of \$10,000; after that tax rises from 1% for first \$15,000, 2% for next \$15,000; 3% for \$20,000, etc., to a maximum of 12%. Adult child, adult adopted child, lineal descendant of decedent and issue of adopted child, \$5,000 exempt, then rates rise gradually from 1%. Husband, mutually acknowledged child or lineal issue thereof, \$5,000 exemption; father, mother or lineal ancestors, \$3,000 exemption; other relatives have exemptions of \$250 to \$1,000. Bequests for religious, charitable, educational and public purposes are exempt. Life insurance exemptions: spouse, \$35,000; each child, \$10,000; dependent parents, \$5,000; others, \$1,000. Homestead is exempt to value of \$30,000 when

passing to spouse minor or dependent child and any minor or dependent legally adopted child.

Mississippi

Tax on net estate ranges from four-fifths of 1% for estates not in excess of \$50,000, to maximum of 16% when net estate exceeds \$100,000. Value of the taxable estate is determined by deducting \$50,000 from the difference between the deductions allowed, and the gross estate.

Missouri

Exemptions: Husband or wife, \$20,000 plus marital rights; insane and blind lineal descendants, \$15,000; lineal ancestor of descendant, adopted child or its descendant, or illegitimate child, \$5,000; then taxable from 1% up to 6% on over \$400,000. Brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, \$500; then taxable from 3% up to 18%. Brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, \$100; then taxable from 4% up to 24%. All others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests, 5% up to 30%.

Montana

Exemptions: Widow, \$17,500; husband, \$5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue of adopted child, \$2,000; then taxable, first \$25,000, 2%, thence up to 8%. Brother or sister or descendant, son's wife or daughter's husband, \$500; then taxable 4% to 16%. Uncle, aunt or first cousin, no exemption; taxable 6% to 24%. Any other degree of relationship, no exemption, 8% to 32%. All property transferred for public or charitable purposes within the state, is exempt.

Nebraska

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, \$10,000; then taxable, 1% on all excess. Uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or their lineal descendants, \$2,000; then taxable, to \$60,000, 6% and 9% on all excess. All other, exemption \$500; 1st \$5,000, 6%; to \$10,000, 9%; to \$20,000, 12%; to \$50,000, 15%; all excess over \$50,000, 18%.

Nevada

Since 1925 no inheritance tax laws.

New Hampshire

Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child and lineal descendant may inherit without tax. Also exempt are bequests to public institutions, charities, religious and educational institutions in the state, or in states deemed reciprocal as regards taxability of bequests by its decedents to charities located in New Hampshire. All other property is subject to a tax of 8½%.

New Jersey

Father, mother, grandparents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, grandchild, lineal descendant, stepchild have exemptions of \$5,000; after which 1% tax up to \$50,000, rising to 16% on over \$3,700,000. Brother, sister, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, 5% on amounts up to \$300,000, rising to 16% on amounts over \$2,200,000. Religious and charitable beneficiaries and state and municipal agencies, such as libraries, 5% on all amounts over \$5,000. Property acquired in the estate of a soldier by military service is exempt, as also are life insurance proceeds. Any legacy of less than \$500 is exempt. New Jersey law recognizes all persons as born in lawful wedlock.

New Mexico

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, legally adopted child, \$10,000; remainder taxable at 1%, with an additional tax of 1½% on conveyances made in contemplation of death. To wife or widow of son, husband or daughter, lineal descendant, legally adopted child, brother or sister, \$10,000; remainder taxable at 5%, with an additional tax of 3% for reason listed above. To other kindred, strangers to the blood, corporations, volunteer associations or societies, \$500; remainder taxable at 5%. Gifts of art and property to the state or subdivision thereof for public or charitable purposes, exempt.

New York

Exemptions: Up to 50% of the adjusted gross estate (debts and expenses having been deducted), on property which passes outright from a husband or a wife to the survivor, or to an appropriate trust for his or her benefit, is allowed as the marital deduction.

On the net taxable estate, husband or wife have an exemption of \$20,000; children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents; brothers, sisters and other close relatives as approved by law, \$5,000. Life insurance payable to beneficiaries other than the estate (less above exemptions) not to exceed \$100,000, is exempt. Gifts to religious, educational and charitable institutions are exempt.

Inheritance tax on net estate after allowing for exemptions is 1% on a valuation up to \$150,000; 2% to \$200,000; 3% to \$300,000; 4% to \$500,000; 5% to \$700,000; and so on up to 20% of the amount by which the net estate exceeds \$10,000,000.

The tax to be paid by the executor, who collects from the heirs, pro rata. Though due at death a discount of 5% is allowed if paid within 6 months.

North Carolina

Exemptions: Widow, \$10,000; minor child,

\$5,000; husband, lineal issue or lineal ancestors, adopted child, stepchild, \$2,000; then taxable from 1% to 12%. To brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles of the decedent, and descendants of brothers and sisters, but not descendants of aunts and uncles, 4% up to 16%. To inheritors more remote, 8% up to 17%.

North Dakota

Exemptions: Surviving husband or wife, \$20,000, or one-half of the adjusted gross estate whichever is the larger but not to exceed the value of interests in property received; each lineal ancestor or descendant, \$2,000 (if a minor, \$5,000); then 2% up to \$25,000, rising gradually to 23% of the amount over \$1,500,000. Deductions for public, religious, charitable and educational purposes.

Ohio

Exemptions: Wife or minor child, \$5,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%, then up to 4%. Father, mother, husband, adult child, adopted child, lineal descendant or lineal descendant of an adopted child, \$3,500; then taxable as for wife. Brother, sister, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter of the decedent, or any child to whom the decedent stood in the relation of a parent, \$500; then taxable to \$25,000, 5%, then up to 8%. Other persons, institutions or corporations not named in above classes, no exemption; up to \$25,000, 7%, then up to 10%.

Oklahoma

Exemptions: Father, mother, wife, husband, child, adopted child, or any lineal descendant of decedent or such adopted child, \$15,000. Rate of taxes on net estate and transfers, to \$10,000, 1%, then up to 10%. Value of an estate shall include the homestead in excess of a value of \$5,000 which shall pass to a surviving spouse or minor child, and shall also include excess over \$20,000 of the amount receivable directly, in trust or as annuities by all beneficiaries of the proceeds of life insurance by virtue of policies under which the insured has the right to change the beneficiary except as to proceeds of war risk insurance, and Federal payments to veterans. Also included are: any interest of the decedent in property owned with others as joint tenants, tenants in common or tenants by the entirety, including funds or securities deposited with other persons or agents or held by beneficiary, provided that a surviving spouse's share in community property shall not be included in the taxable estate.

Oregon

A \$10,000 exemption applies to all estates with rates from 1% up to and including 15%. If beneficiary is a lineal descendant of the deceased, a grandparent, parent, spouse, child, stepchild, legally adopted child or their lineal descendants, no additional tax accrues. For a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any lineal descendant of the same, in addition to above tax a further tax accrues on any amount in excess of \$1,000 with rates from 1% up to and including 20%. In all other cases, except to exempt benevolent, charitable, religious or educational institutions, an additional tax accrues on any amount in excess of \$500 with rates from 4% up to and including 25%.

Pennsylvania

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, children, lineal descendants, legally adopted children, step-children or the wife or widow of a deceased son, or from the mother of an illegitimate child, or from any person of whom the mother is a lineal descendant, to such child, his wife or widow, and from an illegitimate child to his mother, 2% of the estate; all others, 15%. Widow's exemption and the family exemption, \$750.

The transfer inheritance tax imposes a tax on the clear value of estate passing to direct and collateral heirs. The usual deductions for debts, funeral expenses and administration are allowed.

Rhode Island

Exemptions: Estates under \$10,000. Grandparent, parent, adoptive parent, husband, wife, child, son- and daughter-in-law, adopted child, mutually acknowledged child, lineal descendant, \$10,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%; to \$50,000, 2%; to \$250,000, 3%; on up to all over \$1,000,000, 7%. Stepchild, stepparent, brother, sister, whole or half blood nephew or niece, \$5,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 2%; to \$50,000, 3%; on up to all over \$1,000,000, 8%. Others more remote, \$1,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 5%; to \$50,000, 6%; on up to all over \$1,000,000, 11%. Bequests to charitable, educational and religious corporations, associations or institutions are exempt.

South Carolina

Exemptions: Husband or wife, \$10,000, or marital exemption, whichever is greater; minor child, \$7,500; adult child, father or mother, \$5,000; grandchild, \$2,500. Then, in excess of the exemption, taxable to \$20,000, 1%, thence up to 6%. Lineal ancestor, lineal descendant other than above, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, \$500. Then, in excess of the exemption, taxable to \$20,000, 2%; thence up to 7%. Any other beneficiary, \$200 exemption, then taxable to \$20,000,

4% and up to 14%. Bequests for educational, religious, charitable and public purposes are exempt.

South Dakota

Exemptions: Husband, wife or lineal issue and adopted or mutually acknowledged child, \$10,000; then taxable from 1% to 4% for all over \$100,000. Lineal ancestors, \$3,000; then taxable from 2% to 8%. Brothers, sisters, and descendants of either wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, \$500; then taxable from 3% to 12%. Brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of brother or sister of father or mother of descendant, \$200; then taxable from 4% to 16%. Others, \$100; then taxable from 5% to 20%. Bequests for educational, religious, charitable purposes within the state are exempt.

Tennessee

Exemption: To husband, wife, son, daughter, lineal ancestor or lineal descendant, legally adopted child and lineal descendant of such adopted child, a maximum single exemption of \$10,000 against that portion of the net estate distributable to one or more of the beneficiaries of this class; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%, thence up to 7%. Any other relative, person, association or corporation, from \$1,000 to \$50,000, 5%, thence up to 15%. A maximum single exemption of \$1,000 against that portion of estate distributable to one or more beneficiaries of this class is allowed, provided no exemption is allowed against the estate of a non-resident decedent and no exemption or deduction shall be made on account of dower or courtesy.

Texas

Exemptions: Husband, wife, direct lineal descendant of husband or wife, or any direct lineal descendant or descendant of the decedent, or to any adopted child of decedent or to husband of a daughter or wife of son, \$25,000; balance taxable 1% to 6%. To brother or sister of decedent or lineal descendant of such, \$10,000, then taxable from 3% to 10%. To uncle or aunt of decedent or descendant of such, \$1,000, then taxable from 4% to 15%. Any other person or organization, \$500, then 5% to 20%. If to religious, educational or charitable organizations in state, bequest to be used within state, all is exempt. If to a governmental unit, national or state, it is the same as to husband or wife, provided any bequest to the U. S. be spent in the State of Texas. Bequests to persons not related to the deceased are subject to the tax even if the bequest is to be used in the state.

Utah

Tax of 3% of amount by which net estate exceeds \$10,000 and not to exceed \$25,000, except where property not exceeding \$40,000 goes to husband, wife and/or children when the exemption shall be the amount so going not to exceed \$40,000; 5% of amount by which net estate exceeds \$25,000 and does not exceed \$75,000 except where property not exceeding \$40,000 goes to the husband, wife and/or children when exemption shall be the amount so going not to exceed \$40,000, but on the excess of \$40,000 the rate is 8% of the amount by which net estate exceeds \$75,000 and does not exceed \$125,000. 10% of amount by which net estate exceeds \$125,000.

Vermont

Exemptions: Husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, child of a stepchild or of such adopted child, or other lineal descendant, \$15,000 (prior to July 1, 1955, \$10,000), then taxable to \$25,000, 6%, hence up to 12%. All others 12% of the value in money of such legacy or distribution share. Exemptions are allowed for public, charitable, educational and religious purposes. Property jointly owned by husband and wife nontaxable to survivor.

Virginia

Exemptions: Husband, mother, grandfather, grandmother, husband, wife, children by blood or by legal adoption, stepchildren, grandchildren and all other lineal ancestors and lineal descendants of the decedent, \$5,000; then taxable to \$50,000, 1%, and thence to 5% on excess over \$1,000,000. Brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces of the whole or half blood of decedent, \$2,000; then taxable from 2% to 10%. Grandnephews and grandnieces of the decedent, and all persons other than those mentioned heretofore, \$1,000; then taxable from 5% to 15%.

Washington

A community-property state, and hence one-half of the estate, after debts and expenses are paid, is set over to the surviving spouse without tax. There is also a class exemption of \$5,000 on the net value of an estate passing to any lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, husband, wife, stepchild or lineal descendant of a stepchild, adopted child or lineal descendant of an adopted child, adopted child of the lineal descendant, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the decedent, plus an

additional exemption of \$5,000 for surviving spouse and \$5,000 for each living child born prior to death of decedent, stepchild or adopted child, plus an additional exemption of \$5,000 for the living descendants of any deceased child, stepchild or adopted child, per stirpes. Total minimum exemption in any estate, \$10,000. Rate of tax from 1% to 10%.

Exemptions of \$1,000 on estate passing to any brother or sister of decedent, with rate from 3% to 20%. All others without exemption, with rate from 10% to 25%. Estates passing to certain charitable and religious organizations are exempt.

West Virginia

Exemptions: Widow or widower, \$15,000; a child, stepchild, father or mother, \$5,000; a grandchild, \$2,500. Exemptions are individual and no beneficiary may claim any benefit of the exemption of another.

The tax rates on amounts not exceeding \$50,000 to each beneficiary, wife, husband, child, stepchild, descendants of child, father or mother of decedent, 3%; to brother or sister, 4%; to persons more distantly related, 7%; and to persons of no blood relation, including stranger, institutions, corporate or otherwise, 10% of net market value of property transferred. The tax rates range from 3% to 30%, according to the degree of relationship and the size of inheritance. Exemptions for usual charitable purposes.

Wisconsin

Exemptions: Widow, \$15,000; husband, \$5,000; daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or ancestors, \$2,000; brothers and sisters and their descendants, \$500; lesser amount to relatives down to \$100 to strangers in blood.

Tax of 2% to husband, wife, lineal descendants; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 6%. To all others, 8%. If estate is above \$25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: \$25,000 to \$50,000, 2 times on excess; \$50,000 to \$100,000, 3 times on excess; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 4 times on excess; above \$500,000, 5 times on excess. But no such tax, however, shall exceed 15% of the property transferred to any beneficiary. Moreover, the figures as to multiplication of tax refer to each separate beneficiary and not to the estate as a whole. Also an additional surtax equal to 30% of the tax computed at the normal tax rates.

Wyoming

Exemptions: Husband, wife, child, parent, adopted child or adopted parent, brother or sister, \$10,000; balance taxable at 2%. Grandparents, grandchild, half-brother or half-sister, \$5,000; balance taxable at 4%. All other, excepting charitable, etc., no exemption; tax 6%. Gifts for state, municipal, charitable, educational or religious

purposes or to any institution for use in the preservation of wild fowls or game or proceeds of insurance policies payable to named beneficiaries other than insured's estate, entirely exempt.

Alaska

Exemptions: Husband or wife of decedent, each of the lineal issues and children adopted more than 10 years previously, \$10,000. Lineal ancestors of the decedent, \$3,000. Sister, brother of decedent or their lineal issue, \$1,000. All others, \$250. Primary rate, on first \$15,000 in excess of exemptions: Wife or lineal issue, 1%; husband, lineal ancestor or adopted child, 1½%; brother, sister or their lineal issue, 3%; others related by blood, 4%; all others, including corporations, 5%. On amounts \$15,000 to \$30,000, two times primary rate; to \$50,000, 2½ times; to \$100,000, 3 times; over \$100,000, 3½ times primary rate.

Hawaii

Exemptions: \$5,000 to a father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, or any child adopted in conformity with the laws of the Territory, except non-residents of the U. S. Then \$5,000 to \$20,000, 1½%; to \$50,000, 2%; to \$100,000, 2½%; to \$250,000, 3%; over \$250,000, 3½%. \$500 to all others, except non-residents of the U. S. Then \$500 to \$5,000, 3%; to \$20,000, 5%; to \$50,000, 5½%; to \$100,000, 6%; over \$100,000, 6½%. For non-residents of the United States, the rate for each person, in excess of \$500, is 10%.

Tax exempt are transfers for charitable or educational purposes; life insurance proceeds payable to a beneficiary and not to the estate; property taxed within 5 years, except for appreciation.

Puerto Rico

Exemptions: Husband or wife and children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters of deceased, \$5,000 plus proportional share of life insurance bequeathed, not to exceed \$10,000 for all heirs taken together; children, \$200 for each year under 21 years of age at time of death, plus \$20,000 if mentally or physically disabled for life; other heirs, \$1,000. In excess of exemption, taxable to \$2,000, 5%, thence, by steps, to \$100,000, 30%, and on to all over \$1,000,000, 70%. Not subject to tax: bequests to government units under the American flag—and to religious, charitable and public welfare agencies not engaged in propaganda or lobbying.

Virgin Islands

Exemptions: Husband or wife, ascendants to descendants, children to parents, \$200; all over taxable at 2%; brothers and sisters and their issue, \$100; all over taxable at 8%. No exemptions to more distant relatives or to strangers; entire inheritance taxable at 14%.

How to Make a Will

The head of every household and every person possessing property should make a will, in order to guard against confusion in the disposition of an estate, which might deprive those nearest of kin of future protection.

It is advisable to consult an attorney when making a will, in order to conform to revised laws. A will should be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, and attested by two, and in some states three, witnesses, who must sign the will in the presence of the testator.

All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind and infants. In civil law a minor is an infant. In New York anyone 18 years old or over can will personal property, but really cannot be devised unless the person is 21 or over.

A codicil, or addition to the will, may be added at any time under circumstances similar to the making of a will. Wills should be revised periodically to take advantage of new inheritance laws and changes in a family. A woman of property who marries must provide for her changed relationship in her will.

A dower right is a widow's right to receive during her lifetime one-third of all the rents and revenues of her husband's lands. Dower and courtesy rights were abolished in New York State and husband and wife have equal inheritance rights there. Not over one-half of an estate can be given to charity if other heirs survive.

Executor—An executor is named by the testator to supervise the distribution of the legacies. He may be exempted from filing a bond. The executor may be the surviving spouse, or an unrelated person, or a trust company. He may call on legal advice. He files the will in the probate court. He may act for a year or longer.

Before an executor can turn an estate over to the heirs he must pay all debts and obligations, including funeral expenses, Federal, state and local taxes, and payments due others by contract. Wages are generally considered debts, when

proved. Costs of administration must be paid before the estate is closed. The living expenses of the surviving family are a direct obligation and are authorized by the court. Claims must be submitted within a year and most states have a time limit on obligations.

An executor can be empowered in a will to sell or carry on a business and to exchange, consolidate or sell assets of the estate. If there is no ready cash available to pay the taxes, he must determine what assets to liquidate to the best advantage of the estate. Sometimes a testator makes a will in days of prosperity and bequeaths more than his estate holds when he dies. The executor, with the court, must then decide what proportion is to be paid. This is simplified if the testator has willed his possessions in terms of one-half, one-fourth or other fractions of his estate.

Income tax returns for three years prior to death are audited. During the year of administration the estate pays income tax.

Trustee—A will may provide for outright distribution of an estate, or it may designate that a part be set aside as a trust fund and invested, with interest and parts of the capital paid to the beneficiaries at certain intervals.

The same person may be both executor and trustee. This also holds when a bank or trust company is named as both. However, the usual procedure is to separate the two functions. A trustee may control the investment of funds for a specific number of years, but no testator may tie up his funds beyond the third generation.

Insurance is part of an estate, but many states allow large exemption. Insurance may be placed in a trust fund that is to begin operation on death and be administered by an insurance company. The amounts paid to beneficiaries are independent of the adjustment of the estate.

Administrator—An administrator is appointed by the court when a person dies intestate, meaning that he leaves no will. An administrator must be bonded.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—Charles I. Schottland

The Social Security Administration, part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, carries the major Federal responsibility for the social security programs operating under the Social Security Act. Under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Social Security the bureaus of the Administration function in the program areas as follows:

The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance administers the completely Federal program of benefit payments to elderly insured wage earners and self-employed persons who have retired, to certain of their dependents, and to the surviving dependents of deceased insured wage earners and self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Public Assistance carries responsibility for grants-in-aid to states for state programs of public assistance to the needy aged, the needy blind, needy children deprived of parental support, and permanently and totally disabled persons in need of assistance.

The Children's Bureau is charged with responsibility for grants to states for state programs of maternal and child health and child welfare services.

The Bureau of Employment Security, responsible for approving Federal grants to states for their unemployment insurance programs and employment services, was part of the Social Security Administration until August 20, 1949, when it was transferred to the Department of Labor. (For continuity in reporting on operations under the Social Security Act, data on unemployment insurance and employment services in 1955 are included in the sections below.)

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for operations under the Federal Credit Union Act.

To bring day-by-day administration of the programs close to the people they serve, the Social Security Administration has representatives attached to each of the 9 regional offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition 534 district offices and 6 area offices, established throughout continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, handle most of the work of receiving claims under that program and determining whether the claimant is eligible for benefits, and the amount of the benefits.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Old-age and survivors insurance is a Federal program insuring "covered" workers and their families against earnings loss because of old age or death. It provides regular monthly payments to insured workers when they retire at age 65 or thereafter; supplementary payments to their young children, to young wives and dependent aged husbands, to young wives with children of the worker in their care; and survivor payments to the widows or dependent widowers, young children, and sometimes the aged dependent parents of insured workers who die. Wage and salary workers in commerce and industry came under the program in 1937. Amendments to the Social Security Act were adopted in 1950 and 1954 that extended coverage to almost all other gainfully employed groups. Self-employed farmers made up the largest group added by the 1954 amendments. Coverage is voluntary on a group basis for employees of nonprofit organizations and on an individual basis for ministers, Christian Science practitioners, and certain members of religious orders. Most employees of state and local governments may be covered by special agreement with the state; coverage of those under a retirement system is also subject to a favorable vote by members. Under the Railroad Retirement Act Amendments of 1951, railroad employment is jointly covered by the railroad retirement program and by old-age and survivors insurance, and provisions prescribing the interrelationship of the two programs have been set up.

The monthly benefits paid are directly related to the average amount of the insured worker's earnings under this program. The benefits are financed from contributions required under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. The contributions paid by the worker and his employer are based on the worker's "taxable wages" (up to a maximum of \$3,000 a year for years before 1951, \$3,600 for 1951 through 1954, and \$4,200 beginning in 1955). The self-employed person's contribution is based on his taxable income from earnings up to a maximum of \$4,200 (\$3,600 for 1951-54). The employer reports every three months to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of taxable wages he has paid each employee. At the same time, he also pays his own contributions and those of his employees which he deducts from the lat-

ter's wages. The contribution rate for 1955 was 2% each for employer and employee; it is scheduled to rise to 2½% in 1960, to 3% each in 1965, 3½% each in 1970, and will be 4% in 1975 and thereafter. The self-employed person reports his self-employment income and pays the contributions on such employment at the end of his taxable year when he files his income tax return. The rate of contributions for the self-employed is 1½ times the employee rate. It was 3% in 1955, will rise to 3¾% in 1960, to 4½% in 1965, to 5¼% in 1970, and it will be 6% in 1975 and thereafter.

The employer wage reports and reports of self-employment income are forwarded by the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which keeps a continuous record of each person's wage credits and self-employment income under his individual social security account number. These credits determine the worker's insurance status and the amount of benefits for which he and his dependents may qualify.

The amount payable to persons entitled to monthly benefits is based on the worker's average covered earnings over whichever of several periods specified in the law yields the largest benefit amount. The period may begin with Jan. 1, 1937 (when the program was initiated), Jan. 1, 1951 (when the first major extension of coverage became effective), or Jan. 1 of the year in which age 22 was attained, if after 1950. (Years before attainment of age 22 are included only if this would increase the benefit amount.) The period may end with the last day of the year preceding death, attainment of age 65, or filing of an application for old-age insurance benefits.

Under the 1954 amendments, nearly all persons who come on the benefit rolls in the future may drop from the computation of their average earnings up to 4 of the years in which their earnings were lowest or in which they had no earnings. Persons having 20 quarters of coverage may drop up to 5 years. Persons already on the rolls who acquire 6 quarters of coverage after June 1953, or who meet other requirements may have their benefits recomputed to give effect to this "drop-out" of low years. The amendments also provide that individuals who meet specified conditions relating to regular attachment to covered employment may have periods of prolonged total disability occurring before age 65 eliminated from the computation of their average earnings. Individuals already on the benefit rolls who meet the specified conditions may have their benefits recomputed to eliminate periods of disability prior to age 65.

The 1954 amendments provided a benefit formula that applies to most benefit computations after August, 1954. The benefit amount under the formula is 55% of the first \$110 of average monthly wage plus 20% of next \$240. (Table 1.) Persons already on the rolls in August, 1954, had their benefits increased by a new conversion table; those coming on the rolls later who are not eligible for the new formula also have their benefits computed using the new conversion table with the 1939 or 1952 formula.

The 1954 amendments also provide for a minimum benefit of \$30 for a retired worker or a sole survivor beneficiary. The maximum benefits payable to a family cannot exceed the lesser of \$200 or 80% of the worker's average monthly wage. However, the 80% provision cannot reduce the family benefits to less than the greater of \$50 or 1½ times the primary insurance amount on which the benefit is based.

The benefits payable to a worker's dependents and survivors are related to the amount his record would yield as his own primary insurance amount at the time the computation is made. If the worker has become entitled to old-age insurance benefit, supplementary benefits equal to half his benefit are payable to his wife at age 65, or at any age if she has an entitled child or children under 18 in her care; and a benefit of the same amount is payable to his unmarried dependent child under age 18. The dependent husband age 65 or over of a woman entitled to her own old-age insurance benefits may also receive benefits equal to one-half the amount of her benefits, if she was currently insured (as explained below) at the time she claimed her benefits. A widow who is age 65 or over may receive benefits equal to three-fourths of her husband's primary insurance amount if he was fully insured (as explained below) when he died. A widower's benefit equal to three-fourths of the woman worker's primary insurance amount is payable at age 65 to the dependent widower of a woman who was both fully and currently insured when she died.

Mother's benefits equal to three-fourths the worker's primary insurance amount are payable

TABLE 1

Old age and survivors insurance: Illustrative monthly benefits under the Social Security Act as amended in September 1954

Average monthly earnings after 1950 ¹	Retirement benefits			Survivors benefits	
	Retired worker only	Retired worker and wife or dependent husband at 65	Widow or dependent widower or dependent parent at 65, or 1 child alone	Widow and 1 child	Widow and 2 children
\$45.	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$50.20
100.	55.00	82.50	41.30	82.60	82.60
110.	60.50	90.80	45.40	90.80	90.90
120.	62.50	93.80	46.90	93.80	96.00
130.	64.50	96.80	48.40	96.80	104.00
140.	66.50	99.80	49.90	99.80	112.00
150.	68.50	102.80	51.40	102.80	120.00
160.	70.50	105.80	52.90	105.80	128.00
170.	72.50	108.80	54.40	108.80	136.00
180.	74.50	111.80	55.90	111.80	144.00
190.	76.50	114.80	57.40	114.80	152.00
200.	78.50	117.80	58.90	117.80	157.10
210.	80.50	120.80	60.40	120.80	161.20
220.	82.50	123.80	61.90	123.80	165.10
230.	84.50	126.80	63.40	126.80	169.20
240.	86.50	129.80	64.90	129.80	173.10
250.	88.50	132.80	66.40	132.80	177.20
260.	90.50	135.80	67.90	135.80	181.10
270.	92.50	138.80	69.40	138.80	185.20
280.	94.50	141.80	70.90	141.80	189.10
290.	96.50	144.80	72.40	144.80	193.20
300.	98.50	147.80	73.90	147.80	197.10
310.	100.50	150.80	75.40	150.80	200.00
320.	102.50	153.80	76.90	153.80	200.00
330.	104.50	156.80	78.40	156.80	200.00
340.	106.50	159.80	79.90	159.80	200.00
350.	108.50	162.80	81.40	162.80	200.00

¹After drop-out of up to 5 years of lowest (or no) earnings.

TABLE 2

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES AND MONTHLY BENEFITS. JUNE 30, 1955

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Beneficiaries	Benefits in current payments status	
	No.	Amount
Total	7,563,519	\$384,025,000
Retired workers.	4,214,776	257,230,000
Wives or husbands of retired workers.	1,131,262	37,011,000
Children.	1,220,855	43,730,000
Aged widows or widowers.	689,774	32,150,000
Mothers with young children	281,231	12,677,000
Parents.	25,621	1,226,000

regardless of age to the widow or the dependent divorced wife of a fully or currently insured worker while she is caring for an unmarried dependent child under age 18 who is entitled to benefits on the man's record. The amount of the child's benefit for each child is one-half the primary insurance amount plus an additional one-fourth of that amount divided equally among all the surviving children entitled on the same record.

If there is no widow, widower, or child who might at some time after the death of a fully insured worker qualify for benefits on his record, benefits equal to three-fourths of his primary insurance amount may be payable to his dependent parent or parents.

In addition to these monthly benefits, a lump sum death payment equaling three times the worker's primary insurance amount or \$255, whichever is smaller, goes to the surviving spouse, provided the latter was living with the worker at the time of death. In the absence of such survivor, a lump sum equal to the amount of the burial expenses, but not to exceed three times the primary insurance amount or \$255, whichever is smaller, is payable to the person or persons who paid the burial expenses.

To qualify for an old-age insurance benefit, the worker must be "fully insured." He is fully insured if he received covered wages of as much as \$50 or was credited with covered self-employment income of as much as \$100 in at least 6 calendar quarters and in as many as half the number of calendar quarters which have elapsed between December 31, 1950 (or later attainment of age 21) and the quarter in which he reaches age 65 or dies. The 1954 amendments provide that under specified circumstances, periods of total disability can be omitted from the elapsed quarters. When a worker has as many as 40 "quarters of coverage" he is fully insured for life.

Quarters of coverage may be earned at any time after 1936. Under the amendments, an individual who does not meet these requirements will never-

theless be fully insured if all quarters after 1954 and up to July 1, 1956, or up to the quarter of death or attainment of age 65, if later, are quarters of coverage (a minimum of 6 quarters after 1954 is required). The amendments also provided that a worker who died uninsured after 1939 and before September 1, 1950, but who had at least 6 quarters of coverage is deemed to have died fully insured and his eligible survivors may qualify for benefits.

A worker is "currently insured" if he has 6 quarters of coverage in the period consisting of the quarter in which he died or became entitled to old-age benefits and the 12 quarters immediately preceding that quarter.

About 60,000,000 had earnings taxable under old-age and survivors insurance during 1954. Total taxable earnings they received approximated \$134 billion. Average taxable earnings per worker in 1954 were about \$2,230.

At the beginning of 1955 an estimated 70,500,000 persons were insured. In other words, approximately 74% of all living persons who had held a covered job at any time during the 18 years 1937-54 were insured on Jan. 1, 1955. About 29,600,000 had acquired sufficient quarters of coverage to remain permanently insured throughout their lifetime without further covered employment. The permanently insured included 5,200,000 workers aged 65 or over, of whom about 73%—3,200,000—had already retired and were receiving old-age benefits; the rest of this group were not receiving such benefits, for the most part because they were still working in covered jobs.

In the fiscal year 1954-55, about \$4.2 billion was paid out for monthly benefits and \$100,500,000 for lump sums on behalf of deceased insured workers. (The number and types of beneficiaries receiving benefits on June 30, 1955, and their benefits for June are shown in table 2.)

Each year an amount equal to the contributions collected is appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, from which benefits and administrative expenses of the system are paid. (On June 30, the trust fund had assets of \$21,140,643,000 as shown in table 3.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Unlike old-age and survivors insurance, which is administered entirely by the Federal Government, unemployment insurance and the employment service constitute a State-Federal program. It is designed to protect wage earners and their families from wage loss through involuntary unemployment by referring unemployed workers to suitable jobs and, if no such jobs are available, by paying, for a period, weekly benefits related to their prior wages.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act levies a tax upon employers in commerce and industry throughout the country and allows them credit (up to 90% of this tax) for the contributions they pay to their State unemployment funds and for the amounts they would have paid to such funds

TABLE 3—OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Source: Compiled by Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from Monthly Statement of the U. S. Treasury
[In thousands]

Period fiscal year	Receipts		Expenditures		Total assets at end of period
	Net contri- bution in- come and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit pay- ments	Adminis- trative ex- penses ³	
1936-37.....	\$265,000	\$2,262	\$27		\$267,235
1937-38.....	500,000	15,412	5,404		777,243
1938-39.....	390,000	26,951	13,892		1,180,302
1939-40.....	550,000	42,489	15,805	\$12,288	1,744,698
1940-41.....	688,141	55,958	64,342	26,840	2,397,615
1941-42.....	895,619	71,007	110,281	26,766	3,227,194
1942-43.....	1,130,495	87,403	149,304	27,492	4,268,296
1943-44.....	1,292,122	103,177	184,597	32,607	5,446,391
1944-45.....	1,309,919	123,854	239,834	26,950	6,613,381
1945-46.....	1,238,218	147,766	320,510	37,427	7,841,428
1946-47.....	1,459,867	163,466	425,582	40,788	8,798,390
1947-48.....	1,616,862	190,562	511,676	47,457	10,046,681
1948-49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	11,309,949
1949-50.....	2,109,992	257,778	727,266	56,841	12,892,612
1950-51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	14,735,567
1951-52.....	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	16,600,036
1952-53.....	4,096,602	386,640	2,627,492	89,429	18,366,356
1953-54.....	5,689,182	450,504	3,275,556	88,636	20,042,615
1954-55.....	5,086,796	447,580	4,333,147	103,202	21,140,643
Cumulative, Jan., 1937-June 1955.....	\$35,635,237	\$3,422,909	\$17,091,998	\$825,505	\$21,140,643

¹ Beginning July 1940, appropriations equal taxes collected under Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946; beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary agreements for coverage of State and local employees. Beginning 1952, net of deductions for employee refunds of contributions on more than \$3,600 a year.

² Includes interest on amounts held in the railroad retirement account to the credit of the Trust Fund.

³ Figures of 1943-44 and 1944-45 include adjustment for earlier years.

In the absence of experience-rating deductions allowed under the laws of all States. Unemployment benefits are financed by these contributions from employers subject to a State unemployment insurance law (except in Alabama and New Jersey where employees also contribute).

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act is limited to employers, who within a year had four or more workers in each of 20 weeks (before January 1, 1956, eight or more workers). Almost half of the State laws cover firms with fewer than four workers. Railroad workers are covered under a separate system administered by the Federal Railroad Retirement Board.

An estimated 48,000 different workers earned some wage credits toward unemployment benefits under State laws in calendar year 1954 and about 39,000,000 had enough credits to be insured.

Each State (and the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii) has its own unemployment insurance law and operates its own program. The Federal Government grants to the States the costs of administering the program. As a condition of such grants, the Social Security Act requires prompt payment of benefits when due to unemployed workers under a State law and safeguards workers' rights to benefits if they do not take jobs that fail to meet certain labor standards.

Federal and State laws require that benefits must be paid through public employment offices, at which unemployed workers must first register for work and to which they must continue to report regularly for a possible job during the time that they are drawing weekly benefit payments. The U. S. Employment Service, a part of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, administers the Federal aspects of the employment service program. Another part of this Bureau, the Unemployment Insurance Service, carries the Federal responsibility for reviewing the State laws and their administration to determine whether the States qualify for grants for unemployment insurance administration and employers qualify for credit offset against the Federal tax.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 8,467,000 new job applications were filed with local employment offices of the State employment services. The employment offices made 14,528,000 placements in jobs, of which 5,536,000 were in nonfarm activities. Some 5,405,000 unemployed persons received benefits under the 51 State unemployment insurance systems. These payments totaled \$1,776,000,000, representing compensation for 73,000,000 weeks of unemployment. The average payment for total unemployment was \$25.05 and the average beneficiary drew benefits for 13.6 weeks. In comparison, the rate and duration of benefits averaged \$24.45 and 11.0 weeks, respectively, in the preceding fiscal year. (See Table 5 for data by States.)

In fiscal year 1954-55, the States received \$217 million in Federal grants for administration of the employment service, State unemployment in-

surance, and veterans' unemployment compensation programs. For benefit purposes they collected \$1,146 million in contributions under the State laws (which they deposited to their accounts in the Federal Treasury) and received interest on their accounts totaling \$187 million. On June 30, 1955 the balance in the trust fund amounted to \$7,983,000,000, compared with \$8,409,000,000 on June 30, 1954. (See Table 4 for data by States.)

Under title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, unemployment compensation is provided by the Federal Government to veterans who have served in the Armed Forces after June 26, 1950. Such payments are made by the State employment security agencies (and by the Employment Service in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) in accordance with agreements with the Secretary of Labor. Benefits are at the rate of \$26 per week of total unemployment up to \$676. Aside from the amount and duration of benefits, the provisions of the State laws apply. If a veteran can qualify under any State law or the railroad unemployment insurance act for benefits of less than \$26 per week, he may receive a supplementary veteran's benefit up to \$26. If he qualifies for \$26 or more under another law he cannot draw unemployment compensation for veterans until he has exhausted his other unemployment benefits.

Under this Act, benefit payments during fiscal year 1954-55 amounted to \$106,920,000, compensating for 4,613,000 weeks of unemployment. The payments for 604,000 of these weeks supplemented benefits received under the State or railroad programs. As of June 30, 1955, there were an estimated 4 million veterans with service after June 26, 1950. Approximately 650,000 of these veterans had received one or more benefit payments during the period from October 15, 1952 (when benefits first became payable under this Act) to June 30, 1955.

Under a new title XV of the Social Security Act enacted in 1954 unemployment insurance protection was extended to 2.5 million Federal civilian employees for weeks of unemployment after January 1, 1955. Benefits are paid to Federal employees in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as if their Federal employment and wages had been subject to a State law. Benefits are paid by the State employment security agencies under agreements with the Secretary of Labor. The States are reimbursed for the Federal benefits from a special fund appropriated to the Secretary of Labor.

During the first 6 months of 1955, over 59,000 former Federal employees were paid \$16 million for 643,000 weeks of unemployment.

Four States—California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island—paid about \$200,000,000 in benefits to workers whose employment was due to temporary disability, under a separate disability law during calendar year 1954.

TABLE 4—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY: STATE ACCOUNTS IN THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND¹ AND FEDERAL GRANTS FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION² BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1954-55

Source: Except for Federal grants, all data are compiled from data furnished by the Treasury Department, Division of Investments.

(In thousands)

State	Balance beginning of year	Deposits	Interest	Withdrawals	Balance, end of year	Federal grants for administration ³
Total, 1954-55	\$8,409,280	\$1,146,188	\$186,874	\$1,759,544	\$7,982,797	\$216,941
Alabama	74,975	11,694	1,670	16,400	71,939	3,101
Alaska	3,899	4,883	64	7,925	921	776
Arizona	44,708	5,415	1,054	3,695	47,481	1,948
Arkansas	44,028	6,123	1,003	7,995	43,158	2,158
California	796,474	131,457	18,525	125,150	821,306	22,385
Colorado	68,511	2,559	1,579	3,380	69,269	1,712
Connecticut	231,583	23,420	5,322	32,850	227,385	3,446
Delaware	16,720	1,523	367	3,102	15,508	476
Dist. of Col.	55,525	2,624	1,262	4,880	54,531	1,626
Florida	86,297	8,856	1,944	11,330	85,767	3,298
Georgia	134,860	17,320	3,084	20,425	134,838	3,032
Hawaii	22,399	2,260	506	3,195	21,970	617
Idaho	33,915	4,484	795	4,700	34,494	1,123
Illinois	487,971	46,929	10,440	110,375	434,964	9,887
Indiana	209,774	23,206	4,581	39,600	197,961	3,803
Iowa	107,798	3,957	2,456	7,300	106,911	1,676
Kansas	76,981	9,259	1,777	11,020	76,997	1,556
Kentucky	134,526	17,825	2,876	36,900	118,327	2,570
Louisiana	125,063	13,571	2,851	18,650	122,834	2,833
Maine	42,318	7,097	973	8,680	41,708	1,096
Maryland	121,286	10,740	2,574	28,150	106,450	3,561
Massachusetts	248,618	71,965	5,860	66,500	259,943	9,294
Michigan	409,981	61,695	8,653	114,375	365,954	10,655
Minnesota	124,848	13,545	2,757	25,846	115,305	3,238
Mississippi	39,273	5,140	864	9,280	35,997	2,145
Missouri	214,417	16,240	4,764	32,350	203,071	3,620
Montana	41,701	3,627	980	3,415	42,892	1,049
Nebraska	39,509	2,995	901	4,645	38,760	960
Nevada	16,468	3,822	394	3,115	17,569	660
New Hampshire	20,459	5,813	457	6,986	19,743	1,002
New Jersey	482,835	72,442	10,738	111,645	454,370	9,599
New Mexico	33,491	3,420	775	3,915	33,771	1,147
New York	1,270,366	199,831	28,717	265,400	1,233,515	31,584
North Carolina	171,145	24,345	3,911	30,350	169,051	3,895
North Dakota	10,135	2,125	235	3,110	9,385	693
Ohio	644,488	43,799	14,125	100,200	602,210	9,935
Oklahoma	53,018	7,225	1,185	11,200	50,227	2,537
Oregon	60,798	11,569	1,333	20,750	52,951	2,632
Pennsylvania	463,970	99,760	8,864	235,250	337,343	18,261
Rhode Island	21,543	15,744	496	16,025	21,758	1,863
South Carolina	68,827	10,302	1,568	12,800	67,897	2,382
South Dakota	12,931	814	298	1,275	12,769	506
Tennessee	104,376	20,099	2,254	34,850	91,879	3,142
Texas	279,471	14,987	4,406	19,800	281,065	8,682
Utah	34,377	4,183	796	4,735	34,621	1,639
Vermont	16,752	1,860	369	3,850	15,131	706
Virginia	91,144	6,318	2,004	14,050	85,415	1,935
Washington	182,018	39,535	4,267	39,125	186,694	4,314
West Virginia	74,368	7,115	1,457	26,475	56,465	1,773
Wisconsin	242,536	19,327	5,474	30,075	237,262	3,160
Wyoming	15,808	1,346	359	2,450	15,063	598

¹Trust fund maintains a separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments. Deposits include those not cleared by the Treasurer of the United States; interest includes accrued interest receivable; withdrawals include outstanding checks.

²Advances for administration of unemployment compensation, employment service and veterans unemployment compensation certified to State agencies during fiscal year.

³Excludes an estimated \$3,800,000 for postage and \$50,000 due Railroad Retirement Board and Veterans Administration for expenses of administering UCV program.

⁴Includes \$728,000 and \$27,000 granted to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, respectively.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Even with more complete social insurance protection against the risks of wage loss from unemployment, old age, and death of the breadwinner, there will always be some persons in the population who cannot meet their needs through their own efforts. Some of them are not covered by or entitled to social insurance benefits; others may be entitled to or receiving benefits but their total income does not meet their minimum needs. Under the State-Federal public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, the Federal Government makes grants to the states to aid them in giving financial assistance to four groups of needy persons—the aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, and children who have been deprived of parental support or care for certain specified reasons. Assistance to other needy persons in the population who cannot qualify for one of the special types of assistance is available through general assistance, which is financed by state and/or local government units without Federal financial participation.

As in the State-Federal unemployment insurance system, states adopt and administer their own plans for the special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act, and the state plan must be approved as meeting certain requirements set forth in that act if the state is to be eligible for Federal grants. The amount of the grant is based on the amount the state itself

expends, within certain maximums, for assistance payments. The Federal Government also shares half the expense of administering the programs. The requirements specified for Federal approval of the state plan are designed to assure efficient and proper administration and to set certain limits to the eligibility requirements that an approved state plan may impose. Administration of the Federal aspects of the four programs is carried on by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

The 1954 amendments extend through Sept. 30, 1956, the provisions in the 1952 amendments with respect to Federal participation in public assistance payments. Under these provisions, the Federal share in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is four-fifths of the first \$25 of a state's average monthly payment per recipient, plus one-half the remainder, within individual maximums of \$55; for aid to dependent children, the Federal share is four-fifths of the first \$15 of a state's average monthly payment, plus one-half the balance, within individual maximums of \$30 for the adult, \$30 for the first child, and \$21 for each additional child. A different formula governs Federal financial participation in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands: For old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the Federal maximum is \$30; for aid to dependent children, it is \$18 for 1 child and \$12 for each additional child; within these limits, the Federal

TABLE 5—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY: SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, 1954-55

Except for funds available and subject employers, data include an unduplicated count of claimants under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees.

State	Insured claimants ¹	Beneficiaries ²	Exhaustions ³	Initial claims ⁴	Benefits payments		Funds available for benefits, June 30, 1955 ⁵	Employers subject to State law, June 30, 1955
					Total amount ⁵	Average weekly benefit for total unemployment		
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		(millions)	(1,000)
Total.	6,474	5,405	1,774	13,737	\$1,775,924	\$25.05	\$48,011	1,618
1954-55								
Alabama	85	64	35	161	16,289	18.30	72	10
Alaska	13	16	4	19	8,365	32.27	71	3
Arizona	22	17	5	50	3,819	21.32	48	9
Arkansas	50	43	18	116	8,021	17.96	43	29
California	489	396	78	1,111	127,288	25.55	825	268
Colorado	22	13	4	44	3,887	26.03	69	8
Connecticut	128	95	25	244	33,313	27.30	228	24
Delaware	15	12	4	25	3,060	21.45	56	19
Dist. of Col.	22	19	7	43	5,464	21.97	55	8
Florida	76	65	30	169	11,392	17.85	86	17
Georgia	101	82	37	185	20,671	19.24	135	14
Hawaii	16	13	4	35	3,372	21.45	22	9
Idaho	21	18	5	30	4,739	23.22	35	13
Illinois	424	362	109	728	113,718	25.57	437	62
Indiana	162	136	69	337	40,717	24.69	199	18
Iowa	43	33	16	66	7,242	21.94	107	12
Kansas	52	43	16	79	11,158	23.90	77	9
Kentucky	106	95	37	177	37,634	22.10	119	18
Louisiana	83	56	33	161	19,087	22.56	123	21
Maine	48	40	11	104	8,830	18.91	42	5
Maryland	125	110	34	214	28,242	25.25	107	53
Massachusetts	257	214	78	568	68,070	25.21	261	102
Michigan	379	305	92	690	115,019	31.31	367	31
Minnesota	84	76	24	142	26,056	22.81	116	34
Mississippi	49	42	20	108	9,442	19.35	36	6
Missouri	161	131	42	273	32,717	21.44	203	20
Montana	18	15	3	32	3,553	21.28	43	16
Nebraska	21	17	6	32	4,116	23.77	39	7
Nevada	12	10	2	25	3,181	30.45	18	6
New Hamp.	35	27	6	73	7,182	21.18	20	6
New Jersey	308	265	90	719	111,061	28.48	456	51
New Mexico	16	14	5	35	4,200	24.55	34	13
New York	860	718	135	2,543	266,260	27.10	1,237	184
N. Carolina	150	134	37	358	30,645	17.06	170	17
N. Dakota	10	9	2	14	3,187	26.17	9	3
Ohio	408	234	77	571	100,943	28.59	608	87
Oklahoma	36	40	18	114	11,826	24.32	50	10
Oregon	96	80	18	181	20,523	22.79	54	17
Pennsylvania	675	605	238	1,618	236,074	26.54	341	192
Puerto Rico	(8)	(8)	0	1	67	24.60		
Rhode Island	70	54	22	181	16,220	23.29	22	11
S. Carolina	66	52	27	116	12,369	18.47	69	6
S. Dakota	6	6	2	11	1,379	22.96	13	3
Tennessee	144	125	52	209	35,707	19.10	93	13
Texas	135	105	47	224	20,199	17.91	281	37
Utah	21	17	4	40	5,207	25.31	35	15
Vermont	12	11	4	25	3,870	23.15	15	2
Virginia	98	80	34	131	14,017	19.50	86	15
Virgin Islands	(5)	(5)	0	(5)	1	28.59		
Washington	132	116	25	279	36,200	24.69	186	56
West Virginia	76	73	37	140	26,671	22.40	57	7
Wisconsin	108	96	47	181	30,511	28.61	238	24
Wyoming	9	8	3	15	2,543	28.67	15	

¹Claimants whose base-period earnings or employment in employment covered by unemployment insurance programs were determined to be sufficient to make them eligible for unemployment insurance benefits as provided in the various State laws.

²Based on number of first payments.

³Based on date of final payments. Some of the claimants shown, therefore, actually experienced their final week of compensable unemployment towards the end of the previous fiscal year, but received their final payment in the current fiscal year. Similarly, some claimants who served their last week of compensable unemployment towards the end of the current fiscal year did not receive their final payment in this fiscal year and hence are not shown. A final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for the benefit year. Claimants who exhaust their benefit rights in one benefit year may be entitled to further benefits in the following benefit year.

⁴Excludes intrastate transitional claims to reflect more nearly instances of new unemployment.

⁵Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan.

⁶Sum of balance in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and unemployment trust fund accounts maintained in the U. S. Treasury.

⁷Alaska's balance represents funds remaining after borrowing \$1,800,000 from their general fund.

⁸Less than 500.

⁹Data are on a "per employer" basis and therefore are not strictly comparable.

share of expenditures for payments is 50 percent.

In June, 1955, 2,548,593 were receiving old-age assistance, 2,239,477 persons (needy children and adult relatives) in 620,349 families were getting aid to dependent children, 103,906 persons were receiving aid to the blind, and 236,840 persons were receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the Social Security Act. (Table 6. Data in the table and in the text include payments to recipients and payments made directly to suppliers of medical service in behalf of recipients.) Nationwide average payments in June, 1955, were \$52.30 per recipient of old-age assistance, \$86.78 per family receiving aid to dependent children, \$57.41 per recipient of aid to the blind,

and \$54.93 per recipient of aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

These averages obscure wide differences among the states that are due to the relative capacity and willingness of state and local governments to finance the payments and the provisions of state laws governing payments, as well as differences in the needs of recipients in the various states.

State and local general assistance programs were helping 310,000 cases in June 1955. Since a case may include more than one person in a family, the total number of persons represented in the cases assisted in June was about 720,000. For the country as a whole the average payment per general assistance case was \$53.78.

TABLE 6—RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE PAYMENTS UNDER PLANS FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, JUNE, 1954¹

State	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	
	Recipients	Average payment per recipient	Number of families	Total recipients ²	Average payment per family	Recipients	Average payment per recipient	Recipients	Average payment per recipient
Total	2,548,593	\$52.30	620,336	2,239,430	\$86.78	103,906	\$57.41	236,840	\$54.93
Ala.	70,466	35.44	18,238	70,428	43.78	1,617	35.32	10,148	35.85
Alaska	1,699	63.78	1,231	4,260	89.83	67	63.57		
Ariz.	13,773	55.87	4,588	17,593	94.64	749	63.89		
Ark.	64,695	33.77	8,992	33,946	55.49	2,002	40.51	4,913	31.08
Calif.	269,190	67.05	56,066	188,483	126.07	12,655	84.50		
Conn.	52,458	85.10	5,914	22,209	107.68	316	66.87	4,957	57.09
Colo.	16,826	85.01	5,210	16,915	136.69	329	90.20	1,923	107.13
Del.	1,627	39.92	1,114	4,301	86.44	213	62.54	258	52.15
D. of C.	3,076	53.69	2,123	8,758	107.24	256	59.34	2,205	60.52
Fla.	69,248	46.31	21,153	74,620	54.87	2,845	49.04		
Ga.	98,384	37.31	14,635	53,098	75.15	3,382	42.97	9,106	42.07
Hawaii	1,802	48.24	3,346	12,810	93.09	117	55.68	1,330	63.64
Idaho	8,764	54.83	1,898	6,793	127.50	189	61.30	854	61.09
Ill.	95,315	61.93	20,936	80,494	132.82	3,557	68.59	6,047	81.66
Ind.	36,750	48.51	8,769	30,719	90.51	1,792	58.59		
Iowa	41,412	57.59	6,577	23,911	110.60	1,431	73.47		
Kan.	34,151	65.85	4,452	16,038	110.68	631	73.28	3,437	68.22
Ky.	55,572	35.38	18,929	67,924	63.33	2,949	37.11		
La.	120,134	50.97	18,378	70,931	65.17	2,048	49.79	12,805	42.57
Me.	12,566	46.38	4,420	15,341	81.79	543	50.44	1,103	48.70
Md.	10,542	45.20	6,375	25,838	96.09	478	51.85	4,453	53.47
Mass.	89,127	77.31	13,061	43,606	127.13	1,792	93.81	10,349	100.35
Mich.	74,906	55.70	20,464	69,837	111.77	1,601	63.49	2,297	71.85
Minn.	51,707	66.38	7,959	27,015	120.39	1,248	128.12	698	54.82
Miss.	70,724	27.90	13,500	50,879	22.99	3,590	34.55	2,979	24.60
Mo.	132,983	49.59	22,109	77,615	67.86	4,420	55.00	14,154	51.91
Mont.	9,018	57.93	2,103	7,434	105.97	446	64.89	1,450	63.65
Nebr.	17,815	50.30	2,551	9,208	94.40	742	58.07		
Nev.	2,629	57.46				110	75.10		
N. H.	6,288	59.03	1,085	4,002	129.37	272	63.67	234	73.24
N. J.	20,330	68.53	6,009	20,134	118.37	869	69.31	3,301	80.36
N. M.	10,212	31.90	6,112	22,350	68.93	388	35.38	1,685	31.21
N. Y.	101,634	79.07	54,287	195,078	136.58	4,366	88.03	41,116	83.32
N. C.	51,780	31.74	19,756	74,944	62.47	4,897	40.71	11,321	37.70
N. D.	8,252	62.83	1,497	5,500	115.16	118	65.92	880	68.28
Ohio	101,366	58.23	15,725	59,324	94.05	3,738	56.91	8,343	49.82
Okl.	95,216	61.48	15,720	51,967	76.99	2,034	73.70	5,870	58.70
Ore.	19,528	64.96	3,895	13,796	119.71	346	73.40	3,301	74.90
P. R.	56,773	45.73	29,886	113,475	104.24	16,496	50.90	13,043	53.45
R. I.	44,478	7.86	42,143	144,181	10.38	1,552	7.80	19,304	8.61
S. C.	8,116	59.44	3,506	11,945	110.45	177	78.82	1,483	75.83
S. D.	42,247	32.50	8,287	32,150	47.57	1,747	38.02	7,817	31.73
Tenn.	10,768	44.79	2,851	9,390	82.57	202	43.99	689	46.33
Texas	65,810	34.78	21,175	75,933	59.93	3,297	41.40	1,471	39.89
Utah	223,043	39.10	23,631	92,684	56.39	6,501	44.22		
Vt.	9,443	59.56	3,039	10,841	111.40	226	67.19	1,794	64.75
V. I.	6,858	44.64	1,132	3,923	78.81	162	48.96	447	49.70
Wa.	689	18.56	201	756	35.26	34	(9)	104	19.27
Wash.	17,211	30.14	8,844	34,279	65.26	1,308	36.17	4,679	38.86
W. Va.	58,864	61.61	9,070	30,863	119.48	771	78.35	5,389	72.72
Wis.	24,242	27.69	18,605	70,462	73.15	1,184	32.13	8,510	31.25
Wyo.	43,095	63.47	8,173	28,416	136.74	1,139	68.03	1,133	90.06
	3,991	58.70	566	2,033	109.13	67	65.48	460	60.42

¹Includes payments made directly to suppliers of medical care in behalf of assistance recipients and cases receiving only such payments.

²Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE

Unlike the other programs in operation under the Social Security Act, which are fundamentally income-maintenance programs, the maternal and child health and child welfare provisions deal with services. The Social Security Act makes Federal grants available to States to extend and improve their health and welfare services for mothers and children, especially in rural areas. As in the other State-Federal programs, the State plan must meet certain requirements set forth in the Federal act. Responsibility for the approval of State plans and other Federal aspects of these health and welfare programs is lodged in the Children's Bureau, which also has responsibility under the act of 1912 creating the Bureau, for investigating and reporting "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life." All programs are in effect in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

For Maternal and Child Health Services, Federal payments totaling \$11,919,292 were made to State health agencies during the fiscal year ended June 1955 to aid the States in extending and improving these services. Each State's share in the Federal funds authorized is affected by the number

of live births in the State in relation to the total number of live births in the country, by the State's need for help in providing services, and by its rural child population. Half of the amount must be matched by the States. Part of the remaining half is used for special projects and to meet emergencies. Most of the services provided by State and local health departments for mothers and children are preventive health services, designed to help well mothers and children keep well. In limited ways, almost all the States also provide treatment for some expectant mothers and sick children. Typical preventive services offered by State and local health agencies in 1955 were prenatal clinics, public health nursing services, well-child clinics, immunization, and examinations of children of school age by physicians and dentists.

For Services for Crippled Children, States shared in the \$10,613,701 in Federal payments made in the fiscal year 1954-55 for this purpose according to the number of children in the State under age 21. The division of funds also reflects the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its program and the relative number of rural children in its population. States must match half of the total amount. A portion of the unmatched half is reserved for special projects.

All States in 1955 provided a range of services

that included locating all crippled children; diagnosing their crippling condition; providing or locating skilled care for them in hospitals, convalescent and foster homes, and in their own homes; and working with public and private agencies and professional groups concerned with the care and training of crippled children. Because no State has funds sufficient to do this comprehensive job for all handicapped children, all States must necessarily restrict some services to certain areas or groups of children. The children most commonly served are those with handicapping conditions that require orthopedic or plastic treatment.

For Child Welfare Services, grants are made by the Children's Bureau to State public welfare agencies to help in establishing, extending, and strengthening public welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Each State's share of the \$6,725,553 in Federal payments made for child welfare services in fiscal year 1954-55 is, in general, related to the proportion its rural population under the age of 18 is of the total rural population in the United States. Federal funds may be used for payment of part of the cost of district, county, or other local child welfare services in areas predominantly rural and for developing State services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child welfare organization in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need, and for paying the cost of returning any runaway child under the age of 16 to his home in another State when such return is to his interest. Each State or community must assume some of the cost of the services in rural areas, though

no fixed amount of Federal funds must be matched by State or local funds.

The child welfare services which Federal funds financed in part in 1955 included strengthening family life, arranging for foster-home care or care in institutions for children who need care away from their own homes; protecting children who are neglected or abused; finding and securing the necessary attention for children who have physical, mental and emotional handicaps and who are not receiving the care they need; safeguarding unmarried mothers and children born out of wedlock; cooperating with courts and schools in handling children's cases and with State institutions caring for children; working with mental hygiene clinics. Child welfare workers also help in the organization of community services for children, including services needed for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

In addition to the program bureaus with responsibilities under the Social Security Act, the Administration's Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for credit unions organized under the Federal Credit Union Act. These credit unions are chartering and supervising voluntary co-operative associations organized to promote thrift among their members and to create a source of loans for provident and productive purposes. Membership is limited to groups of persons having a common bond of association, occupation, or residence. Groups with large numbers of credit unions are found among employees of Federal, State, and public utilities. On June 30, 1955, about 7,653 chartered Federal credit unions were in operation with a total membership of 3,700,000.

The Confederate States of America

South Carolina began the movement which led to the organization of the Southern Confederacy by the adoption at Charleston, Dec. 20, 1860, by a convention of the people of the following ordinance of secession:

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and also all acts and parts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved."

December 24 the convention adopted a declaration setting forth the cause of the secession of the state, and the governor issued a proclamation announcing the action of the state.

Acts of secession were adopted by the legislatures of the other seceding states, as follows:

Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861, by 84 to 15
Florida, Jan. 10, 1861, by 62 to 7
Alabama, Jan. 11, 1861, by 61 to 39
Georgia, Jan. 19, 1861, by 208 to 89
Louisiana, Jan. 26, 1861, by 113 to 17
Texas, Feb. 1, 1861, by 166 to 7
Virginia, April 17, 1861, by 88 to 55
Arkansas, May 6, 1861, by 69 to 1
Tennessee, June 8, 1861, unanimous.

The states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which were afterward represented in the Confederate Congress, did not pass ordinances of secession. In two states a popular vote was taken. The vote of Virginia for secession was 128,884; opposed, 32,134. Of Tennessee, for secession, 104,019; opposed, 47,238.

Forty-two delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida

met in convention at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. Howell Cobb of Georgia was chosen president of the convention, which adopted the name of congress. On Feb. 6 delegates from North Carolina arrived to plead in vain for conciliation. The first delegate from Texas came Feb. 13. The congress adopted a provisional constitution Feb. 8, 1861, and on the next day elected Jefferson Davis (Miss.), provisional president, and Alexander H. Stephens (Ga.), provisional vice president. Davis was inducted into office at Montgomery, Feb. 18, 1861.

The congress adopted a flag, consisting of a red field with a white stripe in the middle third, and a blue jack with a circle of white stars, going two-thirds of the way down the flag. This flag was unfurled in Montgomery Mar. 4, 1861. Later the more popular flag was the red field with blue diagonal cross bars that held white stars.

A permanent constitution was adopted Mar. 11, 1861. It provided that the president should be elected for a single term of 6 years and abolished the African slave trade. The congress moved to Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861.

Davis was elected president Oct. 16, 1861. Eleven states cast their 109 electoral votes for him. He was inaugurated in Richmond Feb. 22, 1862. The Confederate government functioned there until April 2, 1865, when, warned by Gen. Lee that his lines were broken, the cabinet abandoned Richmond and fled southward. Davis was taken prisoner near Irwinsville, Ga., May 11, 1865, and at first confined in Fortress Monroe, Va. He was twice indicted for treason but never brought to trial. He was released on bond May 4, 1867 and allowed to leave for Canada. He was pardoned by the general amnesty proclamation, Dec. 25, 1868. Davis died in New Orleans Dec. 6, 1889. In 1893 his body was transferred to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.

How to Obtain U. S. Government Publications

The United States Government issues many publications of cultural, historical and practical interest, especially dealing with farming, fruit raising, soil treatment, water conservation and many other useful topics. A free semi-monthly list of publications for sale at low prices is available. Information may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

All available public documents are listed in the Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents, which costs \$3 a year in the United States and \$3.75 for foreign delivery. The Government has available about 2,000,000 publications. Remit-

tances must be made in advance by check, money order or postal note (postage stamps are not acceptable), or by coupons sold in sets of 20 for \$1; deposits of \$10.00 or more may be made against future orders.

The Bureau of the Census issues a quarterly Catalogue of United States Census Publications and a Monthly Supplement. Its publications include business reports, trade studies, foreign commerce studies, imports and exports, and reports on finance, population, housing and manufacturing. These, too, may be purchased from the Supt. of Documents.

Patents and How to Apply for Them

A patent for an invention is granted by the United States Patent Office to the inventor of any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvements in these categories. The grant to the patentee is of "the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention throughout the United States" for the term of 17 years.

A patent is also granted for certain distinct and new varieties of plants. Patents for new, original and ornamental designs for articles of manufacture may be obtained for 3½, 7 and 14 years, as requested by the inventor.

Except in special circumstances, an application must be made by the inventor; if two are associated in the invention both must apply; if the inventor is mentally ill or dead, application may be made by the guardian or administrator of the estate. The specification must include a written description of the invention and of the manner and process of making and using it, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which the invention pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same. The claims are brief descriptions of the subject matter of the invention reciting all essential features necessary to distinguish the invention from what is old. A drawing is required by the statute in all cases which admit of drawings. The filing fee is \$30, with \$1 additional for each claim in excess of 20. Fees for design patents vary depending upon the term elected by the applicant, \$10 for 3½ years, \$15 for 7 years, and \$30 for 14 years. The inventor must also subscribe to an oath that his allegations are true.

The Patent Office examines the application to determine whether the invention is new and useful and whether the application otherwise complies with the law. If the application is allowed, a notice is sent the applicant and the final fee of \$30, plus \$1 for each claim in excess of 20 is payable before the patent may issue. There is no final fee

for design patents. The patent is in force on the date it is granted. The terms "patent applied for" and "patent pending" have no legal significance and merely serve notice that a patent is being sought.

If the Patent Office rejects an application, the applicant may ask for reconsideration, giving reason; if rejected again he may appeal to the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office, and if rejected there may go to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or file a civil action in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

A patent will not be granted for a mere idea or suggestion, or a machine that will not operate, or an invention that lacks utility, or printed matter, or methods of doing business, or medicines that are merely mixtures of known ingredients, like physicians' prescriptions. So-called patent medicines are not protected by patents. So-called perpetual motion machines cannot be patented.

A patent cannot be obtained if the invention has been described in a printed publication or has been in public use or on sale before the date the invention was made or more than one year prior to the filing of the application. When two or more applications for patenting identical inventions are received, or when the applicant claims the invention for which a patent has been issued, the Patent Office begins "interference proceedings" to determine prior rights. The decision of the Patent Office may be reviewed by the courts.

Under certain conditions a license must be obtained before an application for a patent can be filed in a foreign country. The Commissioner of Patents may order an invention kept secret if publication would hurt the national safety or defense. Pamphlet copies of the Patent Laws (25c), the Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office in Patent Cases (50c), can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and the General Information Concerning Patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Trade Marks: How to Obtain and Protect Them

A trade mark, as defined by Act of Congress, "includes any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others." Rights in trade marks are acquired only by use, which must continue if those rights are to be preserved. In order to be eligible for registration a mark must be in use in commerce which may be lawfully regulated by Congress.

Trade marks are registered on the Principal Register and the Supplemental Register of the U. S. Patent Office. "Coined, arbitrary, fanciful or suggestive marks, usually called technical marks, if otherwise qualified," may be registered on the Principal Register. A trade mark that is merely descriptive of goods, or their regional origin, or is primarily a surname, is placed on the Supplemental Register. The U. S. Patent Office says: "For the purpose of registration on the Supplemental Register, a mark may consist of any trade mark, symbol, label, package, configuration of goods, name, word, slogan, phrase surname, geographical name, numeral or device."

A trade mark cannot be registered if it comprises immoral, deceptive or scandalous matter, or matter that may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons living or dead, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols. It cannot use the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, any state, municipality or foreign nation. It cannot use a portrait, signature or name of a living individual without his consent, or those of a deceased President of the United States without consent of his widow.

An application for registration must be filed in the name of the owner of the mark, who may submit his case or be represented by an attorney authorized to practice in trade mark matters. A complete application comprises a written application,

a drawing of the mark, five specimens or facsimiles and the required filing fee.

The Patent Office publishes a pamphlet, General Information Concerning Trade Marks, which describes the way applications and drawings are to be prepared and gives sample forms for applications. The Patent Office does not supply such forms. If facilities permit, the Office will make drawings from the applicant's direction and at his expense. If the application is allowed, the trade mark will be published in the Official Gazette so that anyone who considers that he will be damaged by the new mark may file his opposition in 30 days.

The Trade Mark Act of 1946 also provides for the registration of service marks, certification marks and collective marks. A service mark is a title, symbol or name used in sale or advertising of services to identify them. A certification mark is used by others besides the owner to certify origin or quality, such as work by a union. A collective mark is used by members of a cooperative, an association or other group and indicates membership in a union or other organization.

A trade mark is registered for 20 years and may be renewed for periods of 20 years if still in use in commerce regulated by Congress, unless previously cancelled or surrendered. The fee for the original application is \$25, and for the renewal is \$25, with lesser fees for corrections, amendments, abstracts of title and other services.

The pamphlet, General Information Concerning Trade Marks, is a general guide. A book, Rules of Practice in Trade Mark Cases, also is published, as well as the Official Gazette, which describes new patents. The first pamphlet is available at the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. For the others inquiries may be addressed to the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. A digest of registered trade marks may be inspected at the Patent Office.

Where the Mail Goes

In the U. S. the Postoffice delivers mail to Electric, Ala., Bumble Bee, Ariz., Marked Tree, Ark., Smackover, Ark., Sharp Park, Calif., Hygiene, Colo., Old Mystic, Conn., Frostproof, Fla., Social Circle, Ga., Triumph, Ida., Oblong, Ill., Bourbon, Ind., What Cheer, Ia., Larned, Kan., Salt Lake, Ky., Plain Dealing, La., Great Works, Me., Savage, Md., Teaticket, Mass., Bad Axe, Mich., Good Thunder, Minn., Quitman, Miss., Bragadocho, Mo., Fishtail, Mont., Seven Troughs, Nev., Ship Ball, N. D., Alert, O., Loco, Okla., Boring, Ore., Scalp Level, Pa., Ninety Six, S. C., Muleshoe, Tex., Dividend, Utah, King and Queen Court House, Va., Steptoe, Wash. and Ten Sleep, Wyo.

Copyright Law of the United States

Source: Copyright Office, Library of Congress

An author or proprietor may obtain statutory copyright protection by complying with the provisions of Title 17 of the United States Code. Applications for registration of claims to copyright are filed with the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. The Register has power to register only those works which comply with the law.

The copyright law provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazettes and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations including prints or labels used for articles of merchandise; (l) motion-picture photoplays; (m) motion pictures other than photoplays.

Works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution. 1. The notice of copyright shall consist either of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical, or dramatic work, the notice shall include also the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. For example: "Copyright 19— by John Doe." In the case, however, of copies of works specified above—(f) to (k)—the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed in a circle © accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies. 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and \$4 fee.

Books by American authors, alien authors, or proprietors domiciled within the United States at the time of first publication of the works. The copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied on request.

Works published outside of the United States. Public Law 84, effective June 3, 1949: 1. It offers foreign authors an alternative to the requirements of the deposit of one copy of the work, an application for registration and a \$4 fee. The alternative is the deposit of two copies of the book, musical composition or other work, an application and a catalog card, but no fee. The alternative can be availed of only if the required items reach the Copyright Office in acceptable form within 6 months after first publication. 2. It extends the period for ad interim registration of a book or periodical in the English language from 60 days to 6 months after first publication abroad. It extends the period for the manufacture of such a book or periodical in the United States from 4 months after registration to 5 years after first publication abroad. 3. It permits the importation into the United States of 1500 copies, in one or more shipments, of a book or periodical of foreign origin in the English language during the 5 years after first publication abroad. This privilege applies only to works that have already been registered under the new law for ad interim copyright within six months of publication and is in addition to the copies allowed to be imported by other provisions of the copyright law. Books or periodicals so imported must bear a U. S. copyright notice.

Works not reproduced in copies for sale. Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works of which copies are not reproduced for sale,

by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of \$4, sending therewith: (1) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete copy of the work; (2) In the case of photographs, one photographic print; (3) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculptures), or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work; (4) In the case of motion-picture photoplays, a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act; (5) In the case of motion pictures other than photoplays, a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture.

Fees

For the registration of a claim to copyright in any work, except a print or label used for articles of merchandise, \$4; for the registration of a claim to copyright in a print or label used for articles of merchandise, \$6; which fees shall include a certificate of registration.

For recording the renewal of copyright and issuance of certificate therefor, \$2.

For every additional certificate of registration, \$1.

For certifying a copy of an application for registration of copyright, and for all other certifications, \$2.

For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper not exceeding six pages, \$3; for each additional page or less, 50 cents; for each title over one in the paper recorded, 50 cents additional.

For recording a notice of use, \$2, for each notice of not more than five titles; and 50 cents for each additional title.

For any requested search of Copyright Office records, or works deposited, or services rendered in connection therewith, \$3 for each hour of time consumed.

Copyright Notices

The notice of copyright shall be applied in the case of a book or other printed publication, upon its title page or the page immediately following, or if a periodical, either upon the title page, or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading, or if a musical work either upon its title page or the first page of music.

Terms of Copyright

The original term of copyright under existing U. S. law runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author or his widow or children, executor or the next of kin, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years. In case of composite works, posthumous works or works made for hire, the proprietor may secure the renewal.

Universal Copyright Protection

The United States became a party to the Universal Copyright Convention when President Eisenhower on Aug. 31, 1954, signed legislation amending U. S. copyright law to make possible American participation. The Senate had ratified the convention June 25, 1954. The 12th signatory, Monaco, ratified the convention in June, 1955, and the law became effective September, 1955.

Under terms of the convention each state will provide for protection of the rights of authors and other copyright owners in literary, scientific and artistic works, including writings, music, drama, cinematographic works, paintings, engravings and sculpture. Works first published in any member nation will generally get the same protection in other member nations. The letter "c" in a circle accompanied by name of copyright owner and date of publication in a reasonable location on a work at first publication will obtain protection in any member country. It will be the international symbol of copyright. A translation will have copyright for the term of the original work.

One of the amendments to U. S. law was elimination of the clause requiring books in English by foreign authors to be manufactured here in order to get copyright protection. Foreign works need not be subject to the U. S. requirement of deposit and registration.

The American's Creed

Written by William Tyler Page, clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and accepted by the House Apr. 3, 1918.

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic a sovereign nation of many sovereign states, a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

AGRICULTURE

Farms in United States by States—Number, Acreage, Value

Source: Bureau of the Census. (Census of 1950)

State	Farms	Land in Farms	Average value of land and buildings		State	Farms	Land in Farms	Average value of land and buildings	
			Per Farm	Per Acre				Per Farm	Per Acre
	No.	Acres	Dollars	Dollars		No.	Acres	Dollars	Dollars
Ala.	211,512	20,888,784	4,809	48.69	N. Y.	124,977	16,016,721	11,742	91.62
Ariz.	10,412	39,916,440	57,996	15.13	N. C.	288,508	19,317,937	6,605	98.65
Ark.	182,429	18,871,244	6,225	60.18	N. Dak.	65,401	41,194,044	18,178	28.86
Calif.	137,168	36,613,291	41,192	154.32	Ohio	199,359	20,969,411	14,341	136.34
Colo.	45,578	37,953,099	26,588	31.93	Okl.	142,246	36,006,603	13,016	51.42
Conn.	15,615	1,272,352	20,189	247.77	Ore.	59,827	20,327,683	20,327	59.82
Del.	7,448	851,291	13,043	114.11	Pa.	146,887	14,112,841	10,299	107.19
D. C.	28	1,265	166,643	3,088.54	R. I.	2,598	191,052	17,062	232.02
Fla.	56,921	16,527,536	16,617	57.23	S. C.	139,364	11,878,793	5,886	69.06
Ga.	198,191	25,751,055	5,623	43.28	S. Dak.	66,452	44,785,529	21,095	31.30
Idaho.	40,284	13,224,192	22,920	69.82	Tenn.	231,631	18,534,380	6,182	77.26
Ill.	195,268	30,978,495	27,628	174.15	Texas.	331,567	145,389,014	20,263	46.21
Ind.	166,627	19,658,677	16,151	136.90	Utah.	24,176	10,865,165	19,492	43.37
Iowa.	203,159	34,264,639	27,105	160.71	Vt.	19,043	3,527,381	10,314	55.68
Kan.	131,394	48,611,366	24,344	65.80	Va.	150,997	15,572,295	8,458	82.01
Ky.	218,476	19,441,774	7,196	80.87	Wash.	69,820	17,369,245	21,057	84.64
La.	124,181	11,202,278	7,416	82.21	W. Va.	81,434	8,214,626	5,983	59.31
Me.	30,358	4,181,613	7,462	54.17	Wis.	168,561	23,221,695	12,203	88.58
Md.	36,107	4,055,529	14,048	125.07	Wyo.	12,614	34,420,892	36,060	13.21
Mass.	22,220	1,660,389	14,163	189.54					
Mich.	155,589	17,269,992	10,935	98.52	U. S. Total	5,382,162	1,158,565,852	13,983	64.96
Minn.	179,101	32,883,163	15,507	84.46					
Miss.	251,383	20,710,770	4,566	55.42					
Mo.	230,045	35,123,143	9,720	63.66					
Mont.	35,085	59,247,434	28,475	16.86	Alaska.	525	421,799	12,465	15.51
Nev.	107,183	47,466,828	25,517	57.62	Hawaii.	5,750	2,432,069	33,961	80.29
N. H.	3,110	7,063,525	43,700	19.24	Guam.	2,262	10,025	*	*
N. J.	13,391	1,713,731	9,323	72.85	Puerto Rico.	53,515	1,844,886	*	*
N. M.	24,838	1,725,441	20,343	292.84	Amer. Samoa	1,490	14,830	*	*
	23,599	47,521,809	30,228	15.01	Virgin Isl. . .	755	63,753	8,600	101.84

Possessions (*Not available.)

Figures of acreage in Puerto Rico indicate cuerdas, each of which equals 0.9712 acres and for Guam indicate hectares, each of which equals 2.471 acres.

In 1940, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,084,138; by part owners, 615,039; by managers, 36,351; by tenants, 2,361,271; by croppers (South only), 541,291.

In 1945, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,301,361; by part owners, 660,502; by managers, 38,885; by tenants, 1,858,421; by croppers (South only), 446,556.

In 1950, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,089,583; by part owners 824,923; by managers 23,527; by tenants 1,444,129; by croppers (South only), 346,765.

No data later than 1950 has been supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

Farms in United States—Number, Acreage, Value

Source: Bureau of the Census

Year	Farms	Farms	Percent of Farms in Total Area	Cropland Harvested, Prior Year ¹	Value of Farm Land, Buildings
	Number	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Dollars
1850.	1,449,073	293,561,000	15.6	.....	3,272,000,000
1860.	2,044,077	407,213,000	21.4	.....	6,645,000,000
1870.	2,659,985	407,735,000	21.4	.....	7,444,000,000
1880.	4,008,907	536,082,000	28.2	166,187,000	10,197,000,000
1890.	4,564,641	623,219,000	32.7	219,706,000	13,270,000,000
1900.	5,737,372	838,592,000	44.1	283,218,000	16,615,000,000
1910.	6,361,502	878,798,000	46.2	311,293,000	34,801,000,000
1920.	6,448,343	955,884,000	50.2	348,604,000	66,316,000,000
1925.	6,371,640	924,319,000	48.6	344,549,000	49,468,000,000
1930.	6,238,648	983,771,000	51.8	359,242,000	47,880,000,000
1935.	6,812,350	1,054,515,000	55.4	295,624,000	32,859,000,000
1940.	6,096,799	1,060,852,000	55.7	321,242,000	36,842,000,000
1945.	5,859,169	1,141,615,000	59.9	352,665,000	46,389,000,000
1950.	5,382,162	1,158,566,000	60.9	344,399,000	275,261,000,000

¹Prior to 1924, this column shows the total acreage of crops for which figures are available, except for 1919, when 14,502,932 acres of corn cut for forage were excluded (most of this was probably duplicated in the acreage of corn harvested as grain). Beginning with 1924, the figures represent the actual land harvested. ²Based on reports for only a sample of farms.

Farm Employment—Annual Averages

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Index (1910-14 = 100 per cent)

Yr.	Total		Family		Hired		Yr.	Total		Family		Hired	
	Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index		Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index
1910.	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1945.	1,000	74	1,000	78	1,000	62
1915.	13,555	100	10,174	100	3,381	100	1946.	10,295	76	7,881	80	2,119	64
1920.	13,592	100	10,140	100	3,452	100	1947.	10,382	77	8,106	80	2,189	67
1925.	13,036	99	10,041	99	3,391	100	1948.	10,363	77	8,115	80	2,267	69
1930.	12,497	92	9,307	92	3,190	94	1949.	9,964	73	7,252	71	2,337	66
1935.	12,733	94	9,855	97	2,878	85	1950.	9,342	69	7,172	76	2,252	61
1940.	10,979	81	8,300	82	2,679	79	1951.	8,985	66	6,997	69	1,988	58
1942.	10,504	77	7,949	78	2,555	75	1952.	8,669	64	6,748	66	1,921	57
1943.	10,446	77	8,010	79	2,436	72	1953.	8,580	63	6,645	65	1,935	57
1944.	10,219	75	7,988	79	2,231	66	1954.	8,451	62	6,521	64	1,930	57

Farm Income and Government Payments, by States

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

State	Cash receipts from farm marketing				Government payments by program 1954		
	1951	1952	1953	1954 (Pre.)	Conservation	Sugar Act	Total
	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)
Alabama.....	444,185	443,013	422,053	377,277	5,499		5,499
Arizona.....	357,653	384,844	415,123	364,786	2,076		2,076
Arkansas.....	569,268	594,821	563,298	540,961	5,421		5,421
California.....	2,711,253	2,747,714	2,598,411	2,491,208	5,583	9,219	14,802
Colorado.....	552,559	603,000	483,307	426,866	6,475	4,740	11,215
Connecticut.....	170,682	179,084	181,975	171,983	398		398
Delaware.....	112,487	106,311	103,411	93,708	390		390
Florida.....	507,211	504,303	529,684	546,863	2,173	1,331	3,504
Georgia.....	618,843	649,199	647,205	566,353	6,640		6,640
Idaho.....	351,817	377,391	348,586	322,417	1,783	4,082	5,865
Illinois.....	2,027,926	2,040,823	2,007,458	1,956,148	7,626		7,682
Indiana.....	1,141,673	1,130,527	1,151,204	1,136,251	6,115	5	6,120
Iowa.....	2,360,995	2,231,402	2,386,312	2,347,221	9,519	19	9,538
Kansas.....	1,047,416	1,191,923	970,995	952,547	8,549	89	8,638
Kentucky.....	612,620	564,606	543,881	555,572	6,374		6,374
Louisiana.....	381,448	436,165	411,935	362,184	4,030	7,276	11,306
Maine.....	180,079	214,655	175,430	147,676	849		849
Maryland.....	269,659	262,780	265,709	245,411	1,392		1,392
Massachusetts.....	210,881	205,485	208,810	192,329	484		484
Michigan.....	725,272	726,090	706,720	659,155	4,350	1,389	5,739
Minnesota.....	1,287,034	1,278,945	1,284,099	1,231,126	7,472	1,689	9,161
Mississippi.....	549,890	549,065	662,315	520,060	5,939		5,939
Missouri.....	1,160,372	1,072,488	1,062,581	1,036,398	9,068		9,068
Montana.....	435,221	397,171	372,155	367,978	4,178	1,315	5,493
Nebraska.....	1,153,822	1,165,179	1,111,232	1,067,634	7,057	1,572	8,629
Nevada.....	62,844	55,913	42,602	41,807	373		373
New Hampshire.....	68,477	70,478	72,797	67,405	250		250
New Jersey.....	359,098	353,253	364,680	336,826	872		872
New Mexico.....	235,905	213,178	188,476	186,600	2,816		2,816
New York.....	896,908	947,522	874,702	816,854	3,753		3,753
North Carolina.....	947,296	935,128	903,950	926,491	6,107		6,107
North Dakota.....	583,835	532,077	480,907	428,022	5,176	841	6,017
Ohio.....	1,069,871	1,109,382	1,112,394	1,080,531	6,504	448	6,952
Oklahoma.....	622,436	688,799	577,362	527,911	6,211		6,211
Oregon.....	431,085	419,602	403,396	383,901	3,534	1,574	5,108
Pennsylvania.....	836,265	831,424	801,592	748,860	4,002		4,002
Rhode Island.....	26,261	27,772	26,644	25,378	55		55
South Carolina.....	413,098	380,138	358,191	315,094	2,781		2,781
South Dakota.....	600,607	561,981	525,561	530,928	5,598	130	5,728
Tennessee.....	515,853	518,376	479,210	453,323	8,626		8,626
Texas.....	2,186,609	2,176,566	1,922,480	1,894,159	22,794	46	22,840
Utah.....	188,001	174,623	153,879	144,476	1,814	848	2,662
Vermont.....	118,803	113,670	110,171	106,215	1,051		1,051
Virginia.....	553,521	512,341	468,927	453,813	4,676		4,676
Washington.....	147,800	125,729	591,479	563,816	2,768	1,691	4,459
West Virginia.....	140,020	133,744	126,074	123,140	1,332		1,332
Wisconsin.....	1,127,517	1,140,359	1,054,704	992,538	5,354	202	5,556
Wyoming.....	191,346	160,766	128,824	125,693	2,172	1,121	3,293
United States.....	32,621,748	32,693,225	31,412,891	29,953,873	217,611	39,690	257,301

Livestock and Products—(1952) \$18,444,642,000; (1953) \$17,263,399,000; (1954) \$16,683,463,000.

Crops—(1952) \$14,248,583,000; (1953) \$14,149,492,000; (1954) \$13,270,410,000.

Index Numbers of Prices Received by Farmers

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture
(1910-1914=100)

Year	All Farm Products	All Crops	Livestock ¹	Food Grains	Feed Grains and Hay	Feed Grains	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil-bearing Crops	Fruit	Commercial Vegetables ²	Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes ³	Meat Animals	Dairy Products	Poultry and Eggs	Wool
1910.....	104	105	102	109	96	97	118	84	120	100	...	83	101	100	104	117
1915.....	99	96	102	127	105	110	76	82	106	82	...	86	102	101	101	126
1920.....	211	235	190	249	202	209	262	233	208	185	...	294	171	202	222	221
1925.....	156	164	149	171	132	139	186	168	147	165	...	153	170	139	156	161
1930.....	125	115	134	93	106	109	104	140	111	149	...	128	162	133	142	119
1935.....	109	103	114	97	107	112	98	171	127	89	...	116	72	115	114	110
1937.....	122	118	126	120	125	135	94	200	129	117	...	114	115	130	131	111
1938.....	97	80	112	75	71	73	70	173	95	72	...	96	75	113	115	106
1939.....	95	82	107	72	72	72	74	152	96	74	...	98	90	110	110	128
1940.....	100	90	109	84	85	86	83	134	103	81	...	122	89	108	140	197
1941.....	124	108	138	97	92	94	111	157	138	94	...	138	92	143	163	222
1942.....	159	145	171	120	115	117	156	247	183	127	...	178	143	186	163	192
1943.....	193	187	198	148	152	156	167	319	202	207	...	207	197	207	177	233
1944.....	197	199	196	166	172	175	172	348	222	233	...	236	193	190	222	198
1945.....	207	202	211	172	167	168	179	360	228	228	...	240	207	207	229	238
1946.....	236	228	242	201	202	212	238	376	260	240	...	217	200	248	268	201
1947.....	276	263	288	271	256	275	274	374	363	240	...	217	200	248	268	201
1948.....	287	255	315	250	258	273	272	380	351	166	...	253	246	361	301	242
1949.....	250	224	272	218	177	176	246	398	276	194	...	211	166	340	249	186
1950.....	258	233	280	224	193	198	282	406	339	181	...	269	192	409	286	228
1951.....	302	265	336	243	226	237	336	432	296	191	...	274	306	353	302	206
1952.....	288	267	306	244	234	242	310	432	296	191	...	274	306	353	302	206
1953.....	258	242	273	231	208	213	268	429	274	206	...	240	198	298	273	221
1954.....	250	244	257	232	206	211	274	439	279	222	...	228	180	295	252	175

¹Livestock and livestock products. ²For fresh market. ³Including dry edible beans.

Chief Crops for United States

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Year	All Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain	All wheat	Rye	Buck- wheat	Rice	Flax- seed	Cotton	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bags	1,000 bu.	1,000 bales	1,000 tons
1930	2,080,130	1,274,592	301,619	37,561	886,522	45,383	6,967	20,218	21,673	13,932	6,028
1935	2,299,363	1,210,229	288,667	57,610	628,227	56,938	8,488	17,753	14,914	10,638	4,634
1940	2,457,146	1,246,450	311,278	35,824	814,646	39,725	6,476	24,495	30,924	12,566	5,286
1942	2,068,562	1,242,681	329,450	109,655	969,381	52,929	6,636	29,082	40,976	12,817	5,202
1943	2,965,980	1,139,831	322,913	109,536	843,813	28,680	8,830	29,264	50,009	11,427	4,688
1944	3,087,982	1,149,240	276,275	184,978	1,060,111	22,525	8,956	30,974	21,665	12,230	4,902
1945	2,868,795	1,523,851	266,994	96,063	1,107,623	23,708	6,467	30,668	34,557	9,015	3,664
1946	3,217,076	1,477,673	265,059	106,025	1,152,118	18,487	6,812	32,497	22,588	8,640	3,514
1947	2,354,739	1,176,142	281,868	93,217	1,358,911	25,497	7,177	35,217	40,618	11,860	4,682
1948	3,605,078	1,450,186	315,587	131,384	1,294,911	25,886	6,085	35,275	54,803	14,877	5,945
1949	3,238,618	1,254,855	237,071	148,299	1,098,415	15,102	4,956	40,737	42,976	16,128	6,559
1950	3,057,803	1,410,464	303,533	233,278	1,019,389	21,257	4,439	38,689	40,236	10,014	4,105
1951	3,899,169	1,321,288	254,287	160,195	980,810	21,301	3,340	45,797	34,696	15,149	6,286
1952	3,279,403	1,260,127	226,014	83,024	1,298,957	16,046	3,205	48,107	30,174	15,139	6,109
1953	3,192,491	1,209,458	242,544	109,353	1,169,484	18,163	3,193	52,607	36,668	16,465	6,748
1954	2,964,639	1,499,579	370,126	204,087	969,781	23,688	2,719	58,853	41,534	13,569	5,568

Year	Tobacco	All Hay	Sorghums for forage	Sorghums for silage	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Peanuts picked and threshed	Soy- beans	Pota- toes	Sweet pota- toes
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 lbs.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	1,648,037	74,527	6,326	572	14,341	2,114	697,350	13,929	343,817	54,577
1935	1,302,041	90,860	12,052	3,133	14,335	3,385	1,152,795	48,901	378,895	81,249
1940	1,460,441	96,050	16,110	6,217	16,945	2,192	1,766,590	78,045	376,920	51,699
1942	1,408,394	107,717	13,640	6,032	18,987	7,402	2,192,800	187,524	368,899	65,469
1943	1,406,190	103,138	10,982	4,733	21,002	10,903	2,176,420	190,133	458,887	71,142
1944	1,950,940	102,889	11,552	5,644	16,147	8,894	2,080,825	192,121	383,926	68,251
1945	1,991,107	107,438	9,843	3,570	13,091	5,915	2,042,235	193,167	419,399	61,259
1946	2,104,807	99,518	8,181	3,387	15,840	6,679	2,038,005	203,395	487,315	60,825
1947	2,979,681	100,576	5,666	3,358	17,268	6,322	2,181,695	186,451	388,985	49,642
1948	1,969,100	95,055	6,759	4,318	20,816	3,640	2,335,840	227,217	449,895	43,094
1949	2,029,567	102,340	6,592	4,926	21,379	3,212	1,864,780	234,194	402,353	45,008
1950	2,331,591	107,991	6,455	5,623	16,886	3,206	2,036,670	299,279	429,896	48,259
1951	2,254,271	104,345	4,358	3,821	17,341	3,810	1,675,955	282,477	320,519	28,796
1952	2,055,370	105,530	6,191	5,912	18,235	2,610	1,366,225	298,052	349,098	28,532
1953	2,200,134	104,380	6,431	6,890	18,899	3,350	1,366,225	268,528	380,075	34,276
1954						3,484	1,043,560	342,795	355,099	29,880

Year	Six Seed Crops(a)	Sugar cane		Sorgo sirup	Sugar beets	Pecans	Al- monds	Wal- nuts	Fil- berts	Oranges and Tan- gerines
	1,000 lbs.	Sugar and seed	Sirup	1,000 gallons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 boxes
1930	283,346	3,153	16,602	9,727	9,199	28.6	13.5	30.3	.3	55,060
1935	432,523	5,064	24,509	16,230	7,908	62.2	12.7	57.4	1.2	52,073
1940	409,089	4,313	13,360	10,684	12,194	61.4	15.0	50.8	3.2	85,510
1942	363,934	5,837	13,416	13,728	11,685	38.7	31.5	61.2	4.3	89,349
1943	374,398	6,504	21,027	11,868	6,547	66.5	20.5	63.8	7.0	106,651
1944	503,632	6,144	19,897	11,649	6,718	71.0	31.7	71.8	6.5	113,210
1945	429,976	6,707	28,251	9,850	8,616	69.4	32.0	70.9	5.3	104,350
1946	524,576	5,962	23,335	11,934	10,560	38.1	47.2	71.9	8.4	118,540
1947	419,914	5,289	13,545	9,845	12,503	59.8	35.7	64.6	8.8	114,510
1948	434,064	6,768	11,245	7,665	9,424	88.0	36.5	71.1	6.4	104,120
1949	542,220	6,541	9,745	6,012	10,196	62.2	43.3	88.1	11.0	108,475
1950	559,090	6,944	9,230	3,691	13,535	61.4	37.7	74.3	6.7	121,710
1951	419,161	6,118	6,040	2,895	10,482	77.4	42.7	77.4	6.9	122,590
1952	494,705	7,605	6,005	2,895	10,169	74.0	36.4	83.8	12.2	126,590
1953	366,090	7,619	5,575	2,739	12,084	105.8	38.6	59.2	5.0	130,930
1954	371,103	6,940	4,795	2,699	14,027	46.3	43.9	73.9	8.6	141,475

(a) Six seed crops—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, lespedeza, and timothy seed.

Beginning 1939, production quoted as "clean seed."

Year	Grape- fruit	Lem- ons	Citrus fruits	Apples Com'l counties	Peaches	Pears	Grapes	Cran- berries	Straw- berries
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 barrels	1,000 crates
1930	18,690	7,950	3,002	140,398	56,392	27,167	2,458	584	9,143
1935	18,347	7,787	5,659	111,436	55,440	25,943	2,477	516	10,811
1940	40,853	17,236	6,295	126,707	67,832	29,590	2,466	570	12,626
1942	50,481	14,830	6,295	126,707	66,720	30,244	2,396	812	13,101
1943	56,090	11,050	7,222	87,310	42,761	24,239	2,965	688	6,561
1944	52,180	12,550	7,453	121,266	78,086	31,071	2,696	376	5,591
1945	63,460	14,450	7,854	66,686	79,231	32,521	2,767	656	5,203
1946	59,520	13,800	7,785	115,901	82,854	33,438	3,137	856	7,107
1947	61,630	12,870	6,623	112,892	76,427	34,052	3,020	792	8,940
1948	45,580	10,010	6,469	89,330	60,614	24,984	3,061	968	10,478
1949	36,500	11,360	7,527	134,002	69,172	34,068	2,623	841	8,757
1950	46,580	13,450	7,358	124,488	50,627	29,312	2,688	983	10,963
1951	40,500	12,800	7,316	110,660	63,627	30,028	3,390	910	11,480
1952	38,360	12,590	8,208	93,307	62,560	30,947	3,164	804	11,794
1953	48,370	16,130	8,469	103,773	64,473	29,081	2,700	1,203	12,435
1954	46,120	14,600			60,794	30,077	2,607	1,012	11,874

Average Prices Received by Farmers, United States

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

The figures represent dollars per 100 lbs. for hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep and lambs; dollars per head for milk cows and horses; cents per lb. for wool; dollars per ton for cottonseed; dollars per 100 pounds for clover seed, timothy seed, and alfalfa seed; cents per bushel for wheat and corn.

Year Jan. 15	Hogs	Cattle (beef)	Calves (veal)	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Cows (milk)	Clover Seed (red)	Timothy Seed	Alfalfa Seed	Cotton Seed	Wheat	Corn
1930	8.84	9.07	11.77	6.75	11.10	27.4	89.2	16.50	5.47	18.60	28.04	107.5	77.3
1935	7.05	5.17	5.92	3.35	6.77	18.8	36.1	19.80	17.50	18.00	38.56	89.3	85.3
1940	5.17	7.19	8.91	3.95	7.79	28.1	15.9	14.60	4.02	17.20	26.80	84.5	53.2
1945	13.80	11.00	12.90	6.18	12.90	40.7	104.0	31.00	6.24	34.00	52.80	146.0	107.0
1946	14.10	12.00	13.30	6.34	12.90	40.7	115.0	31.00	5.58	34.20	55.00	154.0	110.0
1947	21.90	16.70	18.00	7.64	19.10	41.5	144.0	42.20	7.02	37.00	90.40	191.0	121.0
1948	26.60	21.30	23.80	9.29	22.20	41.2	171.0	52.00	5.98	25.60	95.10	281.0	246.0
1949	19.60	20.20	24.70	9.10	22.00	50.3	196.0	42.70	15.10	43.40	65.70	202.0	125.0
1950	15.10	19.70	23.20	9.69	21.70	49.6	183.0	42.80	23.10	37.60	43.60	192.0	115.0
1951	20.00	27.10	30.70	15.50	30.10	97.3	227.0	30.00	10.30	39.30	101.00	209.0	154.0
1952	17.30	27.20	30.90	13.40	28.20	60.1	254.0	33.00	8.96	46.90	70.10	220.0	168.0
1953	17.90	19.10	22.10	7.95	20.40	51.7	213.0	29.90	12.90	31.30	65.30	210.0	148.0
1954	24.70	15.90	17.70	6.78	18.70	52.9	156.0	26.30	12.60	23.50	52.00	203.0	142.0
1955	17.00	16.20	17.20	6.10	18.50	50.5	142.0	51.80	20.40	36.30	56.80	214.0	140.0

The figures represent cents per bushel for oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes; dollars per bushel for flaxseed and apples; dollars per ton for hay; cents per lb. for cotton, butter and chickens; cents per dozen for eggs.

Year Jan. 15	Oats	Barley	Rye	Buck- wheat	Pota- toes ¹	Sweet pota- toes	Flax- seed	Apples	Hay all baled	Cotton	Butter- fat	Eggs	Chick- ens ²
1930	43.1	53.9	85.7	97.3	133.0	108.0	2.80	1.48	14.11	.....	36.7	35.4	19.8
1935	54.6	80.2	73.1	57.7	36.3	74.9	1.68	.99	16.56	.....	30.5	25.0	12.5
1940	36.3	45.9	56.7	63.0	69.3	75.1	1.94	.73	10.10	.....	30.0	18.3	13.3
1945	72.1	102.0	109.0	97.5	148.0	191.0	2.91	2.45	21.40	20.16	50.9	41.0	26.8
1946	71.7	109.0	150.0	130.0	131.0	215.0	2.89	3.58	19.80	22.35	51.2	41.1	24.3
1947	79.6	136.0	218.0	141.0	113.0	228.0	6.94	2.71	22.00	29.74	74.2	41.3	28.1
1948	127.0	206.0	247.0	205.0	176.0	221.0	6.71	2.01	23.60	33.13	87.7	48.7	32.8
1949	76.2	115.0	144.0	110.0	153.0	236.0	5.75	2.85	24.70	29.27	65.7	47.1	31.5
1950	70.5	110.0	125.0	91.8	122.0	223.0	3.64	1.66	21.90	26.46	63.2	31.2	21.3
1951	88.2	127.0	148.0	116.0	84.0	185.0	4.25	2.16	22.60	41.01	71.6	42.6	25.9
1952	93.8	142.0	171.0	145.0	196.0	358.0	4.02	3.32	25.50	38.45	82.6	40.5	27.8
1953	82.1	137.0	165.0	138.0	192.0	395.0	3.70	3.21	26.40	29.79	68.4	45.8	26.8
1954	77.9	116.0	117.0	87.7	70.1	251.0	3.64	3.19	23.80	30.05	65.9	46.3	23.4
1955	76.8	109.0	118.0	111.0	113.0	283.0	3.00	3.03	23.50	32.51	57.5	32.2	22.2

¹American-upland cotton list price. ²Prices for "all chicken" revised 1940-1952, May, 1952. Revised 1952-53 prices by weighting States prices by estimated monthly sales instead of by production.

AVERAGE FARM WAGES

AVERAGE FARM WAGES														
Cal. yr.	Per month		Per day		Cal. yr.	Per month		Per day		Cal. yr.	Per month		Per day	
	Incl. board	Excl. board	Incl. board	Excl. board		Incl. board	Excl. board	Incl. board	Excl. board		Incl. board	Excl. board	Incl. board	Excl. board
1910	\$21.00	\$28.00	\$1.05	\$1.35	1935	\$22.00	\$30.50	\$1.10	\$1.35	1944	\$71.00	\$91.00	\$3.50	\$3.95
1915	22.50	30.00	1.10	1.40	1940	27.50	37.50	1.30	1.60	1945	79.00	101.00	3.85	4.35
1920	51.00	65.00	2.80	3.30	1941	34.50	44.50	1.65	1.95	1946	86.00	108.00	4.20	4.80
1925	38.50	49.00	2.00	2.35	1942	45.50	59.00	2.20	2.55	1947	92.00	117.00	4.50	5.10
1930	37.50	48.00	1.80	2.15	1943	59.00	77.00	2.90	3.30	1948	99.00	124.00	4.80	5.40

NEW SERIES

Calendar year	Per month		Per week		Per day			Per hour	
	With board & room	With house	With board & room	Without board or room	With board & room	With house	Without board or room	With house	Without board or room
1948	\$101.00	\$122.00	\$24.50	\$30.50	\$4.50	\$3.50	\$4.45	.....	.....
1949	99.00	121.00	23.75	30.75	4.45	3.50	4.45	.63	.68
1950	99.00	121.00	23.50	31.00	4.45	3.50	4.50	.62	.69
1951	113.00	137.00	27.25	34.50	5.00	3.90	5.00	.69	.77
1952	119.00	146.00	28.75	36.50	5.30	4.15	5.30	.71	.81
1953	122.00	151.00	30.00	37.75	5.40	4.10	5.30	.75	.82
1954	120.00	151.00	29.00	37.50	5.30	4.10	5.30	.74	.81

Livestock on Farms in the U. S., by Years

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Year On Jan. 1	All Cattle	Milk Cows	All [*] Sheep	Hogs	Horses and Mules	Year On Jan. 1	All Cattle	Milk Cows	Stock Sheep	Hogs	Horses and Mules
1890	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1944	85,334	27,704	44,270	83,741	12,613
1900	60,014	15,000	44,518	48,130	18,054	1945	85,573	27,770	39,609	59,373	11,950
1910	59,739	16,544	48,105	51,055	20,995	1946	82,235	26,521	35,525	61,306	11,108
1915	58,993	19,450	50,239	48,072	24,211	1947	80,554	24,812	31,805	56,810	10,129
1920	63,849	20,270	40,513	56,600	26,493	1948	77,171	25,615	29,486	54,590	9,279
1925	70,400	21,455	40,743	60,159	25,742	1949	76,830	23,862	26,940	56,257	8,498
1930	63,373	22,575	38,543	55,770	22,569	1950	77,963	23,853	26,182	58,852	7,781
1935	61,003	23,032	51,565	55,705	19,124	1951	82,025	23,722	27,253	62,852	7,067
1940	68,309	26,082	46,139	59,066	16,683	1952	87,844	23,369	28,050	63,582	6,243
1941	71,755	25,453	47,441	61,165	14,478	1953	93,637	24,094	27,700	54,294	5,551
1942	76,025	26,313	49,346	64,353	14,104	1954	94,787	24,675	27,101	48,560	5,000
1943	81,204	27,138	48,196	60,607	13,655	1955 ¹	95,433	24,408	26,979	55,002	4,551

^{*}Stock sheep reported beginning with the year 1935.

¹The total estimated value of livestock on farms as of Jan. 1, 1955 was as follows (average value per head in parenthesis):

All cattle \$3,478,697.00 (\$88.80); Milk cows \$3,252,510.00 (\$133.00); Stock sheep \$401,963.00 (\$14.90); Hogs \$1,684,116.00 (\$30.60); Horses \$164,732.00 (\$53.00); Mules \$90,090.00 (\$62.30); Chickens \$471,522,000 (\$1.05); Turkeys \$29,072,000 (\$5.34).

Visible Supply of Wheat, Corn and Oats in United States

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Year	Wheat (1,000 bushels)				Corn (1,000 bushels)				Oats (1,000 bushels)			
	Date	Larg-est	Date	Small-est	Date	Larg-est	Date	Small-est	Date	Larg-est	Date	Small-est
1915.	Dec. 31	92,123	July 24	5,416	Feb. 20	41,246	Sept. 11	1,710	Feb. 27	33,499	Aug. 7	898
1920.	Jan. 3	75,363	July 17	16,149	Oct. 16	10,829	Sept. 4	2,564	Nov. 6	35,193	July 10	3,181
1925.	Jan. 3	91,492	July 18	25,233	Mar. 12	35,287	Nov. 14	1,458	Feb. 14	74,999	July 25	25,897
1930.	Sept. 27	205,732	June 28	104,475	Mar. 15	24,745	Aug. 16	2,653	Nov. 1	130,815	July 26	6,925
1935.	Jan. 5	81,328	June 29	22,497	Jan. 5	39,875	Nov. 2	1,827	Nov. 30	45,855	July 6	8,014
1940.	Sept. 28	173,573	June 22	85,098	Dec. 28	63,064	June 8	23,010	Jan. 6	10,425	July 20	2,022
1945.	Sept. 22	143,662	May 26	52,847	Mar. 3	20,678	Sept. 8	3,391	Oct. 20	45,741	Apr. 7	6,512
1946.	Jan. 5	83,796	May 4	15,239	June 1	26,450	Oct. 26	2,472	Jan. 1	41,138	July 13	2,016
1947.	Oct. 4	139,109	June 28	12,802	Mar. 22	36,207	Sept. 13	6,342	Nov. 5	25,871	June 14	3,355
1948.	Sept. 18	174,386	May 29	38,276	Dec. 24	43,624	Sept. 4	747	Sept. 18	17,868	May 8	1,100
1949.	Oct. 8	226,696	May 21	85,438	Dec. 31	48,377	Aug. 6	4,403	Sept. 27	28,011	May 21	2,462
1950.	Oct. 21	228,758	May 27	147,197	Dec. 30	54,442	Oct. 28	35,386	Sept. 23	19,052	Apr. 29	10,07
1951.	Jan. 6	211,589	June 23	145,639	Mar. 10	68,198	Sept. 15	29,129	Oct. 13	29,930	Apr. 14	11,26
1952.	Sept. 13	276,267	May 31	75,780	Dec. 13	59,146	Sept. 13	13,858	Sept. 13	30,318	May 3	8,135
1953.	Oct. 10	315,326	May 23	188,801	Jan. 3	53,781	Sept. 19	6,343	Oct. 3	23,915	May 16	8,538
1954.	Sept. 25	407,506	May 29	271,580	Dec. 25	50,119	Aug. 21	10,548	Oct. 2	24,491	June 26	2,590

CONTRACT (SPOT) PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN AND OATS AT CHICAGO

Year	Wheat				Corn				Oats			
	Low		High		Low		High		Low		High	
	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.
1915.	Aug.	0.98	Feb.	1.68	Jan.	0.59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug.	0.82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.	0.35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mar.	0.60 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920.	Nov.	1.58	Jan.	3.50	Jan.	0.67	May	2.17	Nov.	0.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	June	1.29
1925.	April	1.35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.75	Jan.	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.	0.37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	0.62
1930.	Nov.	0.73 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	1.29	June	0.64 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	0.34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	0.48
1935.	July	0.81	Oct.	1.31	April	0.57	Jan.	1.06	Aug.	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.60
1940.	Aug.	0.69 $\frac{1}{4}$	April	1.16	July	0.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	May	0.78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug.	0.28	April	0.46
1945.	Aug.	1.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	July	1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	July	1.34	Aug.	0.58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.	0.87
1946.	Jan.	1.79	Dec.	2.39	Dec.	1.33	July	2.29	July	0.74	July	1.05
1947.	Jan.	2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	3.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sept.	2.97	Jan.	0.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.	1.39
1948.	Aug.	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	3.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1.37	Jan.	2.86	Aug.	0.70	Jan.	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$
1949.	Aug.	1.79	Apr.	2.42	Oct.	1.11	July	1.59	July	0.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.92
1950.	Aug.	2.06	Dec.	2.44	Jan.&Feb	1.30	Sept.	2.42	Jan.	0.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
1951.	July	2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.	2.67 $\frac{1}{4}$	June	1.67	Dec.	2.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	June	0.75	Nov.	1.12 $\frac{1}{4}$
1952.	July	2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	2.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.	1.51	Aug.	2.90	July	0.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
1953.	July	1.73	Mar.	2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1.37 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	2.12	Nov.	0.69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	.95
1954.	June	1.83	Mar.	2.40	Nov.	1.43	Feb.	1.78	Aug.	.69	Jan.	.96

January and February. March, April and May. July and September. November and December.

January and May.

LOW AND HIGH PRICES OF RYE AT CHICAGO (CENTS)

Rye—(1915) Sept. 91; Feb. 131. (1920) Nov. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$; July 235 $\frac{1}{2}$. (1925) Sept. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$; Jan. 173 $\frac{1}{2}$. (1930) Nov. 45; Jan. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$. (1935) Aug. 47 $\frac{1}{4}$; Oct. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$. (1940) June 38 $\frac{1}{4}$; April 75 $\frac{1}{4}$. (1945) April 133; Nov. 185. (1946) Jan. 183 $\frac{1}{4}$; Oct. 270. (1947) Aug. 240; Feb. 335. (1948) Sept. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$; May 268 $\frac{1}{2}$. (1949) April 139; Jan. 176 $\frac{3}{4}$. (1950) Aug. 142 $\frac{1}{4}$; Dec. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$. (1951) Sept. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$; March 212 $\frac{3}{4}$. (1952) Sept. 200; June 218 $\frac{3}{4}$. (1953) June 144 $\frac{3}{4}$; Feb. 192 $\frac{1}{2}$. (1954) July 116; Sept. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Harvested Acreage of Principal Crops

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

State	Total harvested acreage of 59 crops (exc. duplications) ¹			State	Total harvested acreage of 59 crops (exc. duplications) ¹		
	Average 1943-'52	1953	1954		Average 1943-'52	1953	1954
Alabama	(1,000) 5,642	(1,000) 5,006	(1,000) 4,593	Nevada	(1,000) 459	(1,000) 442	(1,000) 365
Arizona	932	1,292	1,286	New Hampshire	371	331	327
Arkansas	5,707	5,312	5,186	New Jersey	823	809	804
California	6,664	7,364	7,435	New Mexico	1,568	1,281	1,293
Colorado	6,351	6,333	5,020	New York	6,101	5,685	5,570
Connecticut	363	332	332	North Carolina	6,269	6,193	6,022
Delaware	406	436	433	North Dakota	20,857	21,416	21,404
Florida	1,175	1,281	1,234	Ohio	10,571	10,897	10,688
Georgia	7,054	6,486	5,871	Oklahoma	12,296	11,241	10,214
Idaho	3,480	3,898	3,683	Oregon	2,907	3,023	3,012
Illinois	20,352	21,373	21,356	Pennsylvania	5,905	5,619	5,586
Indiana	10,938	11,397	11,239	Rhode Island	47	47	46
Iowa	22,100	22,791	22,705	South Carolina	4,299	4,167	3,784
Kansas	22,396	21,277	21,574	South Dakota	17,205	17,951	18,070
Kentucky	5,150	4,772	4,792	Tennessee	5,665	5,348	4,908
Louisiana	3,300	2,988	2,813	Texas	26,965	23,343	25,642
Maine	1,082	982	947	Utah	1,221	1,308	1,247
Massachusetts	1,614	1,595	1,570	Vermont	1,082	1,012	1,000
Michigan	433	403	398	Virginia	3,607	3,390	3,330
Minnesota	7,851	7,943	7,751	Washington	4,158	4,320	4,109
Missouri	19,235	19,395	19,710	West Virginia	1,283	1,168	1,179
Mississippi	6,100	5,440	5,423	Wisconsin	10,347	10,122	10,140
Montana	12,556	12,297	12,292	Wyoming	1,919	2,014	1,767
Nebraska	8,440	9,652	8,997				
	19,908	19,991	19,803	United States	345,153	341,164	336,954

Total harvested acreage (1947) 346,131,000; (1948) 347,785,000; (1949) 351,850,000; (1950) 336,463,000; (1951) 335,791,000; (1952) 341,846,000; (1953) 341,164,000; (1954) 336,954,000.

¹Includes artichokes, asparagus, barley, beans (dry and edible), beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, buckwheat, cabbage, cabbage (sauerkraut), carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn (all), corn (broom), corn (sweet), cotton, cowpeas (for peas), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, flaxseed, garlic, hay (all), kale, lettuce, melons (all, incl. cantaloupes, honeyballs, honeydews, muskmelons and watermelons), oats, onions, peas (dry field), peas (green), peanuts (picked and threshed), peppers (green), pimientos, potatoes (sweet), potatoes (white), rice, rye, shallots, sorghums (for grain), sorghums (for fodder and silage), sorgo (for sirup), soybeans (for beans), spinach, sugar beets, sugarcane (all), sweetclover seed, timothy seed, tobacco, tomatoes, and wheat (spring and winter).

²Alfalfa seed, clover seed (both alsike and red), and Lespedeza seed are included in the count of crops; partially duplicated in acreage.

Civilian Consumption of Major Food Commodities per Person

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Commodity ¹	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1953	1954 prel.	Commodity ¹	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1953	1954 prel.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Meats (carcass wt.)	125.3	146.5	153.8	153.7	Other (excl. melons)	58.4	51.2	44.9	44.0
Beef	54.8	64.7	76.8	79.2	Processed				
Veal	8.1	9.6	9.5	10.0	Canned fruit	14.8	18.1	20.6	19.8
Lamb & mutton	6.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	Canned juices	3.8	15.9	13.7	13.1
Pork (excl. lard)	55.7	67.4	62.9	60.0	Frozen (incl. juices)	.8	3.2	7.0	7.3
Fish (edible wt.)	10.9	10.3	10.8	11.1	Dried	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.0
Fresh and frozen	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.1	Vegetables				
Canned ³	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	Fresh, total com- mercial ⁴	140	151	146	146
Cured	.8	.6	.6	.6	Canned	29.6	38.5	41.8	41.6
Poultry products					Frozen	61.4	2.9	5.2	5.9
Eggs (number)	296	380	404	414	Potatoes (farm weight)	128	112	102	104
Chicken (ready to cook)	13.2	18.5	22.5	23.8	Sweet potatoes	21.3	12.3	8.3	7.2
Turkey (ready to cook)	2.1	3.2	4.5	4.9	(farm wt.)	8.7	6.6	7.7	8.4
Dairy products					Dry edible beans	.6	.6	.5	.5
Milk fat solids	31.2	29.2	26.7	27.1	Dry field peas	96.7	93.5	96.8	96.3
Nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.6	47.2	47.3	Sugar, refined				
Cheese	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	Grains				
Condensed and evap. milk	16.5	19.8	17.2	16.8	Corn products:				
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	349	349	Cornmeal	22.8	13.4	12.0	12.0
Ice cream (prod- uct wt.)	9.8	18.5	17.7	17.0	Corn sirup	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.7
Fats and oils fat content⁵					Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
Butter, farm and factory (actual wt.)	44.8	41.8	43.6	45.3	Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.7
Margarine (actual wt.)	16.8	10.5	8.5	9.0	Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lard	10.9	12.2	11.3	10.3	Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.6
Shortening	11.6	9.5	10.1	11.6	Oat food products	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Other edible fats and oils	6.4	7.2	8.9	9.4	Barley food prod. ⁷	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
Fruits					Wheat:				
Fresh (farm wt.)	137.1	130.3	107.7	103.7	Flour ⁸	157	135	126	124
Citrus	48.5	53.9	42.7	40.5	Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apples (com- mercial)	30.2	25.2	20.1	19.2	Rye flour	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
					Rice, milled	5.7	4.8	5.3	5.3

¹Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. ²Not available. ³Excludes canned food products con- and series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. ⁴Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. ⁵Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. ⁶Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. ⁷Green bean basis.

Production and Consumption of Meat and Lard

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture (in million lbs.)

Year	Beef		Veal		Lamb and Mutton		Pork (excl. Lard)		All Meats		Lard ¹	
	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion
1935	6,608	6,770	1,023	1,087	877	923	5,919	6,155	14,427	14,935	1,276	1,226
1940	7,175	7,257	981	981	876	873	10,044	9,701	19,076	18,812	2,288	1,924
1945	10,276	7,665	1,664	1,536	1,054	943	10,697	8,598	23,691	18,742	2,066	1,622
1946	9,373	8,533	1,443	1,382	968	923	11,150	10,506	22,934	21,344	2,136	1,667
1947	10,432	9,916	1,605	1,545	799	762	10,502	9,919	23,338	22,142	2,402	1,904
1948	9,075	9,163	1,423	1,384	747	733	10,055	9,840	21,300	21,120	2,321	1,972
1949	9,439	9,439	1,334	1,311	803	606	10,286	9,993	21,662	21,499	2,534	1,892
1950	9,538	9,538	1,230	1,206	597	596	10,714	10,361	22,079	20,818	2,864	2,104
1951	8,843	8,475	1,061	1,005	521	517	11,483	10,818	21,908	22,440	2,886	2,083
1952	9,667	9,667	1,173	1,103	648	640	11,547	11,132	23,035	24,341	2,368	2,023
1953	12,444	12,151	1,559	1,498	729	735	10,063	9,957	24,795	24,795	2,362	1,830
1954 ²	12,994	12,772	1,664	1,608	735	731	10,010	9,684	25,403	24,795		

¹Excludes military use. ²Preliminary.

Egg Production in the U. S. by Years

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture (in millions)

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service Department of Agriculture														
State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954
Ala.	748	749	Ill.	3,148	3,283	Minn.	3,813	4,043	N. C.	1,337	1,426	Texas	2,740	2,944
Ariz.	84	88	Ind.	2,752	3,035	Miss.	698	697	N. D.	555	572	Utah	417	421
Ark.	705	728	Iowa	4,673	4,929	Mo.	2,534	2,502	Ohio	2,880	3,009	Vt.	170	183
Calif.	4,273	4,577	Kan.	1,806	1,799	Mont.	253	240	Okl.	1,040	1,018	Va.	1,113	1,127
Colo.	377	387	Ky.	1,264	1,280	Neb.	1,736	1,834	Ore.	545	557	Wash.	765	834
Conn.	746	771	La.	382	403	Nev.	27	24	Pa.	3,920	4,208	W. Va.	476	494
Del.	136	140	Me.	684	716	N. H.	466	502	R. I.	106	106	Wis.	2,174	1,194
Fla.	438	480	Md.	536	553	N. J.	2,749	2,987	S. C.	538	548	Wyo.	104	109
Ga.	881	942	Mass.	961	974	N. M.	117	128	S. D.	1,241	1,284	U. S.	62,323	65,375
Idaho	280	299	Mich.	1,630	1,726	N. Y.	2,294	2,469	Tenn.	1,011	966			
Gross income (1954) \$2,000,580,000 Price received by farmers														

Gross income from farm eggs (1953) \$2,467,046,000; (1954) \$2,000,580,000. Price received by farmers per dozen (1950) 36.5 (1951) 47.8; (1952) 41.6; (1953) 47.7; (1954) 36.8.

Gross income from farm chickens (1954) \$380,077,000.

Commercial broilers produced (1954) 1,059,784,000 birds, gross income \$753,191,000.

Gross income (1954) from eggs and chickens (inc. commercial broilers) totaled \$3,133,848,000.

Chickens on farms (January 1, 1955) amounted to 447,310,000 birds, total value \$471,522,000.

Grain, Hay, Potato, Cotton, Tobacco, Production, 1954

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

State	Barley 1,000 bushels	All Corn ¹ 1,000 bushels	Cotton lint 1,000 bales ²	All hay 1,000 tons	Oats 1,000 bushels	Pota- toes 1,000 bushels	Rye 1,000 bushels	Tobacco 1,000 pounds	Winter wheat 1,000 bushels	Spring wheat 1,000 bushels
Ala.		28,808	725	497	6,960	3,925		612	528	
Ariz.	13,936	576	850	691	495	1,513			588	
Ark.	364	8,364	1,355	668	14,040	819			1,638	
Calif.	69,898	7,680	1,450	6,243	7,056	39,360	104		9,260	
Colo.	7,020	9,325		1,986	3,614	17,280	276		15,790	710
Conn.		1,880		425	144	3,140		23,069		
Del.	341	5,270		100	324	1,591	264		822	
Fla.		9,200	25	84	1,080	9,786		32,941		
Ga.	216	29,642	610	444	21,235	395	80	124,220	2,072	
Idaho	18,005	3,233		2,763	10,560	42,075	52		19,062	16,281
Ill.	2,145	449,312	3	4,736	139,776	360	2,052		44,921	
Ind.	1,925	256,104		2,322	58,960	3,438	1,870	15,040	39,711	
Iowa	522	540,015		6,793	230,884	600	80		1,710	342
Kan.	9,868	39,558		3,185	36,238	259	902	115	176,208	
Ky.	3,162	66,433	13	1,953	5,688	1,445	544	461,388	5,508	
La.		12,957	570	324	3,744	927		240		
Me.	100	312		712	3,003	49,725				
Md.	3,400	18,778		621	2,691	767	252	42,500	4,972	
Mass.		1,656		524	99	2,100		10,879		
Mich.	3,745	83,028		3,736	55,497	9,555	884	208	30,000	
Minn.	28,050	277,043		6,683	181,685	16,000	1,334		532	9,212
Miss.		27,234	1,575	618	17,080	560			784	
Mo.	7,000	69,201	450	2,786	59,843	1,080	1,020	5,720	40,114	
Mont.	33,332	2,813		2,863	11,151	2,401	138		33,605	42,952
Neb.	4,500	196,000		6,290	68,266	4,830	1,550		61,200	423
Nev.	792	120	2	482	308	510			81	243
N. H.		645		353	120	988				
N. J.	840	9,600		437	1,778	5,784	246		1,512	
N. M.	525	1,318	210	512	594	78	50		400	243
N. Y.	2,560	29,568		5,512	26,888	30,935			10,065	
N. C.	1,938	50,784	360	1,081	20,397	5,859	270	935,620	7,436	64,920
N. D.	67,586	25,704		3,675	49,464	18,620	4,466			
Ohio	1,998	232,066		3,961	56,684	5,750	936	28,790	48,510	
Okla.	4,370	4,012	295	1,560	19,550	264	920		70,770	
Ore.	19,836	1,400		1,667	12,515	13,200	207		21,033	3,990
Pa.	8,800	63,204		3,497	33,411	14,210	315	42,966	19,796	
R. I.		231		51		1,148				
S. C.	522	11,718	500	262	23,846	1,595	184	144,270	3,081	
S. D.	9,320	115,913		4,878	113,772	1,680	2,460		4,604	21,907
Tenn.	1,578	40,484	545	1,311	8,906	1,485	264	137,730	3,959	
Texas	3,135	33,184	3,920	1,389	41,354	2,033	357		30,894	
Utah	7,240	1,443		1,182	1,980	3,380	54		4,185	2,370
Vt.		2,856		1,343	840	720				
Va.	3,978	30,063	12	1,472	7,070	4,789	408	166,656	6,936	
Wash.	20,520	1,539		1,545	7,191	13,200	253		63,988	8,456
W. Va.	585	9,045		1,082	1,898	1,680	32	4,960	1,152	
Wis.	2,844	154,445		7,948	127,336	11,610	504	22,210	658	775
Wyo.	3,648	875		1,103	3,564	1,680	60		2,642	663
Total	370,126	2,964,639	313,569	104,380	1,499,579	355,099	23,688	2,200,134	790,737	173,487

¹Covers corn for all purposes. ²500 lb. gross weight. ³Total includes 36,200 bales of American Egyptian cotton produced in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. ⁴Excludes 5,557,000 bushels of durum wheat produced in Minnesota 84,000 bushels; North Dakota 4,976,000 bushels, and South Dakota 497,000 bushels.

Farm Credit Administration

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OUTSTANDING by institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration. (in thousands of dollars)

Source: Farm Credit Administration

End of month	Farm mortgage loans by		Fed. interme. cred. bk. loans to & disc. for—		Loans to cooperatives by—			
	Federal land banks	Land Bank Commissioner	Production credit associations and banks for coop. ^{1,2}	Other financial institutions, ex- cept cooperatives ¹	Production credit associations ¹	Federal intermediate credit banks ¹	Banks for co- operatives, incl. Central Bank ³	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund ¹
1940—December	1,851,218	648,296	186,933	34,102	171,866	1,490	74,741	16,461
1941—December	1,764,398	596,802	226,017	39,222	187,497	2,152	113,444	16,914
1942—December	1,602,846	512,197	272,964	39,059	184,662	2,000	144,644	12,551
1943—December	1,357,937	406,190	308,671	35,778	198,734	2,000	235,174	7,351
1944—December	1,136,928	329,700	267,135	31,197	191,684	700	212,835	3,067
1945—December	1,027,587	228,397	241,879	27,870	198,887	2,042	157,545	2,693
1946—December	944,421	140,127	276,461	34,244	233,907	4,151	181,550	2,232
1947—December	869,425	103,195	334,087	42,908	293,608	4,000	274,777	2,603
1948—December	869,425	76,237	425,468	61,465	371,825	4,709	304,684	1,315
1949—December	899,475	56,726	423,038	57,941	392,280	2,400	301,887	1,365
1950—December	946,469	42,616	485,322	66,787	455,472	2,400	344,978	1,309
1951—December	997,573	31,883	611,472	83,441	567,619	4,000	423,952	1,451
1952—December	1,078,493	23,874	627,106	91,225	606,116	2,000	418,504	905
1953—June	1,135,782	20,301	743,595	86,624	768,183		319,109	400
1953—December	1,179,889	17,265	545,181	89,173	550,416	500	372,110	
1954—June	1,241,658	14,848	723,656	67,925	740,033		303,965	
1954—December	1,280,944	12,650	602,092	60,594	587,225	2,200	361,615	

¹Includes renewals. ²Duplicates loans and discounts outstanding for the two institutions. ³Does not include advances in connection with CCC programs.

United States Imports of Coffee for Consumption

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce
COFFEE, RAW OR GREEN

Country of origin	1953		1954	
	Net quantity	Value	Net quantity	Value
	(lbs.)	(dollars)	(lbs.)	(dollars)
Mexico	136,380,007	\$68,768,390	131,374,206	\$87,833,432
Guatemala	107,041,067	52,909,162	92,327,453	55,051,684
El Salvador	134,741,334	64,367,828	101,834,874	60,162,527
Honduras	21,397,361	10,602,616	19,647,078	13,168,958
Nicaragua	39,492,923	19,772,039	30,762,183	20,253,768
Costa Rica	35,414,638	19,398,744	19,217,792	13,185,735
Panama	525,692	278,472	167,924	99,343
Canal Zone	363,853	176,991	41,325	19,203
Jamaica	665,488	295,542	300,360	193,020
Haiti	13,922,576	7,159,967	24,211,594	15,272,906
Dominican Republic	32,604,557	16,479,012	45,371,473	27,090,471
Leeward and Windward Isl.			3,000	1,800
Trinidad and Tobago Isl.	527,884	239,801	530,480	292,776
Netherlands Antilles			24,801	13,348
Colombia	741,279,259	415,047,689	648,955,216	461,505,088
Venezuela	90,624,814	48,200,695	50,409,767	34,984,115
Surinam	99,000	53,454		
Ecuador	31,867,753	14,820,966	31,182,059	18,679,426
Peru	5,962,100	3,112,555	7,968,218	5,560,724
Bolivia	269,872	141,040	299,043	194,074
Chile	77,260	43,248		
Brazil	1,186,573,591	627,855,946	840,170,336	544,402,931
Italy			26,133	18,966
Saudi Arabia			101,694	78,305
Arabia Peninsula States	3,014,869	1,725,198	4,216,786	3,100,607
Aden	80,938	49,112	44,000	27,280
India	12,800	10,735	1,020,142	707,980
British Malaya			149,645	83,057
Republic of Indonesia	4,485,398	1,834,964	4,817,191	2,369,447
Other Portuguese Asia	132,276	62,100		
French Morocco	9,740	5,114		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	56,250	28,879	55,115	30,075
Cameroon	121,313	58,105	1,190,954	748,123
French Equatorial Africa			4,192	2,957
French West Africa	161,304	67,372	30,515,995	16,891,585
Gold Coast	2,800,000	966,000	441,831	247,880
Nigeria			1,000	470
British West Africa	10,032	3,511	188,736	109,031
Angola	81,614,657	37,757,759	65,636,254	36,068,376
West Portuguese Africa	1,425,154	679,528	1,513,735	937,824
Liberia			258,706	135,628
Belgian Congo	27,323,178	13,745,549	22,581,072	14,162,581
East Italian Africa	189,479	97,025		
Ethiopia	60,338,741	29,540,523	47,307,034	30,749,438
French Somaliland	89,476	43,430	22,780	15,420
British East Africa	19,511,718	8,975,856	27,579,569	15,959,466
Mozambique	145,636	84,470	262,918	168,565
Madagascar			5,896,990	3,039,147
Union of South Africa	274,754	151,501		
Total	2,781,628,742	1,465,610,888	2,258,632,264	1,484,067,537

COFFEE, ROASTED OR PROCESSED

Canada	404	540	2,856	2,599
Mexico	208,491	140,285	505,100	374,207
El Salvador			1,300	2,340
Costa Rica			1,500	1,417
Jamaica	126,980	73,232	290,348	212,886
Haiti	169,500	100,689		
Dominican Republic	4,078,099	2,496,520	860,000	684,386
Colombia	735,400	439,031	554,750	403,440
Ecuador	37,500	15,525		
Brazil	206	124		
Norway	866	670		
Total	5,357,446	3,266,216	2,215,854	1,681,275

Balance of Trade Under Tariff Acts

Source: United States Tariff Commission

Act of	Year	Imports	Exports	Av. Excess Imp.	Av. Excess Exp.
July 4, 1789	1790	\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,704,844	
Aug. 10, 1790	1791-1792	60,700,000	39,765,139	10,467,430	
May 2, 1792	1793-1794	65,700,000	59,183,297	3,273,351	
June 7, 1794	1795-1812	1,523,538,964	1,213,985,049	17,107,551	
July 1, 1812	1813-1816	295,114,274	169,261,263	31,464,253	
April 27, 1816	1817-1824	686,033,674	608,707,242	9,728,304	
May 22, 1824	1825-1828	349,308,444	331,720,223	4,397,055	
May 19, 1828	1829-1832	349,589,837	314,695,705	8,723,533	
July 14, 1832	1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	
March 2, 1833	1834-1842	1,218,445,645	1,060,257,281	17,576,485	
Aug. 30, 1842	1843-1846	348,333,077	423,681,648		\$18,589,648
July 30, 1846	1847-1857	2,336,430,244	2,512,765,531		16,030,481
March 3, 1857	1858-1861	1,170,440,593	1,330,901,092		40,115,125
July 2, 1861	1862	178,330,200	227,558,141		49,227,941
July 14, 1862	1863-1864	526,488,602	532,355,587		2,933,497
June 30, 1864	1865-1870	2,176,889,958	2,193,871,147		2,830,198
July 14, 1870	1871-1872	1,059,359,997	1,065,317,286		2,978,641
June 6, 1872	1873-1883	6,235,725,983	7,313,389,153		97,069,379
March 3, 1883	1884-1890	4,758,262,722	5,080,073,791		45,973,010
Oct. 1, 1890	1891-1894	3,112,621,836	3,588,238,021		118,904,046
Aug. 27, 1894	1895-1897	2,280,107,204	2,688,606,689		136,164,491
July 24, 1897	1898-1909	11,981,155,035	17,964,899,699		498,645,389
Aug. 5, 1909	1910-1913	6,482,467,103	8,322,459,209		459,998,026
Oct. 3, 1913	1914-1922	27,279,046,087	48,480,705,084		2,355,739,839
Sept. 22, 1922	1923-1930	31,795,962,536	36,846,025,405		631,257,859
June 18, 1930	1931-1954	114,577,454,753	194,250,654,611		3,319,716,661

Farm-Mortgage Debt Outstanding by Lender Groups

Source: Agricultural Research Service; data are for Continental United States
Amounts held by principal lender groups

Year (Jan. 1)	Total farm- mort- gage debt ¹	Federal land banks ²	Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora- tion ^{2,3}	Joint- stock land banks ^{2,4}	Farmers Home Adminis- tration ⁵	Life in- surance com- panies ^{2,6}	Commer- cial and savings banks ⁷	Three state credit agencies ^{2,8}	Indi- viduals and others
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1920..	8,448,772	293,595	.....	60,038	.....	974,826	1,204,383	.....	5,915,930
1930..	9,630,768	1,201,732	.....	637,789	.....	2,118,439	997,468	.....	4,578,980
1935..	7,584,459	1,947,442	616,737	277,020	.....	1,301,562	498,842	96,360	2,876,760
1940..	6,586,399	2,009,820	713,290	91,726	31,927	984,290	534,170	66,096	2,190,882
1945..	4,940,915	1,209,676	347,307	5,455	193,377	938,275	449,582	30,294	1,777,371
1946..	4,760,464	1,078,952	239,365	3,208	181,861	891,263	507,298	19,672	1,844,891
1947..	4,896,970	976,748	146,621	1,641	189,300	888,665	683,229	.....	2,010,766
1948..	5,064,245	888,933	107,066	645	195,069	959,715	840,647	.....	2,072,170
1949..	5,288,331	868,156	77,920	462	188,893	1,036,383	900,843	.....	2,215,674
1950..	5,579,278	966,077	58,650	270	188,855	1,172,326	937,144	.....	2,315,956
1951..	6,071,345	947,431	44,008	0	214,047	1,355,766	1,008,359	.....	2,501,734
1952..	6,588,270	994,128	32,778	0	233,374	1,541,041	1,046,923	.....	2,740,026
1953..	7,154,038	1,071,358	23,899	0	257,936	1,715,164	1,105,096	.....	2,980,585
1954..	7,656,186	1,169,418	17,628	0	268,060	1,892,643	1,131,214	.....	3,177,223
1955 P.	8,170,402	1,266,353	12,834	0	271,220	2,046,123	1,210,676	.....	3,362,596

(P)—Preliminary. ¹Excludes territories and possessions.

²1930-55, includes regular mortgages, purchase-money mortgages, and sales contracts, prior to 1930, regular mortgages only.

³Loans held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation were made on its behalf by the Land Bank Commissioner. Authority to make new loans expired July 1, 1947.

⁴Joint-stock land banks have been in liquidation since May 12, 1933. Includes banks in receivership.

⁵Successor to Farm Security Administration, Revised series. Data for 1939-41 include loans for tenant-purchase. Thereafter data include farm-development (special real estate) loans beginning 1942; farm-enlargement loans beginning 1944; project-liquidation loans beginning 1945; and farm-housing loans beginning July 1950. Data also includes similar loans from State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation trust funds.

⁶Estimates based upon direct reports from life insurance companies, official reports submitted to State insurance commissioners. "Best's Life Insurance Reports," and monthly data received from the Life Insurance Association of America and the Institute of Life Insurance. Includes legal reserve companies only.

⁷1935-47, insured commercial banks; prior to 1935, open State and national banks; 1948-55, all operating banks.

⁸Department of Rural Credit of Minnesota, Bank of North Dakota, and Rural Credit Board of South Dakota. Rural Credit Board completed liquidation during 1945.

⁹Included with "others."

Grain Receipts at Western Grain Centers, 1954

Source: Chicago Board of Trade. Totals in bushels

Center	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soy Beans	Total
Chicago	27,103,000	101,920,000	22,220,000	3,107,000	13,146,000	23,930,000	191,426,000
Minneapolis	133,061,000	32,758,000	38,223,000	4,163,000	65,842,000	7,279,000	281,326,000
Duluth	77,435,000	23,047,000	11,043,000	2,104,000	18,717,000	.....	132,346,000
St. Louis	37,906,000	36,314,000	6,659,000	40,000	2,206,000	4,560,000	87,685,000
Milwaukee	3,449,000	7,921,000	2,992,000	55,000	30,744,000	13,000	45,174,000
Kansas City	98,833,000	27,951,000	3,240,000	173,000	777,000	5,993,000	136,967,000
Omaha	24,756,000	30,524,000	7,414,000	228,000	220,000	2,469,000	65,611,000
Peoria	3,916,000	26,313,000	2,034,000	503,000	2,923,000	4,325,000	40,014,000
Toledo	39,468,000	33,476,000	7,858,000	102,000	153,000	8,318,000	89,375,000
Indianapolis	11,266,000	22,553,000	2,130,000	22,000	.....	5,240,000	41,211,000
St. Joseph	25,099,000	8,687,900	6,174,000	28,000	304,000	2,053,000	42,345,000
Sioux City	3,728,000	27,335,000	11,690,000	220,000	236,000	1,379,000	44,588,000
Wichita	27,430,000	17,000	10,000	2,000	32,000	99,000	27,590,000
Hutchinson	29,099,000	8,000	.....	8,000	48,000	12,000	29,175,000
Totals 1954..	542,549,000	378,824,000	121,687,000	10,755,000	135,348,000	65,670,000	1,254,833,000
Totals 1953..	544,904,000	371,464,000	113,411,000	17,432,000	125,772,000	62,601,000	1,235,584,000

Grain Elevator Storage Capacities, May, 1955 (in bushels over 10,000,000): Albany, 13,500,000; Baltimore, 12,750,000; Buffalo, 53,735,000; Chicago, 59,328,000; Decatur, 22,450,000; Duluth and Superior, 56,275,000; Enid, 64,732,500; Fort Worth, 36,885,000; Galveston, 12,865,000; Hutchinson and 33,520,000; Indianapolis, 13,300,000; Kansas City, Mo., 72,702,000; Milwaukee, 39,760,000; Minneapolis, 115,882,000; Omaha and Council Bluffs, 28,235,000; Salina, 18,250,000; St. Joseph, 11,252,000; St. Louis, 30,035,000; Toledo, 24,214,000; Wichita, 45,455,000.

Canadian: Ft. William and Port Arthur, 93,902,000; Midland, 12,816,000; Montreal, 15,912,000; Vancouver, 17,653,500.

World Exports of Wheat and Corn

Source: Corn Trade News; figures show thousands of bushels

Year (Cal.)	Wheat & Flour Exports by Countries Named, and Total for all Countries					Corn Exports by Countries Named and Total for all Countries				
	Total	North Amer.	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Russia and Danube	Total	Argen- tina	Black Sea	North Amer.	South Africa
1940..	368,753	197,293	135,092	70,403	.....	133,673	7,500	4,140	37,135	9,947
1944..	524,253	378,155	92,840	53,258	2,368	.....	27,718	.....	10,231	.....
1945..	673,344	530,412	90,032	52,000	.....	.....	22,080	.....	15,529	.....
1946..	624,100	515,100	50,000	59,000	.....	.....	55,000	.....	25,695	.....
1947..	884,748	721,748	83,000	52,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,800	.....
1948..	918,000	680,000	79,000	129,000	128,000	187,315	93,050	.....	24,300	nil
1949..	875,246	662,246	65,000	118,000	125,000	139,800	105,000	.....	134,000	1,000
1950..	679,431	449,331	101,000	116,000	30,000	183,100	42,800	15,000	99,000	nil
1951..	996,108	761,515	90,050	120,000	13,100	146,500	31,500	5,800	100,300	.....
1952..	916,970	796,700	2,520	81,950	24,575	125,380	11,780	16,000	13,300	nil
1953..	828,800	609,427	91,300	101,500	35,800	133,416	25,830	13,300	129,500	nil
1954..	777,063	478,286	107,334	74,850	29,500	155,775	83,100	2,775	69,900	nil

1—Estimated. ¹Includes 37,093,000 bushels exported by Turkey and about 50,000,000 by France.

American Purebred Livestock Organizations

Source: Breeder's Gazette, Stockyards, Louisville, Ky., Samuel R. Guard, Editor

Registration of pedigreed purebred livestock by 89 American associations reached a total of 1,830,937 pedigrees in 1954 according to a tally made by Breeder's Gazette in 1955. This is an increase of 156,516 over 1953. Notable was the rise in Angus cattle from 160,754 registrations in 1953 to 213,410 in 1954, and of Holstein heifers from 189,562 to 195,963. Dairy cattle were down by about 30,000 head, with Holsteins leading Guernseys and Jerseys. Durocs led the pedigreed swine, but the meat type, Yorkshires and Tamworths, nearly doubled. Purebred horse registrations declined 10%. The roster includes the name of the secretary, followed by the number of registrations.

BEEF CATTLE

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., 9 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago. Frank Richards (213,410).

American Brahman Breeders' Assn., 1208 Louisiana St., Houston, Tex. Harry P. Gayden (17,010).

American Brangus Breeders' Assn., 109½ S. Wilson, Vinita, Okla. Dorsey Buttram (6,200).

American Charbray Breeders' Assn., 841 1st National Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex. Mrs. Quinta Arrigo (746). Also: American Charolaise Breeders' Assn. (187).

American Devon Cattle Club, Agawam, Mass. Kenneth Hinshaw (534).

American Galloway Breeders' Assn., South Fork, Mo. Chas. C. Wells (507).

American Hereford Assn., Hereford Drive, Kansas City, Mo. Paul Swaffer (552,551).

American Polled Hereford Assn., 1110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. D. W. Chittenden (80,020).

Red Angus Assn. of America, Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyo. Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes (500 inspected).

Santa Gertrudis Breeders International, Kingsville, Tex. R. P. Marshall (13,858 classified).

American Scotch Highland Breeders' Assn., Belvidere, S. D. L. Berry (315).

American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago. Allan C. Atlason (49,487).

Also: Polled Shorthorn Society of this association, same address. Emily Krahn (14,077).

Pan American Zebu Assn., 818 Gunter Bldg., San Antonio, Tex. Roy G. Martin (1,784).

DAIRY CATTLE

Ayrshire Breeders' Assn., Brandon, Vt. Chester C. Putney (22,993).

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn., Beloit, Wis. Fred S. Ildse (22,182).

Dutch Belted Cattle Assn. of America, 2235 Lebanon Rd., Nashville, Tenn. R. F. Litsey (125).

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H. Robt. D. Stewart (81,545).

Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America, Brattleboro, Vt. Robt. H. Rumler (195,963).

American Jersey Cattle Club, 1521 E. Broad St., Columbus. Floyd Johnston (71,116).

American Red Danish Cattle Assn., Fairview, Mich. C. H. Shantz (61).

American Dairy Cattle Club, Interlaken, N. Y. Robt. W. Hitchcock (989).

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

American Kerry & Dexter Club, 707 W. Water St., Decorah, Ia. Mrs. Daisy Moore (13).

American Milking Shorthorn Society, 313 S. Glenstone, Springfield, Mo. Bill Dixon (21,834).

Red Poll Cattle Club of America, 3275 Holdrege St., Lincoln, Neb. L. E. Stephenson (3,824).

American Belted Galloway Cattle Breeders' Assn., South Fork, Mo. Charles C. Wells (19).

SWINE

American Berkshire Assn., 601 W. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill. Willard D. Brittin (21,437).

Chester White Swine Record Assn., Rochester, Ind. Levi P. Moore (19,515).

United Duroc Record Assn., Peoria, Ill. B. R. Evans (92,090).

Hampshire Swine Registry, 1111 Main St., Peoria, Ill. R. L. Pemberton (68,114).

National Hereford Hog Record Assn., Milo, Ia. Albert Hyzer (2,261).

Inbred Livestock Registry Assn., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. Dr. L. M. Winters (3,130).

American Landrace Assn., Noblesville, Ind. Merritt Murphy (1,912).

OIC Swine Breeders' Assn., Goshen, Ind. Mrs. Clara Clason (3,653).

Poland China Record Assn., 501 E. Losey St., Galesburg, Ill. C. W. Mitchell (21,758).

Kentucky Red Berkshire Swine Record Assn., 303 Stanford St., Lancaster, Ky. Hogan Teater (101).

National Spotted Poland China Record Assn.,

28 E. 32nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. Fred L. Obenchain (27,670).

Tamworth Swine Assn., Hagerstown, Ind. R. H. Waltz (8,809).

American Yorkshire Club, Lafayette, Ind. Martin E. Gannon (17,243).

SHEEP

American Cheviot Sheep Society, Lafayette Hill, Pa. S. R. Gates (4,590).

Columbia Sheep Breeders' Assn. of America, Logan, Utah. A. Esplin (7,041).

American Corriedale Assn., 108 Parkhill Ave., Columbia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton (18,111).

American Cotswold Record Assn., Sigel, Ill. C. P. Harding.

American Delaine-Merino Record Assn., 400 Water St., Wheeling, W. Va. Chas. M. Swart (1,254).

Black-Top Delaine-Merino Sheep Breeders' Assn., Rt. 4, Howell, Mich. Emerson Richards (224).

Black-Top and National Delaine-Merino Sheep Assn., Houston, Pa. I. Y. Hamilton (70).

Texas Delaine-Merino Record Assn., Burnet, Tex. Mrs. G. A. Glimp (2,352).

Continental Dorset Club, Hickory, Pa. J. R. Henderson (5,115).

American Hampshire Sheep Assn., 72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich. Helen Belote (31,321).

Karakul Fur Sheep Registry, Friendship, Wis. Mrs. Alta H. Robertson (168).

United Karakul Registry, Twin Falls, Idaho. Olive May Cook (77).

National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Assn., West Milton, O. Ralph O. Shaffer (645).

Montadale Sheep Breeders' Assn., 61 Angelica St., St. Louis, Mo. E. H. Mattingly (2,204).

American Oxford Down Record Assn., Eaton Rapids, Mich. C. E. Puffenberger (2,293).

American Panama Assn., Rupert, Ida. Wilbur Priest (411).

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Assn., 2709 Sherwood Way, San Angelo, Tex. Mrs. Russell G. Harlow (6,285).

Romeldale Sheep Breeders' Assn., Elk Grove, Calif. A. T. Spencer (211).

American Romney Breeders' Assn. Withycombe Hall, Corvallis, Ore. H. A. Lindgren (1,315).

American Shropshire Registry Assn., Lafayette, Ind. Chas. F. Osborn (11,200).

American Southdown Breeders' Assn., 212 S. Allen St., State College, Pa. W. L. Henning (8,931).

American Suffolk Sheep Society, Moscow, Idaho. C. W. Hickman (9,060).

National Suffolk Sheep Assn., Columbia, Mo. Ruth Day (12,418).

National Tunis Sheep Registry, Rt. 5, Fulton, N. Y. Ralph E. Owen (93).

HORSES

American Albino Horse Club, White Horse Ranch, Naper, Neb. Ruth E. White (E5).

Appaloosa Horse Club, Rt. 3, Moscow, Idaho. George B. Hatley (251).

Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Frank Watt (763).

Belgium Draft Horse Corp. of America, Wabash, Ind. Blanche A. Schmalzried (245).

Clydesdale Breeders' Assn. of the U. S., 910 Goff Bldg., Clarksburg, W. Va. Nathan Goff (26).

American Cream Draft Horse Assn., Hubbard, Ia. Mrs. Raynold Topp.

American Hackney Horse Society, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Mrs. J. Macy Willets (208).

Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America, R. 2, Lexington, Ky. G. W. Davis (20).

Morgan Horse Club, 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y. Frank B. Hills (450).

Morocco Spotted Horse Co-operative Assn. of America, Greenfield, Ia. LeRoy Fritz.

Palomino Horse Assn., Reseda, Calif. Mrs. Edna Fagan (133).

Palomino Horse Breeders of America, Mineral Wells, Tex. Dr. H. Arthur Zappe (520).

Percheron Horse Assn. of America, R. 1, Fair Oaks, Ind. Mrs. Anne Brown (85).

American Quarter Horse Assn., Amarillo, Tex. Raymond D. Hollingsworth (11,123).

American Saddle Horse Breeders' Assn., 929 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky. C. J. Cronan, Jr. (2,368).

American Shetland Pony Club, 116 E. Jefferson Blvd., South Bend, Ind. Mary Catherine Lean (2,553).

American Shire Horse Assn., 504½ Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia. E. F. Fox.

United States Trotting Assn., 1349 E. Broad St., Columbus, O. Ken McCarr (4,496).

Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' Assn., Lewisburg, Tenn. Miss Syd Houston (1,239).

Jockey Club, 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Marshall Cassidy (8,483).

Welsh Pony Society of America, White Post, Va. Mrs. H. L. Shelton (104).

GOATS

American Angora Goat Breeders' Assn., Rocksprings, Tex. Mrs. Thomas L. Taylor (6,126).

American Milk Goat Record Assn., Elyria, O. R. W. Soens (3,965).

American Goat Society, Mena, Ark. R. D. Wells (2,820).

Ranking Agricultural Counties

TOTALS FOR THE 100 LEADING COUNTIES, COMPARED WITH THE U. S. TOTALS FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1950

Item	United States total	Total for 100 leading counties	The leading county	County total
Value of all farm products sold (dols.)	22,052,256,432	3,913,351,759	Los Angeles, Calif.	156,962,336
Livestock and livestock products (No.)				
Value of specified classes of livestock on hand (dols.)	11,667,311,836	1,543,417,545	Los Angeles, Calif.	34,427,437
Horses and colts on farms	5,401,646	599,855	Fremont, Wyo.	11,532
Mules and mule colts on farms	2,202,264	580,733	Robeson, N. C.	11,017
Cattle and calves on farms	76,762,461	9,402,828	Cherry, Nebr.	268,456
Cattle and calves sold alive	36,318,636	5,520,741	Weld, Colo.	188,194
Milk cows on farms	21,232,573	3,957,818	Los Angeles, Calif.	91,902
Whole milk sold (1,000 pounds)	68,529,441	24,566,438	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,104,803
Value of dairy products sold (dols.)	3,079,131,579	931,128,114	Los Angeles, Calif.	47,426,021
Hogs and pigs on farms	55,721,977	13,474,332	Henry, Ill.	228,635
Hogs and pigs sold alive	65,511,711	17,422,850	Henry, Ill.	309,327
Sheep and lambs on farms	31,386,801	13,595,031	Val Verde, Tex.	600,885
Sheep and lambs sold alive	20,003,070	7,635,472	Val Verde, Tex.	206,107
Chickens on farms	342,463,594	63,163,304	Sonoma, Calif.	3,323,909
Chickens sold	588,185,345	305,166,832	Sussex, Del.	53,902,173
Chicken eggs sold (dozs.)	2,409,646,763	641,238,126	Sonoma, Calif.	37,177,966
Turkeys raised	36,434,218	17,047,548	Fresno, Calif.	1,044,680
Turkeys on farms	2,848,880	1,534,104	Merced, Calif.	90,750
Value of poultry and poultry products sold (dols.)	1,823,332,120	611,451,404	Sussex, Del.	47,797,677
Field crops harvested (acres)				
Corn for grain	75,132,672	15,746,248	McLean, Ill.	324,144
Sorghums, except for sirup	10,069,390	5,910,929	Rowevelt, N. Mex.	174,065
Wheat threshed or combined	71,161,061	25,901,550	Texas, Okla.	554,659
Oats threshed or combined	35,331,447	9,277,274	Otter Tail, Minn.	177,670
Barley threshed or combined	9,180,102	4,841,489	Weld, Colo.	144,127
Flaxseed threshed or combined	4,812,695	4,013,479	Imperial, Calif.	117,901
Rice	1,819,092	11,756,811	Vermilion, La.	127,363
Soybeans grown alone for all purposes, except for green manure	11,150,353	4,745,742	Champaign, Ill.	121,307
Soybeans harvested for beans (bush.)	212,439,834	105,853,660	Champaign, Ill.	3,192,854
Peanuts harvested for nuts	2,133,897	1,796,085	Comanche, Tex.	60,020
Land from which hay was cut	65,635,943	11,631,340	Cherry, Nebr.	511,397
Alfalfa cut for hay	16,411,977	3,971,535	Imperial, Calif.	126,616
Irish potatoes	21,514,097	921,555	Arroostook, Me.	127,129
Sweet potatoes	2,392,291	223,267	St. Landry, La.	33,911
Cotton	26,599,263	13,163,639	Lubbock, Tex.	359,548
Tobacco	1,532,298	1,062,408	Pitt, N. C.	32,096
Sugar beets for sugar	661,517	573,472	Weld, Colo.	53,271
Vegetables harvested for sale (acres)				
Vegetables harvested for sale	3,717,924	1,819,913	Hidalgo, Tex.	98,526
Green beans (snap, string, or wax)	300,742	220,344	Palm Beach, Fla.	43,050
Green peas (English)	352,386	284,778	Umatilla, Oreg.	47,916
Sweet corn	625,162	347,949	Dodge, Wis.	12,157
Cabbage	153,362	112,445	Cameron, Tex.	11,795
Tomatoes	490,355	327,784	Hidalgo, Tex.	27,663
Watermelons	366,736	256,613	Barnwell, S. C.	11,417
Onions, dry	108,702	93,820	San Patricio, Tex.	5,859
Fruits and nuts (number)				
Value of all fruits and nuts sold (dols.)	791,664,538	630,502,636	Polk, Fla.	47,025,062
Apples, trees of all ages	50,586,262	21,438,252	Yakima, Wash.	1,341,953
Peaches, trees of all ages	54,461,132	31,569,209	Spartanburg, S. C.	2,545,671
Plums and prunes, trees of all ages	18,871,546	15,981,971	Santa Clara, Calif.	4,028,396
Cherries, trees of all ages	11,914,607	9,245,523	Door, Wis.	940,403
Pears, trees of all ages	12,357,081	9,161,842	Yakima, Wash.	1,131,859
Grapes, vines of all ages	289,465,260	280,508,702	Fresno, Calif.	83,668,421
Pecans, trees of all ages	10,126,535	5,672,115	Dougherty, Ga.	252,660
Oranges, trees of all ages	45,833,176	145,504,451	Orange, Calif.	5,354,880
Grapefruit, trees of all ages	12,891,443	12,811,552	Hidalgo, Tex.	4,067,688
Strawberries harvested for sale (acres)	102,387	71,213	Tangipahoa, La.	5,571
Value of horticultural specialties sold (dols.)	392,097,605	221,948,193	Los Angeles, Calif.	16,804,312

¹For 50 leading counties. ²Does not include acres for farms with less than 15 bushels harvested.

Where the Tall Corn Grows

Source: Breeder's Gazette

Iowa not only holds first place among the 48 states for corn production, but also claims first place for quality of its crops and height of its corn stalks. While the average stalk is taller than a man's reach, Don Radda, Washington, Iowa, farmer, produced the world's tallest corn stalk, 31 ft. 3 in.

Hornless Dorset Sheep—A New Classification

Purebred Dorset sheep without horns, bred that way, are to be seen at North Carolina School of Agriculture farm near Raleigh. They give every indication of retaining early breeding, prolificacy and heavy milk production. The Continental Dorset Club granted temporary registration. Up to this time horns on both males (heavy, triangular, curving backwards and around in corkscrew, 1st turn not touching face) and females (more delicate in one turn, not too widespread) have been distinctive of the Dorset breed.

Nutritive Value of Selected Foods

BASED ON EDIBLE PORTIONS OF 100 GRAMS (3½ avoiz. ounces)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 8 (June, 1950)

(c) cooked; parentheses, imputed value; dash, probably present; I.U., international units.

Food item	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Phos-phorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thia-mine	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Cal.	Grams			Milligrams			I. U.		Milligrams		
Apples, raw.....	58	3	4	14.9	6	10	3	90	.04	.03	2	5
Asparagus (c).....	20	2.4	2	3.6	19	53	1.0	1,040	.13	.17	1.2	23
Bacon, broiled, fried.....	607	25.0	55.0	1.0	25	255	3.3	(0)	.43	.31	4.8	0
Bananas, raw.....	88	1.2	2	23.0	8	60	1.0	430	.04	.05	.7	10
Beans, baked.....	125	5.8	3.0	19.2	56	113	2.1	30	.05	.04	.5	2
Beans, green (c).....	22	1.4	2	4.7	36	23	7	660	.07	.10	.5	14
Beef, hamburger (c).....	364	22.0	30.0	0.	9	158	2.8	50	.08	.19	4.8	0
Beef, rib roast (c).....	319	24.0	24.0	0.	10	185	3.0	40	.06	.18	4.3	0
Beef, round (c).....	233	27.0	13.0	0.	11	224	3.4	20	.08	.22	5.5	0
Beef, sirloin (c).....	297	23.0	22.0	0.	10	175	2.9	30	.06	.19	4.8	0
Beer, 4% alcohol.....	48	.6	0	4.4	4	26	0	(0)	.03	.2	(0)	(0)
Beet greens (c).....	27	2.0	3	5.6	5118	45	3.2	7,440	.05	.16	.4	15
Beets, red (c).....	41	1.0	1	9.8	21	31	7	20	.02	.04	.3	7
Bread, rye.....	244	9.1	1.2	52.4	72	147	1.6	0	.18	.08	1.5	0
Bread, white enr. ⁶	275	8.5	3.2	51.8	79	92	1.8	0	.24	.15	2.2	0
Bread, whole wheat.....	240	9.3	2.6	49.0	96	263	2.2	0	.30	.13	3.0	0
Butter.....	716	.6	81.0	.4	20	16	0	3,300	.05	.05	.3	31
Cabbage (c).....	24	1.4	2	5.3	46	31	5	90	.03	.08	.2	0
Cake, plain.....	327	6.4	8.2	57.0	155	137	4	120	.03	.08	.2	0
Cake, rich.....	392	5.0	17.7	54.2	105	113	6	1210	.03	.08	.2	0
Candy, hard.....	383	0	0	99.0	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Candy, milk choc.....	503	(6.)	33.5	55.7	216	283	9	150	.10	.35	.8	0
Carrots (c).....	30	.6	5	6.4	26	26	6	12,500	.05	.05	.4	4
Cauliflower (c).....	25	2.4	2	4.9	22	72	1.1	90	.06	.08	.5	28
Celery, raw.....	18	1.3	2	3.7	50	40	5	0	.05	.04	.4	7
Cheese, cheddar.....	398	25.0	32.2	2.1	725	495	1.0	1,400	.02	.42	-	(0)
Cheese, cream.....	371	9.0	37.0	2.0	68	97	2	(1,450)	(.01)	.22	.1	(0)
Chicken, broilers, raw.....	151	20.2	7.2	0.	14	200	1.5	230	.08	.16	10.2	(0)
Chicken, roasters, raw.....	200	20.2	12.6	0.	14	200	1.5	410	.08	.16	8.0	(0)
Corn, sweet (c).....	85	2.7	7	20.2	5	52	6	2390	.11	.10	1.4	8
Corn, flakes.....	385	8.1	4	85.0	11	58	1.3	(0)	.04	.10	1.6	(0)
Cranberry sauce.....	198	.1	3	51.4	(8)	(7)	(3)	(30)	(.02)	(.02)	(.1)	2
Cream, light.....	204	2.9	20.0	4.0	97	77	1	830	.03	.14	.1	1
Cream, heavy.....	330	2.3	35.0	3.2	78	61	0	1,440	.02	.11	.1	1
Cucumbers, raw.....	12	.7	1	2.7	10	21	3	0	.03	.04	.2	8
Dandelion greens, raw.....	44	2.7	7	8.8	187	70	3.1	13,650	.19	.14	(.8)	36
Eggs, raw.....	162	12.8	11.5	7	54	210	2.7	1,140	.19	.29	1	0
Haddock (c).....	158	18.7	5.5	7.0	18	182	.6	-	.06	.07	10.5	-
Halibut, (c).....	182	26.2	7.8	0.	14	267	.8	-	.04	.09	2.6	-
Ice cream, plain.....	207	4.0	12.5	20.6	123	99	8	520	.04	.19	.1	1
Kale (c).....	40	3.9	.6	7.2	225	62	2.2	8,380	.07	.23	1.7	51
Lamb, rib chops (c).....	418	24.0	35.0	0.	11	200	3.0	-	.14	.26	5.6	0
Lamb, leg roast (c).....	274	24.0	19.0	0.	10	257	3.1	-	.14	.25	5.1	0
Lemons.....	32	.9	.6	8.7	40	22	.6	0	.04	-	.1	50
Lettuce, headed, raw.....	15	1.2	2	2.9	22	25	.5	540	.04	.08	.2	8
Liver, beef (c).....	208	23.6	7.7	9.7	8	486	7.8	53,500	.26	.36	14.8	31
Macaroni, enr. (c).....	149	5.1	.6	30.2	9	65	1.1	(0)	.17	.10	1.4	(0)
Margarine.....	720	.6	81.0	.4	20	16	0	3,300	-	.17	-	(0)
Milk, whole.....	68	3.5	3.9	4.9	118	93	.1	(160)	.04	.17	.1	1
Milk, evaporated.....	138	7.0	7.9	9.9	243	195	.2	400	.05	.36	.2	1
Milk, condensed.....	320	8.1	8.4	54.8	273	228	.2	(430)	.05	.39	.2	(0)
Oat meal (c).....	63	2.3	1.2	11.0	9	67	.7	(0)	.10	.02	.2	6
Onions (c).....	38	1.0	2	8.7	32	44	.5	50	.02	.03	.2	49
Oranges.....	45	.9	2	11.2	33	23	4	(190)	.08	.03	.2	193
Parsley, common raw.....	50	3.7	1.0	9.0	193	84	4.3	8,230	.11	.28	1.4	8
Peaches, raw.....	46	.5	1	12.0	8	22	.6	880	.02	.05	.9	0
Peanuts, roasted.....	559	26.9	44.2	23.6	74	393	1.9	0	.30	.13	16.2	0
Pears, raw.....	63	.7	4	15.8	13	16	.3	20	.02	.04	.1	4
Peas, green (c).....	70	4.9	4	12.1	22	122	1.9	720	.25	.14	2.3	15
Peppers, green (c).....	26	1.3	.2	6.0	11	25	.4	740	.04	.07	.4	99
Pork, ham, fresh (c).....	400	14.0	33.0	0	11	238	3.1	(0)	.53	.24	4.7	0
Pork, loin or chops (c).....	333	23.0	26.0	0	11	235	3.0	(0)	.83	.24	5.0	0
Potatoes, boiled peeled.....	83	2.0	1	19.1	11	56	.7	tr	.09	.03	1.0	14
Potatoes, French fried.....	393	5.4	19.1	52.0	30	152	1.9	tr	.18	.11	3.3	23
Potatoes sweet, baked.....	152	2.2	.9	34.4	37	60	.9	9,510	.10	.06	.8	23
Prunes, sugar (c).....	165	1.0	.2	43.2	22	34	1.5	750	.03	.06	.6	1
Rice, white (c).....	119	2.5	1	26.2	8	45	.3	(0)	.01	.01	1.0	(0)
Rolls, plain ¹	309	9.0	5.5	55.1	55	96	.7	0	.06	.11	1.0	(0)
Salmon (c), Pacific.....	170	28.0	5.6	2	-	(417)	(1.2)	-	.10	.28	.8	-
Sardines (Atlantic), ⁹	338	21.1	27.0	1.0	354	434	3.5	-	(.01)	(.14)	(3.9)	(0)
Sausage, bologna.....	221	14.8	15.9	3.6	(9)	(112)	2.2	(0)	.18	.10	2.7	0
Sausage, liverwurst.....	263	16.7	20.6	1.5	9	238	5.4	5,750	.17	1.12	4.6	(0)
Soups ⁴ , chicken.....	30	1.4	1.0	3.8	8	8	.2	-	.01	.05	.6	tr
Soups ⁴ , noodle or rice.....	47	2.4	1.8	5.2	33	34	.1	10	.01	.02	.3	0
Soups ⁴ , pea.....	57	2.6	.8	10.2	13	40	.6	(180)	.07	.03	.5	2
Soups ⁴ , tomato.....	37	.9	.9	7.3	10	16	.4	(500)	.01	.04	.3	4
Soups ⁴ , vegetable.....	33	1.7	.7	5.8	13	20	.3	-	.02	.03	.4	3
Spinach (c).....	26	3.1	.6	3.6	124	33	2.0	11,780	.08	.20	.6	30
Sugar, granulated.....	385	(0)	(0)	99.5	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Swordfish (c).....	178	27.4	6.8	0	20	251	1.1	2,300	.05	.06	10.3	(0)
Tomatoes, raw.....	20	1.0	.3	4.0	11	27	.6	1,100	.06	.04	.5	23
Tuna fish, canned ¹⁰	20	23.8	20.9	0	7	294	1.2	(220)	(.04)	(.10)	(10.8)	0
Turnips (c).....	27	.8	.2	6.0	4	34	.5	tr	.04	.06	.4	0
Veal, shoulder (c).....	228	28.8	12.0	0	12	258	3.6	(0)	.13	.31	7.9	0
Water cress, raw.....	18	1.7	.3	3.3	195	46	2.0	4,720	.08	.16	.8	77
Wheat flakes.....	355	10.8	1.6	80.2	46	329	3.0	(0)	.08	.18	4.8	(0)
Wheat, whole meal (c).....	72	2.7	.3	15.8	9	83	.7	(0)	.10	.03	.9	(0)
Yeast, baker's.....	86	(10.6)	.4	13.0	25	605	4.9	(0)	.45	2.07	28.2	(0)

(1)—Butter or fortified margarine used in recipe plain 370, rich 830. (2)—Yellow 390, white trace only.
 (3)—Average content of fortified margarine. (4)—Ready to serve, equal weight of water and condensed soup. (5)—Calcium may not be available because of presence of oxalic acid. (6)—Contains 4% non-fat milk solids. (7)—Canned, pork and molasses. (8)—Unenriched. (9)—Incl. liquid. (10)—Solids, liquids.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

Value of U. S. Merchandise Exports and Imports

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division
Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census

Year (cal.)	Exports ⁽¹⁾			General imports (2)	Imp. for consum., ⁽³⁾		Total exp. and imp.	Excess exp. over imp.
	Total ⁽¹⁾	Domestic	Foreign		Free	Dutiable		
1925....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1930....	4,909,848	4,818,722	91,126	4,226,589	2,708,828	1,467,391	9,136,437	683,259
1935....	3,843,181	3,781,172	62,009	3,060,908	2,081,123	1,032,954	6,904,089	782,273
1940....	2,282,874	2,243,081	39,793	2,047,485	1,205,987	832,918	4,330,359	255,889
1942....	4,021,146	3,934,181	86,965	2,625,379	1,648,965	891,691	6,645,525	1,395,767
1943....	8,078,988	8,003,113	75,875	2,755,893	1,778,823	1,001,693	10,834,581	5,833,005
1944....	12,964,906	12,841,542	123,364	3,381,498	2,192,852	1,197,249	16,346,404	9,583,408
1945....	14,258,702	14,161,544	97,158	3,928,866	2,717,986	1,169,504	18,187,568	10,329,836
1946....	9,805,625	9,584,684	220,941	4,159,138	2,749,345	1,348,756	13,964,763	5,646,487
1947....	9,738,321	9,500,184	238,137	4,942,054	2,934,955	1,889,946	14,680,375	4,796,267
1947*	15,340,289	15,162,352	177,937	5,755,701	3,454,003	2,211,674	21,095,990	9,584,583
1948*	12,653,058	12,532,093	120,965	7,123,834	4,174,523	2,917,509	19,776,892	5,529,224
1949*	12,051,055	11,936,071	114,984	6,622,390	3,883,186	2,708,454	18,673,445	5,428,665
1950*	10,275,102	10,142,482	132,620	8,852,161	4,766,778	3,976,304	19,127,263	1,422,941
1951*	15,032,379	14,879,499	152,880	10,967,300	5,993,442	4,823,900	25,999,679	4,065,079
1952*	15,200,679	15,048,565	152,114	10,717,485	6,256,950	4,490,546	25,918,164	4,483,194
1953*	15,773,688	15,651,891	121,798	10,873,269	5,919,501	4,859,403	26,646,957	4,900,419
1954*	15,076,787	14,948,104	128,683	10,207,729	5,661,510	4,570,669	25,284,516	4,869,058

*Data subject to further revision.

¹In addition to regular commercial exports, the data for war and postwar years include aid and relief shipments largely made under the following programs: Lend-lease in the war years; UNRRA in immediate postwar years; civilian supplies sent to occupied areas through United States armed forces beginning 1947; ECA program beginning April 1948; and Mutual Security Program beginning July 1950. Supplies shipped to United States armed forces abroad for their own use are excluded.

²"General imports" include merchandise entered immediately upon arrival into merchandising or consumption channels, plus commodities entered into bonded customs warehouse for storage.

³"Imports for consumption" include merchandise entered immediately upon arrival into merchandising or consumption channels, plus withdrawals from bonded customs warehouses for consumption.

U. S. Merchandise Exports and Imports, by Continent

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census
For explanation of data see footnotes of table above.
(Value in thousands of dollars)

Year (cal.)	Value of exports to ¹					Value of imports from ²				
	Europe ³	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Asia & Oceania	Africa	Europe ³	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Asia & Oceania	Africa
1925....	2,605,067	1,138,354	402,606	674,764	89,057	1,247,559	980,534	518,797	1,387,556	92,144
1930....	1,842,760	1,019,229	337,508	551,321	92,362	920,483	761,711	433,516	877,649	67,548
1935....	1,033,697	531,331	174,341	447,286	96,219	606,496	494,557	281,472	523,238	41,722
1940....	1,653,702	1,065,832	435,584	705,419	160,609	404,049	693,408	395,105	1,001,654	131,162
1942....	4,024,969	1,829,365	375,836	1,033,015	815,804	347,547	1,113,874	647,834	553,055	203,581
1943....	7,720,425	2,006,517	411,480	1,319,132	1,507,353	272,181	1,682,379	775,611	447,516	203,811
1944....	9,375,441	2,086,859	540,277	1,394,722	861,404	340,373	2,033,742	931,272	401,167	222,312
1945....	5,530,422	1,919,093	645,226	1,187,213	523,671	479,410	1,898,323	976,101	508,290	297,015
1946....	4,159,044	2,535,014	1,148,590	1,406,855	488,819	872,692	1,643,751	1,118,138	1,001,154	306,317
1947....	5,768,211	3,829,484	2,353,642	2,567,481	821,471	877,266	2,143,784	1,254,229	1,153,088	327,335
1948....	4,380,074	3,395,277	1,911,582	2,181,452	784,672	1,171,110	2,539,649	1,559,766	1,459,605	393,703
1949....	4,238,773	3,298,682	1,561,833	2,330,011	621,755	980,722	2,493,698	1,501,273	1,309,182	337,516
1950*	2,952,434	3,414,374	2,347,660	1,579,109	349,354	1,448,930	3,100,579	1,962,879	1,846,112	493,661
1951*	4,098,078	4,290,664	2,068,576	2,424,754	580,424	2,119,382	3,498,565	2,327,998	2,433,179	589,076
1952*	3,348,824	4,495,901	1,834,806	2,339,274	569,073	2,029,193	3,741,259	2,283,968	2,056,272	606,770
1953*	2,873,148	4,573,574	1,521,282	2,176,830	503,547	2,335,227	3,740,483	2,376,837	1,827,474	593,261
1954*	3,356,441	4,352,648	1,759,374	2,158,259	568,281	2,081,399	3,635,162	2,257,968	1,627,708	604,443

¹Exports, including re-exports. ²General imports. ³Iceland and Turkey included in Europe in all years shown. ⁴Beginning 1950 data by area of destination exclude "special category" exports; i.e., certain items of defense equipment and supplies.

U. S. Exports and Imports on Dry Cargo Vessels

PER CENT CARRIED ON U.S. FLAG VESSELS TO AND FROM 10 LEADING TRADE AREAS
Source: Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census
(Shipping weight in 1,000 of long tons)

Trade area	Dry cargo exports				Dry cargo imports			
	1953		1952		1953		1952	
	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.
Total	59,728	24	78,936	30	51,179	30	44,956	37
Total ocean-borne (excluding trade with Canada)	40,063	22	58,947	31	38,886	33	33,684	42
Bayonne-Hamburg Range	9,700	13	19,324	29	3,408	14	2,460	17
Great Lakes, Canada	18,432	29	18,332	28	5,971	34	5,717	33
Azores, Mediterranean and Black Sea	6,143	36	7,759	37	1,617	28	1,424	41
North China, including Shanghai and Japan	7,727	11	7,433	23	478	30	416	40
East Coast, South America	2,244	16	4,148	23	1,182	33	2,509	33
Caribbean	3,397	33	3,902	39	11,286	36	10,108	48
United Kingdom and Eire	2,497	20	3,867	33	778	27	713	31
India, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	1,929	30	3,340	39	2,166	27	1,810	41
Baltic, Scandinavia, Iceland and Greenland	1,142	10	3,251	27	3,211	6	2,851	23
West Coast, South America	1,031	34	1,227	37	5,302	59	3,955	65
Other trade areas	5,485	29	6,353	28	14,900	23	12,993	28

United States Foreign Trade with Leading Countries

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, July 1955

For explanation of data see footnotes to table on page 666

(Value in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Exports, including reexports		General imports	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Total	\$15,773.7	\$15,076.8	\$10,873.3	\$10,207.7
Canada	3,197.5	2,962.2	2,461.6	2,375.2
20 American republics	3,133.6	3,371.4	3,442.0	3,289.4
Western Europe	5,705.5	5,092.4	2,295.6	2,038.2
MSP shipments	2,763.4	1,629.8		
Dependencies of Western Europe	151.6	511.0	923.0	890.8
Other areas	3,220.4	3,139.8	1,751.1	1,614.1
Special category exports ¹	4,125.3	2,881.8		
Total exports excluding special category	11,648.4	12,195.0		
North and South America				
Canada	2,996.0	2,765.9	2,461.6	2,375.2
20 American Republics	2,921.6	3,188.1	3,442.0	3,289.4
Mexico	645.5	627.7	354.5	327.9
Central American Republics	264.5	298.5	235.3	231.1
Cuba	426.6	428.2	431.1	401.3
Dominican Republic	47.5	52.0	52.3	72.0
Haiti	25.9	35.8	16.8	24.8
Argentina	104.3	122.4	181.9	102.8
Bolivia	18.8	30.6	62.1	47.0
Brazil	296.8	453.4	768.5	681.7
Chile	97.8	73.9	242.3	197.4
Colombia	285.4	341.1	466.1	506.5
Ecuador	41.5	47.5	44.9	60.9
Peru	119.1	96.5	86.9	96.2
Uruguay	24.7	43.3	52.6	31.1
Venezuela	513.2	530.6	440.5	503.7
Netherlands Antilles	81.6	63.1	157.1	164.5
Europe				
Western Europe	2,868.5	3,347.8	2,295.6	2,038.2
OEEC countries, total	2,666.7	3,122.2	2,157.5	1,910.3
Austria	60.3	37.3	35.2	29.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	235.5	266.1	236.0	191.6
Denmark	38.7	46.7	39.9	50.7
Ireland (Eire)	36.1	26.7	5.9	4.2
France	338.2	331.6	186.4	157.3
West Germany	355.3	490.6	276.6	278.2
Greece	50.3	48.4	18.4	18.4
Iceland	13.4	12.3	7.4	9.6
Italy	286.4	301.9	158.6	141.5
Free Territory of Trieste	11.1	6.5	.1	.1
Netherlands	258.3	420.3	191.8	159.1
Norway	64.7	67.6	67.0	57.2
Portugal	26.1	24.7	35.0	26.0
Sweden	102.4	118.8	107.9	75.6
Switzerland	134.4	154.5	161.4	145.2
Turkey	64.5	80.4	84.0	64.6
United Kingdom	591.1	687.9	546.0	500.9
Other Western Europe, total	201.8	225.6	138.1	128.0
Finland	22.2	28.3	42.4	39.5
Spain	70.2	97.6	63.3	64.8
Yugoslavia	109.4	99.7	32.4	23.7
Soviet bloc	1.8	6.0	36.4	42.3
Asia and Oceania				
Western Asia	268.8	274.5	204.3	200.4
Kuwait	15.8	14.5	63.0	71.6
Lebanon	22.3	29.8	2.3	3.1
Iran	21.5	45.7	25.6	19.3
Iraq	18.9	27.6	16.2	16.3
Israel	77.6	74.1	12.2	13.7
Saudi Arabia	76.6	43.3	66.9	59.0
Far East	1,908.0	1,883.7	1,623.1	1,427.3
Southern, southeastern and eastern Asia	1,734.4	1,645.1	1,421.9	1,264.7
British Malaya	31.0	30.7	211.3	168.5
Ceylon	7.2	6.8	30.9	28.6
Hong Kong	34.5	46.1	13.1	11.8
India	152.5	161.5	229.9	200.0
Indochina	36.6	50.4	16.7	22.3
Indonesia, Republic of	104.3	70.8	214.7	166.7
Japan	670.6	678.1	261.5	278.9
Korea, Republic of	96.0	86.6	29.9	19.7
Pakistan	98.5	32.9	25.8	23.4
Philippines, Republic of	351.9	324.3	276.5	260.3
Thailand (Siam)	57.0	42.6	70.0	54.3
Taiwan	82.0	93.8	6.8	5.5
Australia	134.8	188.5	137.0	115.3
New Zealand	31.4	42.4	59.2	44.3
Africa				
Africa, total	503.5	568.3	593.3	604.5
Algeria	13.8	13.7	3.7	5.3
Angola	10.3	12.1	46.1	43.3
Belgian Congo	59.4	48.3	91.4	96.2
British East Africa, total	12.0	6.6	39.1	32.1
British West Africa, total	18.3	15.5	115.0	112.3
Egypt	60.3	39.9	26.4	20.4
Ethiopia	4.9	6.9	33.3	33.7
French Morocco	29.9	37.4	11.8	13.7
Liberia	15.8	81.4	27.7	27.3
Union of South Africa	207.4	224.5	91.8	90.3
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	8.3	10.4	67.9	47.3
French West Africa, total	14.4	20.7	14.0	48.6
Sterling area countries	1,504.2	1,628.8	1,700.8	1,521.4

United States Foreign Trade, by Economic Classes

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from data of the Bureau of the Census.

For explanation of data see footnotes on page 666

Year (cal.)	Value of domestic exports					Value of imports ¹				
	Crude Mater'ls	Crude Foodst's	Manu'd Foodst's	Semi-Manuf's	Finish. Manuf's	Crude Mater'ls	Crude Foodst's	Manu'd Foodst's	Semi-Manuf's	Finish. Manuf's
1925..	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1925..	1,422,058	317,894	573,753	661,683	1,843,334	1,748,065	494,800	432,906	755,085	795,733
1930..	829,098	178,533	362,650	512,802	1,898,089	1,002,161	400,125	293,448	608,153	757,022
1935..	682,953	58,751	157,211	349,858	994,308	582,443	322,327	318,828	409,690	405,617
1940..	455,766	74,019	166,872	907,934	2,329,590	1,010,841	285,066	274,444	558,606	408,899
1942..	418,014	67,838	924,699	920,275	5,672,288	1,060,713	348,576	274,507	639,506	457,015
1943..	661,782	109,067	1,550,738	1,089,400	9,430,557	1,037,386	584,227	421,157	677,505	669,826
1944..	553,962	133,826	1,632,605	1,096,674	10,744,477	1,078,174	841,348	520,979	706,235	740,765
1945..	870,623	432,147	1,245,727	779,515	6,256,672	1,183,080	693,235	461,644	928,291	831,852
1946..	1,415,808	648,103	1,522,400	895,125	5,018,748	1,729,074	814,403	503,946	930,608	846,879
1947..	1,601,448	1,348,789	1,756,771	1,784,839	8,670,492	1,766,516	1,016,775	655,698	1,244,908	982,761
1948..	1,488,449	1,265,820	1,313,657	1,370,483	7,093,684	2,147,007	1,271,611	731,173	1,633,140	1,309,101
1949..	1,779,777	1,341,795	885,682	1,355,835	6,572,982	1,853,712	1,332,880	740,770	1,418,358	1,245,890
1950..	1,886,042	759,753	602,412	1,121,037	5,773,238	2,466,489	1,749,556	898,423	2,125,910	1,503,704
1951..	2,470,784	1,401,165	841,181	1,665,120	8,501,248	3,364,555	2,076,708	1,021,645	2,458,574	1,895,860
1952..	1,922,361	1,369,288	727,880	1,619,302	9,349,732	2,937,440	2,068,259	1,082,579	2,565,664	2,093,555
1953..	1,626,093	962,142	709,875	1,423,253	10,930,528	2,613,026	2,185,257	1,107,874	2,678,408	2,194,339
1954..	1,896,419	740,500	759,364	1,811,504	9,740,317	2,412,217	2,199,476	1,115,236	2,310,261	2,194,989

¹General imports through 1933; imports for consumption thereafter.

Total agricultural exports were valued at—(1948) \$3,472,680,000; (1949) \$3,577,780,000; (1950) \$2,873,094,000; (1951) \$4,040,054,000; (1952) \$3,431,066,000; (1953) \$2,847,463,000; (1954) \$3,049,225,000.

Agricultural imports for consumption were valued at—(1948) \$3,150,294,000; (1949) \$2,894,326,000; (1950) \$3,986,814,000; (1951) \$5,179,044,000; (1952) \$4,518,993,000; (1953) \$4,184,778,000; (1954) \$3,970,137,000.

Sales of Retail Stores, by Kinds of Business

Source: Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce
New Series (In millions of dollars)

Kinds of business	1953	1954	Kinds of business	1953	1954
All retail stores ¹	170,741	170,664	Women's apparel, accessory stores	4,089	4,009
Durable goods stores ¹	60,371	58,173	Family and other apparel stores	2,182	2,090
Automotive group	33,320	31,665	Shoe stores	1,736	1,809
Motor vehicle, other automotive dealers	31,498	29,962	Drug and proprietary stores	4,790	4,940
Tire, battery, accessory dealers	1,822	1,703	Eating and drinking places	13,003	13,127
Furniture and appliance group	9,125	9,079	Food group ¹	40,777	41,635
Furniture, home furnishings stores	5,136	5,291	Grocery stores	33,623	34,993
Household appliance, radio stores	3,989	3,788	Gasoline service stations	10,536	11,443
Lumber, building, hardware group	10,421	10,135	General merchandise group	19,006	18,857
Lumber, building materials dealers	7,715	7,433	Department stores, excl. mail order	10,370	10,272
Hardware stores	7,715	7,433	Mail order (catalog sales)	1,327	1,222
Nondurable goods stores ¹	110,770	112,491	Variety stores	3,095	3,027
Apparel group	10,256	10,147	Other general merchandise stores	4,214	4,336
Men's and boys' wear stores	2,249	2,299	Liquor stores	3,325	3,415

¹Sales of other durable goods stores, other food stores, and other nondurable goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the totals.

Total Retail Stores Sales Old Series (In millions of dollars)—(1940) 46,375; (1941) 55,274; (1942) 57,212; (1943) 63,235; (1944) 70,208; (1945) 78,034; (1946) 102,488; (1947) 119,604; (1948) 130,521; (1949) 130,721; (1950) 143,689; (1951) 152,975.

U. S. Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

	1951	1952	1953	1954*
Exports of goods and services.....	\$20,282,000,000	\$20,661,000,000	\$21,215,000,000	\$20,896,000,000
Means of Financing				
Foreign sources:				
U. S. imports of goods and services..	15,068,000,000	15,688,000,000	16,467,000,000	15,872,000,000
Liquidation of gold and dollar assets.	- 525,000,000	- 1,233,000,000	- 2,266,000,000	- 1,757,000,000
U. S. government sources (net):				
Grants and other unilateral transfers.	4,576,000,000	4,691,000,000	6,223,000,000	4,838,000,000
Long- and short-term loans	156,000,000	420,000,000	218,000,000	- 93,000,000
U. S. private sources (net):				
Remittances	411,000,000	446,000,000	477,000,000	452,000,000
Long- and short-term capital	1,068,000,000	1,158,000,000	369,000,000	1,621,000,000
Errors and omissions	- 472,000,000	- 509,000,000	- 173,000,000	- 37,000,000

*Preliminary.

Ton-Mileage of Freight Carried on Inland Waterways of U. S.

By Systems, Calendar Year 1953

System	Ton-miles	System	Ton-miles
Atlantic coast rivers ¹	13,138,311,000	Canals and connecting channels ²	10,781,685,000
Gulf coast rivers ¹	4,242,101,000	Great Lakes system ³	127,383,073,000
Mississippi coast rivers	4,533,243,000		
Mississippi River system, including Ohio River and tributaries	42,357,919,000	Total	202,439,332,000

¹Includes approximately 3.4 billion ton-miles on Atlantic coast rivers and 3 billion ton-miles on Gulf coast rivers not included in previous years.

²Except Great Lakes. ³Does not include traffic between foreign ports.

SHIPPING

Commerce at Selected Coast and Coastal River Ports

Source: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army
Calendar Year 1953 (In tons of 2,000 pounds)

Port	Tons	Port	Tons
Searsport Harbor, Maine	668,579	Jacksonville Harbor, Fla.	4,992,309
Portland Harbor, Maine	11,720,502	Palm Beach Harbor, Fla.	734,581
Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.	956,860	Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.	2,471,191
Beverly Harbor, Mass.	105,731	Miami Harbor, Fla.	2,621,899
Salem Harbor, Mass.	858,540	Key West Harbor, Fla.	105,934
Port of Boston, Mass.	18,076,260	San Juan Harbor, P. R.	2,905,824
New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, Mass.	388,392	Mayaguez Harbor, P. R.	550,384
Fall River Harbor, Mass.	1,840,559	Ponce Harbor, P. R.	764,665
Newport Harbor, R. I.	101,708	Fajardo Harbor, P. R.	120,445
Providence River and Harbor, R. I.	7,598,269	Guanica Harbor, P. R.	150,685
New London Harbor, Conn.	910,679	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	831,341
New Haven Harbor, Conn.	6,112,944	Tampa Harbor, Fla.	9,061,058
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.	2,185,521	St. Petersburg Harbor, Fla.	253,040
Norwalk Harbor, Conn.	226,097	Port St. Joe Harbor, Fla.	1,943,603
Stamford Harbor, Conn.	727,618	Panama City Harbor, Fla.	1,169,835
New York Harbor, N. Y.:		Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	736,474
Port Chester Harbor	393,102	Mobile Harbor, Ala.	13,127,633
Milton Harbor	16,729	Pascagoula Harbor, Miss.	268,844
Mamaronck Harbor	114,206	Biloxi Harbor, Miss.	216,685
Echo Bay Harbor	143,013	Gulport Harbor, Miss.	300,301
New Rochelle Harbor	20,037	New Orleans, La.	39,691,253
Long Island Sound at City Island	853	Baton Rouge, La.	15,809,843
East Chester Creek	1,948,990	Minneapolis, Minn.	540,042
Westchester Creek	587,100	St. Paul, Minn.	1,403,599
Bronx River	675,040	St. Louis, Mo.	5,968,507
Manhasset Bay	716,097	Memphis, Tenn.	3,490,896
Flushing Bay	2,401,897	Helena, Ark.	1,875,858
Harlem River	2,212,415	Greenville, Miss.	987,001
Hudson River, N. Y. (lower section)	1,072,023	Vicksburg, Miss.	490,998
Hudson River Channel, N. Y. & N. J.	23,443,225	Lake Charles, La. (Calcasieu R. & Pass)	15,950,421
East River	18,224,953	Galveston Channel, Tex.	5,112,576
Newtown Creek	7,111,036	Texas City Channel, Tex.	14,827,298
Wallabout Channel	244,540	Houston, Tex.	44,263,704
Buttermilk Channel	2,731,985	Channel to Aransas Pass, Tex.	120,029
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel	6,243,727	Corpus Christi, Tex.	13,544,003
Gowanus Creek Channel	4,595,369	Port Aransas, Tex.	10,022,693
Gravesend Bay	494,522	Freeport Harbor, Tex.	4,402,113
Coney Island Creek	100,117	Channel to Palacios, Tex.	122,592
Sheepshead Bay	5,772	Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.	1,849,897
Jamalca Bay	2,955,227	Beaumont, Tex.	23,422,652
Lemon Creek	2,513	Orange, Tex.	1,221,374
Great Kills, Staten Island	1,113	Port Arthur, Tex.	22,309,765
Shoal Harbor & Compton Creek, N. J.	130,726	Kansas City, Mo.	133,494
Raritan River, N. J.	3,792,726	Nashville, Tenn.	1,823,384
Washington Canal and So. River, N. J.	56,040	Chattanooga, Tenn.	764,929
Woodbridge Creek, N. J.	34,746	Knoxville, Tenn.	823,638
Elizabeth River, N. J.	89,401	Clairton-Elizabeth, Pa.	11,002,466
Rahway River, N. J.	185,032	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,949,548
Upper Bay, N. Y. and N. J.	5,265,714	Alliquippa-Rochester, Pa.	8,165,505
Sandy Hook Bay, N. J.	285,246	Huntington, W. Va.	11,045,692
Newark, N. J.	5,917,031	Cincinnati, Ohio	7,699,847
Hackensack River, N. J.	3,990,996	Louisville, Ky.	5,317,009
Passaic River, N. J.	8,031,975	Mount Vernon, Ind.	1,755,240
New York and New Jersey Channels	72,790,849	San Diego, Calif.	1,528,972
Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cut-off Channel, N. J.	16,129	Long Beach Harbor, Calif.	5,992,431
Total, unadjusted!	177,042,087	Los Angeles Harbor, Calif.	19,661,486
Hempstead Harbor, N. Y.	3,969,827	El Segundo, Calif.	2,456,843
Huntington Harbor, N. Y.	267,153	Ventura Harbor, Calif.	3,444,367
Huntington Bay, N. Y.	1,112,391	Ellwood, Calif.	298,945
Port Jefferson Harbor, N. Y.	922,340	Captain, Calif.	100,552
Plattsburg Harbor, N. Y.	168,156	Gaviota, Santa Barbara County, Calif.	304,489
Tarrytown Harbor, N. Y.	713,790	San Luis Obispo Harbor, Calif.	3,470,125
Peekskill Harbor, N. Y.	116,703	Estero Bay, Calif.	5,847,955
Rondout Harbor, N. Y.	471,279	Avalon Bay Harbor, Santa Catalina Island, Calif.	324,299
Albany, N. Y.	6,405,307	San Francisco Bay area, Calif.:	
Burlington Harbor, Vt.	353,542	San Francisco Harbor	4,010,210
Oyster Bay, N. Y.	187,687	Redwood City Harbor	2,547,913
Northport Bay and Harbor, N. Y.	2,159,331	Oakland Harbor	4,118,517
Delaware River and tributaries, Trenton, N. J. to the sea:		Richmond Harbor	13,066,249
Burlington-Florence-Roebing, N. J.	956,815	San Pablo Bay and Mare Island Strait	5,704,189
Penn Manor, Pa. and vicinity	3,429,281	Napa River	15,042
Philadelphia Harbor, Pa.	37,288,082	Petaluma Creek	295,877
Camden-Glooucester, N. J.	3,007,506	San Rafael Creek	73,856
Chester, Pa.	1,268,958	Carquinez Strait	8,617,425
Marcus Hook, Pa., and vicinity	20,548,911	Alviso Slough	89,925
Paulsboro, N. J., and vicinity	12,398,980	Suisun Channel	48,959
Wilmington Harbor, Del.	2,463,043	Suisun Bay Channel	4,237,965
Pennsgrove-Carney Point-Deepwater Point, N. J.	374,373	Newark Slough	17,301
Other	1,679,562	San Francisco Bay area, other ports..	1,939,115
Total, unadjusted!	83,415,511	Total, unadjusted!	44,922,586
Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.	41,807,753	Crescent City Harbor, Calif.	301,028
Washington Harbor, D. C.	2,375,704	Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Calif.	344,141
Potomac River at Alexandria, Va.	326,644	Moss Landing Harbor, Calif.	176,206
Norfolk Harbor, Va.	24,083,192	Honolulu Harbor, T. H.	3,318,025
Newport News, Va.	12,250,616	Kahului Harbor, Maul, T. H.	640,692
Richmond, Va.	2,461,218	Hilo Harbor, T. H.	763,507
Morehead City Harbor, N. C.	536,685	Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, T. H.	395,500
Georgetown Harbor, S. C.	1,072,772	Kaunapali Harbor, Lanai, T. H.	176,013
Charleston Harbor, S. C.	4,020,134	Port Allen Harbor, Kauai, T. H.	132,925
Savannah Harbor, Ga.	3,782,568	Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai, T. H.	195,183
Brunswick Harbor, Ga.	218,860	Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T. H.	198,178
Fernandina Harbor, Fla.	189,070	Stockton, Calif.	1,572,026
		Coos Bay, Oreg.	3,111,119
		Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.	349,626
		Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg.	247,733

Port	Tons	Port	Tons
Ports on Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers:		Port Gamble Harbor, Wash.	384,119
Portland, Oreg.	11,716,650	Olympia Harbor, Wash.	1,171,867
Oregon Slough, Oreg.	796,393	Tacoma Harbor, Wash.	4,736,121
Astoria, Oreg.	333,711	Seattle Harbor, Wash.	11,850,811
Vancouver, Wash.	1,367,713	Anacortes Harbor, Wash.	581,366
St. Helens, Oreg.	607,210	Bellingham Bay and Harbor, Wash.	1,392,267
Longview, Wash.	2,323,979	Port Angeles Harbor, Wash.	2,083,182
Other ports on the Columbia River	1,007,640	Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.	935,282
Total	18,153,296	Everett Harbor, Wash.	3,169,346
Willapa River and Harbor, Wash.	703,960	Whittier, Alaska	131,758
Grays Harbor & Chehalis River, Wash.	1,947,129	Ketchikan Harbor, Alaska	354,746
Hemmersley Inlet (Shelton Harbor), Wash.	797,431	Seward Harbor, Alaska	587,201
Nehalem Bay, Wash.	114,149	Juneau Harbor, Alaska	111,676
		Anchorage, Alaska	137,192
		Other ports in southeastern Alaska	169,247

¹Net traffic after eliminating duplication within the port areas: (tons)—New York Harbor, 139,395,118; Delaware River and tributaries, Trenton, N. J., to the sea, 73,432,216; San Francisco Bay 37,748,789.

Great Lakes Ports

Calendar Year 1953¹ (In tons of 2,000 pounds)

Port	Tons	Port	Tons
Two Harbors (Agate Bay), Minn.	23,627,485	Muskegon Harbor, Mich.	3,539,093
Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis.	77,243,545	Ludington Harbor, Mich.	3,172,593
Ashland Harbor, Wis.	4,129,068	Manistee Harbor, Mich.	770,704
Keweenaw Waterway, Mich., ports on	309,245	Frankfort Harbor, Mich.	1,745,521
Presque Isle Harbor, Mich.	5,161,233	Alpena Harbor, Mich.	3,115,774
Marquette Harbor, Mich.	715,622	Saginaw River, Mich., ports on	3,953,397
Port of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	437,769	Port Huron, Mich.	1,173,441
Lime Island, Mich.	163,068	Marysville, Mich.	595,296
Drummond Island, Mich.	2,327,323	St. Clair, Mich.	722,234
Detour, Mich.	511,043	Algonac, Mich.	127,510
Manistique Harbor, Mich.	352,088	Port of Detroit, Mich.	25,463,140
Menominee Harbor and River, Mich. and Wis.	824,249	Toledo Harbor, Ohio	31,617,522
Green Bay Harbor, Wis.	3,345,190	Sandusky Harbor, Ohio	8,521,771
Fox River, Wis.	189,372	Huron Harbor, Ohio	3,587,086
Kewaunee Harbor, Wis.	1,046,582	Lorain Harbor, Ohio	11,780,986
Manitowoc Harbor, Wis.	2,311,554	Cleveland Harbor, Ohio	23,480,714
Sheboygan Harbor, Wis.	541,268	Fairport Harbor, Ohio	2,469,705
Port Washington Harbor, Wis.	1,129,147	Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio	15,228,497
Milwaukee Harbor, Wis.	8,165,023	Conneaut Harbor, Ohio	16,058,774
Racine Harbor, Wis.	126,784	Erie Harbor, Pa.	7,318,112
Port of Chicago, Ill.	38,281,685	Port of Buffalo, N. Y.	22,008,987
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	20,044,665	Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.	491,075
St. Joseph Harbor, Mich.	431,057	Rochester (Charlotte) Harbor, N. Y.	866,661
Holland Harbor, Mich.	289,919	Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.	1,607,384
Grand Haven Harbor and Grand River, Mich.	5,303,988	Oswego Harbor, N. Y.	2,199,030
		Ogdensburg Harbor, N. Y.	574,574

¹Includes Lakewise car ferry traffic as follows:

Port	Lakewise		Port	Lakewise	
	Receipts	Shipments		Receipts	Shipments
Menominee Harbor & River, Mich. and Wis.	105,825	70,857	Manistique Harbor, Mich.	135,824	212,581
Kewaunee Harbor, Wis.	407,683	638,820	Muskegon Harbor, Mich.	523,125	349,979
Manitowoc Harbor, Wis.	549,472	887,368	Ludington Harbor, Mich.	1,523,288	1,289,306
Milwaukee Harbor, Wis.	1,158,355	1,264,320	Frankfort Harbor, Mich.	1,027,533	717,874

Vessel Entrances by Customs District in 1954

American and Foreign Vessels with Cargo and in Ballast

Source: Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division

Tons shown are net tons of 100 cubic feet carrying capacity of vessels and do not represent the actual weight of cargo carried. Totals represent the sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from the sums of the rounded amounts.

Customs district	Entrances 1,000 tons	Customs district	Entrances 1,000 tons	Customs district	Entrances 1,000 tons
Grand total	109,524	South Atlantic	4,897	U. S. Territories Possessions	3,051
Seaports, total	97,197	North Carolina	335	Alaska	398
American vessels	33,860	South Carolina	1,229	Hawaii	1,051
With cargo	26,097	Georgia	801	Puerto Rico	1,292
In ballast	7,763	Florida (Atlantic)	2,533	Virgin Islands	310
Foreign vessels	75,665	Gulf Coast	16,251		
With cargo	59,665	Florida (Gulf)	1,257		
In ballast	16,000	Mobile	3,200		
North Atlantic	57,986	New Orleans	5,375		
Me. & N. H.	3,774	Sabine	1,300	Canadian	12,327
Massachusetts	4,050	Galveston	4,750	Vermont	(*)
Rhode Island	424	Laredo	367	St. Lawrence	103
Connecticut	466	Pacific Coast	15,013	Rochester	1,005
New York	26,596	San Diego	266	Buffalo	913
Philadelphia	13,350	Los Angeles	5,009	Duluth & Superior	1,872
Maryland	6,111	San Francisco	3,895	Wisconsin	399
Virginia	4,214	Oregon	1,635	Michigan	1,987
		Washington	4,208	Chicago	482
				Ohio	5,466

*Data not available.

Largest Shipload of Imported Iron Ore Arrives

The largest single shipload of iron ore ever brought into the U. S., 29,874 tons, reached Baltimore from Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, August, 1955. It came from Cerro Bolivar, the iron mountain of Venezuela, and was owned by the U. S. Steel Corp. The vessel was unloaded in 22 hr., 45 min. by the Canton Railroad.

Navigable Distances from New York City

Distances from New York to foreign ports, and distances between foreign ports, are by the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office.

Distances between United States ports are from the publication, "Distances Between United States Ports," issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

One nautical mile: U. S. 6,076.10 feet. International Nautical Mile, 1,852 meters or 6,076.10 feet, was adopted for official use by agencies of the U. S. Government on July 1, 1954. Britain uses 6,079.98 feet; France and Germany, 6,076.10 feet, and Iceland 6,085.95 feet.

One statute mile=5,280 ft.

Distances are in nautical miles. For statute miles, multiply by 1.5

Port	Naut. Miles	Port	Naut. Miles
Aarhus, Denmark	3,823	Georgetown, British Guiana	595
Acajutla, Salvador—via Panama	2,851	Georgetown, South Carolina	2,217
Acapulco, Mexico—via Panama	3,444	Gibara, Cuba	1,216
Accra, Gold Coast	4,660	Gibraltar	3,218
Adelaide, Australlia—via Panama	10,325	Glasgow, Scotland	3,190
Aden, Arabia	6,529	Goteborg, Sweden	3,734
Alajo, Corsica	3,976	Great Harbor, Culebra Island	1,422
Alger, Algeria	3,633	Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.	101
Amapala, Honduras—via Panama	2,763	Guam, Marianas	10,006
Amsterdam, Netherlands	3,510	Guantanamo, Cuba	1,319
Angra, Azores	2,178	Guayaquil, Ecuador—via Panama	2,842
Antilla, Cuba	1,226	Havana, Cuba	1,186
Antofagasta, Chile—via Panama	4,158	Halifax, Nova Scotia	600
Antwerp, Belgium	3,479	Hamburg, Germany	3,747
Argentina, Newfoundland	1,009	Hamilton, Bermuda	697
Arica, Chile—via Panama	3,939	Hong Kong, China—via Panama	11,213
Arkhangel, U. S. S. R.	4,217	Honolulu, T. H.—via Panama	6,704
Auckland, New Zealand—via Panama	8,534	Horta, Fayal, Azores	2,098
Aux Cayes, Haiti	1,447	Inishtrahull, off Northern Ireland	3,044
Bahia Blanca, Argentina	6,154	Istanbul, Turkey	5,013
Bahia Honda, Cuba	1,226	Jacksonville, Florida	791
Baltimore, Maryland	418	Jacmel, Haiti	1,489
Barcelona, Spain	3,710	Jullanehaab, Greenland	1,911
Basse Terre, Guadeloupe	1,624	Kalamai, Greece	4,570
Bellefleur, St. Christopher Island	1,531	Key West, Florida	1,124
Belem, Brazil	3,015	Kingston, Jamaica	1,474
Belize, British Honduras	1,703	Kodiak, Alaska	6,925
Bluefields, Nicaragua	1,995	Kotor, Yugoslavia	4,637
Bocas del Toro, Panama	2,048	La Gualra, Venezuela	1,848
Bombay, India	8,178	La Pallice, France	3,255
Bordeaux, France	3,310	La Union, Salvador—via Panama	2,766
Boston, Mass.—via Cape Cod Canal	230	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands	2,965
—via Pollock Rip Channel	284	Le Havre, France	3,293
—via Nantucket Shoals Lightship	375	Limon, Costa Rica	2,047
Boulogne, France	3,351	Lisbon, Portugal	2,991
Bremen, Germany	3,719	Liverpool, England	3,211
Brest, France	3,114	Livingston, Guatemala	1,796
Bridgetown, Barbados	1,829	London, England	3,441
Brisbane, Australia	9,705	Los Angeles, Calif.—via Panama	4,931
Briswick, Georgia	749	Malta (Valetta Harbor)	4,201
Buenaventura, Colombia—via Panama	2,369	Manila, P. I.—via Panama	11,365
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,871	Manila, Ecuador—via Panama	2,612
Cadiz, Spain	3,160	Maracaibo, Venezuela	1,890
Calcutta, India	9,824	Maricao, Calif.—via Panama	5,285
Caldera, Chile—via Panama	4,320	Marseille, France	3,906
Callao, Peru—via Panama	3,368	Mathewtown, Great Inagua Island, W. I.	1,205
Cape Haitien, Haiti	1,283	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	1,402
Cape of Good Hope, South Africa	6,801	Mazatlan, Mexico—via Panama	4,024
Cartagena, Colombia	6,786	Melbourne, Australia—via Panama	9,942
Carupano, Venezuela	1,853	Mobile, Alabama	1,654
Castries, St. Lucia	1,893	Mollendo, Peru—via Panama	3,814
Cayenne, French Guiana	2,447	Monrovia, Liberia	3,965
Charleston, South Carolina	632	Montevideo, Uruguay	5,753
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	1,435	Murmansk, U. S. S. R.—via south of Iceland	3,948
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	832	—via north of Iceland	3,844
Cherbourg, France	3,227	Naples, Italy	4,192
Christiansted, St. Croix	1,465	Nassau, Bahamas	982
Cienfuegos, Cuba	1,682	New London, Connecticut	103
Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic	1,490	New Orleans, Louisiana	1,703
Cobh, Ireland	2,980	Newport, Rhode Island	138
Colombo, Ceylon	8,610	Newport News, Virginia	294
Colon, Panama	1,974	Norfolk, Virginia	1,274
Copenhagen, Denmark	3,843	Nuevitas, Cuba	
Corinto, Nicaragua—via Panama	2,701	Odessa, U. S. S. R.	5,380
Cumana, Venezuela	1,901	Oslo, Norway	3,767
Dakar, Senegal		Pago Pago, Samoa—via Panama	7,674
Danzig, Poland	3,335	Palermo, Sicily	4,129
Dover, England	4,252	Panama	2,018
Durban, South Africa	3,351	Paramaribo, Surinam	2,334
Esmeraldas, Ecuador—via Panama	7,565	Pensacola, Florida	1,614
Fall River, Massachusetts	2,490	Pentland Firth, North Scotland	3,243
Famagusta, Cyprus	153	Pernambuco, Brazil	3,698
Fasnet, off Ireland	5,189	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	240
Fernandina, Florida	2,916	Piraeus, Greece	4,716
Fishguard, Wales	760	Plymouth, England	3,136
Flume, Italy—(see Rijeka, Yugoslavia)	3,096	Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe	1,462
Fort de France, Martinique		Ponce, Puerto Rico	2,247
Frederikshaab, Greenland	1,717	Ponta Delgada, Azores	1,879
Freetown, Sierra Leone	1,959	Porlamar, Margarita Island, Venezuela	1,423
Funchal, Madeira	3,757	Port Antonio, Jamaica	1,861
Galveston, Texas	2,761	Port Arthur, Texas	1,372
Galway, Ireland	1,888	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	
Gdynia, Poland	2,964		
Genoa, Italy	4,248		
	4,071		

Port	Naut. Miles	Port	Naut. Miles
Port of Spain, Trinidad	1,939	San Juan, Puerto Rico	1,399
Port Plata, Dominican Republic	1,270	San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua	2,032
Port Said, Egypt	5,129	Sanchez, Dominican Republic	1,330
Port Townsend, Washington—via Panama	6,002	Santa Cruz, Tenerife Is., Canary Islands	2,936
Portland, Maine—via Cape Cod Canal	296	Santa Marta, Colombia	1,783
—via Pollock Rip Channel	330	Santander, Spain	3,129
Portland, Oregon—via Panama	416	Santiago, Cuba	1,362
Porto Grande, Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Isl.	5,887	Santos, Brazil	4,957
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	2,913	Savannah, Georgia	705
Preston, Cuba	264	Seattle, Washington—via Panama	6,038
Progreso, Mexico	1,221	Sekondi, Gold Coast	4,563
Provincetown, Massachusetts	1,609	Shanghai, China—via Panama	10,669
Puerto Banos, Cuba	202	Singapore, Straits Settlements—via Panama	12,522
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	1,216	Sitka, Alaska—via Panama	6,541
Puerto Colombia, Colombia	1,804	Southampton, England	3,262
Puerto Mexico, Honduras	1,800	Stanley, Falkland Islands	6,547
Puerto Morelos, Mexico	1,764	Straits of Gibraltar	1,184
Punta Arenas, Chile—via Panama	1,941	Inside	1,237
Puntarenas, Costa Rica—via Panama	5,949	Sydney, Australia—via Panama	9,692
Pusan, Korea	2,489	Sydney, Nova Scotia	808
Quebec, Canada	10,121		
Queenstown (see Cobh, Ireland)	1,321	Tacoma, Washington—via Panama	6,059
Reykjavik, Iceland		Tahiti, Society Islands—via Panama	6,512
Rijeka, Yugoslavia	2,495	Taku, China—via Panama	10,841
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,859	Truk, Caroline Island—via Panama	9,703
Rotterdam, Netherlands	4,770	Tsingtao, China—via Panama	10,593
	3,483	Tumaco, Colombia—via Panama	2,440
St. George, Grenada		Valparaiso, Chile—via Panama	4,634
St. John, Antigua	1,842	Vancouver, British Columbia—via Panama	6,050
St. John, New Brunswick—via Long Island Sound	1,572	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,973
—via Nantucket Lightship	486	Vigo, Spain	2,960
St. John's, Newfoundland	545	Vladivostok, U. S. S. R.—via Panama	9,759
St. Nazaire, France	1,093		
St. Nicolas Bay, Aruba	3,152	Wake Island, Pacific	8,691
St. Pierre, Martinique	1,753	Washington, D. C.	430
Salaverry, Peru—via Panama	1,705	Wellington, New Zealand—via Panama	8,523
Salvador, Brazil	3,127	Willemstad, Curacao	1,772
San Diego, Calif.—via Panama	4,089	Wilmington, North Carolina	562
San Francisco, Calif.—via Panama	4,861		
San Jose, Guatemala—via Panama	5,263	Yokohama, Japan—via Panama	9,700
	2,904	Yucatan Channel, Central America	1,366

Net Total Water-Borne Commerce of the United States

Source: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Calendar Years (in tons of 2,000 pounds)

Type of traffic	1952	1953	Type of traffic	1952	1953
Net total water-borne commerce of the U. S.	887,721,984	923,547,693	Imports	115,961,025	127,981,407
Domestic			Coastal ports	108,674,301	120,594,892
Lakewise	154,112,031	188,621,385	Great Lakes ports from Canada	7,152,087	7,056,629
Coastwise	184,207,006	188,757,641	Great Lakes ports, from overseas	134,637	329,886
Internal	216,644,384	224,957,448	Exports	111,365,252	89,415,082
Intraport	49,182,353	47,902,038	Coastal ports	85,072,313	63,780,288
Local	54,790,101	54,659,693	Great Lakes ports to Canada	26,129,081	25,415,354
Intraterritory	1,459,832	1,252,999	Great Lakes ports, to overseas	114,679	160,663
Total domestic	660,395,707	706,151,204	Total foreign	227,326,277	217,396,489

*Includes 49,179 tons in 1952; and 58,777 tons in 1953. Of Department of Defense controlled cargo and Special Category commodities shipped from Great Lakes ports: Breakdown by Canadian and overseas not available.

Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at U. S. Ports

Source: Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

Calendar Year	Total				Calendar Year	Total			
*Fiscal year	American		Foreign			American		Foreign	
	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent		Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent
1900*	12,345	22	44,100	78	1945.....	122,835	65	65,745	35
1910*	17,697	22	62,245	78	1946.....	102,169	65	55,314	35
1920*	55,240	51	52,253	49	1947.....	107,668	56	83,211	44
1925*	57,733	42	81,135	58	1948.....	93,501	52	86,866	48
1930	63,426	39	99,135	61	1949.....	80,932	48	89,055	52
1935	64,498	34	85,001	66	1950.....	71,419	41	103,029	59
1940	39,468	32	81,247	67	1951.....	91,334	42	126,987	58
1941	42,809	35	78,847	65	1952.....	88,949	38	142,223	62
1942	29,964	33	61,683	67	1953.....	78,507	35	146,986	65
1943	62,974	49	64,827	51	1954.....	67,439	31	151,985	69
1944	101,120	60	68,125	40					

Small Increase in U. S. Merchant Fleet

Source: Department of Commerce

There were 1,162 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over in the active oceangoing U. S. merchant fleet on Aug. 1, 1955, according to the Maritime Administration, U. S. Dept. of Commerce. This figure does not include privately owned vessels temporarily inactive, or Government-owned vessels loading grain for storage or undergoing repairs.

There were 123 Government-owned and 1,039 privately owned ships in active service. A net increase of 2 vessels was shown in the privately owned fleet with the purchase of 2 Government-owned Mariner vessels by Oceanic Steamship Co. The active Government merchant fleet increased by 2 freighters placed in operation for the Military Sea Transportation Service.

Delivery of a private tanker and placing of a contract for conversion work on the 2 Oceanic ships brought to 24 the total of vessels being built or under conversion.

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM PANAMA, PANAMA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Apia, Samoa Is.	5,710	Kingston, Jamaica	
Arica, Chile	1,921	Le Hayre, France	594
Auckland, N. Z.	6,516	Liverpool, Nova Scotia	4,651
Baltimore, Md.	1,944	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,288
Belem, Brazil	2,421	Manila, P. I.	2,913
Bombay, India	9,335	Melbourne, Australia	9,347
Bordeaux, France	4,641	Mobile, Ala.	7,924
Boston, Mass.	2,200	Montevideo, Uruguay	5,232
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,429	New Orleans La.	1,433
Calcutta, India	1,981	New York	2,018
Callao, Peru	1,350	Norfolk, Va.	1,822
Charleston, S. C.	1,607	Pensacola, Fla.	1,387
Colombo, Ceylon	9,767	Pernambuco, Brazil	3,256
Colon, Panama	44	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,989
Galveston, Tex.	1,534	Plymouth, England	4,494
Straits of Gibraltar	4,351	Punta Arenas, via west of South America	3,931
Glasgow, Scotland	4,552	via east of South America	6,495
Guam, Marianas	7,988	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,328
Guayaquil, Ecuador	824	San Francisco, Calif.	5,245
Habana, Cuba	1,042	Seattle, Wash.	4,020
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,338	Shanghai, China	10,505
Hamburg, Germany	5,102	Singapore	2,616
Hong Kong, China	9,195	Valparaiso, Chile	4,032
Honolulu, T. H.	4,686	Vancouver, British Columbia	6,505
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,560	Wellington, New Zealand	7,682
Key West, Fla.	1,108	Yokohama, Japan	

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Acapulco, Mexico	1,833	Melbourne, Australia	6,970
Alexandrovski, U.S.S.R.	4,372	Midway Island	2,801
Amoy, China	5,788	Nome, Alaska	2,631
Anchorage, Alaska	1,872	Nonuti, Gilbert Islands	4,185
Antofagasta, Chile	4,762	Pago Pago, Samoa Islands	4,150
Arica, Chile	4,551	Punta Arenas, Chile	6,188
Auckland, N. Z.	5,680	Pusan, Korea	4,914
Batavia, Java	7,642	Rabaul, New Britain	5,396
Brisbane, Australia	6,193	Saigon, French Indo-China	6,878
Buenaventura, Colombia	3,383	San Jose, Guatemala	2,395
Callao, Peru	3,989	Shanghai, China	5,395
Colon, Panama	3,288	Singapore	7,348
Darwin, Australia	6,984	Sitka, Alaska	1,302
Dutch Harbor, Alaska	2,051	Suva, Fiji Islands	4,749
Guam	5,053	Sydney, Australia	6,448
Guayaquil, Ecuador	3,548	Talara, Peru	3,494
Hong Kong, China	6,044	Tamsui, Taiwan (Formosa)	5,611
Honolulu, T. H.	2,091	Valparaiso, Chile	5,140
Jaluit, Marshall Islands	4,150	Vancouver, B. C.	812
Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska	2,629	Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	4,563
Kobe, Japan	4,819	Wake Island	3,821
Kodiak, Alaska	1,693	Wellington, N. Z.	5,905
Manila, P. I.	6,221	Yokohama, Japan	4,536

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN AND GULF PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From:	To:	Cape Haitien	Carta- gena	Charlotte Amalie	Colon	Galves- ton	Havana	Key West	La Guaira	New Orleans	Pensacola	Port of Spain	Port Royal	Vera Cruz	Willm- stad
Cape Haitien															
Cartagena	697														
Charlotte Amalie	442	811													
Colon	817	281	1029												
Galveston	1302	1523	1785	1490											
Havana	631	1142	1048	998	769										
Key West	619	1130	1036	1063	777	92									
La Guaira	750	612	478	841	1740	1292	1280								
New Orleans	1128	1468	1611	1389	390	602	592	1621							
Pensacola	1035	1422	1518	1343	444	515	503	1575	227						
Port of Spain	888	932	517	1156	2213	1494	1484	329	2057	1964					
Port Royal	321	474	700	546	1241	731	727	1122	1076	998					
Vera Cruz	1396	1510	1854	1420	623	814	869	1888	789	831	2182	1205			
Willmstad	674	471	457	698	1790	1143	1134	150	1671	1625	458	581	1756		

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From:	To:	Anto- fagasta	Arica	C Caldera	Callao	Coquim- bo	Esme- raldas	Guaya- quil	Iquique	Lota	Mollendo	Pacas- mayo	Paleta	Pisco	Punta Arenas	Valpa- raiso
Antofagasta																
Arica	325															
Caldera	215	522														
Callao	813	593	980													
Coquimbo	396	702	196	1136												
Esmeraldas	1703	1454	1865	909	2014											
Guayaquil	1470	1251	1632	712	1781	356										
Iquique	224	110	420	659	602	1550	1317									
Lota	828	1134	628	1530	455	2388	2155	1033								
Mollendo	417	137	606	468	782	1359	1126	220	1209							
Pacasmayo	1119	899	1285	323	1437	603	307	965	1821	774						
Paleta	1299	1080	1461	505	1609	420	187	1146	1983	955	201					
Pisco	713	492	880	128	1036	1021	788	560	1432	367	435	617				
Punta Arenas	1996	2301	1795	2671	1623	3486	3299	2201	1191	2374	2949	3101	2573			
Valparaiso	576	882	376	1306	2031	2179	1980	782	268	962	1605	1774	1207	1432		

Port	Naut. Miles	Port	Naut. Miles
Port of Spain, Trinidad	1,939	San Juan, Puerto Rico	1,339
Port Plata, Dominican Republic	1,270	San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua	2,032
Port Said, Egypt	5,129	Sanchez, Dominican Republic	1,330
Port Townsend, Washington—via Panama	6,002	Santa Cruz, Tenerife Is., Canary Islands	2,938
Portland, Maine—via Cape Cod Canal	296	Santa Marta, Colombia	1,783
—via Pollock Rip Channel	330	Santander, Spain	3,129
—via Nantucket Shoals Lightship	416	Santiago, Cuba	1,362
Portland, Oregon—via Panama	5,887	Santos, Brazil	4,957
Porto Grande, Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Isl.	2,913	Savannah, Georgia	705
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	264	Seattle, Washington—via Panama	6,038
Preston, Cuba	1,221	Sekondi, Gold Coast	4,363
Progreso, Mexico	1,609	Shanghai, China—via Panama	10,866
Provincetown, Massachusetts	202	Singapore, Straits Settlements—via Panama	12,523
Puerto Barrios, Cuba	1,216	Sitka, Alaska—via Panama	6,542
Puerto Bances, Guatemala	1,804	Southampton, England	3,263
Puerto Colombia, Colombia	1,800	Stanley, Falkland Islands	6,547
Puerto Cortes, Honduras	1,764	Straits of Gibraltar	3,194
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	1,941	Strait of Florida—outside	1,184
Punta Arenas, Chile—via Panama	5,949	—inside	1,237
Puntarenas, Costa Rica—via Panama	2,489	Sydney, Australia—via Panama	9,892
Pusan, Korea	10,121	Sydney, Nova Scotia	808
Quebec, Canada	1,321	Tacoma, Washington—via Panama	6,059
Queenstown (see Cobh, Ireland)		Tahiti, Society Islands—via Panama	6,512
Reykjavik, Iceland	2,495	Taku, China—via Panama	10,804
Rijeka, Yugoslavia	4,859	Truk, Caroline Island—via Panama	9,708
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St. George, Grenada	1,842	Valparaiso, Chile—via Panama	4,634
St. John, Antigua	1,572	Vancouver, British Columbia—via Panama	6,050
St. John, New Brunswick—via Long Island Sound	486	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,973
—via Nantucket Lightship	545	Vigo, Spain	2,960
St. John's, Newfoundland	1,093	Vladivostok, U. S. S. R.—via Panama	9,759
St. Nazaire, France	3,152	Wake Island, Pacific	8,691
St. Nicolaas Bay, Aruba	1,753	Washington, D. C.	430
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Net Total Water-Borne Commerce of the United States

Source: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Calendar Years (In tons of 2,000 pounds)

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Source: Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census									
Calendar Year	Total				Calendar Year	Total			
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	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent		Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent
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Belem, Brazil	2,421	Manila, P. I.	9,347
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Bordeaux, France	4,641	Mobile, Ala.	1,414
Boston, Mass.	2,200	Montevideo, Uruguay	5,232
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Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,338	Shanghai, China	8,566
Hamburg, Germany	5,102	Singapore	10,505
Hong Kong, China	9,195	Valparaiso, Chile	2,616
Honolulu, T. H.	4,686	Vancouver, British Columbia	4,032
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,560	Wellington, New Zealand	6,505
Key West, Fla.	1,108	Yokohama, Japan	7,682

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Acapulco, Mexico	1,833	Melbourne, Australia	6,970
Alexandrovski, U.S.S.R.	4,372	Midway Island	2,801
Amoy, China	5,788	Nome, Alaska	2,631
Anchorage, Alaska	1,872	Nonuti, Gilbert Islands	4,185
Antofagasta, Chile	4,762	Pago Pago, Samoa Islands	4,150
Arica, Chile	4,551	Punta Arenas, Chile	6,188
Auckland, N. Z.	5,680	Pusan, Korea	4,914
Batavia, Java	7,642	Rabaul, New Britain	5,396
Brisbane, Australia	6,193	Saigon, French Indo-China	6,878
Buenaventura, Colombia	3,383	San Jose, Guatemala	2,395
Callao, Peru	3,989	Shanghai, China	5,395
Colon, Panama	3,288	Singapore	7,348
Darwin, Australia	6,984	Sitka, Alaska	1,302
Dutch Harbor, Alaska	2,051	Suva, Fiji Islands	4,749
Guam	5,053	Sydney, Australia	6,448
Guayaquil, Ecuador	3,548	Talara, Peru	3,494
Hong Kong, China	6,044	Tamsui, Taiwan (Formosa)	5,611
Honolulu, T. H.	2,091	Valparaiso, Chile	5,140
Jaluit, Marshall Islands	4,150	Vancouver, B. C.	812
Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska	2,629	Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	4,563
Kobe, Japan	4,819	Wake Island	3,821
Kodiak, Alaska	1,693	Wellington, N. Z.	5,905
Manila, P. I.	6,221	Yokohama, Japan	4,536

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN AND GULF PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From:	City	To:	Cape Haitien	Cartagena	Charlotte Amalie	Colon	Galveston	Havana	Key West	La Guaira	New Orleans	Pensacola	Port of Spain	Port Royal	Veracruz	Willemstad
Cape Haitien			697													
Cartagena			697	811	817	1302	631	619	750	1128	1035	888	321	1396	674	
Charlotte Amalie			811	811	817	1302	631	619	750	1128	1035	888	321	1396	674	
Colon			817	281	1029	1785	1048	1036	478	1611	1518	517	700	1854	457	
Galveston			1302	1583	1785	1490	998	1063	841	1389	1343	1156	546	1420	698	
Havana			631	1142	1048	998	769	777	92	1292	602	515	1494	731	814	1143
Key West			619	1130	1036	1063	769	777	92	1292	602	515	1494	731	814	1143
La Guaira			750	612	478	841	1740	1292	1280	1621	592	503	1484	747	869	1134
New Orleans			1128	1468	1611	1389	390	602	592	1621	227	2057	1122	787	1888	150
Pensacola			1035	1422	1518	1343	444	515	503	1575	227	1964	1076	831	1625	
Port of Spain			888	932	517	1156	2213	1494	1484	329	2057	1964	998	2182	458	
Port Royal			321	474	700	546	1241	731	747	1722	1076	998	1205	1205	581	
Veracruz			1396	1510	1854	1420	623	814	869	1888	789	831	2182	1205	1756	
Willemstad			674	471	457	698	1790	1143	1134	150	1671	1625	458	581	1756	

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From:	City	To:	Antofagasta	Arica	Caldera	Callao	Coquimbo	Esmeraldas	Guayaquil	Iquique	Lota	Mollendo	Pacasmayo	Paita	Pisco	Punta Arenas	Valparaiso
Antofagasta																	
Arica			325														
Caldera			325	522													
Callao			522	522	215	813	396	1703	1470	224	828	417	1119	1299	713	1996	576
Coquimbo			215	522	522	593	702	1484	1251	110	1134	137	899	1080	492	2301	882
Esmeraldas			813	593	986	980	196	1865	1632	420	628	606	1285	1461	880	1795	376
Guayaquil			396	702	1136	1136	909	712	659	1530	468	323	505	128	2671	1306	
Iquique			1703	1484	1865	909	2014	1781	602	455	782	1437	1609	1036	1623	203	
Lota			417	1119	1299	713	1996	576	356	1550	2388	1359	603	420	1021	3486	2179
Mollendo			224	110	420	659	602	1550	1317	1317	2155	1126	370	187	788	3299	1980
Pacasmayo			828	1134	628	1530	455	2388	2155	1033	1209	1831	1933	1432	1191	782	
Paita			417	137	606	468	782	1359	1126	220	1209	774	955	367	2374	962	
Pisco			1119	899	1285	323	1437	603	370	965	1821	774	201	617	301	1774	
Punta Arenas			1299	1080	1461	505	1609	420	187	1146	1983	955	367	435	617	2578	1207
Valparaiso			713	492	880	128	1036	1021	788	560	1432	367	2374	962	1432	1432	
			1996	2301	1795	2671	1623	3486	3299	2201	2374	2949	3101	2578	1432	1432	
			576	882	376	1306	203	2179	1980	782	268	962	1005	1774	1207	1432	

Cargo Traffic on Chief Foreign Canals

Source: Official reports of the several waterways

Year (Cal.)	Welland-	St. Lawrence	Canadian (Total)*	Suez	Panama	Manchester
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Net Tons	Long Tons	Long Tons
1940.....	12,906,474	7,479,617	22,870,553	13,553,712	26,546,579	8,116,063
1943.....	10,115,996	6,148,024	21,476,194	11,273,802	9,272,404	7,532,467
1944.....	11,316,681	5,862,868	20,615,507	18,124,952	7,405,955	7,738,754
1945.....	12,962,332	6,947,870	22,320,399	25,064,966	10,417,302	6,531,963
1946.....	10,580,146	5,750,578	18,654,919	32,733,728	18,740,176	5,699,125
1947.....	11,805,575	7,179,594	21,513,939	36,576,581	23,974,956	6,959,988
1948.....	13,373,321	7,378,010	23,559,313	55,080,856	32,502,911	8,248,116
1949.....	13,692,209	7,960,194	24,373,752	68,861,548	27,661,066	9,035,521
1950.....	14,740,573	9,969,271	27,439,076	81,795,523	29,962,896	9,886,322
1951.....	16,197,924	9,916,857	29,325,034	80,356,338	31,751,434	10,943,206
1952.....	17,910,766	9,836,395	31,354,139	86,137,037	34,553,834	11,861,449
1953.....	19,542,150	10,081,992	33,373,064	92,905,439	38,119,885	12,485,071
1954.....	17,514,258	9,637,034	30,070,701	102,493,851	39,027,815	16,359,612

*Canadian totals include duplications by vessels using more than one canal.

PANAMA CANAL

Cargo traffic for the calendar year, 1954, from the Atlantic to the Pacific totaled 17,752,501 long tons; Pacific to Atlantic, 21,275,314 tons.

These figures are for ocean-going, tolls paying traffic only.

Commercial traffic through the Panama Canal in 1954 was the highest in Canal history, totaling 7,861 ocean-going vessels of 300 net tons or more. Tolls amounted to \$33,145,193, excluding a credit of \$1,739,747 for U.S. Government vessels which were admitted free before establishment of the Panama Canal Company on July 1, 1951.

SAULT STE. MARIE

The Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army states that lake commerce passing through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario for the season was: total freight traffic in short tons. (1945) 112,982,630; (1946) 91,586,995; (1947) 110,731,572; (1948) 115,414,277; (1949) 95,831,997; (1950) 106,140,406; (1951) 119,906,259; (1952) 106,275,645; (1953) 128,510,232; (1954 Prel.) 85,417,658.

A direct freight service from Europe to ports on the Great Lakes and return was begun by the French Line in April, 1955. The line placed 5 cargo ships in service, to call at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo in the U. S., and Hamilton and Toronto in Canada. The ships alternate with 5 of the Swedish American Line, which began sailings on this route in 1948. All go via the canals.

THE SUEZ CANAL

About 103 miles long, the Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was begun April, 1859 and opened Nov. 17, 1869. The minimum width of the canal is 196 feet 10 inches, the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels passing through, 35 feet.

The Suez is operated by the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez with its administrative seat in Paris. Benjamin Disraeli, British prime minister, Nov. 24, 1875, bought 176,752 of its 400,000 shares for \$3,976,582 from the Khedive Ismail of Egypt. Shares were numerically doubled in 1924 and Britain now holds 188,144 Capital Shares and 165,360 shares out of a total of 418,530 and 381,470 respectively. The governing board is

composed of 16 French, 9 British, 5 Egyptian, one American and one Netherlands directors.

The Suez Canal Co. reported to shareholders at Paris, June 7, 1955, that continued growth of traffic materialized in 1954 with 13,215 passages, an increase of 3.8% over 1953. More than half the vessels were tankers, accounting for 65,012,000 tons. Total net tonnage for the year was 102,494,000, an increase of 10.3% over 1953. An average of 36.2 ships per day passed through in 1954, against 34.9 in 1953, and against a daily average of 16.2 for the five years prior to World War II. In 1954, transit tolls were lowered for the 27th time.

Goods through the Canal totaled 96,881,000 tons — up 7.2%. Northbound shipments, representing 74,511,000 tons increased 9.8%, while southbound shipments, with 22,370,000 tons fell slightly. Oil and oil products made up 65% of all commodities.

The most authoritative forecasts indicate that traffic will grow heavier in the coming years. Hence the company has planned a new program of improvements, the first phase of which, costing more than \$17,000,000 already has been launched. The aim is to raise the Canal's capacity from the present average of 40 ships per day to 48 ships, rising to 60 on peak days and to permit passage of ships drawing 36 feet. Widening and deepening of the channel is under way and two additional bypasses are to be dug—one at Port Said, the other at the southern end of the Great Bitter Lakes.

Financial Results of 1954

Total receipts.....	\$92,730,574
Total expenses.....	43,208,171
Available for fixed charges.....	49,522,403
Statutory Interest & redemption.....	4,968,656
Net income.....	44,553,747
Brought forward from 1953.....	45,882
Total available funds.....	44,599,629
Depreciation & other reserves.....	7,428,573
Provision for improvements.....	7,142,857
Balance available for distribution.....	30,028,199
Dividends declared.....	29,778,672
Amount carried forward.....	249,527

Gross dividend per capital share (including 5% statutory interest): \$30.51.

72 Million Car, Truck or Bus Drivers in the U. S.

Source: Estimated by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads from 1954 licenses and prior years

State	No. of drivers	State	No. of drivers	State	No. of drivers	State	No. of drivers
Alabama.....	1,056,683	Kansas.....	1,257,969	N. Hampshire.....	235,457	Tennessee.....	1,317,805
Arizona.....	419,144	Kentucky.....	1,137,155	New Jersey.....	2,278,551	Texas.....	3,733,127
Arkansas.....	707,180	Louisiana.....	979,721	New Mexico.....	371,066	Utah.....	373,888
California.....	6,351,316	Maine.....	377,489	New York.....	6,061,161	Vermont.....	156,789
Colorado.....	871,387	Maryland.....	1,166,534	N. Carolina.....	1,665,280	Virginia.....	1,459,561
Connecticut.....	1,023,130	Mass.....	1,969,395	N. Dakota.....	311,791	Washington.....	1,211,206
Delaware.....	176,322	Michigan.....	3,145,948	Ohio.....	4,085,450	West Virginia.....	789,410
Florida.....	1,708,891	Minnesota.....	1,763,500	Oklahoma.....	1,048,925	Wisconsin.....	1,730,776
Georgia.....	1,445,622	Mississippi.....	682,218	Oregon.....	824,607	Wyoming.....	208,187
Idaho.....	349,997	Missouri.....	1,972,489	Pennsylvania.....	4,753,566	Dist. of Col.....	330,411
Illinois.....	4,170,500	Montana.....	319,065	Rhode Island.....	356,272		
Indiana.....	2,104,550	Nebraska.....	767,474	S. Carolina.....	1,084,251		
Iowa.....	1,352,066	Nevada.....	134,022	S. Dakota.....	384,956		
						Total.....	72,182,560

Merchant Fleets of the World—Pre-War and Post-War

Source: Maritime Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Number, gross and deadweight tonnage of seagoing steam and motor merchant vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over. Data exclude vessels on the Great Lakes and Inland Waterways and special types, such as channel vessels, ice-breakers, cable ships, etc., and merchant ships owned by any military force. (Tonnage in Thousands.)

Flag	September 1, 1939			December 31, 1954			Tankers	
	No.	Gross tons	Dwt. tons	No.	Gross tons	Dwt. tons	No.	Dwt. tons
United States	1,379	8,126	11,682	3,346*	25,483	35,930	431	6,849
The British Commonwealth of Nations	3,319	17,771	24,054	3,046	19,527	25,656	586	7,645
United Kingdom	2,850	16,027	21,857	2,538	17,422	22,876	551	7,287
Canada	76	339	317	86	358	403	21	208
Australia	116	379	476	131	480	644	1	3
New Zealand	40	126	135	54	200	227	1	25
India	46	182	276	97	458	674	1	15
Union of South Africa	6	40	60	13	81	116	2	107
Pakistan	185	678	933	24	141	202	10	446
Others	45	197	268	146	908	1,171	45	120
Argentina	72	357	494	76	439	602	8	249
Belgium	122	414	542	192	753	1,058	27	28
Brazil	3	22	30	5	21	28	1	17
Burma	50	154	181	50	200	274	23	72
Bulgaria	100	204	276	143	424	601	2	6
Chile	12	17	22	16	52	71	1	10
China	4	5	7	62	254	396	1	27
Colombia	12	17	22	11	26	34	3	1
Cuba	4	5	7	3	17	27	15	174
Czechoslovakia	4	5	7	215	643	967	112	1,574
Danzig	379	1,042	1,576	589	3,540	4,330	35	350
Denmark	1	2	2	558	1,992	3,098	18	234
Dominican Republic	23	98	128	198	1,148	1,707	12	239
Ecuador	94	176	274	67	401	574	3	1
Egypt	232	530	826	2	2	3	1	1
Estonia	555	2,678	2,999	16	38	43	1	3
Finland	854	3,916	5,177	14	53	61	1	11
France	436	1,698	2,791	16	46	67	1	3
Germany	27	82	90	24	112	159	127	1,740
Greece	6	23	40	581	3,634	4,888	74	1,052
Honduras	2	4	7	598	3,242	4,760	4	17
Hungary	667	3,178	3,911	23	71	106	5	161
Iceland	1,180	5,102	7,145	2	4	5	161	3,384
Indonesia	73	199	326	363	3,487	5,452	20	193
Ireland	3	4	7	29	153	221	1	11
Israel (Palestine)	10	24	32	7	28	41	2	19
Italy	1	1	1	507	3,083	4,042	103	1,009
Japan	537	2,670	3,424	6	12	18	397	5,996
Korea	2	3	4	1,056	6,559	9,879	206	3,404
Latvia	1,072	4,499	6,931	519	3,935	5,925	3	14
Lebanon	130	719	1,106	24	91	123	1	2
Liberia	7	26	31	26	100	140	3	30
Lithuania	33	82	105	66	274	382	7	87
Mexico	31	114	101	92	441	540	1	45
Monaco	54	197	263	8	32	39	33	263
Morocco	25	102	129	2	32	47	81	1,200
Netherlands	217	750	1,052	285	1,070	1,420	1	8
Nicaragua	484	1,312	2,033	576	2,492	3,684	1	2
Norway	2	3	4	22	103	164	1	2
Panama	2	3	4	7	12	18	1	2
Peru	67	174	224	129	459	631	8	82
Philippines	5	14	14	9	53	82	56	299
Poland	354	1,136	1,598	581	1,729	2,284	36	198
Portugal	27	70	93	53	195	276	2	22
Rumania	98	376	604	1	1	2	2	22
Saudi Arabia	4	14	14	60	244	376	1	11
Spain	8	27	38	83	518	785	1	11
Sweden	83	518	785	91	545	823	1	11
Switzerland	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	2
Syria	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	2
Thailand (Siam)	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	2
Turkey	67	174	224	129	459	631	8	82
Uruguay	5	14	14	9	53	82	56	299
U.S.S.R.	354	1,136	1,598	581	1,729	2,284	36	198
Venezuela	27	70	93	53	195	276	2	22
Yemen	98	376	604	1	1	2	2	22
Yugoslavia	4	14	14	60	244	376	1	11
Unknown	8	27	38	83	518	785	1	11
Total all flags	12,798	58,270	80,601	14,793	89,258	124,754	2,696	37,823

*Includes United States Government-owned vessels transferred to the following flags.

Philippines	8	27	38	83	518	785	1	11
U.S.S.R.	83	518	785	91	545	823	1	11
Total	91	545	823	91	545	823	1	11

Shipbuilding Flourishes in Scottish Shipyards

In the first 6 mos. of 1955 the Scottish shipbuilding industry exceeded production for the same period, 1954, despite recurring labor troubles. Clyde firms launched 49 ships, just under 230,000 tons, compared with 43 ships of 241,000 tons in the first 6 mos., 1954. East of Scotland shipbuilders launched 20 ships of 52,500 tons, against 14 ships of 33,000 in first half, 1954. In June, 1955, Scottish firms launched 17 ships of 96,500 gross tonnage. One was the Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific line, 26,000 tons.

Scottish ship builders have orders for 1,600,000 tons of work in hand. Clyde firms account for slightly less than 500,000 tons. John Brown & Co. is supplying four ships for the Montreal passenger liner trade to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd. This firm completed the first ship, the Saxonia, in August, 1954; the Invernia in June, 1955 and scheduled the third, the Carinthia, for December, 1955, launching with Princess Margaret officiating. The fourth will follow a year later.

Steamship and Motorships Over 18,600 Gross Tonnage

Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping (Data as of June 1, 1955)

Gross tonnage is a measurement of cubic space, not weight. Length as listed below is distance between structural perpendiculars (stem to forepart of rudder post). Including additions due to funnels and protruding bows, overall lengths of the world's three largest commercial ships are: Queen Elizabeth 1,031 ft.; Queen Mary 1,020 ft.; United States 990 ft. The U.S. Navy carriers Forrestal and Saratoga, world's largest naval vessels, are approx. 1,036 feet overall.

Name	Reg. ton.	Lgth feet	Bd'th feet	Dpth feet	Name	Reg. ton.	Lgth feet	Bd'th feet	Dpth feet
Queen Elizabeth, Br.t.	83,673	987.4	118.6	68.4	Vexilla, Br.t.	21,000	639.5	84.3	46.5
Queen Mary, Br.t.	81,237	975.2	118.6	68.5	Vasum, Neth.t.	21,000	639.5	84.3	46.5
United States, U.S.t.	53,329	916.8	101.6	39.0	Lagunillas, Lib.	21,000	639.5	84.3	46.5
Liberte, Fr. (1)	51,839	893.4	101.9	48.0	British Sailor, Br.	20,961	640.6	85.7	47.0
Ile de France, Fr.	44,356	763.6	91.9	55.8	British Sovereign, Br.	20,960	640.6	85.7	47.2
Nieuw Amsterdam, Neth.	36,667	713.7	88.3	50.0	Santa Maria, Port.	20,906	574.9	75.8	31.5
Mauretania, Br.	35,674	739.4	89.4	51.7	Brazil, U.S.	20,683	586.4	80.3	20.5
Caronia, Br.	34,183	587.5	91.4	48.6	Argentina, U.S.	20,634	586.4	80.3	20.5
British Sovereign, Br.t.	32,000				Isanda, Fr.t.	20,600	640.8	84.4	46.7
World Justice, Lib.t.	32,000	659.0	83.0		Queen Frederica, Gr. (4)	20,553	534.0	83.2	30.7
Pasteur, Fr.	30,447	670.7	88.0	52.6	Melika, Lib.	20,551	633.3	87.3	45.7
*Willem Barendsz II, Neth.t.	30,000	623.4	90.3	62.3	World Enterprise, Lib.	20,536	639.3	86.3	46.5
Acadia, Br.	29,734	686.7	90.7	35.7	*Bergeboss, Nor.	20,500	646.0	86.2	45.5
Cristoforo Colombo, It.	29,191	656.5	90.2	45.4	Mina d'Amico, It.	20,489	656.0	86.3	46.2
Andrea Doria, It.	29,083	656.5	90.2	45.4	Flandre, Fr.	20,469	581.6	80.2	43.7
Orsova, Br.	28,790	699.0	90.6	27.0	Olympic Valour, Lib.t.	20,453	631.0	86.7	45.0
Edinburgh Castle, Br.	28,705	717.9	84.0	43.9	Mare Adriaticum, It.	20,451	635.1	83.3	46.1
Pretoria Castle, Br.	28,705	717.9	84.0	43.9	Mare Nostrum, It.	20,451	634.2	86.4	46.0
Orcades, Br.	28,164	681.7	90.8	35.5	Empress of France, Br. (5)	20,448	581.9	75.2	41.7
Iberia, Br.	28,000	686.0	90.7	35.5	World Guardian, Lib.	20,430	640.5	86.8	46.2
Tina Onassis, Lib.t.	28,000				Mirella d'Amico, It.	20,417	656.2	86.4	46.0
Himalaya, Br.	27,955	681.7	90.8	35.5	Royal Arrow, Br.	20,413	636.5	86.3	45.4
World Glory, Lib.t.	27,812	736.0	102.0	50.0	Persian Gulf, Lib.	20,390	633.6	86.9	45.2
*Britannia, Br.	27,666	683.6	82.4	48.6	World Jury, Lib.	20,355	634.3	88.4	45.2
Oronsay, Br.	27,632	681.7	90.8	35.5	World Justice, Lib.	20,355	634.3	88.4	45.2
*Georgic, Br.	27,469	682.8	82.4	48.6	Franconia, Br.	20,341	601.3	73.7	40.6
*Augustus, It.	27,090	684.0	87.5	33.0	New Australia, Br. (6)	20,256	553.2	76.7	39.0
*Giulio Cesare, It.	27,078	680.6	87.5	33.0	Uruguay, U.S.	20,237	574.4	80.3	20.5
*Capetown Castle, Br.	27,002	702.9	82.5	42.0	Sylvan Arrow, Br.t.	20,225			
Dominion Monarch, Br.	26,463	657.6	84.8	44.4	Orontes, Br.	20,186	638.2	75.3	33.1
America, U.S.	26,314	663.6	93.5	30.4	*Octavian, Nor.	20,178	632.2	86.3	46.2
Empress of Scotland, Br.	26,313	644.0	83.8	44.5	*Oranje, Neth.	20,166	613.9	83.5	32.4
Phoenix, Lib.	25,733	698.0	97.3	50.2	*Carnarvon Castle, Br.	20,141	661.1	73.5	41.7
Andes, Br.	25,676	643.3	83.5	43.6	World Unity, Lib.	20,131	629.5	86.3	46.6
*Athlone Castle, Br.	25,567	696.0	82.5	41.4	World Concord, Lib.	20,125	629.5	86.3	46.6
*Stirling Castle, Br.	25,554	696.0	82.5	41.4	Otranto, Br.	20,051	632.0	75.2	32.9
Al-Malik Saud, Saudi Ar.t.	25,000	733.4	95.8	51.8	World Grace, Lib.	20,050	640.2	86.6	45.9
*Juan Peron, Arg.	24,570	648.1	80.3	59.9	World Gratitude, Lib.	20,035	640.2	86.6	46.2
*Vulcania, It.	24,496	631.4	79.8	24.4	*Winchester Castle, Br.	20,001	631.6	75.5	37.5
*Saturnia, It.	24,346	630.1	79.8	29.5	Andros Fortune, Br.	20,000	595.0	84.0	44.0
Chusan, Br.	24,215	646.5	85.2	36.2	*World Harmony, Lib.t.	20,000	645.5	86.3	46.5
Conte Grande, It.	23,842	667.0	78.3	27.2	*Bergeland, Nor.t.	20,000			
Stratheden, Br.	23,732	639.5	82.2	33.6	Seythia, Br.	19,930	600.7	73.8	40.7
Constitution, U.S.	23,719	637.8	89.2	38.0	Samaria, Br.	19,848	601.5	73.7	40.7
Independence, U.S.	23,719	637.8	89.2	38.0	Antilles, Fr.	19,828	598.9	80.3	47.9
Orion, Br.	23,696	640.3	82.2	33.7	*Johann van Oldenbarnevelt, Neth.	19,787	587.6	74.8	36.1
Washington, U.S.	23,626	668.4	86.3	33.3	Josefina Thoren, Swed.t.	19,700	654.0	84.1	46.6
Strathmore, Br.	23,580	640.3	82.2	33.7	Atlantic Engineer, U.S.	19,498	628.4	85.3	45.2
Conte Biancamano, It.	23,562	650.9	76.1	27.5	Atlantic Navigator, U.S.	19,498	628.4	85.3	45.2
Olympia, Lib.	22,979	569.2	79.2	33.7	Atlantic Seaman, U.S.	19,498	628.4	85.3	45.2
Abraham Larsen, Br. (2)	22,974	608.6	80.2	49.5	Atlantic Communicator, U.S.	19,400	618.1	84.5	44.3
Alcantara, Br.	22,607	640.5	78.5	40.5	Empress of Australia, Br. (7)	19,379	552.1	71.1	41.5
Liberty Bell, Lib.t.	22,600				*Tarifa, Swed.	19,329	636.0	80.7	46.5
Strathaird, Br.	22,568	638.7	80.2	33.1	Tonan Maru, Jap.	19,320	534.8	74.0	56.8
Queen of Bermuda, Br.	22,501	553.4	76.7	39.0	Arundel Castle, Br.	19,216	661.3	72.5	41.6
Asturias, Br.	22,445	640.5	78.5	40.5	Empire Fowey, Br.	19,121	604.7	74.1	40.7
Strathnaver, Br.	22,270	638.7	80.2	33.1	Argea Prima, It.t.	19,000	639.0	86.3	46.2
Yuri Dolgoruky, USSR (3)	22,117	645.6	72.4	42.1	Olympic Sun, Lib.t.	19,000	615.0	84.0	45.0
*Kungsholm, Swed.	22,071	587.7	77.1	45.4	*Kosmos V, Nor.	19,000	646.7	78.3	41.0
Ivernla, Br.t.	22,000	586.4	80.3	42.5	Andros Venture, Br.	18,845	603.9	84.2	44.2
*Rangitane, Br.	21,867	587.5	78.2	48.7	New Jersey Sun, U.S.	18,810	618.1	84.5	45.3
*Rangitoto, Br.	21,809	587.5	78.2	48.3	Western Sun, U.S.	18,810	618.0	84.4	42.2
Ore-Chief, Lib.	21,800	761.4	116.4	57.2	Delaware Sun, U.S.	18,798	618.1	84.4	45.3
Vera Cruz, Port.	21,765	577.4	76.7	31.5	George Livanos, Pan.	18,790	617.7	84.4	44.4
Ore-Titan, Lib.	21,698	760.9	116.4	57.1	Waneta, Pan.	18,767	617.7	84.4	44.3
Saxonia, Br.	21,637	586.4	80.3	42.5	Master Peter, Pan.	18,763	617.7	84.4	44.3
Ore Transport, Lib.	21,690	760.9	116.4	57.1	Margarita, Lib.	18,762	617.7	84.4	44.3
Dallia, Fr.	21,686	643.7	86.9	46.8	Orion Comet, U.S.	18,736	617.7	84.4	44.3
Cradle of Liberty, Lib.t.	21,600				Andros Island, Pan.	18,735	617.7	84.4	44.3
Statue of Liberty, Lib.t.	21,600				Andros Hills, Pan.	18,735	617.7	84.4	44.3
W. Alton Jones, Lib.t.	21,600	707.0			Chryssal, Pan.	18,732	617.7	84.4	44.3
Edmund B. Alexander, U.S.	21,329	668.8	74.3	47.8	Wapello, Pan.	18,722	618.0	84.4	45.2
Petrokure, Lib.	21,262	649.0	92.3	46.5	Orion Star, U.S.	18,717	617.7	84.4	44.3
Petrokempor, Lib.	21,240	649.0	92.3	46.5	Andros Sea, Pan.	18,713	617.7	84.4	44.3
Petroking, Lib.	21,240	649.0	92.3	46.5	Athina Livanos, Lib.	18,700	617.7	84.4	44.3
Petroqueen, Lib.	21,240	649.0	92.3	46.5	Orion Clipper, U.S.	18,700	617.7	84.4	44.3
Olympic Sponder, Lib.	21,239	642.0	86.9	45.6	Velutina, Br.	18,666	619.7	80.7	45.2
Olympic Honour, Lib.t.	21,200	631.0	86.7	45.0	Elisabeth, Belg.	18,661	619.7	80.7	44.4
Cabimas, Lib.	21,147	630.9	87.0	45.5	Verena, Br.	18,638	628.3	82.6	45.2
British Sovereign, Br.	21,138	640.6	85.7	47.2	Las Piedras, Lib.	18,612	619.7	80.7	44.3
*Sovetskaya Solus, USSR	21,131	645.8	72.2	41.9	Volsella, Br.	18,605	619.7	80.8	45.2
*Bethsabée, Fr.	21,121	633.0	85.1	46.9	Eugenie Livanos, Lib.	18,600	617.7	84.4	44.3
*Berence, Fr.	21,121	633.0	85.1	46.9	John P. G., Pan.	18,600	617.7	84.4	44.3
*Willem Ruys, Neth.	21,119	580.1	82.0	54.9	*Berlin, Ger. (8)	18,600	560.9	74.3	37.7
British Engineer, Br.	21,077	640.7	85.8	47.0					
British Soldier, Br.	21,082	640.6	85.7	47.0					
British Merchant, Br.	21,064	640.6	85.8	47.0					
De Baif, Fr.	21,000	615.2	85.3	44.3					

*Motorships. †See note at head of table. ‡Estimated specifications.

Former names: (1) Europa; (2) Empire Victory; (3) Hamburg; (4) Atlantic, previously Matsonia; (5) Duchess of Bedford; (6) Monarch of Bermuda; (7) DeGrasse; (8) Gripsholm.

American Railway Statistics

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year	Mileage Owned	Miles Built	Loco-motives in Ser.	Freight Cars in Ser.	Pass. Cars in Ser.	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried	Railway Employees	Employees' Wages
	Miles	Miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons	No.	Dollars
1935	241,822	25	49,541	1,867,381	42,426	448,059,317	1,502,590,185	1,013,654	1,666,228,739
1940	233,670	19	44,333	1,684,171	38,308	456,088,496	1,947,478,587	1,045,738	1,990,638,844
1945	226,696	40	46,253	1,787,073	38,633	897,384,000	2,961,789,000	1,439,000	3,900,928,000
1946	226,438	20	45,511	1,768,400	38,697	794,824,000	2,734,818,000	1,378,000	4,213,530,000
1947	225,806	79	44,344	1,759,758	39,057	706,551,000	3,039,365,000	1,371,000	4,399,296,000
1948	225,149	71	44,474	1,785,067	39,406	645,535,000	2,997,976,000	1,345,000	4,820,747,000
1949	224,511	100	43,272	1,778,811	38,006	556,741,000	2,425,123,000	1,209,000	4,468,545,000
1950	223,779	33	42,951	1,745,778	37,359	488,019,000	2,710,919,000	1,237,000	4,644,890,000
1951	223,427	71	42,473	1,777,878	36,326	485,468,000	2,940,872,000	1,292,000	5,328,072,000
1952	222,508	76	39,697	1,783,352	34,942	470,979,000	2,769,619,000	1,242,000	5,382,489,000
1953	221,758	50	37,251	1,801,874	34,106	458,252,291	2,750,959,670	1,221,300	5,380,827,635

Passenger and Freight Data

Year	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue	Miles Traveled by Passenger	Rev. per Pas. Mile	Ave. Trip per Pas.	Frt. Rev. aton Mile	Miles Traveled by Pass. Trains	Miles Traveled by Freight Trains	Casualties
	Dollars	Dollars	Thousands	Cts.	Miles	Cts.	Miles	Miles	Kill'd Inj.
1935	358,423,361	2,831,139,271	18,509,497	1.94	41.31	1.00	385,874,136	403,851,169	5,107 28,080
1940	417,955,185	3,584,201,061	23,815,598	1.75	52.22	0.95	395,410,187	491,126,907	4,612 29,590
1945	1,719,316,000	6,617,213,000	91,826,353	1.87	102.33	0.97	484,444,000	661,341,000	4,691 61,481
1946	1,261,416,000	5,866,351,000	64,753,699	1.95	81.47	0.99	451,135,000	599,165,000	4,362 52,000
1947	965,005,000	7,140,881,000	45,972,245	2.10	65.07	1.09	417,500,000	625,104,000	4,165 48,797
1948	965,630,000	8,090,194,000	41,224,319	2.34	63.86	1.26	409,371,000	593,448,000	3,768 43,091
1949	862,139,000	7,151,237,000	35,133,300	2.45	63.11	1.35	382,213,000	506,407,000	3,307 32,111
1950	814,741,000	7,933,764,000	31,790,470	2.56	65.14	1.34	359,053,000	522,816,000	3,398 33,255
1951	901,019,000	8,757,874,000	34,640,031	2.60	71.35	1.35	356,391,000	536,582,000	3,358 34,437
1952	906,838,000	8,915,130,000	34,033,245	2.67	72.26	1.44	345,513,000	510,316,000	2,926 29,986
1953	842,662,589	9,007,996,059	31,678,951	2.66	69.13	1.49	333,919,144	499,549,762	2,930 29,199

Revenues, Expenses and Dividends

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Tax Accruals	Net Railway Operating Income	Net Income	Dividends Declared	Ratio Op. Exp. to Oper. Rev.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Pct.
1935	3,499,125,784	2,630,177,160	240,759,909	505,414,828	52,177,010	202,561,628	75.11
1940	4,354,712,093	3,131,597,647	402,953,404	690,553,986	243,147,559	216,251,597	71.91
1945	8,986,954,000	7,115,391,000	835,434,000	855,864,000	502,250,000	295,294,000	79.17
1946	7,709,171,000	6,422,494,000	506,480,000	624,868,000	334,966,000	283,171,000	83.31
1947	8,784,214,000	6,869,806,000	949,273,000	790,534,000	537,405,000	280,397,000	78.21
1948	9,784,332,000	7,552,630,000	1,043,036,000	1,014,815,000	767,949,000	335,313,000	77.19
1949	8,680,791,000	6,968,296,000	845,089,000	693,957,000	496,103,000	306,995,000	80.27
1950	9,587,000,000	7,135,055,000	1,212,084,000	1,055,309,000	854,951,000	348,811,000	74.42
1951	10,511,612,000	8,122,521,000	1,223,644,000	956,699,000	757,934,000	373,574,000	77.27
1952	10,702,877,000	8,134,811,000	1,282,144,000	1,091,657,000	900,472,000	394,132,000	76.01
1953	10,787,891,218	8,218,223,003	1,205,366,249	1,122,512,176	939,886,885	445,145,073	76.8

Values, Stocks, Bonds and Capital

Yr.	Investment in Road and Equipment	Common Stock Outstanding	Preferred Stock Outstanding	Funded Debt Outstanding	Tot. Railway Capital Outstanding	Net Capitalization	Amount of Stock Pay Dividends
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1935	25,500,465,262	7,986,785,640	2,036,510,297	14,223,572,728	24,246,868,665	18,342,297,429	3,412,967,544
1940	25,646,013,606	8,004,987,573	2,064,336,097	13,302,080,418	23,371,404,088	17,629,613,122	3,741,132,000
1945	26,967,756,000	7,743,000,000	2,004,000,000	11,144,000,000	20,891,000,000	15,667,000,000	5,383,158,000
1946	27,277,974,000	7,733,000,000	1,980,000,000	10,832,000,000	20,545,000,000	15,509,000,000	5,184,182,000
1947	27,686,103,000	7,539,000,000	2,003,000,000	10,631,000,000	20,173,000,000	15,467,000,000	5,446,317,000
1948	28,664,759,000	7,543,000,000	2,016,000,000	10,743,000,000	20,302,000,000	15,609,000,000	5,924,295,000
1949	29,519,832,000	7,519,000,000	2,012,000,000	10,896,000,000	20,427,000,000	15,618,000,000	6,768,658,000
1950	30,174,312,000	7,492,000,000	2,002,000,000	10,905,000,000	20,399,000,000	15,489,000,000	6,700,472,000
1951	31,077,781,000	7,491,000,000	2,006,000,000	10,775,000,000	20,272,000,000	15,487,000,000	6,734,590,008
1952	31,822,114,000	7,514,000,000	1,987,000,000	10,571,000,000	20,072,000,000	15,487,000,000	7,252,252,720
1953	32,416,356,284	7,545,559,914	1,928,668,536	10,492,876,204	19,967,104,654	15,487,000,000	7,252,252,720

Distribution of Operating Revenues, Class I Railways

	1951	1952	1953
Total operating revenues	\$10,390,610,786	\$10,580,762,001	\$10,664,168,861
Labor (salaries and wages)	5,011,996,175	5,063,480,434	5,061,555,043
Fuel and power, locomotives	584,208,865	514,597,192	482,261,390
Other materials, supplies, miscellaneous	1,714,129,838	1,702,571,268	1,788,720,573
Loss, damage, inj. to persons, ins., pens.	245,782,014	258,810,757	268,234,555
Depreciation and retirements	455,160,245	513,058,686	534,454,352
Taxes	1,203,276,574	1,261,834,931	1,185,001,052
Hire of equipm., joint facility net rentals	203,515,464	188,188,374	234,539,645
Total expenses and taxes	9,448,069,175	9,502,541,642	9,554,769,413
Net railway operating income	942,541,611	1,078,220,359	1,109,399,448

United States Exhibits Atom Projects in International Trade Fairs

The U. S. Government, supported by Congress and with the cooperation of about 1,000 American industries, is taking part in 18 international trade fairs throughout the world during the fiscal year 1955-56. The largest number took place in the fall of 1955, August to December, when American products were displayed in Djakarta, Indonesia; Stockholm, Sweden; Salonika, Greece; Bari, Italy; Karachi, Pakistan; Vienna, Austria; Berlin, Germany; New Delhi, India; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Bogota, Colombia and Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. The first half of 1956 had fairs scheduled at Colombo, Ceylon; Osaka, Japan; Milan, Italy; Lyon, France; Hanover, Germany, and Paris. Besides many typically American products the Government stresses Atoms-for-Peace exhibits, including a complete radioactive hot laboratory, a 30-ft. graphite reactor mockup, a pair of magic hands to handle radioactive materials. Television exhibits using native performers in Asiatic countries also are featured.

Fastest Scheduled Train Runs in the United States

Source: Trains Magazine and Association of American Railroads; figures are based on 1955 timetables

Railroad	Train	From	To	Dis- tance	Time	Speed
DIESEL TRACTION (76 m.p.h. and over)						
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	Prairie du Chein.	La Crosse	miles	min.	m.p.h.
Santa Fe	Golden Gate	Wasco	Corcoran	57.7	41	84.4
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	La Crosse	Corcoran	37.9	27	84.2
Burlington	Empire Builder	Prairie du Chein.	Prairie du Chein.	57.7	42	82.4
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	East Dubuque	La Crosse	57.7	42	82.4
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	Prairie du Chein.	Prairie du Chein.	54.6	40	81.9
Illinois Central	City of Miami	Centalla	East Dubuque	54.6	40	81.9
Illinois Central	City of New Orleans	Emingham	Emingham	53.2	39	81.8
Santa Fe	Fast Mail	Gallop	Centalla	53.2	39	81.8
Santa Fe	Golden Gates (2)	Corcoran	Holbrook	94.9	70	81.3
Santa Fe	Golden Gate	Wasco	Wasco	37.9	28	81.2
Illinois Central	Cities of Miami-New Orleans; Panama Limited	Wasco	Corcoran	37.9	28	81.2
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	Champaign	Mattoon	44.6	33	81.1
Burlington	North Coast Limited	New Lisbon	Portage	43.1	32	80.8
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Prairie du Chein.	La Crosse	57.7	43	80.5
Santa Fe	Chief	North Platte	Kearney	95.0	71	80.3
Union Pacific	Challenger	Garden City	Lamar	99.9	75	79.9
Santa Fe	Chief	Grand Island	North Platte	137.2	103	79.9
Union Pacific	Cities of Los Angeles-Portland-San Francisco	Lamar	Garden City	99.9	76	78.9
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	Grand Island	North Platte	137.2	105	78.5
Chicago & N. W.	Streamliner 400s (3)	Portage	New Lisbon	43.1	33	78.4
Milwaukee	Morning Hiawatha	Kenosha	Waukegan	15.66	12	78.3
Burlington	Kansas City Zephyr	Sparta	Portage	78.3	60	78.3
Rock Island	Rocky Mountain Rocket	Galesburg	Kewanee	31.3	24	78.2
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	Joliet	Ottawa	44.3	34	78.2
Union Pacific	City of Denver	La Crosse	New Lisbon	59.8	46	78.0
New York Central	Southwestern Limited	Grand Island	Columbus	62.4	48	78.0
Rock Island	Rocky Mountain Rocket	Mattoon	Paris	37.6	29	77.3
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Bureau	Moline	64.7	50	77.6
Union Pacific	City of Los Angeles	Fremont	Columbus	45.2	35	77.5
Burlington	North Coast Limited	Cheney	Sidney	102.0	79	77.5
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	La Crosse	East Dubuque	112.3	87	77.4
Burlington	Nebraska Zephyr-American Royal Zephyr	Galesburg	Aurora	124.5	97	77.0
Santa Fe	El Capitan	Aurora	Mendota	44.9	35	76.9
Chicago & N. W.	Twin Cities 400	La Junta	Garden City	152.5	119	76.9
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Racine	Evanston	49.9	39	76.8
Burlington	Kansas City Zephyr	Chicago	Galesburg	162.2	127	76.7
Illinois Central	Cities of Miami-New Orleans; Panama Limited	Princeton	Kewanee	26.8	21	76.6
Burlington	North Coast Limited	Mattoon	Emingham	26.8	21	76.6
Milwaukee	Empire Builder	East Dubuque	Prairie du Chein.	54.6	43	76.3
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	Portage	Watertown	46.9	37	76.1

ELECTRIC TRACTION (68 m.p.h. and over)

Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	Paoli	Harrisburg	83.4	71	70.5
Pennsylvania	Red Arrow	Harrisburg	Lancaster	35.2	30	70.4
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited-Congressional	Newark	North Philadelphia	76.0	65	70.1
Chicago SS & SB	3 trains	Michigan City	Newark	76.0	65	70.1
Pennsylvania	Theater Special	Shops	New Carlisle	18.7	16	70.1
Pennsylvania	Afternoon Congressional	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.4	59	69.5
Pennsylvania	5 trains	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.4	59	69.5
Pennsylvania	4 trains	Paoli	Lancaster	48.2	41	69.5
Chicago NS & Mil.	Broadway Limited	Harrisburg	Paoli	83.4	72	69.5
Pennsylvania	Electroliner	Kenosha	Edison Court	15.0	13	69.2
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	66	69.1
Pennsylvania	Gotham Limited	Paoli	Lancaster	48.2	42	68.8
Pennsylvania	7 trains	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.4	60	68.4
Pennsylvania	9 trains	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.4	60	68.4
Pennsylvania	3 trains	Harrisburg	Lancaster	35.2	31	68.1
Pennsylvania	4 trains	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	67	68.1

Some Fast Railway Runs in the United States

Date	Railroad	Run	Miles	Time H. M. S.	M. P. Hour
May, 1893	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	32	112.5
Apr. 1911	N. Y. Central-Lake Shore	Toledo—Elkhart, Ind.—20th Cent.	133	1 46	75.28
June, 1927	Pennsylvania	Washington D.C.—N.Y. City	224.5	3 7	72.1
May, 1934	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Chicago	1015.31	13 5 44	77.6
July, 1934	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Chicago—Milwaukee	85.0	1 7 35	75.46
July, 1934	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Edgebrook—Oakwood, Ill.	61.4	39 46	92.62
Oct., 1934	Union Pacific	Dix—Potter, Nebr.	9	4 30	120
Oct., 1934	Union Pacific	Cheney—Omaha	506.7	6 00	84.45
Jan., 1935	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia—Washington	134.2	1 50	73.2
Jan., 1935	Pennsylvania	Providence—North Point, Md.	61.6	45 09	80.8
Apr., 1935	New Haven	Chicago—Boston	43.8	32 35	86.65
Oct., 1936	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Los Angeles—Denver	1017.23	12 12 27	83.3
May, 1937	Santa Fe	La Junta, Colo.—Dodge City, Kan.	2228.6	36 49	60.5
May, 1937	Santa Fe	Washington, D.C.—Chicago	202.4	2 19	87.3
May, 1955	Baltimore & Ohio		768.0	12 29 30	61.5

French and American Train Speeds Compared

Source: Donald M. Steffie

Electrification of the Paris-Lyons main line, busiest rail route in Continental Europe has enabled France to claim not only the fastest trains in Europe but, also, seriously to threaten American world supremacy in train speed, particularly at distances ranging from 150 to 600 miles. Led by the Mistral, no less than 13 trains cover the 317.4 miles between the two cities at better than 60 miles per hour, intermediate stops included. Another French train, the Sud Express, for over half a century one of the fastest long-distance trains in the world, now covers the 359.8 miles from Paris to Bordeaux in 299 minutes. This is now the world's longest nonstop rail schedule. Below is a table of comparative performance of these French flyers with leading American trains for similar distances.

Railroad	Train	From	To	Miles	Time	Speed	Stops
Union Pacific	City of Denver	North Platte	Columbus	199.5	155	77.2	2
French National	Mistral	Paris	Dijon	195.3	152	77.1	0
French National	Mistral	Paris	Lyons	317.4	250	76.2	1
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Sterling	Columbus	338.2	275	73.7	4
Union Pacific	City Los Angeles	Cheyenne	Grand Island	362.6	295	73.7	2
French National	Sud Express	Paris	Bordeaux	359.8	299	72.2	0
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Denver	Columbus	478.0	402	71.3	6
French National	Sud Express	Paris	Bayonne	482.5	412	70.3	1
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Chicago	Council Bluffs	492.1	428	69.0	4
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Denver	Omaha	559.7	480	69.9	7
French National	Mistral	Paris	Marseilles	535.4	480	66.9	4

In 1939 the German streamliner "Fliegende Kölner" ran from Berlin to Hamm, 267.1 miles in 196 minutes—81.8 mph. This was the fastest regular train schedule ever operated over 250 miles.

FRENCH ELECTRIC RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES BREAK ALL SPEED RECORDS

Source: French National Railroads

All speed records for railroads were broken in France in March, 1955, in two separate tests by electric locomotives, each pulling the same three passenger coaches. On Mar. 28 CC 7107 reached 198 miles per hour, and on Mar. 29 BB 9004 hit 207 mph. Tests were made on a 40-mile straight section of track between Bordeaux and Dax, which has a direct electric current of 1,500 volts.

CC 7107, built by the Societe Alsthom, as 2 6-wheel trucks, weighs 107 metric tons and is of the type that makes the regular Paris-Lyon run at 76 mph. The older theory that non-driving axles were essential to take curves at high speed was discarded and all axles of the engine were made to carry driving wheels, contributing both to speed and to adherence to rails. The same device was used in building BB 9004, the result of cooperation by Creusot, Schneider-Westinghouse and Jeumont. BB 9004 had 2 4-wheel trucks, weighs 83 metric tons and has 300 hp less than CC 7107. It costs 25% less than the CC 7000 series, and 40 examples were being built in 1955.

The locomotives were expected to develop 10,000 hp at 185 mph, and a pantograph was designed capable of absorbing 4,000 amperes at high speed. Although special tests had been made of all moving parts, no special brakes were designed. Windows were lowered at the proper time to create a drag and helped slow down the engines to a safe braking speed.

The previous world speed record was 151.6 mph, made by CC 7121, between Dijon and Beaune on Feb. 21, 1954, also with 3 coaches attached.

Express Service by Rail and Plane

Source: Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Express service in the United States began operating on March 4, 1839, and is carried on trains and planes coordinated through the Railway Express Agency into a nationwide system, with 14,529 offices serving 23,000 communities, and employing 42,232 men and women. Traffic carried:

Year	Rail Shipments
1945	207,034,730
1946	231,480,741
1947	189,337,699
1948	141,764,590
1949	106,128,299
1950	87,206,925
1951	77,697,610
1952	92,034,796
1953	85,835,819
1954	75,761,012

As of April, 1955, 13,924 motor vehicles, including 984 depot and terminal trucks, were used to maintain collection and delivery of express shipments. These trucks cover 75,448,130 miles per year. The Express Agency operates on a total

mileage of 327,408, which includes 177,787 on railroad lines.

Air Express service was started on a commercial basis Sept. 1, 1927, when the express company contracted with the existing airlines to carry express on regularly scheduled flights. Traffic totals:

Year	Air Shipments	Gross Wgt., lbs.	Aver. Wgt. per Shipment
1945	2,146,650	40,126,755	18.693
1946	3,180,996	53,795,582	16.912
1947	3,758,772	67,066,311	17.843
1948	4,043,215	74,197,432	18.351
1949	3,600,292	71,240,777	19.787
1950	4,230,897	99,288,490	23.467
1951	4,298,640	109,857,287	25.556
1952	4,227,513	106,174,545	25.12
1953	4,424,909	112,151,001	25.35
1954	4,594,162	105,141,392	22.89

Air express is carried on passenger and cargo flights of the scheduled airlines of U.S. and Canada.

Rural Road Mileage in the United States

Source: Bureau of Public Roads; data are for year 1953

State	Total	Under state control	Under local control	Under federal control	State	Total	Under state control	Under local control	Under federal control
Alabama	60,591	11,193	49,398	.....	Nevada	25,545	5,867	19,678	.....
Arizona	28,648	3,862	16,306	8,480	N. Hamp.	12,374	3,661	8,585	128
Arkansas	66,513	9,453	55,993	1,067	New Jersey	17,135	1,811	15,324	.....
California	113,099	12,643	81,188	19,268	New Mexico	60,663	10,685	45,820	4,158
Colorado	69,772	7,631	61,453	788	New York	86,390	13,559	72,831	.....
Connecticut	10,479	2,550	7,929	.....	N. Carolina	67,053	65,785	1,268	.....
Delaware	3,842	3,842	.....	.....	R. I.	114,445	6,480	107,991	474
Florida	42,553	10,498	30,929	1,126	Ohio	82,179	16,019	66,160	.....
Georgia	83,131	13,559	69,516	56	Oklahoma	91,958	9,856	81,764	338
Idaho	40,112	4,638	27,183	8,391	Oregon	54,542	7,706	32,308	14,528
Illinois	103,862	10,471	93,391	.....	.....	87,811	41,736	45,743	332
Indiana	85,483	9,753	75,730	.....	.....	1,758	663	1,095	.....
Iowa	100,967	8,799	92,128	.....	S. Carolina	47,955	21,720	26,235	.....
Kansas	125,560	9,425	116,123	12	S. Dakota	89,687	6,555	82,006	1,126
Kentucky	60,108	16,311	43,470	327	Tennessee	64,726	7,819	56,224	683
Louisiana	39,970	14,063	25,907	.....	Texas	196,630	42,874	153,756	5,855
Maine	18,944	10,716	8,139	89	Utah	27,395	4,808	16,732	22
Maryland	16,873	4,546	12,327	.....	Vermont	12,964	1,859	11,083	.....
Mass.	18,026	2,101	15,925	.....	Virginia	49,218	47,612	512	1,094
Michigan	92,951	8,271	84,680	.....	Washington	52,418	5,986	39,455	6,977
Minnesota	110,579	11,620	97,532	1,427	W. Virginia	33,238	31,042	1,682	514
Mississippi	62,185	7,240	53,916	1,029	Wisconsin	86,691	10,116	76,176	399
Missouri	99,482	20,164	78,230	1,088	Wyoming	26,344	4,781	19,575	1,988
Montana	69,788	8,919	54,170	6,699					
Nebraska	99,883	9,450	90,174	2,599					
					Totals	3,012,520	600,518	2,322,012	89,990

Automobile Registrations, Taxes, Gasoline Consumption, 1954

Source: Bureau of Public Roads

State	Registered automobiles, buses & trucks ¹	State ² Tax per gallon Dec. 31, 1954	State Motor fuel tax collections	Motor fuel consumption		
				Highway	Non-highway	Total*
	Number	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Gallons	1,000 Gallons	1,000 Gallons
Alabama	915,398	6	45,371	712,694	49,916	762,610
Arizona	379,704	5	17,409	313,328	34,150	347,478
Arkansas	545,019	6.5	30,487	446,364	38,844	485,208
California	5,698,842	6	267,485	4,045,953	370,786	4,416,739
Colorado	682,325	6	31,659	479,062	88,014	567,076
Connecticut	867,256	4	25,115	626,487	17,576	644,063
Delaware	139,726	5	6,437	118,446	11,316	129,762
Florida	1,407,697	7	77,917	1,070,329	157,709	1,228,038
Georgia	1,133,528	6	61,286	959,358	71,823	1,031,181
Idaho	314,823	6	14,613	211,119	37,394	248,513
Illinois	3,087,792	5	134,001	2,344,998	454,431	2,799,429
Indiana	1,682,430	4	58,914	1,376,122	138,655	1,514,777
Iowa	1,143,540	5	52,631	828,024	245,956	1,073,980
Kansas	1,001,602	5	42,310	661,965	208,042	870,007
Kentucky	957,596	7	49,111	680,096	32,839	712,935
Louisiana	873,800	7	48,679	662,236	52,491	714,727
Maine	306,002	6	16,746	263,834	11,642	275,476
Maryland	871,005	6	42,013	662,363	39,833	702,196
Massachusetts	1,479,889	5	55,079	1,092,449	27,703	1,120,152
Michigan	2,847,745	4.5	95,686	2,061,282	183,449	2,244,731
Minnesota	1,306,491	5	53,127	892,954	193,203	1,086,157
Mississippi	584,530	7	37,744	506,029	35,400	541,429
Missouri	1,433,878	3	41,116	1,302,156	164,050	1,466,206
Montana	314,329	6	16,622	221,569	58,832	280,401
Nebraska	636,990	6	32,576	478,563	72,555	551,118
Nevada	115,182	4.5	5,627	113,121	11,285	124,406
New Hampshire	201,967	5	7,888	156,583	3,814	160,397
New Jersey	1,928,077	4	56,837	1,613,756	55,685	1,669,441
New Mexico	309,517	6	18,235	286,153	23,112	309,265
New York	4,392,875	4	124,634	3,033,183	295,189	3,328,372
North Carolina	1,304,252	7	79,159	1,097,657	64,370	1,162,027
North Dakota	299,685	5	14,797	164,998	133,590	298,588
Ohio	3,300,486	5	130,747	2,520,153	172,382	2,692,535
Oklahoma	963,423	6.5	47,472	701,380	113,731	815,111
Oregon	764,849	6	34,365	533,753	65,718	599,471
Pennsylvania	3,553,981	5	139,749	2,557,720	121,218	2,678,938
Rhode Island	294,072	4	8,467	209,415	1,642	211,057
South Carolina	719,706	7	40,980	561,135	32,711	593,846
South Dakota	314,636	5	15,910	225,916	95,416	321,332
Tennessee	1,118,185	7	62,381	839,020	57,730	896,750
Texas	3,506,599	4	133,014	2,923,964	365,056	3,289,020
Utah	306,646	5	13,059	225,298	39,839	265,137
Vermont	131,287	5	5,608	109,840	4,167	114,007
Virginia	1,153,113	6	62,221	964,078	49,220	1,013,298
Washington	1,085,158	6.5	51,599	748,776	70,065	818,841
West Virginia	513,409	5	21,446	413,798	10,984	424,782
Wisconsin	1,336,771	4	44,714	994,397	151,895	1,146,292
Wyoming	168,487	5	8,225	153,117	15,378	168,495
Dist. of Col.	195,503	6	10,877	200,474	2,617	203,091
Totals	158,589,863	5.19	2,492,145	44,365,465	4,753,453	*49,118,918

¹Registrations include: Automobile, private and commercial (including taxicabs) 48,323,909; publicly owned 174,961; buses, private and commercial 140,003; publicly owned 108,343; trucks, private and commercial, 9,411,710, publicly owned 430,937. Total private and commercial 57,875,622, publicly owned 714,241.

²Does not include Federal Tax.

*Losses allowed for evaporation, handling, etc., not included in total 516,731 gallons.

*Motor fuel consumed, total above, includes (in gallons) for private and commercial use, 48,109,237; for public use 1,009,681.

U. S. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY YEARS

Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.
1940....	32,453,233	1944....	30,479,306	1947....	37,841,498	1950....	49,161,691	1953....	56,279,864
1941....	34,894,134	1945....	31,035,420	1948....	41,085,531	1951....	51,913,965	1954....	58,589,863
1942....	35,003,656	1946....	34,373,002	1949....	44,690,296	1952....	53,265,406	1955 (Est)	61,301,000
1943....	30,888,134								

Motor Bus Passenger Operations, Intercity Class I Carriers

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year ended December 31	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of carriers reporting	169	167	165	164
Miles of line, regular route	228,297	226,150	223,740	220,380
Regular route intercity service revenue	\$346,604,812	\$345,310,429	\$337,485,048	\$304,946,690
Local and suburban revenue	\$20,917,603	\$19,413,560	\$18,959,914	\$19,106,716
Charter or special bus revenue	\$14,907,639	\$18,921,442	\$22,328,750	\$21,919,639
Total operating revenue	\$399,768,732	\$402,860,917	\$399,954,394	\$365,787,756
Total expenses	\$352,232,754	\$354,916,138	\$359,177,672	\$337,379,157
Net operating revenue	\$47,535,978	\$47,944,779	\$40,776,722	\$31,408,599
Bus-miles in intercity line service	942,547,768	908,815,442	894,861,661	816,033,406
Bus-miles in local and suburban service	48,620,328	41,988,769	37,823,571	38,752,664
Intercity revenue passengers carried (line service)	35,712,442	43,439,804	50,266,881	48,870,604
Local and suburban revenue passengers carried	307,057,708	284,685,982	275,670,256	241,611,996
Charter or special revenue passengers carried	84,968,283	72,375,981	67,204,218	66,249,325
	8,292,602	9,617,018	10,767,376	11,307,737

Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Cities in the South	Asheville, N. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Birmingham, Ala.	Charleston, S. C.	Columbia, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.	Richmond, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Tampa, Fla.	Washington, D. C.	W. Palm Beach,
Asheville, N. C.	209	209	347	278	165	423	111	522	774	308	706	383	300	622	469	707
Atlanta, Ga.	347	155	155	305	218	327	194	403	681	258	524	561	273	482	648	614
Birmingham, Ala.	278	305	460	379	465	262	244	796	206	362	719	434	566	769	709	709
Charleston, S. C.	165	218	379	113		267	390	717	618	601	776	402	111	466	533	551
Columbia, S. C.	423	327	465	267	304	304	277	646	656	479	749	363	150	508	468	593
Jacksonville, Fla.	111	194	262	394	277	528		352	585	573	664	154	196	763	255	
Knoxville, Tenn.	522	403	244	717	649	671	415	871	1871	518	433	441	683	509	812	
Memphis, Tenn.	774	681	796	618	656	351	871	1059	1059	219	403	869	730	829	928	992
Miami, Fla.	308	258	206	601	479	585	194	219	929	929	944	1015	506	722	1123	67
Nashville, Tenn.	706	524	362	776	749	573	518	403	944	568	568	628	528	780	703	869
New Orleans, La.	383	561	719	402	363	664	433	869	1015	628	1100	667	490	672	1138	855
Richmond, Va.	300	273	434	111	150	154	411	730	506	528	667	499	350	350	604	438
Savannah, Ga.	622	482	566	466	508	196	683	829	272	780	672	863	634	971	971	210
Tampa, Fla.	469	648	769	533	468	763	509	928	1123	703	1138	105	604	971	1056	
Washington, D. C.	707	614	709	551	593	285	812	929	67	869	855	948	210	1056		

**MILEAGE ON IMPORTANT AUTOMOBILE ROUTES
NEW YORK—SAN FRANCISCO**

NEW YORK—SAN FRANCISCO								
0	New York, N. Y.	3,062	642	Delphos,	2,420	1,744	Sidney, Neb.	1,270
14	Newark, N. J.	3,048	656	Van Wert, Ohio.	2,406	1,844	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,178
20	Elizabeth	3,042	691	Fort Wayne, Ind.	2,371	1,894	Laramie.	1,168
40	Trenton, N. J.	3,000	758	Plymouth	2,304	2,007	Rawlins.	1,055
94	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,968	799	Valparaiso, Ind.	2,263	2,115	Rock Springs	947
159	Lancaster	2,903	823	Yorck, Ind.	2,239	2,130	Green River	972
183	York	2,869	829	Chicago Heights, Ill.	2,209	2,221	Evanston, Wyo.	844
212	Gettysburg	2,850	853	Joliet.	2,209	2,303	Salt Lake City, Utah	759
258	McConnellsburg	2,804	875	Aurora.	2,187	2,490	Wells, Nev.	572
292	Bedford	2,270	974	Fulton, Ill.	2,088	2,540	Elko.	522
357	Greensburg	2,705	977	Clinton, Iowa.	2,085	2,666	Winnemucca.	396
386	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,678	1,060	Cedar Rapids	2,002	2,801	Wadsworth	261
426	Chester, W. Va.	2,636	1,126	Marshalltown	1,936	2,833	Reno.	229
444	Lisbon, Liverpool, O.	2,635	1,166	Ames.	1,896	2,867	Truckee, Calif.	195
480	Canton.	2,618	1,209	Jefferson	1,843	2,938	Auburn	125
488	Massillon	2,584	1,331	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1,771	3,041	Sacramento	89
510	Wooster	2,574	1,371	Omaha, Neb.	1,725	3,080	Vallejo.	32
542	Mansfield	2,552	1,420	Columbus	1,642	3,054	Oakland	8
568	Bucyrus.	2,520	1,528	Kearney	1,544	3,062	San Francisco, Calif.	0
585	Upper Sandusky	2,494	1,623	North Platte.	1,449			
		2,477	1,695	Big Springs, Neb.	1,367			

NEW YORK—JACKSONVILLE AND MIAMI

NEW YORK		NEW YORK-JACKSONVILLE AND MIAMI	
0	New York, N. Y. (Via N. J. Turnpike to Delaware Memorial Bridge)	1,031	437 Windsor, N. C. 450 Williamston, N. C. 473 Washington, N. C. 509 New Bern, N. C.
127	Farmhurst, Del.	904	548 Jacksonville, N. C.
225	Salisbury, Md.	806	598 Wilmington, N. C.
285	Whispering Pines, Md.	732	617 Myrtle Beach, S. C.
324	Kiptopeke Beach, Md. (Via ferry to Little Creek, Va.)	707	706 Georgetown, S. C. 762 M. Pleasant, S. C. 767 Charleston, S. C.
332	Norfolk, Va.	699	799 Jacksonboro, S. C.
384	Elizabeth City, N. C.	647	821 Gardens Corner, S. C.
403	Hertford, N. C.	628	828 Pocatigalo, S. C.
416	Edenton, N. C.	615	842 Ridgeland, S. C.
			594 878 Savannah, Ga. 581 908 Midway, Ga. 558 940 Darlen, Ga. 522 957 Brunswick, Ga. 483 1,031 Jacksonville, Fla.
			Jacksonville to Miami
			325 0 Jacksonville 360 37 St. Augustine 264 92 Daytona Beach 232 180 Melbourne 210 228 Ft. Pierce 203 285 West Palm Beach 189 352 Miami
			153 123 91 74 0
			352 315 260 172 124 67 0

Motor Fuel Supply and Demand

Source: Bureau of Mines (Figures in 42-gallon barrels)

Year	Supply		Demand		Year	Supply		Demand	
	Production*	Daily average	Domes-tic	Export		Production*	Daily average	Domes-tic	Export
	(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)
1925	268,667	736,074	232,745	31,684	1947	839,998	2,301,364	795,015	47,449
1930	444,391	1,217,510	397,609	65,575	1948	921,923	2,518,915	871,270	37,302
1935	468,021	1,282,249	434,810	30,613	1949	962,417	2,636,759	913,713	39,347
1940	616,695	1,684,959	589,490	25,377	1950	1,024,462	2,806,745	994,290	24,721
1943	608,180	1,666,247	568,238	51,577	1951	1,140,843	3,125,697	1,089,566	40,136
1944	739,340	2,020,055	632,482	100,537	1952	1,178,027	3,218,653	1,142,987	36,285
1945	798,194	2,186,823	696,333	88,059	1953	1,266,376	3,469,523	1,205,775	37,925
1946	776,583	2,127,625	730,417	45,334	1954	1,269,152	3,477,129	1,238,346	34,463

*Total Motor Fuel Production. †Preliminary.

Petroleum Products—Gasoline; Naphtha solvents; Kerosene (including range oils); Distillate and residual fuel oil; Lubricating oils and greases; Asphalt; Petroleum waxes; Liquefied gases; other finished petroleum products and unfinished oils.

Materials Consumed—Crude petroleum; Natural gasoline, cycle condensate, and benzol; Liquefied petroleum gases (from natural-gasoline plants); Additives used in making lubricants; Crankcase drainings and other used oils consumed for re-refining or reclaiming.

Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Source: American Automobile Association																
Cities in the East	Albany, N. Y.	Atlantic City	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Burlington, Vt.	Charleston, W. Va.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Evansville, Ind.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Hagerstown, Md.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.		268	326	177	287	154	676	808	723	469	613	539	933	313	349	277
Atlantic City, N. J.	268		133	335	434	394	539	812	635	487	525	651	870	176	210	155
Baltimore, Md.	326	133		401	367	480	460	688	505	360	392	532	739	53	69	74
Boston, Mass.	177	335	401		459	259	832	985	880	651	772	718	1114	416	452	394
Buffalo, N. Y.	287	434	367	459		386	458	526	435	190	327	254	667	321	306	295
Burlington, Vt.	154	394	480	259	386		844	912	821	573	713	640	1053	468	504	432
Charleston, W. Va.	676	539	406	832	458	844		487	196	271	179	367	393	382	360	689
Chicago, Ill.	808	812	688	985	526	912	487		294	350	310	272	297	639	700	487
Cincinnati, Ohio	723	635	505	880	435	821	196	294		252	110	254	234	459	429	301
Cleveland, Ohio	469	487	360	651	190	573	271	350	252		144	167	186	409	301	387
Columbus, Ohio	613	525	392	772	327	713	179	310	110	144		186	432	37	478	470
Detroit, Mich.	539	651	532	718	254	640	367	272	254	167	186		435	705	662	724
Evansville, Ind.	933	870	739	1114	667	1053	393	297	234	480	342	435		705	36	36
Gettysburg, Pa.	313	176	53	416	321	468	382	639	459	309	320	470	662	36		72
Hagerstown, Md.	349	210	69	452	306	504	346	700	429	301	382	504	724	36	36	
Harrisburg, Pa.	277	155	74	394	295	432	418	689	487	300	382	504	724	36	72	
Indianapolis, Ind.	769	692	572	947	495	881	302	191	110	308	175	280	614	522	495	549
Lake George, N. Y.	60	334	401	219	328	94	765	869	778	529	669	596	1009	376	413	340
Louisville, Ky.	831	749	614	989	544	930	268	304	107	357	217	363	125	568	538	596
Montreal, Que.	228	496	573	327	387	81	845	861	822	574	714	594	1045	545	585	509
New York, N. Y.	146	122	188	221	379	301	597	831	660	508	555	631	897	211	236	173
Norfolk, Va.	464	273	230	618	606	721	405	889	605	559	584	728	798	269	261	303
Philadelphia, Pa.	237	60	96	314	369	384	518	757	586	427	481	596	823	118	144	100
Pittsburgh, Pa.	468	349	231	590	222	628	228	457	291	130	186	301	528	177	162	196
Portland, Me.	240	452	519	106	522	203	939	1055	957	708	848	775	1188	523	559	501
Quebec, Que.	393	671	738	387	552	258	1010	1030	987	739	879	662	1210	710	750	674
Richmond, Va.	470	280	142	557	523	638	311	802	518	474	497	643	711	186	178	222
St. Louis, Mo.	1006	953	818	1193	741	1127	533	294	341	554	417	526	172	768	741	785
Toledo, Ohio	584	601	472	763	299	685	308	236	197	115	131	55	386	421	413	383
Toronto, Ont.	382	550	469	559	109	479	567	511	493	296	429	239	691	739	415	395
Washington, D. C.	372	172	40	445	376	519	367	692	497	364	395	532	729	78	67	114
White Mts. N. H.	220	451	518	163	493	109	921	1019	928	680	820	747	1160	532	569	496

Cities in the West	Bismarck, N. D.	Boise, Idaho	Calgary, Alta.]	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Chicago, Ill.	Dallas, Texas	Denver, Colo.	Duluth, Minn.	El Paso, Texas	Gd. Canyon, Ariz.	Helena, Mont.	Houston, Texas	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.	Mexico City
Bismarck, N. D.	1081	1081														
Boise, Idaho	846	861														
Calgary, Alta.	691	785	1061													
Cheyenne, Wyo.	858	1766	1800	981												
Chicago, Ill.	1292	1686	2001	921	951											
Dallas, Texas	794	860	1165	104	1039	797										
Denver, Colo.	451	1480	1270	1028	495	1182	1086									
Duluth, Minn.	1509	1407	1927	847	1522	632	723	1814								
El Paso, Texas	1699	771	1312	866	1813	1104	872	1831	628							
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	632	573	422	725	1596	1619	785	1122	1526	896						
Helena, Mont.	1544	1932	2247	1167	1107	242	1063	1428	757	1350	1865					
Houston, Texas	863	1485	1750	692	500	540	645	659	1094	1336	1331	763				
Kansas City, Mo.	1849	898	1657	1211	2219	1446	1268	2176	814	526	1235	1571	1742			
Los Angeles, Calif.	1387	2080	2274	1190	553	478	1164	999	1110	1459	935	588	478	1865		
Memphis, Tenn.	2534	2784	3106	2026	2168	1200	1789	2382	1327	2013	2707	1196	1740	2191	1657	
Mexico City, Mexico	784	1793	1685	1003	90	1057	1061	455	1611	1869	1505	1196	563	2214	631	2257
Milwaukee, Wis.	449	1486	1322	874	427	1028	923	156	1569	1688	1159	1274	462	2210	886	1228
Minneapolis, Minn.	1820	2237	2505	1425	995	504	1321	1405	1124	1608	2123	383	892	1938	406	1497
New Orleans, La.	620	1297	1545	491	487	675	556	521	1202	1873	1146	917	212	1718	683	1905
Omaha, Nebr.	1582	456	359	1275	2262	2164	1338	1836	1885	1249	734	2410	1983	1026	2558	3262
Portland, Ore.	420	424	1390	1007	2001	1885	1064	1972	1294	659	912	2009	1709	474	2228	2671
Reno, Nev.	970	376	921	475	1469	1353	514	1440	1027	391	502	1595	1177	736	1696	2321
Salt Lake City, Utah	1129	1758	2016	945	294	659	889	677	1219	1589	1677	816	257	1925	304	1882
St. Louis, Mo.	1608	1884	2181	1101	1243	275	864	1457	566	1202	1782	194	795	1380	732	896
San Antonio, Texas	1736	654	1571	1241	2235	1850	1298	2206	1252	897	1146	2009	1943	430	2182	2629
San Francisco, Calif.	1237	1322	1594	495	1369	661	389	1494	333	479	1202	907	856	890	1043	1710
Santa Fe, N. M.	1302	496	779	1307	2232	2280	1407	1561	1954	1318	634	2479	1981	1217	2627	3351
Seattle, Wash.	993	396	465	998	1923	1939	1102	1447	1851	1215	325	2190	1648	1415	2260	3032
Spokane, Wash.	1418	690	791	1423	2348	2364	1527	1872	2097	1461	750	2615	2073	1360	2685	3457
Vancouver, B. C.	436	1751	913	1128	934	1410	1252	430	1907	1809	1116	1656	892	2154	1385	2610
Winnipeg, Man.	661	420	575	522	1461	1419	575	1061	1345	768	183	1665	1148	1093	1708	2624
Yellowstone Nat'l Pk.																

Age of Drivers, Motor-Vehicle Traffic Accidents, 1954

Source: Based on reports from 30 state traffic authorities

Age group	In fatal accidents		In all accidents	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All ages	43,000	100%	15,700,000	100%
Under 18 years	1,800	4	7,000,000	4
18-20 years	3,600	8	1,250,000	8
21-24 years	6,300	15	2,050,000	13
25-44 years	20,000	47	7,650,000	49
45-64 years	8,800	20	3,400,000	22
65 years and over	2,600	6	650,000	4

Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Indianapolis	Lake George	Louisville, Ky.	Montreal, Que.	New York, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh	Portland, Me.	Quebec, Que.	Richmond, Va.	St. Louis, Mo.	Toledo, Ohio	Toronto, Ont.	Washington	White Mts.	Cities in the East
769	60	831	228	146	464	237	468	240	393	470	1006	584	382	372	220	Albany, N. Y.
692	334	749	496	122	273	60	349	452	671	280	953	601	550	172	451	Atlantic City, N. J.
572	401	614	573	188	230	96	231	519	738	142	818	472	469	40	518	Baltimore, Md.
947	119	989	327	221	618	314	590	106	387	557	1193	763	559	445	163	Boston, Mass.
495	328	544	387	379	606	369	222	522	552	523	741	299	109	376	493	Buffalo, N. Y.
881	94	930	81	301	721	628	228	203	258	638	112	685	479	519	109	Burlington, Vt.
308	765	268	845	597	405	518	228	939	1010	311	533	308	567	367	921	Charleston, W. Va.
191	868	304	861	831	889	757	457	1055	1030	802	294	236	511	692	1019	Chicago, Ill.
110	778	107	822	660	605	586	291	957	987	518	341	197	493	497	928	Cincinnati, Ohio
302	529	357	574	508	559	427	130	708	739	474	554	115	296	364	680	Cleveland, Ohio
175	669	217	714	555	584	481	186	848	879	497	417	131	429	395	820	Columbus, Ohio
280	596	363	594	631	728	596	301	775	762	643	526	55	239	532	747	Detroit, Mich.
164	1009	125	1045	897	798	823	528	1188	1210	711	172	386	691	737	1160	Evansville, Ind.
522	762	568	545	211	269	118	177	523	710	186	768	421	430	78	532	Gettysburg, Pa.
495	413	538	585	236	261	144	162	559	750	178	741	413	415	67	569	Hagerstown, Md.
549	340	596	509	173	303	100	196	501	674	222	785	438	395	114	496	Harrisburg, Pa.
837	887	114	873	730	713	656	354	1016	1038	626	238	216	505	566	993	Indianapolis, Ind.
114	887	956	769	673	695	391	1096	1121	586	265	306	602	603	1043	1043	Lake George, N. Y.
873	174	956	375	699	475	609	269	173	718	1119	650	354	600	190	190	Louisville, Ky.
730	209	769	375	329	329	93	371	328	546	332	976	620	479	228	327	Montreal, Que.
713	640	673	699	329	234	427	725	864	94	938	671	715	191	656	656	New York, N. Y.
656	303	695	475	93	234	295	421	623	241	902	541	478	135	430	430	Philadelphia, Pa.
354	538	391	609	371	427	295	697	774	340	592	244	331	240	694	694	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1016	265	1096	269	328	725	421	697	293	864	1262	820	624	552	96	96	Portland, Me.
1038	339	1121	173	546	864	623	774	293	864	1248	815	528	758	242	242	Quebec, Que.
626	546	586	718	332	94	241	340	664	864	845	586	632	105	663	663	Richmond, Va.
238	1083	265	1119	976	938	902	522	1262	1248	845	454	765	186	1239	1239	St. Louis, Mo.
216	641	306	650	620	671	541	244	820	815	586	454	294	480	792	792	Toledo, Ohio
505	440	602	654	479	715	478	331	624	528	632	765	294	476	586	586	Toronto, Ont.
566	438	603	600	228	191	135	240	552	758	105	816	480	476	560	560	Washington, D. C.
993	201	1043	190	327	656	430	694	96	242	663	1239	792	586	560	560	White Mts., N. H.

Milwaukee, Wis.	Minneapolis	New Orleans, La.	Omaha, Neb.	Portland, Ore.	Reno, Nev.	Salt Lake, Utah	St. Louis, Mo.	San Antonio, Tex.	San Francisco	Santa Fe, N. M.	Seattle, Wash.	Spokane, Wash.	Vancouver, B. C.	Winnipeg, Man.	Yellowstone National Park	Cities in the West
784	449	1820	620	1382	1502	970	1129	1608	1736	1237	1302	993	1418	436	661	Bismarck, N. D.
1793	1486	2237	1297	456	424	376	1758	1884	654	1322	496	396	690	1751	329	Boise, Idaho
1685	1322	2505	1545	859	1390	921	2016	2181	1571	1594	779	465	791	913	575	Calgary, Alta.
1003	874	1425	491	1275	1007	475	945	1101	1241	495	1307	998	1423	1128	522	Cheyenne, Wyo.
90	427	998	487	2262	2001	1469	294	1243	2235	1369	2232	1923	2349	943	1461	Chicago, Ill.
1057	1028	504	675	2164	1885	1353	659	275	1850	661	2280	1939	2364	1410	1419	Dallas, Texas
1061	923	1321	556	1338	1064	514	889	864	1298	389	1407	1102	1572	1252	575	Denver, Colo.
455	156	1405	521	1836	1972	1440	877	1457	2206	1494	1561	1447	1872	430	1061	Duluth, Minn.
1611	1569	1124	1202	1885	1294	1027	1129	566	1252	333	1954	1851	2097	1907	1345	El Paso, Texas
1869	1688	1608	1373	1249	659	391	1589	1202	897	479	1318	1215	1461	1809	768	Grand Canyon, Ari.
1505	1159	2123	1146	734	912	502	1677	1782	1202	1195	634	325	750	1116	183	Helena, Mont.
1196	1274	383	917	2410	2009	1595	816	194	2009	907	2479	2190	2615	1656	1665	Houston, Texas
563	462	892	212	1983	1709	1177	257	795	1943	856	1881	1648	2073	892	1148	Kansas City, Mo.
2214	2210	1938	1718	1026	474	736	1925	1380	430	890	1217	1415	1360	2154	1093	Los Angeles, Calif.
631	886	406	683	2558	2228	1696	304	732	2182	1043	2627	2260	2685	1385	1708	Memphis, Tenn.
2257	2228	1497	1905	3262	2671	2321	1862	896	2629	1710	3331	3032	3457	2617	2524	Mexico City, Mex.
346	1087	496	2219	2010	1478	383	1332	2244	1419	2139	1830	2255	845	1416	1416	Milwaukee, Wis.
1087	1340	367	1873	1818	1286	568	1263	2050	1432	1691	1405	1909	479	1015	1015	Minneapolis, Minn.
496	367	1097	1097	2668	2389	1857	708	572	2342	1165	2784	2443	2868	1802	1923	New Orleans, La.
2219	1873	2668	1755	576	576	832	2236	2362	705	1800	182	389	334	687	948	Omaha, Neb.
2010	1818	2389	1514	576	576	532	1962	1928	230	1104	970	820	1113	1966	767	Portland, Ore.
1478	1293	1857	982	832	532	1406	1396	762	875	872	824	824	1070	1418	371	Reno, Nev.
383	568	708	458	2236	1962	1406	949	2196	1109	841	1207	887	1829	281	281	Salt Lake City, Utah
1132	1293	572	980	2362	1928	1396	949	1784	1784	841	2427	2328	2570	1685	1466	St. Louis, Mo.
2244	2050	2342	1748	705	230	762	2196	1784	1784	841	2427	2328	2570	1685	1466	San Antonio, Texas
1419	1342	1165	966	1800	1104	875	1109	841	1207	887	1829	2328	2570	1685	1466	San Francisco, Calif.
2139	1691	2784	1780	182	970	872	2311	2427	887	1829	281	146	1740	785	785	Santa Fe, N. M.
1830	1405	2443	1471	389	820	824	2002	2328	1101	1520	281	425	1431	1736	1736	Seattle, Wash.
2255	1909	2868	1896	334	113	1070	2427	2570	1046	1945	146	425	1431	1736	1736	Spokane, Wash.
845	479	1802	687	1820	1966	1417	1078	1685	2200	1671	1740	1431	1736	1736	1736	Vancouver, B. C.
1416	1015	1923	948	918	761	378	1471	1685	2200	1671	1740	1431	1736	1736	1736	Winnipeg, Man.
																Yellowstone Nat. Pk.

Bus Industry Operations

Source: Bus Transportation Magazine

Year	Intercity Bus Operations				Local Transit Operations (Motor Buses, Trolley Buses, Streetcars)			
	Revenue passengers	No. of companies	Buses	Bus miles operated	Revenue passengers	No. of companies	Vehicles	Vehicle miles operated
1951	(1,000)			(1,000)	(1,000)			(1,000)
1952	823,133	2,914	29,266	1,519,273	10,867,000	1,676	76,383	2,490,560
1953	779,023	2,847	28,563	1,480,283	10,057,200	1,626	73,338	2,409,200
1954	749,928	2,650	28,500	1,527,062	9,196,000	1,550	71,348	2,314,200
	668,901	2,625	27,600	1,436,487	8,274,000	1,575	69,424	2,166,800

World Telephone Statistics

Source: American Telephone and Telegraph Company

TELEPHONES IN CONTINENTAL AREAS

Partly estimated, all data having been adjusted to January 1, 1954

Area	Total telephones			Privately owned		Automatic (or dial)		Connect with Bell System	
	Number (1,000)	% of total world	Per 100 population	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones
North America ¹	54,001	60.5	30.6	53,460	99.0	41,604	77.0	53,979	100.0
Middle America	670	0.8	1.2	598	89.2	502	74.9	660	98.5
South America	2,245	2.5	1.9	1,055	47.0	1,808	80.5	2,145	95.5
Europe	25,401	28.5	4.3	3,983	15.7	18,704	73.6	23,324	91.8
Africa	1,181	1.3	0.5	22	1.9	819	69.4	1,025	86.7
Asia	3,662	4.1	0.3	2,730	74.5	1,697	46.3	2,516	68.7
Oceania	2,040	2.3	14.6	143	7.0	1,348	66.1	2,031	99.6
World	89,290	100.0	3.6	61,991	69.5	66,482	74.5	85,680	96.1
United States	50,373	56.5	31.3	50,373	100.0	39,100	77.6	50,369	100.0

¹North America comprises the United States, Alaska, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

TELEPHONES IN LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1954

(Cities of 100,000 population and over)

Data relate in general to exchange or zone areas of the cities served. Usually such areas are larger than the corporate areas.

City	Number	City	Number	City	Number	City	Number
Akron	162,599	Durham	29,835	Memphis	170,000	St. Petersburg	53,016
Albany	82,606	East Orange	63,732	Miami	255,317	Salt Lake City	102,474
Albuquerque	51,711	East St. Louis	29,331	Milwaukee	356,376	San Antonio	160,151
Alexandria	47,562	El Paso	54,880	Minneapolis	315,469	San Bernardino	34,120
Alhambra	57,408	Elizabeth	48,200	Mobile	60,739	San Diego	140,987
Allentown	52,054	Erie	63,614	Montgomery	39,813	San Francisco	464,577
Amarillo	44,471	Evansville	58,782	Nashville	108,014	San Jose	71,717
Atlanta	241,718	Fall River	38,973	New Bedford	45,388	Santa Monica	77,803
Augusta	37,160	Flint	84,247	New Haven	119,662	Savannah	45,300
Austin	61,211	Fort Wayne	72,267	New Orleans	238,898	Schenectady	71,710
Baltimore	345,336	Fort Worth	147,618	New York	3,665,102	Seranton	50,776
Baton Rouge	58,732	Fresno	70,592	Newark	222,400	Seattle	292,137
Beaumont	40,911	Gary	49,073	Niagara Falls	39,931	Shreveport	68,510
Birmingham	145,143	Glendale	42,739	Norfolk	92,216	Somerville	27,505
Boston	317,960	Grand Rapids	113,756	Oakland	312,363	South Bend	76,407
Bridgeport	92,065	Greensboro	42,779	Oklahoma City	120,521	Spokane	87,607
Buffalo	290,656	Greenville	37,129	Omaha	129,370	Springfield, Ill.	46,125
Burbank	48,035	Hartford	77,432	Orlando	33,843	Springfield, Mass.	82,595
Cambridge	53,040	Houston	148,485	Pasadena	91,560	Springfield, O.	37,264
Camden	47,021	Huntington	325,838	Pasadena	59,849	Stockton	48,214
Canton	63,540	Indianapolis	35,522	Patterson	65,486	Syracuse	118,909
Charleston, S.C.	36,458	Inglewood	242,256	Pawtucket	38,309	Tacoma	75,254
Charleston		Jackson	39,969	Peoria	67,685	Tampa	76,621
W. Va.	60,393	Jacksonville	42,910	Philadelphia	862,897	Toledo	162,853
Charlotte	72,696	Jersey City	93,693	Phoenix	84,237	Topeka	48,423
Chattanooga	73,466	Johnstown	115,628	Pittsburgh	443,807	Trenton	73,904
Chester	35,883	Kalamazoo	47,483	Pontiac	40,808	Troy	45,425
Chicago	1,605,462	Kansas City	304,302	Portland, Me.	41,017	Tucson	53,982
Cincinnati	271,355	Knoxville	66,039	Portland, Ore.	216,480	Tulsa	11,706
Cleveland	604,028	Lansing	67,823	Providence	26,182	Union City	56,620
Columbia	44,028	Lawrence	67,823	Raleigh	134,775	Utica	49,519
Columbus, Ga.	39,132	Lexington	33,798	Reading	35,612	Waco	39,266
Columbus, O.	215,441	Lincoln	48,679	Richmond	60,350	Washington	532,054
Compton	61,832	Little Rock	61,910	Richmond, Cal.	36,399	D. C.	48,091
Corpus Christi	53,299	Long Beach	132,704	Richmond, Va.	121,894	Waterbury	107,934
Covington	50,275	Los Angeles	928,334	Riohoke	43,909	Wichita	37,021
Dallas	278,269	Louisville	172,998	Rochester	174,160	Wilkes-Barre	37,021
Dayton	153,446	Lowell	34,876	Rockford	59,710	Wilmington	83,405
Denver	222,017	Lynn	46,973	Royal Oak	65,684	Winston-Salem	42,508
Des Moines	97,752	Macon	32,816	Sacramento	117,205	Worcester	78,785
Detroit	906,008	Madison	55,764	Saginaw	46,606	Yonkers	57,833
Duluth	46,460	McKeesport	39,917	St. Louis	414,968	York	35,316
				St. Paul	167,922	Youngstown	88,580

TELEPHONES (OVER 10,000) BY COUNTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1954

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
N. America		Belgium	777,340	Sweden	1,994,378	Asia	
Alaska	23,533	Bulgaria	61,000	Switzerland	1,074,216	Ceylon	22,855
Canada	3,603,900	Channel Is.	21,742	Trieste	36,648	China ¹	244,028
United States	50,372,972	Czechoslovakia ²	350,708	U.S.S.R. ³	861,181	Formosa	34,586
Mid. America		Denmark	825,879	U.Kingdom ^{4,5}	6,139,229	Hong Kong ²	40,434
Costa Rica	10,600	Finland	408,531	Yugoslavia	149,000	India ⁴	210,868
Cuba	141,055	France	2,768,951	Africa		Indonesia	63,977
El Salvador	15,000	Germany	250,000	Algeria	116,889	Iran	39,300
Mexico	330,221	Demo. Rep.	250,000	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	11,648	Iraq ⁴	28,010
Panama	16,182	Greece	3,255,971	Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi	11,451	Israel	47,430
Puerto Rico	47,367	Hungary	122,000	British East Africa	34,684	Japan ⁴	2,594,506
Trinidad and Tobago	18,997	Iceland	23,774	British West Africa		Korea, South	28,461
So. America		Ireland	103,798	Egypt	26,603	Lebanon	24,368
Argentina	1,001,158	Italy	1,774,462	French West Africa	135,388	Malaya	40,269
Bolivia	11,110	Luxemburg	28,150	Morocco	17,860	Pakistan	27,886
Brazil	679,540	Netherlands	919,572	Rhodesia	98,273	Philippine Republic	41,807
Chile	145,139	Norway ²	530,827	Tunisia	30,666	Singapore	28,895
Colombia	128,970	Poland	240,000	Union of So. Africa ⁴	606,152	Syria	27,155
Ecuador	11,500	Portugal	208,143			Turkey	113,609
Peru	58,017	Rumania	141,000			Vietnam	13,980
Uruguay	104,510	Saar	44,938				
Venezuela	92,420	Spain	903,097				
Europe							
Austria	458,006						

¹Jan. 1, 1948 latest official. ²June 30, 1953. ³Jan. 1, 1936 latest official. ⁴March 31, 1954. ⁵Includes the Isle of Man, but not the Channel Islands.

MANUFACTURES

General Statistics for Major Industry Groups

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1953 Annual Survey of Manufacturers

Industry	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manu- facture ²
	Number (average for the year) ¹	Salaries & wages, total	Number (average for the year) ¹	Man- hours, total	Wages, total	
Food and kindred products.....	1,455,110	5,266,485	1,059,095	2,160,257	3,435,455	11,937,510
Tobacco manufactures.....	95,442	253,411	87,176	165,704	213,310	987,073
Textile mill products.....	1,158,471	3,455,295	1,060,398	2,085,500	2,910,348	5,411,769
Apparel and related products.....	1,227,161	3,357,941	1,105,498	1,994,996	2,652,212	5,414,627
Lumber & products, exc. furniture	719,900	2,086,794	658,352	1,235,784	1,803,186	3,500,524
Furniture and fixtures.....	360,842	1,259,319	309,910	629,451	972,725	2,046,805
Paper and allied products.....	533,312	2,180,228	441,608	949,567	1,646,492	4,463,237
Printing and publishing industries	760,332	3,386,515	474,006	924,397	2,013,924	5,916,432
Chemical and allied products.....	768,425	3,400,132	536,124	1,093,799	2,102,610	9,320,348
Petroleum and coal products.....	229,294	1,139,577	175,770	350,552	820,992	2,795,373
Rubber products.....	269,780	1,140,019	218,853	432,359	866,215	2,021,443
Leather and leather products.....	375,364	1,098,806	338,355	629,498	896,502	1,711,066
Stone, clay and glass products.....	506,439	1,948,876	430,888	873,011	1,538,450	3,752,912
Primary metal industries.....	1,287,765	6,001,743	1,102,455	2,252,974	4,867,388	11,003,954
Fabricated metal products.....	1,117,600	4,765,443	915,614	1,884,551	3,555,086	8,143,660
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,691,235	7,875,812	1,307,312	2,743,740	5,685,694	13,380,729
Electrical machinery.....	1,095,852	4,424,751	851,443	1,702,904	3,077,463	7,876,186
Transportation equipment.....	1,911,706	8,986,838	1,529,924	3,154,956	6,731,078	14,534,323
Instruments and related products.....	285,469	1,232,467	212,102	433,752	823,564	2,169,354
Miscellaneous manufactures ³	843,544	3,232,056	686,051	1,367,817	2,366,408	5,271,811
Administrative and auxiliary ⁴	399,882	2,097,552				
All industries, total.....	17,092,881	68,590,060	13,500,934	27,065,569	48,979,102	121,659,136

¹Based on reported employment totals for the pay roll periods ended nearest the 15th of March, May, August and November.²Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electric energy, and contract work.³Includes privately owned and/or operated establishments. Government owned and operated establishments are excluded from the annual survey.⁴Administrative office and auxiliary unit employment is based on the number of employees reported as of Mid-March under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program.

Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor (In cents)

Year and month (annual average)	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Excluding overtime	Index 1947-49 = 100	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time
	Amount	Amount					
1943.....	\$0.961	\$0.894	\$69.4	\$1.059	\$0.976	\$0.803	\$0.763
1944.....	1.019	0.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	0.861	0.814
1945.....	1.023	1.063	74.8	1.111	1.042	0.904	0.858
1946.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	0.981
1947.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61
1955 Jan.....	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
Feb.....	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
Mar.....	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63

¹Eleven-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

Manufacturing Production Worker Statistics

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor

Year and month	All Em- ployees number	Production and related workers				
		Number	Indexes 1947-49 Average = 100		Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours
			Employment	Pay roll		
1942.....	15,051,000	12,854,000				
1943.....	17,381,000	15,014,000	103.9	72.2	36.65	42.9
1944.....	17,111,000	14,607,000	121.4	99.0	43.14	44.9
1945.....	15,302,000	12,864,000	118.1	102.8	46.08	45.2
1946.....	14,461,000	12,105,000	104.0	87.8	44.39	43.4
1947.....	15,290,000	12,795,000	97.9	81.2	43.82	40.4
1948.....	15,321,000	12,715,000	103.4	97.7	49.97	40.4
1949.....	14,178,000	11,597,000	102.8	105.1	54.14	39.2
1950.....	14,967,000	12,317,000	99.6	97.2	54.92	40.5
1951.....	16,104,000	13,155,000	106.4	111.7	59.33	40.7
1952.....	16,334,000	13,144,000	106.3	129.8	64.71	40.7
1953.....	17,238,000	13,833,000	111.8	136.6	67.97	40.5
1954.....	15,989,000	12,588,000	101.8	151.4	71.69	39.7
1955 Jan.....	15,925,000	12,523,000	101.2	137.7	71.86	40.2
Feb.....	16,060,000	12,649,000	102.3	141.5	73.97	40.4
Mar.....	16,201,000	12,787,000	103.4	144.4	74.74	40.7
				147.0	75.30	

Cotton, Rayon, Nylon Textile Manufacturing Industry

Source: Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York

SILK AND SYNTHETIC FABRICS

(Except Rayon and/or Acetate)

Fabrics

(1,000 linear yards)

Other synthetic and silk fab-

rics (silk & mixtures, glass,

and paper fabrics)

Total production of cot-

ton, rayon, acetate, ny-

lon, other synthetic

goods (except tire fab-

rics)

Total

1954

1953

22,564,000

19,391,000

1,327,000

108,849,000,000

7,560,725,000

10,872,725,000

603,041,000

373,263

351,842

391,881

360,442

COTTON SYSTEM SPINDLES IN PLACE

JANUARY 1, 1953

Cotton Growing States—Alabama, 1,761,000; Georgia, 3,203,000; Mississippi, 117,000; North Carolina, 6,031,000; South Carolina, 6,336,000; Tennessee, 509,000; Texas, 228,000; Virginia, 650,000; Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, 174,000. Total: 18,989,000.

New England States—Connecticut, 350,000; Rhode Island, 487,000; New Hampshire and Vermont, 225,000. Total: 3,334,000.

Rest of United States—New York, 41,000; Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 200,000. Total: 241,000.

Total United States—22,564,000.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Statistical and Historical Research Branch, United States Department of Agriculture

Cotton and wool from reports of the Department of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Organon, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Rayon!

World

U. S.

Million

pounds

262.2

471.2

2,464.7

2,544.0

2,088.0

1,405.6

1,691.1

1,978.4

2,464.7

2,701.8

3,492.3

4,299.0

3,671.9

4,141.6

4,360.0

1,086.0

1,196.9

1,135.8

1,294.2

1,259.4

1,494.0

1,745.000

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Profits of Manufacturing Corporations by Industry Groups									
Source: Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission (Amounts estimated, in millions of dollars)									
Based on reported employment totals for the pay roll periods ended nearest the 15th of March, May, August, and November.									
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Production in U. S. Mills; Exports, Imports

Report of the National Assn. of Hosiery Manufacturers, issued May, 1955

There were 1,329 hosiery plants in the United States on Jan. 1, 1955, a net decrease of 46 from 1953. There were 730 full-fashioned plants, a decrease of 32 from 1953. Plants in the North decreased by 50, while plants in the South increased by 18. The number of seamless plants was 599, a decrease of 14 during the year. Plants in the North decreased by 10 to 137 and plants in the South decreased by 4 to 462.

Production of all types of hosiery in 1954 was 151,818,601 dozen pairs, 4.4% fewer than 1953. Women's hosiery (including anklets) decreased 2.8%, men's hose decreased 3.7%, and children's and infants' hosiery 10.7%.

The average number of workers employed in full-fashioned mills during the first half of 1954 was 55,651. For the last half of the year the average number was 53,622. The average monthly number of employees in 1954 of 54,637 was a decrease of 4,356 from the 1953 figure of 58,993, or 7.4%. Monthly average of seamless employees in 1954 was 62,408. The 1953 average was 65,436.

Women's Hosiery—Production of all types of women's full-length hosiery in 1954 was 58,574,748 doz. prs., a decline of 635,197 doz. prs. from the 1953 figure or 1.1%.

Nylon full-fashioned hosiery production was 48,536,463 doz. prs., or 99.4% of total full-fashioned production. Nylon seamless of 7,845,059 doz. prs. in 1954 represented 80.5% of women's seamless hosiery, a 10% increase over the 1953 figure of 73.3%. Women's seamless nylon stockings represented 80.5% of the total seamless production.

Surveys of both the above types are made in March and October of each year. Production is overwhelmingly in the sheerer deniers. In October, 1954, full-fashioned stockings of 12 and 15 deniers represented 81.5% of the total. Seamless stockings of 12 and 15 deniers were 97.8% of the total. In gauge construction, 60 and 66 gauges made up 43.6% of the total and 51 gauge 49.3% of the total.

Men's Hosiery—Men's half-hose production in 1944 was 36,203,803 doz. prs. In 1954 it fell to a low of 9,980,489 doz. prs.

Men's sock socks, 12,607,750 doz. prs. in 1944, reached 31,906,192 doz. prs. in 1954.

Bundle goods and athletic socks were practically identical with 1953. Crew sock production, 2,365,526 doz. prs., was a decline of 20.2%.

Children's and Infants' Hosiery—Production for 1954 was 8,118,404 doz. prs., a decline of 16.9% from the 1953 production.

Anklets—Production of anklets of all types in 1954 was 33,380,991 doz. prs., a decrease of 6.7% from 1953.

Women's and misses' anklets declined by 1,470,946 doz. prs. and infants' anklets declined by 1,196,466 doz. prs. Children's and men's and boys' anklets showed slight increases.

Exports—All types, 5,609,647 doz. prs., a decline of 4% from 1953. Cotton hosiery exports amounted

to 2,024,176 doz. prs., an increase of 11.5%. Men's hose were 66.8% and children's hose 28.1% of the total.

Women's full-fashioned nylon stocking exports declined by 553,644 doz. prs. or 17.9%. Women's seamless nylon stocking exports, at 466,273 doz. prs. were practically identical with 1953.

Exports of synthetic hosiery, 3,580,801 doz. prs., showed a decrease of 11.1% from 1953. Women's nylon hosiery composed 82.4% of the total. Switzerland was our principal customer, taking 765,489 doz. prs. Next followed the Union of South Africa with 438,080 doz. prs., and Canada with 415,940 doz. prs. Exports to Canada changed markedly from those of 1953. Whereas in 1953 Canada took 128,126 doz. prs. of seamless hosiery and 415,906 doz. prs. of full-fashioned, in 1954 the figures were 208,460 doz. prs. of seamless and 207,489 doz. prs. of full-fashioned.

Exports of men's synthetic hose were 585,341 doz. prs., an increase of 20.3%. Major customers were the Republic of the Philippines with 120,350 doz. prs., and the Union of South Africa with 53,894 doz. prs. Shipments to Canada were 164,713 doz. prs., practically the same as in 1953. Shipments to Central American countries at 232,549 doz. prs. declined 21.1%. Shipments to the West Indies at 118,180 doz. prs. were a drop of 29.5% from the 1953 total.

Shipments to Asia at 617,047 doz. prs. were an increase of 26.6% over 1953. The entire increase was in our shipments to the Republic of the Philippines, which increased from 370,462 doz. prs. to 559,713 doz. prs. or 51.1%.

Imports—All types, 382,913 doz. prs., a decrease of 25.9%.

Imports of cotton hosiery, 32,783 doz. prs., showed a decline of 19.6%. Imports of woollen hosiery, 345,747 doz. prs., showed a decline of 27%. Imports from the United Kingdom declined 26%, Austria 39% and West Germany 10%.

Footwear Production—U. S. and Foreign

Source: National Shoe Manufacturers Assn., New York, N. Y.

WORLD PRODUCTION

World use of footwear (shoes, slippers and sandals made entirely or partly of leather) continues to increase. The per capita output in 1930 was 0.47 pairs; in 1954, 0.60 pr. Total output, 1954, estimated by U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 1,317,910,000 pr.

Asia has the lowest production of leather footwear. Leading countries in 1952: India and Pakistan, 38,710,000 pr.; Australia, 23,105,000 pr.; Japan, 8,267,000 pr.; New Zealand, 5,241,000 pr.

Africa, 1952: Egypt, 12,637,000 pr.; Union of South Africa, 16,108,000 pr.

South America, 1952: total, 71,447,000 pr., of which Brazil produced 35,683,000 pr., Argentina, 18,967,000 pr.

Europe, 1952: total, 498,181,000 pr., of which United Kingdom produced 142,010,000 pr.; USSR, prewar boundaries, 89,115,000 pr.; Germany, prewar boundaries, 70,121,000 pr.; France, 45,012,000 pr.; Italy, 24,811,000 pr.; Czechoslovakia, 17,375,000 pr.; Netherlands, 16,036,000 pr.; Spain, 11,010,000 pr.

NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCTION

The United States is the only country with an annual consumption of shoes in excess of three pairs per capita. It accounted for almost 40% of shoe output in 1954. Of 572,814,000 pr. produced in 1952 the United States accounted for 508,534,000 pr., Canada for 37,460,000 pr., Mexico for 13,843,000 pr. and Cuba 7,380,000 pr.

In 1954 women's and misses shoes outnumbered men's and youth's shoes by nearly three times.

The competitive character of the American shoe industry is indicated by output. Of approxi-

mately 900 shoe producers, the largest 4 produced less than 25% and the largest 50 less than half the shoes. The largest 500 produced about 94% of the shoes. Massachusetts produced 20.5% of all shoes in 1954; New York, 13.9%; Pennsylvania, 10.9%; Missouri, 10.7%; Maine, 8.1%. In 1953 the U. S. exported 5,159,267 pr., all kinds, value \$16,157,601; imported 3,217,349 pr., value \$9,850,722.

Average number of shoeworkers employed in 1954 (est.) 243,400. Average weekly wage (est.) \$48.01.

Athletic Shoe production in 1954, 2,993,002 pr.; by types, ice skating, 906,982 pr.; regular baseball, 627,439 pr.; roller skating, 389,698 pr.; football, 379,568 pr.; bowling, 367,896; little league baseball, 135,402 pr.; track, 120,298. The figures show an increase over 1953 in regular baseball, football, track, ice skating, and a falling off in bowling and roller skating.

FOOT HYGIENE

The National Shoe Manufacturers Assn. advises: bathe feet daily, dry thoroughly. Massage dry feet with foot cream, moist feet with alcohol or lotion, then dust powder. Rub corns and callouses with a dry towel, never with scissors or sharp instruments. Change shoes and stockings twice a day and wear foot-shaped hosiery that extend one-half inch beyond longest toe. Exercise feet; wiggle toes, walk at least two miles a day and keep feet straight, toes forward when sitting or walking. Avoid wet feet, wear rubbers on damp or wet days. Shoe soles should be flexible where the foot bends to prevent fatigue. Heels should never run over; keep them straight to avoid large ankles, knee and back aches.

Wood Pulp Production

Source: Bureau of the Census (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Item	Production		Consumption	
	1954 preliminary	1953	1954 preliminary	1953
Special alpha and dissolving grades.....	791,109	677,326	158,666	155,948
Bleached sulfite.....	1,800,734	1,728,648	2,062,538	2,067,974
Unbleached sulfite.....	582,156	593,958	892,631	942,605
Bleached sulfate.....	2,684,181	2,389,212	3,148,165	2,905,661
Semibleached sulfate.....	326,760	302,931	365,145	353,924
Unbleached sulfate.....	6,797,041	6,752,673	6,914,981	7,018,114
Soda.....	431,603	427,946	495,572	504,490
Groundwood.....	2,428,550	2,342,920	2,634,156	2,523,966
Semichemical.....	1,126,314	1,228,721	1,121,064	1,022,162
Debrated or exploded.....	1,203,149	1,153,009	1,191,406	1,142,687
Screenings, damaged, etc.....	169,578	140,342	151,670	144,170
Wood pulp, total.....	18,341,175	17,537,295	19,933,994	18,681,407

¹Wood pulp consumption reported by plants classified outside paper and board industries amounted to 761,346 tons in 1954, of which alpha and dissolving grades amounted to 661,440 tons. Comparable data for 1953 amounted to 799,447 tons, of which 713,361 tons were alpha and dissolving grades. For 1952 the figures were 754,978 tons and 676,452 tons, respectively.

Paper and Board Production, by Major Items

Source: Bureau of the Census (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Source: Bureau of the Census (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Item	1954		Item	1954		1953
	preliminary	1953		preliminary	1953	
Paper	11,614,655	11,405,561	Special food board.....	941,035	967,899	
Newsprint.....	1,191,760	1,068,661	Other bonding board.....	245,424	169,641	
Groundwood paper.....	807,980	771,223	Set-up boxboard.....	710,302	763,166	
Paper machine coated.....	1,215,243	1,182,150	Other non-bonding board.....	209,762	181,915	
Book paper.....	1,559,577	1,622,960	Special paperboard stock.....	944,198	1,074,432	
Fine paper.....	1,323,944	1,297,569	Cardboard.....	79,227	75,215	
Coarse paper, incl. shipping sack.....	3,428,608	3,398,782	Wet-machine board	132,114	151,951	
Special industrial paper, incl. absorbent paper.....	526,209	554,396	Construction paper and board	2,862,939	2,695,962	
Sanitary tissue.....	1,320,353	1,277,694	Construction paper.....	1,355,941	1,316,672	
Tissue paper, exc. sanitary and thin.....	240,981	232,066	Hardboard, density over 26 lbs. per cu. ft.....	493,258	423,418	
Paperboard	12,046,923	12,274,462	Insulating board, density 26 lbs. or less per cu. ft.....	1,013,740	955,872	
Liners.....	4,335,658	4,410,710	All types, total	26,656,631	26,527,881	
Corrugating material.....	1,816,530	1,906,116				
Container chip and filler board.....	280,062	296,380				
Folding boxboard.....	2,484,725	2,428,988				

Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

ANNUAL AVERAGE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor
(In thousands)

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service, and miscellaneous	Government
1940.....	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941.....	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942.....	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943.....	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944.....	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945.....	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,873	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,595
1946.....	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,122	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,474
1947.....	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,141	9,196	1,672	4,925	5,650
1948.....	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,949	9,519	1,741	4,972	5,856
1949.....	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,977	9,513	1,765	5,077	6,026
1950.....	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	4,166	10,012	1,824	5,264	6,889
1951.....	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,185	10,251	1,967	5,411	6,609
1952.....	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1953.....	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,008	10,498	2,114	5,629	6,751
1954.....	48,285	770	2,527	15,980					

World Electric Power

Electric generating capacity as of Jan. 1, 1955; electric energy production for 1954, based on best available unofficial data.

Kilowatts in thousands; Kilowatt-hours in millions. Asterisk (*) denotes estimate.

based on best available

Asterisk (*) denotes estimated

Kilowatts in thousands; Kilowatt-hours in millions.									
Country			Country			Country			
Kw	Kwhrs		Kw	Kwhrs		Kw	Kwhrs		Kwhrs
United States	118,885	544,645	Norway	3,900	21,500	Hungary	*1,500	*4,500	
U.S.S.R.	*30,000	147,600	Un. of So. Africa	3,500	14,640	Finland	1,550	5,640	
Great Britain	20,300	72,800	Belgium	3,550	10,500	China	*1,500	*6,000	
France	15,800	45,600	Switzerland	3,450	14,500	Denmark	1,100	2,850	
Germany, West	14,430	67,650	Australia	3,200	14,530	Yugoslavia	875	3,444	
Canada	12,964	72,637	Czechoslovakia	*3,150	13,000	Portugal	821	1,640	
Japan	10,548	59,700	Spain	3,218	10,480	Cuba	475	1,500	
Italy	10,150	37,650	Netherlands	2,850	10,584	Ireland (Eire)	450	1,500	
Germany, East	*6,000	*25,000	India	2,800	7,475	Saar	400	1,756	
Sweden	4,850	23,724	Austria	2,670	9,847	Rhodesia, North and South	460	2,020	
Poland	*3,600	*15,000	Mexico	1,838	6,300				

Automobile Factory Sales, United States

Source: Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.—Values, Wholesale

Year	Passenger Cars		Motor Trucks, Buses		Total		Foreign Market ¹
	Number	Value	Number [†]	Value [†]	Number	Value	
1900	4,192	\$4,899,443			4,192	\$4,899,443	
1905	24,250	38,670,000	750	\$1,330,000	25,000	40,000,000	
1910	181,000	215,340,000	6,000	9,660,000	187,000	225,000,000	
1915	895,930	575,978,000	74,000	125,800,000	969,930	701,778,000	
1920	1,905,560	1,809,170,963	321,789	423,249,410	2,227,349	2,232,420,373	
1925	3,735,171	2,458,370,026	530,656	458,400,277	4,265,830	2,916,770,303	
1930	2,787,456	1,644,083,152	575,364	390,752,061	3,362,820	2,034,835,213	349,179
1935	3,273,874	1,707,836,325	697,367	380,997,330	3,971,241	2,088,833,655	355,962
1940*	3,717,385	2,370,654,083	754,901	567,820,414	4,472,286	2,938,474,497	202,222
1945	69,532	57,254,655	655,683	1,181,955,532	725,215	1,239,210,187	38,869
1950	6,665,863	8,468,137,000	1,337,193	1,707,748,000	8,003,056	10,175,885,000	303,654
1951	5,338,435	7,241,275,000	1,426,828	2,323,859,000	6,765,263	9,565,134,000	470,549
1952	4,320,794	6,455,114,000	1,218,165	2,319,789,000	5,538,959	8,774,903,000	329,586
1953	6,116,948	9,002,580,000	1,206,266	2,089,060,000	7,323,214	11,091,604,000	325,203
1954	5,558,897	8,218,094,000	1,042,174	1,660,019,000	6,601,071	9,878,113,000	401,460

Table above includes sales of military vehicles. Federal excise taxes are excluded in all years.
[†]A substantial part of the trucks reported comprises chassis only, without bodies; hence, the value of bodies for these chassis is not included.

*Beginning with year 1940, standard equipment is included in the values reported.

¹Total number includes Foreign Market sales of passenger cars and motor trucks.

Foreign Trade in Distilled Spirits, Malt Liquors and Wines

Source: Food Industries Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce

	1953	1954		1953	1954
U. S. Exports Distilled Spirits: (in proof gals.)			U. S. Import Malt Liquors (in gals.)		
Whiskey	2,417,084	3,652,519	Malt liquors	5,078,590	5,684,009
Other distilled (incl. rum)	384,236	280,986	U. S. Imports Distilled Spirits: (in tax gals.)		
Of the exports the American Republics took			Brandy	988,237	1,083,859
Whiskey	74,723	36,521	Gin	167,441	197,058
Other distilled (incl. rum)	3,851	5,083	Rum	202,729	189,281
U. S. Exports of Wine (in gals.)	173,557	166,223	Whiskey	20,153,694	20,157,659
U. S. Imports of Wine (in gals.)			Cordials	413,705	420,706
Champagne	603,782	638,350	Bitters	46,404	48,097
Vermouth	1,778,609	1,864,577	Other compounds contain- ing spirits	27,304	28,092
Still wines, 14% or less of alcohol	3,023,318	3,175,942	Ethyl alcohol for beverages	6,249	2,366
More than 14% alcohol	750,133	681,562			
U. S. Exports Malt Liquors (in gals.)			Shipments from Non-contig- uous Territories to U. S. (in proof gals.)		
Malt liquors	2,801,037	1,960,895	Puerto Rico		
Shipments Malt Liquors from U. S. to Non-contiguous Ter- ritories (excepting Alaska and Hawaii):			Rum	1,497,383	1,440,415
Puerto Rico	739,298	3,457,391	Other alcoholic beverages	4,047	4,855
Virgin Islands	297,471	255,071	Virgin Islands		
Guam	750,164	537,950	Rum	402,231	488,190
Other territories	91,142	53,680	Other alcoholic beverages	2,414	12,616

Distilled Spirits and Fermented Malt Liquor Production

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue; figures show thousands of tax gallons or barrels

Year fiscal	Distilled Spirits					Fer. Malt Liq.	Year fiscal	Distilled Spirits					Fer. Malt Liq.
	Whky.	Rm.	Bdy.	Alcoh. ¹	Total*			Whky.	Rm.	Bdy.	Alcoh. ¹	Total*	
1900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1905	67,114	1,615	3,760	35,159	109,245	39,331		67,114	1,615	3,760	35,159	109,245	39,331
1910	82,464	1,792	5,449	72,748	153,258	49,522		82,464	1,792	5,449	72,748	153,258	49,522
1915	44,552	2,844	8,522	81,101	140,656	59,808		44,552	2,844	8,522	81,101	140,656	59,808
1920	235	945	1,649	98,436	101,265	9,231		235	945	1,649	98,436	101,265	9,231
1925		785	548	166,165	167,497	5,119			785	548	166,165	167,497	5,119
1930	1,999	983	416	193,824	197,222	3,681		1,999	983	416	193,824	197,222	3,681
1935	149,113	3,103	9,877	181,771	349,772	45,229		149,113	3,103	9,877	181,771	349,772	45,229
1940	98,993	2,478	18,427	261,022	387,183	54,892		98,993	2,478	18,427	261,022	387,183	54,892
1942	120,257	3,106	29,273	517,500	675,481	63,716		120,257	3,106	29,273	517,500	675,481	63,716
1943	19,530	2,314	16,624	732,350	772,267	71,018		19,530	2,314	16,624	732,350	772,267	71,018

*Includes gin and vodka. ¹Beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes spirits-fruit, which in earlier years are included with brandy.

Peat Produced in the United States

Kind	1953			1954		
	Net tons	Value		Net tons	Value	
		Total	Average		Total	Average
Moss	18,595	\$220,741	\$11.87	27,293	\$316,641	\$11.60
Reed or sedge	74,708	659,188	8.82	64,459	862,531	13.38
Humus	110,906	738,018	6.65	146,544	1,056,421	7.21
Other types				4,961	12,939	2.61
Total	204,209	1,617,947	7.92	243,257	2,248,532	9.24

Centrifugal Raw Sugar Production

Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Service, Dept. of Agriculture

Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

(In 1,000 short tons)

Continent and country	Average		1951	1952	1953	1954 (Prel.)
	1935-39	1945-49				
North America.....	8,736	11,929	15,027	13,042	13,217	13,250
Europe (western).....	4,353	3,893	6,491	6,023	7,848	7,348
Europe (eastern).....	2,925	2,055	3,095	2,555	3,430	3,235
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	2,761	1,643	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,500
Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	5,230	2,492	4,613	5,054	4,843	5,301
South America.....	2,115	3,003	3,772	4,170	4,576	4,896
Africa.....	1,295	1,449	1,697	1,902	2,064	2,194
Oceania.....	1,113	961	955	1,210	1,556	1,605
World total (cane).....	16,775	18,043	24,008	23,358	23,888	24,687
World total (beet).....	11,773	9,382	14,342	13,098	16,346	15,634
World total (beet and cane).....	28,528	27,425	38,350	36,456	40,234	40,321

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

North America.....	170	317	297	284	317	315
Asia.....	4,388	4,424	4,957	4,641	4,790	4,800
South America.....	944	1,303	1,299	1,129	1,129	1,130
World total.....	5,502	6,044	6,553	6,054	6,236	6,245

CENTRIFUGAL RAW SUGAR PRODUCTION BY COUNTRIES
PRODUCING OVER 100,000 SHORT TONS

	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Canada.....	76	99	133	160	131	124
Mexico.....	353	636	807	911	960	1,063
United States (beet).....	1,517	1,514	1,549	1,505	1,817	2,037
United States (cane).....	474	455	419	605	630	607
Hawaii.....	980	861	1,020	1,099	1,077	1,092
Puerto Rico.....	974	1,134	1,360	1,170	1,190	1,200
Barbados.....	114	121	176	169	184	162
Cuba.....	3,183	5,897	7,964	5,687	5,390	4,998
Dominican Republic.....	491	509	648	668	699	772
Guadeloupe.....	60	48	106	96	114	128
Jamaica.....	119	235	299	370	407	413
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	144	154	172	193	204
Austria.....	196	46	175	146	197	233
Belgium.....	259	246	293	356	450	375
Denmark.....	260	266	394	285	425	245
France.....	1,078	823	1,395	1,100	1,804	1,860
Germany, West.....	610	524	1,169	990	1,552	1,445
Ireland.....	89	95	100	102	143	111
Italy.....	414	331	825	819	855	816
Netherlands.....	261	270	386	478	504	468
Spain.....	202	200	366	669	376	400
Sweden.....	340	311	323	267	388	342
United Kingdom.....	515	612	753	686	867	806
Yugoslavia.....	103	127	256	61	211	161
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	2,761	1,643	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,500
China, incl. Manchuria.....	87	77	72	96	86	132
India.....	1,303	1,319	1,900	1,700	1,320	1,690
Indonesia.....	1,207	102	472	637	683	800
Pakistan.....	33	34	83	95	91	100
Philippines, Republic of.....	1,058	382	1,076	1,134	1,435	1,405
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1,240	346	597	983	796	755
Turkey (beet).....	76	131	228	200	213	218
Argentina.....	510	654	760	654	829	2,500
Brazil.....	830	149	1,857	2,151	2,328	276
British Guiana.....	51	135	178	218	240	270
Colombia.....	444	485	528	675	687	690
Peru.....	22	41	70	80	110	130
Venezuela.....	166	211	208	247	295	330
Egypt.....	320	351	535	517	566	551
Mauritius.....	81	86	92	99	101	99
Mozambique.....	91	81	142	174	189	200
Reunion.....	498	542	533	670	725	828
Union of South Africa.....						

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Revision of estimates of sugar production, made in May, 1955, by the Dept. of Agriculture, placed world production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar for 1954-55 at 40,300,000 short tons, raw value, thus revising upward earlier estimates by nearly 1,200,000 tons. This means a sizable addition to world surplus.

World production of non-centrifugal sugar was estimated at 6,200,000 short tons during 1954-55, or slightly larger than the crop of 1953-54. Estimated world production of centrifugal cane sugar for 1954-55 was revised upward to 24,700,000 short tons, raw value, a new record and an increase of 3.3% over the previous season. Increased production is noted for every continent except North America. Decreased output in North America reflects almost entirely the restrictions on production in Cuba. With the limitation of the U. S. Sugar Act, total offshore and continental United States production remained at the level of 2,900,000 tons. The Republic of the Philippines filled its marketing quota in the United States in 1954

for the first time since before the war and is maintaining its output at slightly more than its quota plus domestic requirements.

The 1954-55 estimate of world beet sugar production was revised upward to 15,600,000 short tons, raw value, from the preliminary estimate of 15,200,000 tons in November. The crop is 4.4% less than the record 16,300,000 tons of 1953-54. In Western Europe, upward revisions in the 1954-55 estimate were noted for every country except Ireland, Italy, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. An upward revision for Eastern Europe outside of the U.S.S.R. offsets a downward revision for that country. The estimate for United States beet sugar production remains at about 2,000,000 tons and continues with a 1,800,000 tons marketing quota under the Sugar Act.

The new International Sugar Agreement ended its first year of operation with the free market price at 3.17 cents per pound, f.a.s., Cuban ports. The International Sugar Council had reduced the quotas of participating exporting countries by the maximum 20% permissible.

United States Imports for Consumption of Leading Commodities

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division

Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, July 1955

(Value in millions of dollars. Class totals are shown on pages 666-668)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
Crude materials:				2,613	2,412
Crude petroleum	mil. bbl.	238	242	510	544
Nonferrous ores and concentrates ¹				320	474
Manganese ore	mil. pounds ²	2,871	2,109	106	77
Tungsten ore	mil. pounds ²	28	24	92	76
Tin ore	mil. pounds ²	81	50	83	42
Chrome ore	(thous. 1. tons ²)	842	544	56	34
Copper ore and concentrates	mil. pounds ²	203	243	56	66
Zinc-bearing ores	mil. pounds ²	929	995	50	54
Lead ore and flue dust	mil. pounds ²	135	394	15	48
Crude rubber	mil. pounds	1,451	1,337	332	262
Wool, unmanufactured	mil. pounds ³	301	214	296	223
Iron ore	thous. 1. tons	11,086	15,769	97	119
Tobacco, unmanufactured	mil. pounds	105	106	82	83
Oilseeds (mainly copra)	mil. pounds	786	815	69	62
Undressed furs				68	67
Vegetable fibers, except cotton, unmanufactured	thous. 1. tons	322	250	84	58
Sisal and henequen	thous. 1. tons	155	145	37	28
Hides and skins	mil. pounds	168	120	74	53
Other				481	467
Foodstuffs:				3,293	3,315
Coffee	mil. pounds	2,787	2,261	1,469	1,486
Cane sugar	mil. pounds	7,603	7,484	425	409
Cocoa or cacao beans	mil. pounds	566	519	167	252
Fruits, edible nuts and vegetables				245	225
Meat products	mil. pounds	329	322	172	180
Alcoholic spirits and wines				145	143
Whiskey	thous. pt. gal.	20,154	20,158	113	113
Grains and preparations				169	93
Other				501	523
Semimanufactures:				2,678	2,310
Nonferrous metals ⁴				1,087	854
Copper	mil. pounds ²	1,138	956	370	281
Tin	mil. pounds ²	183	160	188	143
Aluminum	mil. pounds	924	711	145	99
Nickel metal and oxide	mil. pounds ⁵	235	260	129	150
Lead	mil. pounds ²	771	568	98	72
Zinc	mil. pounds ⁵	467	325	51	34
Gas oil and fuel oil	mil. bbl.	139	137	237	254
Wood pulp	thous. s. tons ⁶	2,158	2,051	263	252
Sawmill products	mil. bd. ft.	2,772	3,066	236	252
Fertilizer materials	thous. s. tons	2,306	1,986	108	90
Vegetable oils, expressed, inedible	mil. pounds	395	356	74	59
Iron and steel semimanufactures	thous. s. tons	1,600	768	133	42
Other				540	507
Finished manufactures:				2,194	2,195
Paper and manufactures				636	637
Newsprint	mil. pounds	10,012	9,984	595	596
Textile manufactures				387	374
Barlaps	mil. pounds	435	416	76	71
Cotton manufactures				72	76
Wool manufactures				98	90
Fabrics of wool and mohair	mil. sq. yd.	24	19	46	240
Machinery, total				245	73
Agricultural implements and tractors				72	119
Vehicles and parts				108	45
Automobiles, new ⁷	thousands	28	35	43	78
Steel-mill manufactures				123	67
Clocks, watches and parts				85	67
Other				610	680

¹Includes ores of ferroalloying metals. ²Metal content. ³Clean content. ⁴Includes ferroalloys. ⁵Gross weight. ⁶Air-dry weight. ⁷Trucks and buses are excluded.

U. S. Production of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Snuff

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue

Year (Cal.)	Cigars		Cigarettes		Tobacco *					
	Large	Small	Large	Small	Plug	Twist	Finecut	Smok'g	Snuff	Total
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000) lbs.	(1,000) lbs.	(1,000) lbs.	(1,000) lbs.	(1,000) lbs.	(1,000) lbs.
1935...	4,685,370	177,822	2,504	169,969,320	60,588	5,604	4,683	235,757	36,095	342,728
1940...	5,235,271	134,738	2,249	189,371,258	48,759	5,605	4,176	248,011	37,872	344,423
1943...	5,363,027	125,480	6,111	296,173,333	58,945	6,257	4,460	162,834	43,179	327,089
1944...	5,198,679	123,340	26,870	323,583,888	61,655	6,498	4,092	139,861	41,962	306,935
1945...	5,274,675	98,167	82,416	332,164,670	59,704	6,723	3,970	168,523	43,334	330,502
1946...	5,617,700	92,262	1,658	350,038,093	51,810	5,773	3,756	106,414	39,361	253,234
1947...	5,487,656	79,690	537	369,682,769	47,306	5,152	3,793	104,680	39,164	242,281
1948...	5,645,104	89,134	641	386,825,746	45,346	5,632	3,207	107,599	40,809	244,681
1949...	5,452,994	83,460	707	384,961,695	41,902	5,586	2,757	108,146	40,908	238,941
1950...	5,399,089	68,877	686	391,955,743	40,241	5,467	2,738	107,732	39,992	235,189
1951...	5,594,291	69,216	815	418,801,801	39,918	4,551	2,817	101,324	39,453	227,151
1952...	5,825,191	67,062	1,563	435,547,440	39,058	4,803	2,810	96,752	38,769	220,422
1953...	5,914,526	58,320	468	423,069,766	38,053	4,670	2,855	86,599	39,052	209,368

* From 1943 total figures under "Tobacco" include the following pounds of scrap weighing tobacco: 1943—51,414,141; 1944—52,866,763; 1945—47,748,343; 1946—46,117,134; 1947—42,188,634; 1948—42,088,146; 1949—39,642,015; 1950—39,018,903; 1951—39,088,277; 1952—38,228,204; 1953—38,139,474.

Leaf tobacco used for year 1953 in making above products totaled 1,519,929,722 pounds, of which 139,681,995 pounds went into cigars and 1,243,860,308 pounds into cigarettes.

United States Exports of Leading Commodities

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division
Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, July 1955
(Value in millions of dollars. Group totals are shown on pages 666-668)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
Crude materials:				\$1,626	\$1,896
Cotton, unmanufactured	thous. bales	2,965	4,430	521	788
Coal	mil. s. tons	37	34	335	304
Tobacco, unmanufactured	mil. pounds	518	468	341	303
Soybeans	mil. pounds	2,495	2,593	121	132
Crude petroleum	thous. bbl.	19,932	13,599	60	45
Other				248	324
Foodstuffs:				1,672	1,500
Grains and preparations				1,059	749
Wheat, including flour	mil. bu.	276	232	589	427
Corn	mil. bu.	131	77	233	130
Fruits and vegetables				242	272
Meats and edible animal fats				119	149
Dairy products and eggs				105	100
Other				147	230
Manufactures, including semimanufactures:				12,354	11,552
Excluding type I and II special category items				8,226	8,672
Machinery:				2,747	2,582
Electrical machinery and apparatus				646	594
Generating, welding sets and generating sets				75	60
Household refrigerators, freezers and parts				88	74
Radio and television apparatus				102	128
Industrial machinery, total				1,545	1,456
Construction and mining machinery				492	444
Engines, turbines and parts				151	144
Metalworking and machine tools				279	208
Agricultural machinery and implements				138	126
Tractors, parts and accessories				300	278
Tracklaying tractors, new ¹	number	17,770	15,330	110	95
Wheel tractors, new	number	52,323	41,919	91	80
Automobiles, parts and accessories				963	1,035
Motor trucks and buses, commercial, new	thousands	134	184	264	333
Passenger automobiles, commercial, new	thousands	155	173	276	301
Chemicals and related products				800	974
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations				217	244
Chemical specialties				265	326
Industrial chemicals				119	149
Textile manufactures				640	622
Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric ²	mil. sq. yd.	621	605	173	165
Broad woven fabrics of synthetic fibers ^{2,3}	mil. sq. yd.	198	200	85	92
Iron and steel mill products including scrap	thous. s. tons	3,386	4,376	495	510
Petroleum products				438	386
Motor fuel and gasoline	thous. bbl.	14,704	8,428	76	45
Lubricating oils	thous. bbl.	7,506	8,894	86	95
Metal manufactures				343	341
Nonferrous metals and ferroalloys				144	243
Paper and manufactures				125	162
Rubber manufactures				102	109
Other				1,429	1,708
Incl. type II, but excl. type I category items				10,633	10,300
Machinery:				2,949	2,742
Electrical machinery and apparatus				807	723
Tractors, parts and accessories				341	310
Automobiles, parts and accessories				1,416	1,266
Chemicals and related products				818	1,004
Industrial chemicals				119	150
Aircraft				887	619
Petroleum products				632	613
Motor fuel and gasoline and jet fuel	thous. bbl.	28,158	24,867	179	171
Lubricating oils	thous. bbl.	12,259	14,404	179	196
Small arms and ammunition				705	435
Rubber manufactures				144	147

¹Under 95 drawbar horsepower. ²Excludes pile, upholstery and drapery fabrics and remnants and mill ends. ³Excludes tire fabrics.

Production of Electric Energy in the U. S.

Source: The Federal Power Commission
These amounts, except as noted, relate to electric utility operations only, including both the privately-owned and publicly-owned utilities.

Calendar Year	Electric Energy Produced				Fuel Consumed in the Year		
	Total	Hydro	Steam	Internal Comb't'n	Coal	Oil	Gas
	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	Short tons	42 Gal. Barrels	1,000 Cu. ft.
1930	91,111,548	31,189,554	59,293,363	628,631	40,277,989	8,804,530	119,552,711
1935	95,287,390	38,372,154	56,144,412	770,824	32,714,761	11,256,565	124,117,769
1940	141,837,010	47,321,278	93,001,735	1,531,997	51,473,881	16,325,122	180,096,185
1945	222,486,283	79,970,312	140,435,268	2,080,703	74,724,956	20,228,215	326,211,969
1946	223,177,783	78,405,973	142,412,240	2,359,570	72,196,730	36,315,871	306,941,565
1947	255,738,984	78,425,492	174,500,274	2,813,218	89,550,590	45,308,932	373,053,093
1948	282,698,214	82,469,742	196,928,034	3,300,438	99,586,341	42,644,869	478,097,093
1949	291,099,543	89,748,246	197,878,185	3,473,112	83,963,420	66,301,241	550,912,090
1950	329,141,343	95,938,317	229,543,366	3,659,660	91,870,770	75,420,490	628,918,834
1951	370,672,814	99,750,579	267,251,680	3,670,555	107,071,241	67,218,426	763,898,241
1952	399,223,620	105,102,458	290,384,847	3,736,315	115,897,204	82,237,712	1,034,272,333
1953	442,664,515	105,233,348	333,541,535	3,889,632	118,384,671	66,744,754	1,165,498,360
1954	471,686,354	107,068,508	360,834,386	3,783,460			

Figures on installed capacity of electric generating plants as of December 31, 1953, are (kilowatts): hydro 23,210,852, steam 77,102,115, int. comb. 2,279,443, total 102,592,410.
Preliminary data on combined utility and industrial production of electric energy for 1954 show a total of 544,722,735,000 kilowatt-hours; combined capacity was 118,957,604.
Electric operating revenues of the larger privately owned utilities were \$6,541,107,000 as indicated by the preliminary total of 1954.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral Products of U. S. and Principal Producing States

Source: Bureau of Mines; Data are for 1953

Rank in Value	Mineral	Principal Producing States	
		In Order of Quantity	In Order of Value
72	Abrasive stone:	Ohio, W. Va.	Rank same as for quantity
82	Grindstones and pulpstones	N. Y., N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
77	Millstones	Minn., Wis., Texas, N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
79	Pebbles (grinding)	Ark., Ind., N. H.	Rank same as for quantity
78	Sharpening stones	Minn., N. C., Wis.	Rank same as for quantity
75	Tube-mill liners (natural)	Idaho, Mont., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
67	Antimony ore and concentrate	Va.	Rank same as for quantity
40	Apilte	Vt., N. C., Ariz., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
38	Asbestos	Texas, Ala., Ky., Utah	Rank same as for quantity
33	Asphalt (native)	Ark., Mo., Nev., Ga.	Rank same as for quantity
27	Barite (crude)	Ark., Ala., Ga.	Rank same as for quantity
68	Bauxite	S. D., Me., N. M., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
24	Beryllium concentrate	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
21	Boron minerals	Texas, Mich., Calif., W. Va.	Rank same as for quantity
26	Bromine	Nev., Ariz.	Rank same as for quantity
61	Brucite	Mich., Calif., W. Va., Ohio	Rank same as for quantity
49	Calcium-magnesium chloride	N. M., Calif., Utah, Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
69	Carbon dioxide (natural)	Pa., Calif., Texas, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
5	Cement	Calif., Mont., Ore.	Rank same as for quantity
45	Chromite	Ohio, Pa., Ga., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
12	Clays	W. Va., Pa., Ky., Ill.	Rank same as for quantity
2	Coal: Bituminous	N. D., Mont., S. D.	Rank same as for quantity
	Lignite	Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
55	Pennsylvania anthracite	Idaho, Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
80	Cobalt (content of ore)	S. D., N. C., N. M., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
7	Columbium-tantalum concentrate	Ariz., Utah, Mont., N. M.	Rank same as for quantity
31	Copper (in ores, etc.)	Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
74	Diatomite	N. Y.	Rank same as for quantity
85	Emery	Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
42	Epsomite	N. C., S. D., Colo., N. H.	Rank same as for quantity
26	Feldspar (crude)	Ill., Colo., Ky., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
61	Fluorspar	N. Y., Idaho, Fla.	Rank same as for quantity
66	Garnet (abrasive)	Nev., Calif., Ore., Texas.	Rank same as for quantity
17	Gem stones	S. D., Utah, Calif., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
65	Gold (in ores, etc.)	R. I.	Rank same as for quantity
	Graphite: Amorphous	Texas, Pa., Ala.	Rank same as for quantity
	Crystalline	Mich., Calif., Ia., Texas	Rank same as for quantity
23	Gypsum (crude)	Texas, Kan., N. M.	Rank same as for quantity
53	Hellum	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
60	Iodine	Minn., Mich., Ala., Utah	Rank same as for quantity
3	Iron ore (usable)	Va., S. C.	Rank same as for quantity
58	Kyanite	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
14	Lead (in ores, etc.)	Ohio, Pa., Mo., Ill.	Rank same as for quantity
13	Lime (open market)	N. C., S. D., Calif., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
52	Lithium minerals	Wash., Nev., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
47	Magnesite (crude)	Texas, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
25	Magnesium chloride (for magnesium metal)	Calif., Mich., N. J., Texas	Rank same as for quantity
32	Magnesium compounds (from sea water and brines (except for metal))	Mont., Nev., Va., Ark.	Rank same as for quantity
29	Manganese ore	Minn., Mich., N. M., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
36	Manganiferous ore	N. J.	Rank same as for quantity
71	Manganiferous residuum	Mich., Va., Wis., Ind.	Rank same as for quantity
49	Marl: Calcareous	N. J.	Rank same as for quantity
70	Greensand	Calif., Nev., Idaho, Ore.	Rank same as for quantity
48	Mercury	N. C., Ga., Ariz., S. D.	Rank same as for quantity
43	Mica	N. C., Ga., Ariz., S. D.	Rank same as for quantity
	Scrap	N. C., N. H., Conn., Me.	Rank same as for quantity
	Sheet	Colo., Utah, Ariz., N. M.	Rank same as for quantity
19	Molybdenum (content of ore and concentrate)	Texas, La., Okla., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
4	Natural gas	Texas, Calif., La., Okla.	Rank same as for quantity
6	Natural-gas liquids:	Texas, Okla., Calif., La.	Rank same as for quantity
	LP-gases	N. C., Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
73	Olivine	Wash., Ohio, Fla., Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
54	Peat	N. M., Nev., Colo., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
56	Perlite (crude)	Texas, Calif., La., Okla.	Rank same as for quantity
1	Petroleum (crude)	Fla., Tenn., Idaho, Mont.	Rank same as for quantity
16	Phosphate rock	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
84	Platinum-group metals (crude)	N. M., Calif., Utah, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
18	Potassium salts	N. M., Calif., Ariz., Idaho	Rank same as for quantity
50	Pumice and pumicite	Tenn., Va., Mont., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
39	Pyrites	Wash., N. C., Calif., Idaho	Rank same as for quantity
57	Quartz from pegmatites and quartzite	Mich., N. Y., La., Ohio	Rank same as for quantity
15	Salt (common)	Calif., Mich., Ohio, Wis.	Rank same as for quantity
9	Sand and gravel	Ill., W. Va., N. J., Ohio	Rank same as for quantity
37	Sand and sandstone (ground)	Idaho, Utah, Mont., Ariz.	Rank same as for quantity
22	Silver (in ores, etc.)	Pa., Vt., N. Y., Ga.	Rank same as for quantity
28	Slate	Calif., Wyo.	Rank same as for quantity
30	Sodium carbonate (natural)	Calif., Texas, Wyo.	Rank same as for quantity
46	Sodium sulfate (natural)	Pa., Ohio, Ill., Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
8	Stone	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
87	Strontium minerals	Texas, La.	Rank same as for quantity
10	Sulfur, from Frasch-process mines	Calif., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
63	Sulfur, from other mines	Wyo., Texas, Ark., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
34	Sulfur, recovered elemental	N. Y., Calif., N. C., Vt.	Rank same as for quantity
44	Talc, pyrophyllite, and soapstone (ground)	Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
83	Tin (content of ore and concentrate)	N. Y., Fla., Va.	Rank same as for quantity
	Titanium concentrate:	Fla.	Rank same as for quantity
	Ilmenite	Idaho	Rank same as for quantity
35	Rutile	Ill., Mo., Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
64	Titanium-iron concentrate	Nev., Calif., N. C., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
59	Tripoli	Mont., S. C., Wyo., N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
20	Tungsten concentrate	N. Y.	Rank same as for quantity
51	Vermiculite	Mont., Idaho, N. Y., N. J.	Rank same as for quantity
81	Wollastonite	Fla.	Rank same as for quantity
11	Zinc (in ores, etc.)		
62	Zirconium concentrate		

Value of U. S. Mineral Production

Source: Bureau of Mines
(In millions of dollars)

Year ¹	Fuels	Nonmetallic (except fuels)	Metals	Total	Year ¹	Fuels	Nonmetallic (except fuels)	Metals	Total
1925	2,910	1,187	716	4,812	1946	5,090	1,243	729	7,062
1930	2,500	973	507	3,980	1947	7,188	1,338	1,084	9,610
1935	2,013	564	365	2,942	1948	9,502	1,552	1,219	12,273
1940	2,662	784	752	4,198	1949	7,920	1,559	1,101	10,580
1941	3,228	989	890	5,107	1950	8,689	1,822	1,351	11,862
1942	3,568	1,056	999	5,623	1951	9,779	2,079	1,671	13,529
1943	4,028	916	987	5,931	1952	9,615	2,163	1,614	13,392
1944	4,574	836	900	6,310	1953	10,249	2,336	1,796	14,381
1945	4,569	888	774	6,231					

Data for 1925-46 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years, since for the earlier years the value of heavy clay products has not been replaced by the value of raw clays used in such products.

Value of U. S. Mineral Production, 1953, by States

Source: Bureau of Mines

State	Value (\$1,000)	Rank	Pct. of total	Principal minerals in order of value
Alabama	187,900	18	1.31	Coal, iron ore, cement, stone
Arizona	256,616	15	1.78	Copper, zinc, cement, gold
Arkansas	125,885	24	.88	Petroleum, bauxite, natural-gas liquids, coal
California	1,392,883	2	9.69	Petroleum, natural-gas liquids, natural gas, cement
Colorado	211,586	17	1.47	Petroleum, molybdenum, coal, cement
Connecticut	7,917	45	.06	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clays
Delaware	659	48	.01	Sand and gravel, stone, clays
Dist. of Col.	15	49	(⁹)	Clays
Florida	92,336	27	.64	Phosphate rock, cement, stone, sand and gravel
Georgia	52,397	32	.36	Clays, stone, cement, sand and gravel
Idaho	66,987	29	.47	Lead, zinc, silver, phosphate rock
Illinois	461,795	8	3.21	Coal, petroleum, stone, cement
Indiana	169,179	20	1.18	Coal, petroleum, cement, stone
Iowa	52,001	33	.36	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, coal
Kansas	413,243	9	2.87	Petroleum, natural gas, cement, stone
Kentucky	381,742	10	2.66	Coal, petroleum, natural gas, stone
Louisiana	965,237	4	6.71	Petroleum, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, sulfur
Maine	10,503	44	.07	Cement, sand and gravel, stone, slate
Maryland	27,085	38	.19	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, coal
Massachusetts	17,891	42	.12	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clays
Michigan	286,487	14	1.99	Iron ore, cement, petroleum, sand and gravel
Minnesota	542,547	7	3.77	Iron ore, sand and gravel, stone, manganese ore
Mississippi	107,868	25	.75	Petroleum, natural gas, cement, clays
Missouri	128,297	23	.89	Lead, cement, stone, lime
Montana	132,185	22	.92	Copper, petroleum, zinc, manganese ore
Nebraska	33,281	37	.23	Petroleum, cement, sand and gravel, stone
Nevada	73,665	28	.51	Copper, tungsten, gold, iron ore
New Hampshire	1,805	46	.01	Stone, sand and gravel, mica, feldspar
New Jersey	51,948	34	.36	Stone, sand and gravel, iron ore, zinc
New Mexico	330,829	11	2.30	Petroleum, potassium salts, copper, natural gas
New York	186,368	19	1.30	Cement, iron ore, stone, sand and gravel
North Carolina	38,446	35	.27	Stone, tungsten, sand and gravel, feldspar
North Dakota	19,237	41	.13	Petroleum, coal, sand and gravel, clays
Ohio	302,843	12	2.11	Coal, stone, lime, cement
Oklahoma	678,160	6	4.72	Petroleum, natural-gas liquids, natural gas, coal
Oregon	24,449	39	.17	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, diatomite
Pennsylvania	1,121,579	3	7.80	Coal, cement, stone, petroleum
Rhode Island	2,462	47	.01	Sand and gravel, stone, graphite
South Carolina	17,771	43	.12	Cement, clays, stone, sand and gravel
South Dakota	33,896	36	.24	Gold, stone, cement, sand and gravel
Tennessee	98,050	26	.68	Coal, cement, stone, phosphate rock
Texas	3,647,806	1	25.37	Coal, cement, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, sulfur
Utah	298,629	13	2.08	Petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold
Vermont	20,302	40	.14	Copper, coal, iron ore, gold
Virginia	152,777	21	1.06	Stone, asbestos, cement, sand and gravel
Washington	54,577	31	.38	Coal, stone, cement, sand and gravel
West Virginia	790,110	5	5.49	Cement, sand and gravel, zinc, stone
Wisconsin	55,271	30	.38	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, natural-gas liquids
Wyoming	255,906	16	1.78	Sand and gravel, stone, iron ore, cement
Total	14,381,000		100.00	Petroleum, coal, clays, natural gas

Less than 0.005 per cent.

Copper, Lead and Zinc Production in the U. S.

Source: Bureau of Mines

Year	Copper		Lead ¹		Zinc		Year	Copper		Lead ¹		Zinc	
	Mil. lbs.	\$1,000	Short tons	\$1,000	Short tons	Mil. dol.		Mil. lbs.	\$1,000	Short tons	\$1,000	Short tons	Mil. dol.
1925	1,675	237,832	654,921	113,956	555,631	84	1943 ²	2,186	257,934	406,544	52,038	594,250	102
1930	1,394	181,271	573,740	57,374	489,361	47	1944 ²	2,007	236,797	394,443	50,489	574,453	99
1933	450	28,800	249,713	18,479	306,010	26	1945 ²	1,565	184,723	356,535	45,636	467,084	80
1934	488	39,076	299,841	22,188	355,866	31	1946 ²	1,199	172,701	293,309	49,276	459,205	82
1935	763	63,295	310,505	24,840	412,184	36	1947 ²	1,726	360,680	381,109	108,997	510,055	109
1936	1,223	112,499	387,698	35,668	491,803	49	1948	1,685	365,635	339,413	121,510	537,066	143
1937	1,069	201,988	443,142	52,219	551,165	72	1949	1,516	298,622	404,449	127,806	591,454	167
1938	1,126	110,216	331,964	30,541	436,007	42	1950	1,823	379,122	418,809	113,078	588,291	167
1939	1,425	143,236	420,967	39,571	491,058	51	1951	1,862	450,495	342,644	118,555	621,826	191
1940	1,818	205,453	433,065	43,307	589,988	74	1952	1,855	448,845	383,358	123,441	575,828	191
1941	1,932	227,893	70,5174	53,639	652,599	98	1953	1,887	541,569	328,012	85,939	495,436	114
1942	2,176	256,766	467,367	58,888	629,957	110	1954	1,656	488,520	322,700	88,420	410,000	89

¹Production from domestic ores. ²Value excludes premiums paid to miners by the government. Preliminary Price Plan terminated June 30, 1947.

United States Pig Iron and Steel Output

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute; figures show net tons

Year	Total pig iron	Total pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel	Year	Total pig iron	Total pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel
1935.....	23,937,423	23,937,423	38,183,705	1947.....	58,328,912	60,117,319	84,894,071
1940.....	46,071,666	47,398,529	66,982,686	1948.....	60,055,216	61,911,559	88,640,470
1941.....	55,100,551	56,686,604	82,839,259	1949.....	53,412,562	54,916,785	77,978,176
1942.....	59,075,944	60,903,304	86,031,931	1950.....	64,586,907	66,400,311	96,836,075
1943.....	60,810,670	62,769,947	88,836,512	1951.....	70,274,278	72,448,543	105,199,848
1944.....	61,007,439	62,866,198	89,641,600	1952.....	61,312,938	63,353,955	93,168,039
1945.....	53,223,169	54,919,029	79,701,648	1953.....	74,901,429	77,250,168	111,609,719
1946.....	44,778,796	46,199,826	66,602,724	1954.....	57,965,548	59,806,242	88,311,652

Steel figures include only that portion of the capacity and production of steel for castings used by foundries which were operated by companies producing steel ingots.

PRODUCTION OF INGOTS AND STEEL FOR CASTINGS (Net Tons)

State	1954
Mass., R. I., Conn.....	327,108
New York.....	4,721,304
Pennsylvania.....	22,038,132
N. J., Del., Md.....	5,923,573
Va., W. Va., Ky., Tenn.....	3,382,899
Georgia, Alabama.....	3,661,748
Ohio.....	16,532,188
Indiana.....	12,368,467
Illinois.....	7,120,489
Mich., Minn.....	4,860,601
Mo., Okla., Texas, Colo.....	3,200,390
Utah, Wash., Ore.....	1,909,232
California.....	2,265,521
Total.....	88,311,652

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE BY STATES (Gross Tons)

Source: Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior

State	1954	1953
Minnesota.....	49,015,000	80,085,614
Michigan.....	10,447,000	13,813,341
Alabama.....	5,500,000	7,462,379
Penn., New York.....	4,227,000	4,285,645
Wisconsin.....	1,591,000	1,756,150
New Jersey.....	503,000	876,168
Other states.....	6,581,000	9,715,472
Total.....	77,864,000	117,994,769

Coal and Coke Production in the United States

Source: Bureau of Mines

Year	Penn. Anthracite		Bituminous		Year	Penn. Anthracite		Bituminous	
	Production	Value	Production	Value		Production	Value	Production	Value
	Net Tons	\$1,000	1,000 Net Tons	\$1,000		Net Tons	\$1,000	1,000 Net Tons	\$1,000
1925.....	61,817,149	327,665	520,053	1,060,402	1947.....	57,190,009	413,019	630,624	2,622,635
1930.....	69,384,837	354,574	467,526	795,483	1948.....	57,139,948	467,052	599,518	2,993,267
1935.....	52,158,783	210,131	372,373	658,063	1949.....	42,701,724	358,008	437,868	2,136,871
1940.....	51,484,640	205,490	460,772	879,327	1950.....	44,076,703	392,398	516,311	2,500,374
1943.....	60,643,620	306,816	590,177	1,584,644	1951.....	42,669,997	405,818	533,665	2,289,180
1944.....	63,701,363	354,583	619,576	1,810,901	1952.....	40,582,558	379,714	466,841	2,626,030
1945.....	54,933,909	323,944	577,617	1,768,204	1953.....	30,949,152	299,140	457,290	2,247,829
1946.....	60,506,873	413,417	533,922	1,835,539	1954 (E).....	27,118,000	261,000	392,000	1,889,440

N.A.—Not available. E—Estimated.

Coke production (net tons)—(1944) 74,037,817, \$527,291,506; (1945) 67,308,181, \$508,540,042; (1946) 58,497,848, \$486,729,382; (1947) 73,445,850, \$776,405,520; (1948) 74,861,928, \$928,281,354; (1949) 63,637,429, \$842,737,696; (1950) 72,718,038, \$976,903,202; (1951) 79,330,702, \$1,119,473,686; (1952) 68,254,109, \$986,582,594; (1953) 78,836,857, \$1,156,562,004; (1954) 59,517,014, value (N.A.).

Coke exports (net tons)—(1944) 866,835; (1945) 1,478,746; (1946) 1,231,327; (1947) 835,509; (1948) 706,782; (1949) 548,256; (1950) 397,801; (1951) 1,026,730; (1952) 792,072; (1953) 525,252; (1954) 384,377.

Imports—(1944) 63,004; (1945) 51,964; (1946) 52,188; (1947) 104,093; (1948) 161,400; (1949) 277,507; (1950) 437,585; (1951) 161,639; (1952) 312,519; (1953) 157,318; (1954) 115,781.

Anthracite exports (net tons)—(1944) 4,186,000; (1945) 3,691,000; (1946) 6,497,245; (1947) 8,509,995; (1948) 6,675,914; (1949) 4,942,870; (1950) 3,891,569; (1951) 5,955,535; (1952) 4,592,060; (1953) 2,724,270; (1954) 2,851,239. Imports—(1944) 12,000; (1945) 149; (1946) 9,556; (1947) 10,350; (1948) 945; (1949) none; (1950) 18,289; (1951) 26,812; (1952) 29,370; (1953) 31,443; (1954) 5,699.

Salt Production in the United States

Source: Bureau of Mines (Short Tons)

	1935-1939 average	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Evaporated.....	2,507,374	3,158,718	3,207,403	3,284,361	3,329,288	3,654,808	3,641,885	3,702,305
In brine.....	4,205,587	9,140,811	9,349,044	8,843,513	9,373,254	11,890,129	11,335,798	12,608,043
Rock salt.....	1,947,254	3,754,353	3,846,846	3,444,341	3,927,267	4,662,194	4,567,531	4,478,655
Total.....	8,660,215	16,053,882	16,403,293	15,572,215	16,629,809	20,207,131	19,545,214	20,789,003

According to the United States Bureau of Mines & Minerals Yearbook of 1950 more salt is used in the manufacture of chemicals than for any other purpose. The average American uses about six pounds a year to season food.

Michigan ranks first in domestic production of sodium chloride (NaCl), the chemical nomenclature for common salt. New York is second. There is commercial production of evaporated salt in 14 states, of rock salt in 8 states, and of brine in 8 states.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production

Source: American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association

Production	1953	1954	Increase
Crude oil.....	2,311,856,000	(Barrels of 42 gallons) 2,257,119,000	- 54,737,000
Natural gas liquids.....	302,698,000	300,815,000	- 1,883,000
Total liquid hydrocarbons.....	2,614,554,000	2,557,934,000	- 56,620,000
Natural gas.....	9,238,540,000	(Thousands of cubic feet) 9,426,509,000	187,969,000

World Production of Crude Petroleum

Source: Bureau of Mines; in thousands of 42-gallon barrels

Country	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 ¹
North America:	12,287	21,305	29,044	47,615	61,237	80,902
Canada (sales, incl. nat. gasoline)	159	206	156	128	36	17
Mexico ^{3,4}	58,508	60,910	72,443	77,312	77,275	72,440
Trinidad	20,111	20,617	20,632	20,843	21,258	22,346
United States	2,020,185	1,841,940	1,973,574	2,247,711	289,836	2,359,998
Total North America	2,111,250	1,994,978	2,095,849	2,393,609	2,449,642	2,535,703
South America:	23,734	22,589	23,353	24,465	24,825	28,501
Argentina	464	678	616	653	526	601
Bolivia	144	109	339	691	761	915
Brazil			629	759	906	1,264
Chile	23,801	29,722	34,060	38,398	38,683	39,434
Colombia	2,563	2,617	2,632	2,708	2,839	2,967
Ecuador	14,069	14,796	15,012	16,110	16,403	16,061
Peru	409,015	482,316	546,783	622,216	660,254	644,243
Venezuela						
Total South America	554,790	552,827	623,424	705,870	745,197	733,986
Europe:	1,500	2,188	2,800	1,200	1,100	41,400
Albania ⁴	6,149	46,100	410,000	415,000	420,400	421,000
Austria	204	292	292	464	474	490
Czechoslovakia	369	411	909	2,036	2,377	2,561
France	4,489	5,947	8,107	9,681	12,435	15,304
Germany, West	3,647	3,791	43,700	43,500	43,500	43,800
Hungary	71	71	63	135	487	656
Italy	3,443	4,314	4,897	4,942	4,975	5,688
Netherlands	1,039	1,125	1,205	1,502	1,700	41,800
Poland ⁴	34,000	33,700	32,000	31,000	45,000	452,000
Rumania ⁴	218,000	237,700	266,200	285,000	322,400	433,000
U.S.S.R. ^{4,5}	323	338	340	335	407	410
United Kingdom	270	470	780	1,092	1,067	1,204
Yugoslavia						
Total Europe⁵	273,504	296,447	331,493	356,544	416,588	470,023
Asia:	10,915	10,985	11,016	10,994	11,004	10,978
Bahrain						36,848
British Borneo	341	248	532	858	942	1,061
Burma	533	730	800	900	1,000	41,000
China	23	22	23	21	18	17
Formosa	1,875	1,906	1,867	1,949	1,900	2,215
India	31,765	42,206	48,400	55,453	62,495	75,148
Indonesia	190,384	204,712	242,475	412,600	410,100	49,800
Iran	26,115	30,957	49,726	65,122	141,100	210,268
Iraq	1,122	1,353	2,048	2,337	2,100	2,101
Kuwait	46,500	90,000	125,722	204,910	273,433	314,592
New Guinea			1,281	1,348	1,580	1,751
Pakistan	490	941	12,268	18,009	25,255	31,025
Qatar		750	30,958	37,506	38,300	
Sarawak and Brunel	20,124	25,108	30,958	277,963	301,861	308,294
Saudi Arabia	142,853	174,008	199,547	277,963	301,861	308,294
Turkey	13	95	108	133	146	179
U.S.S.R.: Sakhalin ⁴	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Total Asia⁵	480,053	592,021	733,771	812,103	878,234	1,014,039
Africa:	1	2	24	49	348	641
Algeria	13,398	15,997	16,373	16,311	16,464	16,501
Egypt	100	136	305	587	749	761
French Morocco						
Total Africa	13,499	16,135	16,702	16,947	17,561	17,903
Oceania:	1	1	1	2	1,725	8
Australia (Victoria)	135	1,726	1,748	1,746	9	
New Guinea	2	7	7	5		
New Zealand						
Total Oceania	138	1,734	1,756	1,753	1,734	8
Grand total	3,433,234	3,404,142	3,802,995	4,286,826	4,508,956	4,771,662

¹Preliminary figures. ² Less than 500 barrels. ³Natural naphtha and gas oil. ⁴Estimate. ⁵U.S.S.R. in Asia (except Sakhalin) included with U.S.S.R. in Europe.

U. S. PETROLEUM, KEROSENE AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Year	Petroleum (domestic)			Kerosene	Natural gas gasoline		Natural gas	
	Production	Value	Motor fuel prod.		Production	Value ¹	Production	Value ¹
	1,000 bbls.	\$1,000	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 gals.	\$1,000	Mill. cu. ft.	\$1,000
1925...	763,743	1,284,960	262,252	59,689	1,127,470	120,383	1,188,571	265,271
1930...	898,011	1,070,200	440,728	49,208	2,210,494	128,167	1,043,421	416,090
1935...	996,596	961,440	468,021	55,813	1,651,986	70,940	1,916,595	429,374
1940...	1,353,214	1,385,440	616,695	73,882	2,339,400	68,261	2,660,222	677,939
1943...	1,505,613	1,809,020	608,180	72,270	2,773,218	122,500	3,414,689	760,950
1944...	1,677,904	2,032,960	739,340	81,024	3,290,949	148,200	3,918,686	797,255
1945...	1,713,655	2,094,250	798,194	104,385	3,451,688	146,202	4,030,605	837,852
1946...	1,756,987	2,442,550	776,583	110,412	3,659,449	228,174	4,582,173	885,878
1947...	1,856,987	3,577,080	839,998	121,914	3,953,216	341,154	5,148,020	908,521
1948...	2,020,185	5,245,080	921,923	121,914	3,953,216	303,136	5,419,736	908,521
1949...	1,841,940	4,674,770	962,417	102,152	4,167,107	321,832	6,282,060	908,521
1950...	1,973,574	4,963,350	1,024,462	118,512	4,606,518	369,718	7,457,359	908,521
1951...	2,247,711	5,690,410	1,140,843	135,742	4,971,834	371,468	8,013,457	908,521
1952...	2,289,836	5,785,230	1,178,027	412,767	5,102,244	406,242	8,396,918	908,521
1953...	2,357,082	6,327,100	1,266,376	412,300	5,327,448	(³)	8,667,100	908,521
1954*	2,316,323	(³)	1,269,152	412,305	5,425,613	(³)	(³)	908,521

*Preliminary. ¹Valued at point of consumption. ²Valued at well. ³Not available.

⁴Exclusive of jet fuel.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION BY CHIEF STATES IN UNITED STATES

(Figures represent thousands of 42-gallon barrels)

Year	Ark.	Calif.	Ill.	Kans.	La.	Mich.	Miss.	N. M.	Okl.	Pa.	Texas	Wyo.
1925.....	77,398	232,492	7,863	38,357	20,272	4	.....	1,060	176,768	8,097	144,648	29,173
1930.....	19,702	227,329	5,736	41,638	23,272	3,911	.....	10,189	216,486	12,803	290,457	17,868
1935.....	11,008	207,832	4,322	54,843	50,330	15,776	.....	20,483	185,288	15,810	392,666	13,755
1940.....	25,775	223,881	147,647	66,139	103,584	19,753	4,400	39,129	156,164	17,353	493,209	25,711
1943.....	27,600	284,188	82,260	106,178	123,592	20,768	18,807	38,896	123,152	15,757	594,343	34,253
1944.....	29,418	311,793	77,413	98,762	129,645	18,490	16,337	39,555	124,616	14,118	746,699	33,356
1945.....	28,613	326,482	75,094	96,415	131,051	17,267	19,062	37,351	139,299	12,515	754,710	36,219
1946.....	28,375	314,713	75,297	97,218	143,669	17,074	24,298	36,814	134,794	12,996	760,215	38,977
1947.....	29,948	333,132	66,459	105,132	160,128	16,215	34,925	40,926	141,019	12,690	820,210	44,772
1948.....	31,682	340,074	64,808	110,908	181,458	16,871	45,761	47,969	154,455	12,667	903,498	55,032
1949.....	29,986	332,942	64,501	101,868	190,826	16,517	37,966	47,645	151,660	11,374	744,834	47,890
1950.....	31,108	327,607	62,028	107,586	208,965	15,826	38,236	47,367	164,599	11,859	829,874	61,631
1951.....	29,798	354,561	60,243	114,522	232,281	13,927	37,039	52,719	186,869	11,345	1,010,270	68,929
1952.....	29,440	359,450	60,089	114,807	243,929	13,251	36,310	58,681	190,435	11,233	1,022,139	68,074
1953.....	29,681	365,085	59,026	114,566	256,632	12,285	35,620	70,441	202,570	10,649	1,019,164	82,618
1954 (Prel.)...	29,206	355,779	66,998	119,317	246,093	12,027	33,591	75,200	186,349	9,107	981,722	93,633

World Gold Production (Outside U.S.S.R.)

Source: Federal Reserve System; figures show millions of dollars

Year or month	Estimated world prod. outside U.S.S.R. ¹	Production reported monthly											
		Africa				North and South America						Other	
		South Africa	Rho- desia	West Africa ²	Belgian Congo ³	United States ³	Can- ada	Mex- ico	Colom- bia	Chile	Nica- ragua ⁴	Austra- lia	India ²
\$1=15 5/21 grains of gold 9/10 fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=\$35													
1942...	1,125.7	494.4	26.6	29.2	18.0	131.0	169.4	28.0	20.9	6.4	8.6	40.4	9.8
1943...	871.5	448.2	23.0	19.7	15.8	48.8	127.8	22.1	19.8	6.1	7.7	26.3	8.6
1944...	777.0	429.8	20.7	18.4	12.7	35.8	102.3	17.8	19.4	7.1	7.9	23.0	6.9
1945...	738.5	427.9	19.9	18.9	12.1	32.5	94.4	17.5	17.7	6.3	7.0	23.0	4.6
1946...	756.0	417.6	19.1	20.5	11.6	51.2	99.1	14.7	15.3	8.1	6.4	28.4	6.1
1947...	766.5	392.0	18.3	19.3	10.8	75.8	107.5	16.3	13.4	5.9	7.4	32.7	6.5
1948...	805.0	405.5	18.0	23.4	11.1	70.9	123.5	12.9	11.7	5.7	7.8	31.2	5.7
1949...	840.0	409.7	18.5	23.1	12.9	67.3	144.2	14.2	12.6	6.3	7.7	31.3	6.7
1950...	864.5	408.2	17.9	24.1	12.0	80.1	155.4	14.3	13.3	6.7	8.0	30.4	7.9
1951...	840.0	403.1	17.0	22.9	12.3	66.3	153.7	13.8	15.1	6.1	8.8	31.3	7.8
1952...	864.5	413.7	17.4	23.8	12.9	67.4	156.5	16.1	14.8	6.2	8.9	34.3	8.9
1953...	857.5	417.9	17.5	25.4	13.0	69.0	142.4	16.9	15.3	4.6	9.1	37.7	7.8
1954...	462.4	18.8	27.6	13.0	65.4	152.8	.....	13.2	.....	.....	8.2	.....	7.7
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	.....	40.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	5.0	12.8	.....	1.6	.....	.6	.....	.5
Feb.	.....	38.8	.....	2.2	.....	4.8	12.3	.....	1.1	.....	.6	.....	.5
Mar.	.....	42.3	.....	2.2	.....	5.4	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.6	.....	.5
Apr.	.....	41.7	.....	2.2	1.3	5.0	12.9	.....	1.1	.....	.7	.....	.6
May	.....	42.8	.....	2.1	1.1	5.3	13.4	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.6
June	.....	42.7	.....	2.2	.....	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....

Gold production in U.S.S.R.: No regular Government statistics on gold production in U.S.S.R. are available, estimated annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars; 1935, 158 million; 1936, 187 million; 1937, 185 million; and 1938, 180 million.

¹Estimates of United States Bureau of Mines.

²Reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

³Yearly figures through 1953 are estimates of United States Mint. Figures for 1954 and 1955 are estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

⁴Gold exports, reported by the National Bank of Nicaragua, which states that they represent approximately 90 per cent of total production.

U. S. and World Silver Production

Source: Director of the Mint

Year (Cal.)	United States		World		Year (Cal.)	United States		World
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value		Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.
1925.....	66,155,424	\$45,911,000	245,213,993	.....	1949.....	34,944,554	31,626,586	179,200,000
1930.....	50,748,127	19,538,000	248,708,426	.....	1950.....	42,308,739	38,291,545	203,000,000
1935.....	45,924,454	33,008,000	220,704,231	.....	1951.....	39,907,257	36,118,082	199,100,000
1940.....	69,585,734	49,483,000	228,693,091	.....	1952.....	39,840,300	36,057,483	216,800,000
1945.....	29,063,255	20,667,200	162,000,000	.....	1953.....	37,735,500	34,152,533	216,400,000
1948.....	39,228,468	35,503,744	174,900,000	.....	1954 (P.)	35,584,800	32,206,041	.....

(P)—Preliminary.

Treasury purchase price of newly-mined domestic silver since 1933 has been as follows: At 64.64+ cents per fine oz. Dec. 21, 1933-Apr. 9, 1935; at 71.11+ cents per fine oz. Apr. 10, 1935-Apr. 23, 1935; at 77.57+ cents per fine oz. Apr. 24, 1935-Dec. 31, 1937; at 64.64+ cents per fine oz. Jan. 1, 1938-July 1, 1939; at 71.11+ cents per fine oz. subsequent to July 1, 1939; and at 90.5+ cents per fine oz. thereafter.

Largest production of silver in 1915—74,961,075 fine ounces.

Principal Mine Disasters in the U. S.

Date	Location	Killed	Date	Location	Killed
Mar. 13, 1884.....	Pocahontas, Va.....	112	Nov. 13, 1909.....	Cherry, Ill.....	259
Jan. 27, 1891.....	Mt. Pleasant, Penn.....	109	Apr. 8, 1911.....	Littleton, Ala.....	128
Jan. 7, 1892.....	Krebs, Okla.....	100	Oct. 22, 1913.....	Dawson, N. Mex.....	263
May 1, 1900.....	Scofield, Utah.....	200	Apr. 28, 1914.....	Eccles, W. Va.....	181
May 19, 1902.....	Coal Creek, Tenn.....	184	Mar. 2, 1915.....	Layland, W. Va.....	112
July 10, 1902.....	Johnstown, Penn.....	112	Apr. 27, 1917.....	Hastings, Colo.....	121
June 30, 1903.....	Hanna, Wyo.....	169	Feb. 8, 1923.....	Dawson, N. Mex.....	120
Feb. 20, 1905.....	Cheswick, Penn.....	179	Mar. 8, 1924.....	Castle Gate, Utah.....	171
Dec. 6, 1907.....	Virginia City, Ala.....	112	Apr. 28, 1924.....	Benwood, W. Va.....	119
Dec. 19, 1907.....	Montongah, W. Va.....	361	May 19, 1928.....	Mather, Penn.....	365
Nov. 28, 1908.....	Jacobs Creek, Penn.....	239	Mar. 25, 1947.....	Centralia, Ill.....	111
.....	Marianna, Penn.....	145	Dec. 21, 1951.....	West Frankfort, Ill.....	119

World's worst mine disaster killed 1,549 workers in the Honkeiko Colliery in Manchuria Apr. 26, 1942. At Courrieres, France, 1,060 miners died in an explosion Mar. 10, 1906. Uranium mine disasters in Czechoslovakia have been reported in recent years but details are unavailable.

Price Support By U. S. Government

Source: Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Commodity Credit Corporation was created Oct. 17, 1933, and became a part of the Department of Agriculture, 1939. It is authorized to engage in buying, selling, lending and related activities in agricultural commodities, with the object of supporting farm prices. The 82nd Congress provided that price support should be at 90% of parity for basic agricultural commodities and 75% to 90% for all other agricultural commodities for the 1953 and 1954 crops. The Agricultural Act of 1954 provided for flexible price supports on the basic commodities, beginning with the 1955 crop, at a level ranging from a minimum of 82.5% of parity to a maximum of 90% for 1955 and from a minimum of 75% to a maximum of 90% in following years.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized by statute to borrow money as needed. This authorization was increased from \$8,500,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 maximum amount to be outstanding at any one time, and \$10,000,000,000 was the authorized maximum June 30, 1955. The authorization for total borrowing was increased from \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 by Public Law 344, 84th Congress, approved Aug. 11, 1955.

Effective Nov. 2, 1953, CCC has been a part of the Commodity Stabilization Service of the Department of Agriculture, the administrator of the latter also being executive vice president of CCC.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the total dollar volume of price support extended on 1954 crops totaled \$2,943,000,000. This compared with \$4,306,000,000 on 1953 crops which represented the all-time high extended on any one crop.

PROGRAM RESULTS

Oct. 17, 1933, through June 30, 1955

Price support program*	
Basic commodities.....	Loss \$392,648,091
Designated nonbasic commodities.....	Loss 1,280,609,942
Other nonbasic commodities.....	Loss 655,417,394
Total price support.....	
Supply program.....	Loss 2,328,675,427
Foreign purchase program.....	Gain 307,599,856
Emergency feed program.....	Gain 50,341,879
Commodity export program.....	Loss 41,915,799
Storage facilities program.....	Loss 89,409,656
Accounts and notes receivable.....	Loss 11,825,970
(charge-offs)	Loss 3,021,529

Total (excluding war-time subsidy costs).....	Loss 2,117,006,646
Wartime consumer subsidy Program.....	Loss 2,102,279,998

Grand total..... Loss **\$4,219,286,644**

*Under the basic commodities of the price support program the CCC reflects a loss of \$294,194,673 on wheat; a loss of \$227,148,712 on corn; a loss of \$118,111,300 on peanuts; and a gain of \$267,243,797 on cotton. On nonbasic commodities there was a loss of \$478,430,244 on Irish potatoes and a loss of \$189,624,606 on eggs prior to their being removed from the list of commodities supported. Other major losses are \$707,507,620 on milk and butterfat; \$140,323,304 on flaxseed and linseed oil; and \$93,427,277 loss on wool. These commodities are under mandatory support by present legislation.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS New Loans Made Fiscal Year 1955

Commodity	New loans made	
	No.	Amount
Basic commodities:		
Corn.....	163,873	\$320,815,801
Cotton, upland.....	1,524,671	408,272,651
Cotton extra long staple.....	14,466	11,963,321
Peanuts.....	27	1,489,435
Rice.....	10,862	84,543,413
Tobacco.....	20	203,526,587
Wheat.....	474,257	858,098,338
Total.....		1,888,709,546
Designated nonbasic commodities:		
Honey.....	69	148,743
Tung oil.....	163	1,091,786
Whey.....	104	3,967,904
Wool.....	3,209	22,073,013
Total.....		27,281,446
Other nonbasic commodities:		
Barley.....	60,936	104,798,473
Beans, dry edible.....	9,086	25,529,154
Cottonseed.....	2	3,512
Flaxseed.....	20,531	22,280,765
Grain sorghum.....	72,571	147,561,731
Naval stores:		
Rosin.....		2,287,310
Turpentine.....		375,713
Oats.....	55,089	46,895,873
Olive oil.....		30
Rye.....	10,886	8,227,972
Soybeans.....	61,258	83,401,755
Total.....		441,362,318
Total price support loans		\$2,357,353,310

PRICE SUPPORT LOANS OUTSTANDING As of June 30, 1955

Commodity	Loans (gross)
Basic commodities:	
Corn.....	\$469,550,944
Cotton, upland.....	1,094,361,157
Cotton, extra long staple.....	35,136,376
Rice.....	11,432,719
Tobacco.....	402,556,449
Wheat.....	32,246,062
Total.....	2,045,283,707
Designated nonbasic commodities:	
Honey.....	14,184
Tung oil.....	666,553
Total.....	680,737
Other nonbasic commodities:	
Barley.....	14,310,123
Beans, dry edible.....	668,173
Beans, dry edble.....	2,914,890
Flaxseed.....	794,643
Grain sorghum.....	15,692,990
Oats.....	2,320,037
Rye.....	15,148,969
Soybeans.....	51,849,825
Total.....	\$2,097,814,269
Total price support loans	

Mineral Deposits in Central American Countries

Source James M. Mead, FTC, in the Congressional Record

Mineral deposits known or reported to exist in Central American states are:

Costa Rica: Rare earths, gold, manganese.

El Salvador: Asbestos, gold and silver, lead and zinc, petroleum, mercury, sulfur.

Guatemala: Antimony, chromite, gold and silver, graphite, iron, lead and zinc, manganese, mica, molybdenum, petroleum, quartz crystals, mercury, sulfur, titanium.

Honduras: Antimony, bauxite (aluminum ore), gold and silver, iron, manganese, mercury, nickel, petroleum, zinc.

Mexico: Antimony, arsenium (arsenic), beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, cromite, fluor spar, gold and silver, graphite, iron, lead, manganese, mica, molybdenum, nickel and cobalt, petroleum, mercury, sulfur, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium.

Nicaragua: Antimony, copper, emetine, gold, lead and zinc, nickel, petroleum, mercury, sulfur, tin.

Panama: Manganese, quebracho, gold.

The Central American states are also sources of the following important agricultural products: Bananas, cacao, castor oil, coconut oil, coffee, cordage fibers, cork, cotton, kapok, lumber, chinchona bark, sugar, wool, rubber.

Fast Ocean Passages by Ships

Time	From	To	Distance naut. mi.	Date	Ship
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SAILING VESSELS					
12d 6h	Boston Light	Light Rock		1854	James Baines
89d	New York	San Francisco	15,091	1854	Flying Cloud
89d 20h	New York	San Francisco	13,700	1860	Andrew Jackson
63d 18h 15m	Liverpool	Melbourne		1854	Thermopylae
76d 6h	San Francisco	Boston		1853	Northern Light
13d 1h 25m	New York	Liverpool	3,150		Red Jacket
16d	Liverpool	New York	3,150	Nov., 1846	Yorkshire
36d	50° S. lat.	Golden Gate			Starr King
12d 12h	Equator	San Francisco			Golden Fleece
12d 4h 1m	Sandy Hook	England	3,013	1905	Atlantic
23d	England	Sandy Hook	3,013	1928	Atlantic
22d 6h 7m	Bishop's Rock	Boston Light		1936	Yankee

ATLANTIC CROSSINGS BY POWER VESSELS

26d	England	So. America		1818	Rising Sun (Br.) (a)
15d	Savannah	Liverpool		May 22, 1819	Savannah (Amer.) (b)
14d 8h	Bristol	New York		Apr., 1838	Great Western (Br.)
9d 19h 25m	Liverpool	New York	3,150	July, 1840	Britannia (Br.) (c)
9d 1h 45m	Atlantic	New York		May, 1851	Pacific
8d 24h 48m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Persia
8d 4h 1m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Scotia
7d 22h 3m	Queenstown	New York			City of Paris (Br.)
7d 23h 17m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Brussels (Br.)
7d 20h 9m	Queenstown	New York			Adriatic (Br.)
7d 15h 48m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Baltic (Br.)
7d 12h 41m	New York	New York	2,780		City of Berlin (Br.)
7d 11h 37m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Britannic (Br.)
7d 10h 53m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Germanic (Br.)
7d 8h 0m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Britannic (Br.)
7d 7h 23m	Queenstown	Queenstown			Arizona (Br.)
6d 21h 40m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Arizona (Br.)
6d 18h 37m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Alaska (Br.)
6d 14h 8m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Alaska (Br.)
6d 10h 40m	New York	Queenstown			America (Br.)
6d 9h 42m	Queenstown	Queenstown	2,780		Oregon (Br.)
6d 5h 30m	Cherbourg	Cape Henry	2,780		Oregon (Br.)
6d 4h 34m	Queenstown	New York	3,320	June, 1927	U.S.S. Memphis (d)
6d 1h 55m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Umbria (Br.)
5d 22h 50m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Etruria (Br.)
5d 18h 8m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Paris (Br.)
5d 16h 31m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Majestic (Br.)
5d 14h 24m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Teutonic (Br.)
5d 9h 6m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Paris (Br.)
5d 7h 23m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Campania (Br.)
5d 15h 25m	New York	Southampton	2,780		Lucania (Br.)
5d 15h 20m	Southampton	New York	3,189		Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse (Ger.)
5d 7h 38m	Sandy Hook	Plymouth	3,189		Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse (Ger.)
5d 6h 21m	New York	Cherbourg	3,082	Sept., 1900	Deutschland (Ger.)
4d 15h	Queenstown	New York	3,227	Oct., 1924	Leviathan (Amer.)
4d 11h 42m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Lusitania (Br.)
4d 10h 41m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Lusitania (Br.)
4d 13h 58m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Mauretania (Br.)
4d 17h 06m	Gibraltar	Ambrose Lt.	3,181	Aug., 1933	Rex (Ital.)
4d 16h 48m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,157	March, 1930	Europa (Ger.)*
4d 19h 57m	Cherbourg	New York	3,149	July, 1933	Europa (Ger.)
4d 17h 42m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,196	June, 1933	Europa (Ger.)
4d 14h 30m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,164	July, 1929	Bremen (Ger.)*
4d 16h 15m	New York	Plymouth	3,082	July, 1929	Bremen (Ger.)
4d 14h 27m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,199	July, 1933	Bremen (Ger.)
4d 12h 24m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,092	Nov., 1934	Queen Mary (Br.)*
4d 15h 15m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,153	May-June, '36	Queen Mary (Br.)
3d 21h 48m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,198	June, 1936	Queen Mary (Br.)
3d 20h 42m	Bishop's Rk.	Ambrose Lt.	3,120	Aug. 3-8, 1948	Queen Mary (Br.)
4d 3h 13m	Ambrose Lt.	Bishop's Rk.	3,120	Aug. 10-14, 1938	Queen Mary (Br.)
4d 3h 25m	New York	New York	2,971	May-June, '35	Normandie (Fr.)*
3d 23h 02m	Bishop's Rk.	Cherbourg	3,015	June, 1935	Normandie (Fr.)
3d 22h 07m	New York	Ambrose Lt.	2,906	July-Aug. '37	Normandie (Fr.)
3d 10h 40m	Ambrose Lt.	Southampton	2,936	Aug., 1937	Normandie (Fr.)
3d 12h 12m	Bishop's Rock	Bishop Rock	2,942	July 3-7, 1952	United States (U.S.)* (f)
		Ambrose Lt.	2,902	July 11-14, 1952	United States (U.S.)* (f)

OTHER OCEAN PASSAGES

3d 00h 36m	San Pedro	Honolulu	2,226	June, 1928	U.S.S. Lexington
11d 18h 42m	Japan	San Francisco	5,490	April, 1941	Nitta Maru (Jap.)
12d 00h 30m	New York	San Diego		June 15, 1941	Hawallian Shipper (U.S.)*
3d 2h 30m	San Francisco	Oahu, T. H.		July 16-19, '45	U.S.S. Indianapolis (e)
4d 8h 51m	Halifax	Southampton	2,091	Sept., 1946	Queen Mary (Br.)
7d 12h 44m	Gibraltar	Newpt News	2,710	Nov. 26, 1945	U.S.S. Lake Champlain
9d 9h 51m	Gothenburg	New York	3,360	June 2-9, 1949	M. S. Stockholm (Sw.)
7d 18h 36m	Yokohama	San Francisco		May, 1937	President Coolidge (U.S.)
7d 13h	Yokosuka	Alameda	5,000	July-Aug. 4, '50	U.S.S. Boxer
			5,000	June 1-9, 1951	U.S.S. Philippine Sea

*Maiden voyage. (a) First steamship to cross Atlantic. (b) First American ship to use steam on ocean crossing (sailing vessel with steam auxiliary). (c) First Cunard liner. (d) Carried Charles A. Lindbergh back to the United States after his flight from New York to Paris. (e) Carried Hiroshima atomic bomb; arrived at Saipan July 26, 1945. (f) Set world speed record; average speed eastbound on maiden voyage, 35.59 knots (about 41 m.p.h.); westbound, 34.51 knots.

The Savannah (b) was a fully rigged vessel of over 300 tons, 98.5 ft. long, beam 25.8 ft., depth 12.9 ft., launched in the East River in 1818. It was supplied with engines and detachable iron paddle wheels. On its famous voyage it used steam 80 hours on 18 different days. Later it was offered to the U. S. Navy which refused it. In 1882 it grounded on Long Island opposite Sandy Hook and broke up.

Fast Ocean Flights

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS

1928. Graf Zeppelin, Friedrichshafen-Lakehurst, N. J., Oct. 11-15, 6,630 mi., 4 d., 15 hrs., 46 min. via Spain, Bermuda.

1936. Hindenburg, Frankfurt, Germany-Lakehurst, N. J., June 30-July 2, 51 hrs., 17 min., via Labrador. Also Lakehurst-Frankfurt, Aug. 9-11, 42 hrs., 53 min.

Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile dirigible expedition, Spitzbergen over North Pole to Teller, Alaska, started May 12, lost 78 hr. over Arctic.

AIRPLANES

1919. Commr. Albert C. Read and crew, U. S. Navy seaplane NC 4, New Foundland to Lisbon, via Azores, May 16-27.

1919. John Alcock and A. W. Brown, non-stop, Newfoundland to Ireland, June 14-15, 1,960 mi., 16 hrs., 12 min.

1926. Lt. Commr. Richard E. Byrd, USN, Spitzbergen to North Pole and return, May 9.

1927. Chas. A. Lindbergh, solo, from Mineola, L. I., N. Y., to Paris, May 20-21, 3,600 mi., 33 hrs., 30 min.

Clarence Chamberlain and Chas. Levine, Mineola, to Eislesben, Germany, June 4-6, 3,911 mi., 42 hrs., 31 min.

1930. Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Belmonte, non-stop, Paris to New York, Sept. 1-2, 4,100 mi., 37 hrs., 18 min., 30 sec.

Lt. Leon Challe (France), Lt. Col. Tydeo L. Borres (Uruguay) Seville, Spain to Natal, Brazil, 3,600 mi., Dec. 15-17.

1931. Wiley Post and Harold Gatty from Harbor Grace, Nfld., to England, June 23-24, 2,200 mi., 16 hrs., 17 min.

1932. Amelia Earhart Putnam, Harbor Grace to Ireland, May 20-21, 2,026½ mi., 14 hrs., 56 min.

1937. Gromoff, Yumasheff, Danilin (Russia) non-stop, Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., via North Pole, July 12-14, 6,262 mi., 62 hrs., 2 min.

1938. Douglas C. Corrigan, Floyd Bennett Field, L. I., N. Y., to Dublin, July 17-18, 28 hrs., 13 min.

British seaplane, Mercury, Foynes, Ireland, to Montreal, July 20-21, 20 hrs., 19 min.

1940. Yankee Clipper, Pan American Airways, LaGuardia Field, N. Y., to Lisbon, Apr. 1-2, 18 hrs., 35 min. Return trip, 25 hrs., 1 min.

1945. Mosquito bomber, Benson, Eng., to Karachi, India, 4,700 mi., with stop at Cairo, 12 hrs., 25 min.

C-54, England to Karachi, round trip, 9,120 mi., 2 days, 8 hrs., 11 min., June 10.

C-69 U. S. Army transport, Brig. Gen. Lawrence A. Fritz, New York to Paris, Aug. 1; 3,600 mi., 14 hrs., 12 min.

B-29, Lt. Col. Charles J. Miller, Honolulu to Washington, Sept. 1; 4,640 mi., 17 hrs., 21 min.

C-54 U. S. Army transport, Maj. G. E. Cain, Tokyo to Washington, Sept. 3, 31 hrs., 25 min.

Four B-29s; non-stop Japan to Washington, 6,544 miles; lead plane's time 27 hours 29 minutes; Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong (completed Nov. 1).

1946. Navy P2V patrol bomber, Perth, West Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, 11,236 miles; 55 hrs., 15 min.; Oct. 1.

B-29, Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt, via Arctic, 9,422 miles; 39 hrs., 36 min. (completed Oct. 6).

1949. William P. Odom, non-stop solo flight from Honolulu, T. H., to Teterboro, N. J., about 5,300 mi., 36 hrs.; March 8.

DeHavilland Comet (all-jet airliner) from London to Castel Benito, Libya, and return, Oct. 25, 2,978 mi., 6 hrs., 36 min.

Scandinavian Airlines DC-6, Idlewild Airport, to Prestwick, Scotland, Nov. 22, 8 hrs., 48 min.

1950. Pan-American Stratocruiser flew 3,940 miles non-stop from Tokyo to Honolulu, T. H., in 11 hours 24 minutes (with tailwind), Jan. 3.

A British four-jet Comet flew 2,196 miles from London to Cairo in 5 hours 8 minutes 36.57 seconds, April 24, at a speed in excess of 430 mph.

The United States Navy 82-ton flying boat, Caroline Mars, carrying 144 passengers and crew, flew on an overnight flight from Honolulu to San Diego, Calif., in 14 hours 17 minutes, June 17-18.

1951. Charles F. Blair, Jr., flew a reconstructed Mustang F-51 New York to London, 3,500 miles, in 7 hours 48 minutes, Jan. 31.

A British twin-jet Canberra bomber, first to fly the Atlantic without refueling, flew from Aldergrove AB, Belfast, Northern Ireland to Gander, Newfoundland, in 4 hours 40 minutes, at an average speed of 445 m.p.h., Feb. 21.

Charles F. Blair, Jr., flew a Mustang F-51 over the North Pole from Bardufoss, Norway, 3,300 miles, to Fairbanks, Alaska, in 10 hours 29 minutes; and Fairbanks to New York, 3,450 miles, in 9 hours 31 minutes, May 29-30.

A British four-engine Lincoln Aries bomber flew over the North Pole from Keflavik, Iceland, to Fairbanks, Alaska, 3,558 miles, in 18 hours 54 minutes, July 23-24.

A British twin-jet Canberra bomber flew from Aldergrove Field, Belfast, Northern Ireland, to Gander, Nfld., 2,079.79 miles on the Great Circle route, in 4 hours 19 minutes, Aug. 31. Average speed 480.2 m.p.h.

1952. An Italian L.A.I. four-engine Douglas DC-6 airliner flew from New York to Rome, Italy, in 12 hours, 22 minutes, Feb. 1.

A British Canberra jet bomber established a record of 20 hours 20 minutes flying time from England to Australia, March 16.

The British jet airliner Comet, with pay load, flew from London to Johannesburg, South Africa, in elapsed time of 23 hours 38 minutes (flying time: 17 hours 16 minutes), May 2-3.

A squadron of twenty United States F-84G Thunderjet fighter bombers flew from Travis Air Force Base, Calif., to Hickam AFB, Honolulu, T. H., 2,408 miles, in 5 hours 27 minutes, averaging 438 m.p.h., July 6. The planes were refueled in flight by a tanker aircraft.

First Non-Stop Trans-Pacific Jet Flight

First non-stop trans-Pacific flight by a jet plane: Anchorage, Alaska, to Yokota Air Base, Japan, 3,460 miles, by a 4-jet RB-45 Tornado, 9 hours, 50 minutes (refueled twice enroute), July 29, 1952 (announced Aug. 7, 1953).

Two United States S-55 Sikorsky military helicopters completed the first trans-Atlantic crossing by helicopter, July 31, a five-stage flight of 3,410 miles from Westover Air Force Base, Mass., to Prestwick, Scotland. Their flying time was 42 hours 30 minutes; average speed 80 m.p.h.

A British Canberra twin-jet bomber flew from Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, to Gander, Nfld., and back in 7 hours 59 minutes flying time, at a total average speed of 531 m.p.h. Aug. 26; elapsed time 10 hours. The flights covered 4,146 miles and set two unofficial records: first Atlantic round trip in a single day, and the fastest eastward Atlantic crossing. Individual times were: Westbound, 4 hours 34 minutes; eastbound, 3 hours 25 minutes.

Thirty-six news correspondents, largest group to fly over the North Pole, made a 10-hour 1,910-mile round trip flight from Thule, Greenland, Sept. 16.

A swept-winged Boeing B-47B Stratojet flew 2,463 miles from California to Hawaii in 4 hours 52 minutes, an unofficial record, Sept. 29.

Pan American Airways Clipper, New York to Frankfurt, Germany, 11 hrs., 23 min., Oct. 7.

Seventy-five United States F-84 Thunderjets, Midway Island to Northern Japan, 2,575 miles, longest over-water flight ever made by single-engine jet fighter aircraft, Oct. 13-14.

Scandinavian Airlines DC-6B Stratoliner, from Los Angeles, Calif., over the Arctic route to Kasturup Airport, Copenhagen, Denmark, 5,852 miles, 28 hrs., 7 min.; actual flying time, 23 hrs., 38 min.; stops at Edmonton, Alberta, and Thule, Greenland, Oct. 19-20.

Boeing B-47 Stratojet, Hickam AFB, Honolulu, to Travis AFB, Calif., 2,434 miles, 4 hrs., 22 min., Nov. 21.

1953. British twin-jet Canberra bomber, London to Darwin, Australia, 8,608 miles, 22 hrs., 1 min. (actual flying time, 19 hours, 1 minute), with 3 refueling stops, Jan. 27-28.

Northwest Airlines Stratocruiser claimed a commercial record of 15 hrs., 10 min. flying time, Tokyo to Seattle, Feb. 5.

British Comet jet airliner, round trip London to Tokyo and back, 20,400 mi., in 74 hrs., 52 min., April 3-7.

Two British Canberra jet bombers, on delivery flights, 2,260 mi., from Wharton, England, to Gander, Nfld., in 4 hrs., 36 min., May 11.

Douglas DC-6B liner, delivery flight, non-stop Los Angeles to Paris, 5,905 miles, over the U. S., Canada and North Atlantic via the Great Circle track, 20 hrs., 31 min., a commercial non-stop record, May 29.

In the first mass jet flight across the North Atlantic, 15 U. S. B-47 Stratojets flew from Limestone AFB, Maine, to Fairford Air Base, England, 3,120 miles, in about 6 hours each, averaging more than 500 m.p.h., June 4.

Two of a group of 3 U. S. B-47 Stratojets flew from Limestone AFB, Maine, to Fairford Air Base in 5 hrs., 36 min.

British Canberra jet bomber, delivery flight, Wharton, Lancashire, to Gander, Nfld., 2,260 miles, in unofficial record time of 4 hrs., 26 min., June 5.

U. S. B-47 jet flew from Limestone AFB, Maine, to Fairford, England, 2,925 miles, in 4 hrs., 45 min., average speed 616 m.p.h., July 28. A second B-47 jet flew from Goose Bay, Labrador, to Fairford in 4 hrs., 14 min., average 611 m.p.h., July 28.

28. Same plane set a non-stop distance record for jets in a 4,450-mile flight from Fairford to MacDill AFB, Tampa, Fla., in 9 hrs., 53 min., Aug. 4.

Seventeen USAF jet planes from Turner AFB, Albany, Ga., to Lakenheath, England, 4,485 miles non-stop (refueled over Iceland), in 11 hrs., 20 min., Aug. 20. Eight others from the same base the same day, flew to Nouasseur, Morocco, 4,475 miles, in 10 hrs., 21 min.

C-99 6-engine double-decked cargo plane flew round trip with 60,000 lbs. of cargo from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, to Germany in 7 days, via Bermuda and the Azores, Aug. 13-20.

Mrs. Marion Hart of New York piloted a single-engine Beechcraft across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Shannon, Ireland, Aug. 27.

First trans-Atlantic flight of the world's largest plane, USAF 6-engine XC-99, Kelly AFB, Texas, to Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, 6,170 miles, Aug. 13-14.

British Comet jet airliner, London to Rio de Janeiro via Dakar, trail-blazing 1954 passenger service, 4 stops, 6,000 mi., in 12½ hrs., 30 min. flying time, Sept. 13-14.

London-New Zealand Air Race

An England to New Zealand air race, 12,270 mi., was won Oct. 9 by Flight Lieut. Roland Burton, in a Canberra PR-3 jet bomber, in 23 hrs., 51 min., average speed 494.5 mph.

First non-stop transcontinental passenger service inaugurated when a TWA Super Constellation flew from Los Angeles to New York in 8 hrs., 17 min., Oct. 21.

A USAF B-47 Stratojet, Maj. Herbert B. Howard, 336th Bomb Squadron, pilot, flew the North Atlantic to England, in 4 hours 43 minutes, Nov. 5, 1954.

A TWA Constellation flew New York to Paris non-stop, 3,642 miles in 10 hours 12 minutes, Jan. 12. Another Constellation operated by Air France made the same flight in 9 hours 55 minutes, Jan. 13.

A Comet II jet airliner flew non-stop from

London to Khartoum, Egypt, 3,064 miles in 6 hours 22 minutes, Jan. 22.

A Pan-American stratoscruiser flew 3,950 miles from Tokyo to Honolulu, T.H., in 9 hours 44 minutes, Jan. 29.

A twin-jet Canberra bomber flew from Montreal to Manby, England, 3,300 miles, in the first non-stop jet flight between those terminals, March 6.

A Scandinavian DC-6 flew non-stop from Prestwick, Scotland, to New York, 3,270 miles in 11 hours 7 minutes, announced May 1.

A United Air Lines DC-7 made the fastest commercial flight between New York and Hawaii, 5,000 miles, in 16 hours 51 minutes, May 24.

Max Conrad, San Francisco, flew a light 2-engine plane non-stop New York to Paris in 22 hours 23 minutes, Nov. 7. His four previous Atlantic solo crossings had included stopovers.

A Pan-American Super Stratoscruiser flew non-stop New York to Paris in 9 hours 42 minutes, Nov. 27.

1955. Four USAF Thunderjets set a non-stop record for single-engine jets flying from Yokota air base, Japan, 4,840 miles to Newcastle, Australia in 12 hours 10 minutes, May 18, refueling three times in flight.

Two Pan American DC-6B's flew from Shannon, Ireland to New York in 10 hours 33 minutes, June 7. Another flew from Prestwick, Scotland, the same day in 10 hours 9 minutes.

A Pan American Clipper DC-7B flew from Shannon to New York in 9 hours 53 minutes, June 10.

Ten F-84F jets flew from Stugate AFB, England to Bergstrom AFB, Austin, Texas, Aug. 17, setting world records for time, 10 hours 48 minutes, and non-stop distance for jets, 5,118 miles.

A Canberra twin-jet bomber flew a round trip from London to New York, 6,920 miles, in a record 14 hours 21 minutes 45.4 seconds, and an average speed of 481.52 m.p.h., Aug. 23.

A Pan American DC-7B flew from New York to Paris in a record 9 hours 36 minutes, Sept. 14.

Fastest Trips Around the World

1872. Jules Verne, French novelist, described imaginary trip by Phileas Fogg in Around the World in 80 Days, Oct. 2 to Dec. 20.

1889. Nellie Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

1890. George Francis Train of New York, 67 days 12 hours 3 minutes.

1901. Charles Fitzmorris, later Chief of Police of Chicago, 60 days 13 hours 29 minutes.

1903. J. W. Willis Sayre, Seattle, Wash. 54 days 9 hours 42 minutes. Henry Frederick, 54 days 7 hours 2 minutes.

1907. Col. Burnlay-Campbell, 40 days 19 hours 30 minutes.

1911. Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days 19 hours 42 minutes 38 seconds.

1913. John Henry Mears, 35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

1924. U. S. Army airplanes, 175 days (14 days, 15 hours actual flying time).

1926. Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells for The World of New York, 28 days 14 hours 36 minutes 5 seconds. Mileage, by train and motor car was 4,100; by plane, 6,300; by steamship, 8,000.

1928. John Henry Mears and Capt. C. B. D. Cooper, 23 days 15 hours 21 minutes 3 seconds by planes and ships, June 29-July 22.

1929. German dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, left Friedrichshafen, Germany, Aug. 14-Sept. 4, 21,700 mi., via Tokyo, Los Angeles, Lakehurst, N. J., 20 days, 4 hrs.

Arctic Circle Flights

1931. Monoplane Winnie Mae (Wiley Post, pilot; Harold Gatty, navigator) around the northern arc circumference of the world (15,474 miles) in 8 days 15 hours 51 minutes—June 23-July 1.

1933. Wiley Post in the monoplane Winnie Mae, first to fly solo around the northern circumference of the world (15,596 miles) in 7 days 18 hours 49½ minutes—July 15-July 22.

James Mattern, Floyd Bennett Field, L. I., June 2, non-stop to Norway, thence Moscow to Khabarovsk, forced down at Nome, Alaska.

1936. H. R. Ekins, Scripps-Howard feature writer, won race with two other reporters to test travel around world by available airplanes, Sept. 30-Oct. 19. Started on Zeppelin Hindenburg, Lakehurst, N. J., used planes from Frankfurt, Germany, 25,654 miles, 18 days, 11 hours, 14 min., 33 seconds.

1938. Howard Hughes, accompanied by four technical assistants, around the world, New York, via Paris, Moscow, Siberia, Fairbanks, Alaska, Minneapolis to New York, 14,824 miles in 3 days 19 hours 8 minutes and 10 seconds, July 10-13.

1939. Mrs. Clara Adams completed a global trip on a Pan American Dixie Clipper in 16 days 19 hours 4 minutes, June 28-July 15, beginning at Port Washington, L.I., terminating at Newark Airport.

1941. Captain James W. Chapman, Jr., USAF, 26,418 miles from Washington, D. C., to Washing-

ton, D. C., via Moscow, in 5 days 1 hour and 55 minutes.

1945. Globester of the United States Army Air Transport Command, Washington, D. C., to starting point, 23,279 miles, in 149 hours 44 minutes, including ground time of 33 hours 21 minutes, Sept. 28-Oct. 4.

An A-26 completed a 24,859 mile flight around the world Nov. 30 in 96 hours 50 minutes flying time. The pilot was Col. Joseph R. Holzapfel and the route via Hawaii, the Marianas, Okinawa, the Philippines, India, North Africa, Azores, Bermuda and Washington, D. C.

1947. Reynolds Bombshell, a converted twin-engine Army bomber, Capt. William Odum pilot, left New York Apr. 12, returned Apr. 16 via Tokyo and Alaska; 20,000 miles in 78 hours 55 minutes 12 seconds.

Around the World Service

A regular commercial around-the-world air service was started June 17 by a Pan American World Airways clipper, the America, a 4-engine Lockheed Constellation, with 21 passengers, eastward from New York, returning June 30; 22,219 miles, time 13 days, 3 hours 10 min. Air time, 101 hours, 32 min. Capt. Hugh Gordon, pilot; Capt. Gordon F. Maxwell, co-pilot.

On a round-the-world solo flight in a converted Army A-26 attack bomber, William P. Odum covered 19,645 miles in elapsed time of 73 hours 5 minutes. Flying time was 63 hours 15 minutes.

1948. Col. Edward P. F. Eagan completed a 20,559-mile round-the-world flight from New York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1948, which established a commercial record of 147 hours 15 minutes.

Non-Stop Around the World

1949. An Air Force Boeing B-50 Superfortress, the Lucky Lady II, a modified B-29 Superfort, completed the first non-stop round-the-world flight March 2, 1949. The bomber covered 23,452 miles in 94 hours 1 minute at an average speed of 249 MPH and was re-fueled four times in midair. The Lucky Lady II left the Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 26, returned Mar. 2.

Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr. made a 22,180-mile flight around the world from New York over scheduled air routes, Dec. 2-7, 1949. Elapsed time: 119 hours 47 minutes; just short of five days.

1952. Jean-Marie Audibert, Marseilles newspaper reporter, claimed a round-the-world flight record by commercial airlines of 4 days 19 hours 38 minutes after a round trip from Orly Field, Paris, via Beirut, Karachi, Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco and New York, Dec. 15.

1953. Horace C. Boren of New York City claimed a world record after completing a global flight in 99 hrs. 16 min., Idlewild Airport, New York, and return, June 25.

Pamela Martin, artist and copywriter, completed a world flight in 90 hrs. 59 min., landing at Midway Airport, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.

RELIGIOUS INFORMATION

Census of Religious Bodies in United States

Source: The World Almanac Questionnaire and Year Book of American Churches

The churches and church memberships in Continental United States, as reported by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. in its Yearbook of American Churches, 1956, Benson Y. Landis, editor, published September, 1955, were:

Religious bodies: 254.

Number of churches: 300,056, a gain of 1.9%.

Membership: 97,482,611, a gain of 2.8% over 1954. Protestants listed a gain of 2.3%; Roman Catholics reportedly increased 2.9%. Church membership is 69.3% of the population of the United States.

Sunday or Sabbath school enrollment: 37,623,530, in 262,826 schools, a gain of 6.3% in enrollment.

In the following table, the totals for churches and membership came from several sources and do not always coincide with the figures quoted above. Some were reported as of 1954, others as of mid-1955; some came direct from church officials, others from the Yearbook of American Churches, 1956. When the totals for a denomination are not the sum of figures reported by individual churches, it signifies that the most recent denominational figures have been used. The number of churches is given in parentheses.

Denomination	Members	Denomination	Members
Adventist bodies:	306,552	Christ's Sanctified Holy Church (30)	550
Advent Christian Church (409)	30,585	Ch. of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. (142)	7,786
Church of God (Abrahamic Faith) (79)	5,295	Church of Christ, Scientist (no statistics published)	
Life and Advent Union (3)	117	Church of the Gospel (3)	55
Primitive Advent Christian Ch. (13)	476	Church of God in Christ (3,229)	305,000
Seventh-day Adventists (2,845)	270,079	Ch. of God & Saints of Christ (189)	37,084
African-Orthodox Church (30)	7,000	Church of God of Prophecy (1,107)	32,000
Amana Church Society (7)	819	Church of Illumination	6,000
American Ethical Union (19)	5,265	Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Fellowship) (5)	65
Amer. Evang. Christ'n Chs. (25)	450	Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of Truth (119)	4,838
American Rescue Workers (23)	1,240	Church of the Nazarene (4,200)	269,510
Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God (300)	75,000	Church of the New Jerusalem:	5,896
Assemblies of God (7,222)	400,047	Gen'l Ch. of the New Jerusalem:	1,677
Associated Gospel Chs. (no data)		General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the U. S. A. (63)	4,219
Baha'i Faith (no statistics available)		Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith (175)	50,000
Baptist bodies:	18,785,241	Church of Revelation (9)	800
American Baptist Assn. (2,105)	286,691	Church of St. Mary the Virgin (1)	1,600,000
American Baptist Conv'n (6,495)	1,512,265	Churches of Christ (16,489)	10,200
Nat'l Baptist Conv. of Amer. (12,859)	2,896,987	Ch's of Christ in Christ'n Union (182)	334,573
Nat'l Baptist Conv., U. S. A. (25,603)	4,557,416	Churches of God:	
Southern Baptist Convention (29,899)	8,169,491	Ch. of God (Cleveland, Tenn.) (2,835)	138,349
Baptist Gen. Conf. of Amer. (406)	52,485	Ch. of God (Anderson, Ind.) (2,089)	118,696
Christian Unity Baptist Assn. (13)	635	Ch. of God, Seventh Day (15)	2,000
Conservative Baptist Assn. of Amer. (no statistics available)		Ch. of God, Seventh Day (Denver, Colo.) (106)	3,000
Duck River (and Kindred) Assns. of Baptists (326)	9,720	The (Original) Ch. of God (75)	66,293
Evang. Baptist Ch. Gen. Conf. of (31)	2,200	The Church of God (1,723)	235
Free Will Baptists (4,025)	405,000	Evangelistic Ch. of God (5)	23,000
General Association (690)	113,878	Churches of God, Holiness (34)	35,963
General Baptists (700)	51,368	Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership) (389)	1,310,572
General Six Principle Baptists (3)	280	Congregational Christian Ch. (5,536)	4,170
Nat'l. Bapt. Evangelical Life & Soul Saving Assembly of U. S. A. (264)	57,674	Congregational Holiness Ch. (421)	1,822,377
Nat'l Primitive Baptist Convention of the U. S. A. (1,019)	80,000	Disciples of Christ (7,929)	7,107
No. American Baptist Assn. (1,466)	297,500	Divine Science Church (28)	2,808,872
No. American Baptist Gen. Conf. (282)	45,920	Eastern Orthodox Church:	12,500
Primitive Baptists (1,000)	72,000	Albanian Orthodox Church (11)	
Regular Baptists (266)	17,186	American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox	100,000
Separate Baptists (86)	6,435	Greek Catholic Church (75)	
Seventh Day Baptists (65)	6,257	American Catholic Church (Syro-Antiochian) (34)	4,165
Seventh Day Bapt's (German 1728) (3)	150	American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church (24)	2,700
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists (16)	201	The American Orthodox Church (no statistics available)	7,086
United Free Will Baptist Ch. (836)	100,000	Apostolic Episcopal Church (46)	
United Baptists (444)	43,782	Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church of America (67)	130,000
Bible Protestant Church (34)	2,134	Church of America (4)	3,300
Brethren (German Baptists):	237,956	Assyrian Orthodox Church (20)	4,670
Brethren Ch. (Ashland, Ohio) (98)	18,979	Bulgarian Orthodox Church and of the Assyrians (10)	3,200
Brethren Church (Progressive) (141)	20,819	Greek Archdiocese of North and South America (345)	1,100,000
Church of the Brethren (1,035)	193,547	Holy Orthodox Church in America (Eastern & Apostolic) (4)	1,300
Church of God (Dunkards) (8)	611	Romanian Orthodox Church (50)	50,000
Old German Baptist Brethren (31)	4,000	Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia (97)	65,000
Brethren, Plymouth (8 bodies) (664)	25,806	Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of No. Am. (315)	100,000
Brethren River:	7,163	Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church (53)	110,000
Brethren in Christ (113)	5,894	Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Ch. (81)	40,280
Old Order or Yorker Brethren (7)	291	Ukrainian Orthodox Ch. of Amer. (48)	74,671
United Zion Church (21)	968	Ukrainian Orthodox Ch. of U. S. A. (89)	14,000
Buddhist Churches of America (48)	est. 67,000	Rabbin. Union of (37)	28,450
Catholic Apostolic Church (7)	2,577	Evangelical Congregational Ch. (166)	24,000
Catholic Churches (other than Roman, see Eastern Orthodox, Liberal Catholic and old Catholic)		Evangelical Free Ch. of America (350)	53,388
Christ Unity Science Church (5,100)	1,893,000	Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America (458)	
Christadelphians (115)	3,755		
Christian Catholic Church, Zion, Ill. (no statistics available)			
Christian Church of N. A. (175)	17,000		
Christ'n & Missionary Alliance (936)	49,142		
Christian Nation Church (40)	600		
Christian Scientists (see Church of Christ, Scientist)			
Christian Union (220)	15,400		

Denomination	Members	Denomination	Members
Evangelical & Reformed Ch. (2,735)	761,325	Old Order Amish Mennonite Ch. (203)	15,435
Evangelical United Brethren (4,498)	746,296	Old Order (Wisler) Mennonite Ch. (30)	3,786
Evangelistic associations:	36,851	Reformed Mennonite Church (16)	685
Apostolic Christian Ch. in Amer. (58)	7,669	Stauffer Mennonite Church (2)	220
Apostolic Christian Church		Unaffiliated Conservative Amish	
(Nazarean) (30)	1,500	Mennonite Churches (20)	2,034
Apostolic Faith Mission (17)	2,288	Unaffiliated Mennonite Congs. (4)	848
Christian Congregation (87 parishes)	9,987	United Missionary Church (192)	9,556
Church of Daniel's Band (4)	200	Methodist Bodies:	11,893,645
The Church of God (Apostolic) (25)	381	African Meth. Episcopal Ch. (5,878)	1,166,301
Ch. of God as Organ'd by Christ (14)	2,192	African M. E. Zion Ch. (3,160)	760,153
Metropolitan Church Assn. (20)	800	African Union First Colored Methodist	
Missionary Bands of the World (11)	237	Protestant Church (33)	5,000
Missionary Church Assn. (78)	6,497	Colored Meth. Episcopal Ch. (2,469)	392,167
Pillar of Fire (61)	5,100	Congregational Methodist Ch. (160)	11,189
Fire Baptized Holiness Ch. (300)	6,000	Cong. Meth. Ch. of U. S. A. (140)	6,500
Fire Baptized Holiness Church		Cumberland Methodist Ch. (4)	60
(Wesleyan) (46)	1,000	Evangelical Methodist Church (69)	5,418
Free Christ'n Zion Ch. of Christ (734)	18,975	Free Methodist Ch. of N. A. (1,342)	56,325
Friends:	118,990	Holiness Methodist Church (24)	675
Central Yearly Meeting of Friends (9)	554	Ind. A. M. E. Denomination (12)	1,000
Five Years Meeting of Friends (503)	69,934	Ind. Fundamental Meth. Ch. (14)	476
Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Friends		Lumber River Annual Conference of	
Church (Independent) (83)	6,067	the Holiness Methodist Ch. (7)	570
Oregon Yearly Meeting of the Friends		The Methodist Church (39,801)	9,313,278
Church (52)	4,753	New Cong. Methodist Ch. (25)	1,449
Pacific Yearly Meeting of Friends (17)	912	Primitive Methodist Church (90)	12,217
Primitive Friends (1)	9	Reformed Meth. Union Episc. Ch. (39)	16,000
Religious Society of Friends (Con-		Reform. Zion Union Apostolic Ch. (52)	13,500
servative) (24)	2,011	Southern Methodist Church (50)	6,500
Religious Society of Friends (General		Union Amer. M. E. Church (71)	9,369
Conference) (150)	19,543	Wesleyan Meth. Ch. of Amer. (973)	35,438
Religious Society of Friends (Kansas		Moravian Bodies:	70,615
Yearly Meeting) (85)	8,103	Bohemian & Moravian Brethren (2)	230
Religious Society of Friends (Phila-		Evangelical Unity of the Czech-Morav-	
delphia and Vicinity) (150)	6,114	vian Brethren in N. A. (32)	5,143
Religious Society of Friends (Con-		Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum):	
servative of Ohio) (11)	990	Northern Province (99)	45,819
Greek Orthodox (see Eastern Ortho-		Southern Province (45)	19,423
dox Churches)		Mormon (see Latter-day Saints)	
Holiness Church of God, Inc. (25)	535	Nat'l David Spiritual Temple of Christ	43,837
House of David (1)	150	Church Union (Inc.) U. S. A. (65)	10,100
Independent Fundamental Churches		New Apostolic Church of N. A. (149)	127,709
Of America (361)	85,000	Old Catholic Churches:	
Independent Negro Churches (50)	12,337	American Catholic Church, Archdiocese	
International Church of the Four-		of N. Y. (20)	8,435
square Gospel (603)	68,829	No. Amer. Old R. C. Church (52)	85,500
Jehovah's Witnesses (3,350)	169,015	Old Catholic Ch. in Amer. (28)	6,274
Jewish Congregations (4,079)	5,500,000	Open Bible Standard Churches (250)	359,622
Kodesh Church of Immanuel (9)	562	Pentecostal Assemblies:	
Latter-day Saints:	1,438,428	Calvary Pentecostal Church (35)	20,000
Church of Christ, Temple Lot (25)	2,275	Emmanuel Holiness Church (41)	902
Church of Jesus Christ (36)	1,916	Int'l Pentecostal Assemblies (60)	50,000
Church of Jesus Christ (Cutler) (1)	16	Pent. Assemblies of the World (600)	50,000
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day		Pentecostal Ch. of God of Amer. (700)	48,000
Saints (Mormon) (1,993)	1,302,240	Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness	
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day		Church (50)	894
Saints (Strangites) (6)	200	Pentecostal Holiness Church (1,082)	44,826
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ		United Holy Ch. in America (400)	20,000
of Latter-day Saints (692)	131,781	United Pentecost Church (1,200)	125,000
Liberal Catholic Church (9)	3,500	Pilgrim Holiness Church (1,004)	45,000
Lithuanian Nat'l Catholic Ch. (3)	5,672	Polish Nat'l Catholic Ch. of Amer. (152)	364,000
Lutheran Bodies:	7,117,906	Presbyterian Bodies:	3,837,101
American Lutheran Church (2,057)	862,238	Associate Reformed Presbyt'n Church	
Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Ch.		(General Synod) (147)	27,116
(1,211)	516,985	Associate Presbyterian Ch. of N. A. (5)	262
Evangelical Lutheran Church (2,444)	940,582	Colored Cumberland Presby. Ch. (300)	30,000
Lutheran Free Church (355)	68,777	Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. (1,008)	85,503
United Evangelical Luth'n Ch. (167)	53,929	Orthodox Presbyterian Ch. (72)	8,021
Lutheran Synodical Conference		Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. (3,805)	784,050
of North America:		Presby. Ch. in the U. S. of A. (8,574)	2,658,903
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of		Reformed Presbyterian Ch. in N. A.	
Wisconsin & other states (850)	328,969	(General Synod) (11)	1,279
Lutheran Church-Mo. Synod (5,395)	2,016,060	Reformed Presbyterian Church of N. A.	
Negro Missions (50)	6,217	(Old School) (75)	4,729
Norwegian Synod of the American		United Presby. Ch. of N. A. (827)	237,233
Evangelical Lutheran Ch. (73)	11,625	Protestant Episcopal Church (7,170)	2,757,744
Slovak Evangelical Luth'n Ch. (76)	12,371	Quakers (see Friends)	
Lutherans (other)		Reformed Bodies:	414,816
Amer. Evangelical Luth. Ch. (89)	21,106	Christian Reformed Church (466)	196,822
Ch. of the Luth. Brethren of Amer. (40)	3,929	Free Magyar Reform. Church in	
Danish Evangelical Luth. Ch. (renamed		America (20)	7,189
Amer. Evang. Luth. Ch. in 1953)		Reformed Church in America (794)	202,789
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ameri-		Reformed Episcopal Church (72)	8,016
ca (Eielsen Synod) (12)	1,335	Roman Catholic Church (15,914)	32,575,702
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church		Russian Orthodox (see Eastern Ortho-	
in Amer. (57)	6,567	dox Churches)	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Ch.		Salvation Army (1,322)	240,270
(Suomi Synod) (163)	33,314	Schwenkfelders (5)	2,400
Nat'l Evangelical Luth. Ch. (60)	7,148	Social Brethren (22)	1,001
Protestant Conference (Luth'n) (22)	3,253	Spiritualists:	166,115
United Lutheran Ch. in Amer. (4,345)	2,206,280	Int'l Gen. Assembly of Spiritualists (182)	157,000
Mennonite Bodies:	166,116	Nat'l Spiritual Alliance of the	
Ch. of God in Christ (Mennonite) (32)	3,828	U. S. A. (21)	1,010
Conference of the Evangelical Men-		Nat'l Spiritualist Assn. of Chs. (252)	8,105
nonite Church (21)	2,062	Triumph the Church and Kingdom of	5,000
Conservative Amish Mennonite		God in Christ (500)	92,581
Church (31)	4,842	Unitarian Churches (366)	21,045
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren (15)	2,000	United Brethren Bodies:	19,447
General Conf. Mennonite Ch. (187)	35,704	United Brethren in Christ (225)	1,601
Hutterian Brethren (25)	2,324	United Christian Church (14)	26,650
Krimmer Mennonite Brethren		United Holy Ch. of America (406)	71,020
Conference (9)	1,593	Universalist Ch. of America (40)	1,200
Mennonite Brethren Ch. of N. A. (59)	10,359	Vedanta Society (12)	26,407
Mennonite Church (561)	63,998	Volunteers of America (191)	

Headquarters of Religious Denominations

(Year organized in parentheses)

Advent Christian Church (1854)—Pres.-Exec., Dr. Lee Elmore Baker. Secretary, Rev. Herbert H. Holland, Sr., 20216 Albany St., Detroit 34, Mich.

Adventists Seventh-day, General Conference of (1863)—Pres., R. R. Figuhr. Secretary, W. R. Beach, Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.

African Methodist Episcopal Church (1816)—Senior Bishop, Bishop S. L. Greene. Sec. of Bishops' Council, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, 1517 No. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1796)—Gen. Sec., Rev. F. Claude Spurgeon, 1326 U St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church of America (1889)—Archbishop, The Most Rev. Tiran (Nersoyan), Sec., Mr. B. Bondatz, 630 Second Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Assemblies of God (1914)—Gen. Supt., Ralph M. Riggs. Gen. Sec., J. Roswell Flower, 434 W. Pacific St., Springfield 1, Mo.

Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church (1860)—Pres., Dr. Oscar A. Benson. Sec., Dr. D. Verner Swanson, 328 Hamilton St., Geneva, Ill.

Baptist Association, American (1905)—President, Dr. A. J. Kirkland. Corr. Sec., Dr. A. L. Patterson, 214 E. Broad St., Texarkana, Tex.

Baptist Association, North American (1950)—Pres. W. J. Dorman. Sec., T. O. Tollett. Sec. of Missions, W. J. Burgess. Hq. 718 Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

Baptist Convention, American (1907)—Pres., Frank A. Nelson. Gen. Sec. Rev. R. E. Nelson, 152 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Baptist Convention, U.S.A., National (1880)—Pres., Dr. J. H. Jackson. Sec., Rev. T. J. Jemison, 1106 Maximillian St., Baton Rouge, La. (See page 708.)

Baptist Convention, Southern (1845)—Pres., Dr. Casper C. Warren. Rec. Sec., Dr. James W. Merritt, 447 Boulevard, Gainesville, Ga.

Baptist General Conference of America (1879)—Sec., Rev. William C. Tapper, 5750 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.

Baptist General Conference, North American (1865)—Moderator, Mr. Walter W. Grosser. Exec. Sec., Rev. Frank H. Woyke, 7308 Madison St., Forest Park, Ill.

Baptists Free Will (1727)—Moderator, Rev. C. A. Thigpen. Exec. Sec., Rev. W. S. Mooneyham, 3801 Richland Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Baptists, General (1611)—Moderator, Dr. O. G. Chapman. Clerk, Rev. Ollie Latch, Box 249, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Baha'i Faith—169 communities in the U. S. at latest report. World center, Haifa and Akka, Israel. National Spiritual Assembly, Horace Holly, Sec., 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill.

Buddhist Churches of America (1914)—Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. Shigefumi. Exec. Sec., Rev. S. Naito, 1881 Pine St., San Francisco 9, Calif.

Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church (1909)—Bishop, His Grace, Andrey, 312 West 101st St., New York 25, N. Y.

Christ Unity Science Church (1810)—Natl. Pres., Dr. G. Nelson Williams. Natl. Sec., Dr. Henry M. McHenry, 305 No. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas.

Christian Churches, American Council of—Comprises 14 national constituent bodies united in supporting fundamental doctrine and opposing totalitarianism. Pres., Dr. Kenneth R. Kinney, Johnson City, N. Y. Gen. Sec., Dr. Wm. Harliee Bordeaux, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Christian and Missionary Alliance (1887)—President, Rev. H. L. Turner. Secretary, Rev. W. F. Smalley, 260 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.

Christian Reformed Church (1857)—Stated Clerk Dr. R. J. Danhof, 944 Neland Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

Church of Christ, Scientist (1892)—Christian Science Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Pres., William R. Knox. First Reader, Theodore Wallach. Second Reader, Ruth Lund. Clerk, Gordon V. Comer, 107 Falmouth St., Boston 15, Mass.

Church of God (Anderson, Ind.) (1880)—Chmn., Harold W. Boyer. Sec., E. E. Wolfram, Box 430, Anderson, Ind.

Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.) (1886)—General Overseer, Zeno C. Tharp. Gen. Sec. H. D. Williams, Montgomery Ave., Cleveland, Tenn.

Church of God, The (1903)—General Overseer, Bishop Homer A. Tomlinson, 9305 224th St., Queens Village 28, N. Y.

Church of God in Christ (1895)—Senior Bishop, C. H. Mason. Gen. Sec., Elder U. E. Miller, 1443 W. Boston St., Detroit, Mich.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) (1830)—First Presidency, David O. McKay, Stephen L. Richards and J. Reuben Clark, Jr. Recorder, Joseph Fielding Smith, 47 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Reorganized (1830)—Pres., Israel A. Smith. Presiding Bishop, G. L. DeLapp. Sec., Charles D. Neff, The Auditorium, Independence, Mo.

Church of the Nazarene (1908)—Gen. Sec., S. T. Ludwig, 6401 The Pasco, Kansas City 10, Mo.

Churches of Christ—No central organization. Gospel Advocate, Mr. B. C. Goodpasture, editor, 110 Seventh Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Churches of God in North America, General Eldership (1825)—Pres., Rev. V. O. Barnhart. Sec., Rev. C. C. George, Markleysburg, Pa.

Congregational Christian Churches, General Council (1620)—Moderator, Rev. Albert Buckner Coe, 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass. Minister & Secretary of the Council: Rev. Douglas Horton, 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Disciples of Christ, International Convention (1809)—Pres., Dr. Riley B. Montgomery. Exec. Sec., Dr. Gaines M. Cook, 620 K of P Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Ethiopian Hebrew Congregations and Rabbis, Union of—Pres. Dr. C. Morton Cragg, Jr., Sec. James Geyer, New York, 550 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (1917)—Pres., Fredrik A. Schlotz. Gen. Sec., Rev. O. H. Hove, 422 So. 5th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, American Norwegian Synod of (1918)—Pres., M. Gullerud. Sec., Rev. Walther C. Gullixson, Box 826, Parkland, Wash.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, United (1896)—Pres., Rev. H. C. Jersild. Sec., Rev. L. Siersbeck, 6533—22d Ave., Kenosha, Wis.

Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States (1850)—Pres., Rev. Oscar Naumann. Sec., Rev. Theo. Sauer, 15160 Farmington Rd., Livonia, Mich. Statistician, Rev. Hugo H. Hoenecke, 1707 Springwells, Detroit, Mich.

Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America (1885)—Pres. of Exec. Board, Dr. Theodore W. Anderson. Sec., Rev. Joseph C. Danielson, 5101 No. Francisco St., Chicago 25, Ill.

Evangelical and Reformed Church (merger effected 1934)—Pres., Rev. James E. Wagner. Sec., Rev. W. Sherman Kersechner, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Evangelical United Brethren Church (1946)—Board of Bishops: Pres., Rev. Ira Q. Warner. Sec., George E. Epp, 3rd & Rely Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.

Evangelicals, Natl. Assn. of (1942)—Organized to promote evangelical religion, guard religious freedom, combat modernism and support educational activities. Geo. L. Ford, assoc. exec. dir., 108 N. Main St., Wheaton, Ill. National office: 1405 G St., NW, Washington, D. C.

Foursquare Gospel, International Church of the (1927)—Pres., Dr. Roif K. McPherson. Sec., Dr. Herman D. Mitzner, 1100 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Free Methodist Church of North America (1860)—Dir., Ernest Keasling, Winona Lake, Ind.

Friends, General Conference of the Religious Society of (1827)—Chmn., George A. Walton. Gen. Sec., Earle Edwards, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Friends, Religious Society of, Five Years Meeting (1902)—Presiding Clerk, Norval E. Webb. Gen. Sec., Errol T. Elliott, 101 Quaker Hill Dr., Richmond, Ind.

Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic) (1918)—Pres., the Most Rev. Archbishop Michael (Archbishop of North and South America.) Sec., Very Rev. Christopher Christodoulou, 10 East 79th St., New York 21, N. Y.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American—Pres., Maurice M. Eisendrath. Adm. Sec., Louis I. Egelson, 838 Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

Holy Orthodox Church in America (Eastern Catholic and Apostolic) (1943)—Primate, Council of Bishops, Most Rev. Archbishop Theodosius S. DeWitow, 321 West 101st St., New York 25, N. Y.

Independent Fundamental Churches of America (1930)—Pres., Dr. J. Ellwood Evans. Exec. Sec., Rev. Jos. Hanscom, 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Jehovah's witnesses (1884)—Pres., Nathan H. Knorr, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Jewish Congregations of America, Union of Orthodox—Pres., Max J. Etra. Sec., Joseph Schlang, 305 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Latter-day Saints (see Church of Jesus Christ).

Liberal Churches, Council of, (Universalist-Unitarian) Inc. (1953)—A merger of the departments of education and public information of the two churches. Ernest W. Kuebler, acting administrator, 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Roland Gammon, dir., Division of Public Information, 270 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Lutheran Church, American (1845)—Pres., Dr. Henry F. Schuh, Sec., Rev. Paul Moeller, 500 Hickory St., Dayton, O.

Lutheran Church in America, United (1748)—Pres., Rev. Franklin Clark Fry, Sec., Rev. F. Eppling Reinartz, 231 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Lutheran Church in America, United, Board of Education (May 8, 1918)—2633 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; Sec., Gould Wickey.

Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod (1847)—President, Dr. J. W. Behnken. Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann. Headquarters: 210 No. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

Lutheran Conference, American. Dissolved March, 1955.

Lutheran Free Church (1897)—Pres., Dr. T. O. Burntvedt, Sec., Rev. Forrest T. Monson, 2122 Riverside Dr., Minneapolis 4, Minn.

Lutheran Student Foundation of Greater N. Y. (1947)—231 Madison Ave., New York 27, N. Y.; Pres., Rev. Theodore Caspar.

Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America (1872)—President, Walter A. Baepier, 1403 Concordia Court, Springfield, Mo.

Lutheran Council, Natl.—Pres., Dr. Oscar A. Benson, Minneapolis; Sec., Dr. F. E. Reinartz, 231 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Mennonite Church (1683)—Moderator, A. J. Metzler, Sec., Paul Erb, Scottsdale, Pa.

Methodist Church, The (1784)—Council of Bishops: Pres., Bishop Clare Purcell, until Apr. 26, 1956, then Bishop W. Earl Ledden, Sec., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 100 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

Moravian Church, Northern Province (1740)—Pres., Dr. F. P. Stocker, Sec., Bishop Kenneth G. Hamilton, 69 W. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Moravian Church, Southern Province (1753)—Pres., D. R. Gordon Spough, Sec., Rev. George G. Higgins, 500 So. Church St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

New Jerusalem in the U. S. A., General Convention of (1792)—Pres., Rev. Franklin H. Blackmer, Rec. Sec., Horace B. Blackmer, 134 Bowdoin Dr., Boston 8, Mass.

Old Catholic Church in America—Archbishop, The Most Rev. William Henry Francis, Sec. of Synod, Rev. Francis James, P. O. Box 433, Woodstock, N. Y.

Old Roman Catholic Church, North American—Primate, The Most Rev. Carmel Henry Carfora, 1409 W. Monroe St., Chicago 7, Ill.

Orthodox Church, American (1940)—Bishop Adm. and Superior, Society of St. Basil, Rt. Rev. Alexander Turner, 82 Kingsbridge Rd., W. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Pentecostal Assemblies of the World (1919)—Gen. Sec., Elder R. L. Robinson, 1019 Lovers Lane, Akron, Ohio.

Pentecostal Church of God of America (1919)—Gen. Supt., Rev. R. D. Heard, Gen. Sec., Rev. D. C. Stuckey, 1601 Malden Lane, Joplin, Mo.

Pentecostal Church, United (1945)—Gen. Supt., Arthur T. Morgan, Gen. Sec., Stanley W. Chambers, 3645 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 18, Mo.

Pentecostal Holiness Church (1898)—General Supts., Bishops J. A. Synan and Oscar Moore, Gen. Sec., Rev. R. O. Corvin, 5000 N. W. 10th, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Polish National Catholic Church of America (1897)—Prime Bishop, Most Rev. Leon Grochowski, 529 E. Locust St., Scranton 5, Pa.

Presbyterian Church, Cumberland (1810)—Moderator, Rev. E. C. Cross, Stated Clerk, H. Shaw Seates, Box 5535, Memphis, Tenn.

Presbyterian Church of North America, United (1858)—Moderator, Dr. A. E. Kelly, Clerk—Dr. S. W. Shane, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (The Southern Church) (1861)—Moderator, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Stated Clerk, Rev. E. C. Scott, 341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. (1640)—Moderator, Paul S. Wright, Stated Clerk, Eugene Carson Blake, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church, The (1789)—Presiding Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Sec., House of Bishops, Dr. John H. Fitzgerald,

7301 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn 9, N. Y. House of Deputies, Dr. C. Rankin Barnes, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Rabbinical Alliance of America—Pres., Ralph Peicovitz; Dir., Chiam U. Lipschiltz, 141 So. Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rabbinical Assembly of America—Pres., Harry Halpern, Exec. Sec., Wolfe Kelman, 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.

Rabbinical Council of America—Pres., Theodore L. Adams, Exec. Sec., Israel Klavan, 331 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Rabbi Central Conference of American—Sec., Sidney L. Regner, 40 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Reformed Church in America (1628)—Pres., Rev. Gerrit Vander Lugt, Stated Clerk, Rev. Jas. E. Hoffman, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Reformed Episcopal Church (1873)—President and Presiding Bishop, Rev. Joseph E. Kearney, Secretary, Rev. Theophilus J. Herter, 232 Wendover Dr., Havertown, Pa.

Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (General Synod)—Moderator, Rev. Charles Pfeiffer, Stated Clerk, Rev. Robert W. Stewart, 409 No. Maple St., Sparta, Ill.

Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America (Old School)—Moderator, Rev. Dr. D. R. Taggart, Stated Clerk, Chester R. Fox, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Romanian Orthodox Church (1929)—Pres., The Council, His Grace The Bishop, Sec., Rev. Eugen Lazar, 1133 Madison St., Gary, Ind.

Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of No. Amer. (1792 in Alaska; 1872, to San Francisco)—Ruling Bishop, The Most Rev. Leonty, Archbishop of New York, Sec. to the Metropolitan, Alexander E. Bezsmertny, 59 East 2nd St., New York 3, N. Y.

Salvation Army, The (1865 in England, 1890 in America)—Natl. Cmdr., Commissioner Donald McMillan, Natl. Sec., Col. P. L. DeBevoise, Territorial Organizations: U.S.O. Div.—Exec. Dir., Brig. William Parkins, Eastern—Norman S. Marshall; Chief Sec., Col. Llewellyn W. Cowan, 120-130 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y. Central—Comm., Claude E. Bates; Chief Sec., Col. Wm. G. Harris, 719 No. State St., Chicago 10, Ill. Western—Comm., Holland French; Chief Sec., Col. Samuel Hepburn, 101 Valencia St., San Francisco 3, Calif. Southern—Comm., William Dray, Chief Sec., Albert Ramsdale, 54 Ellis St., Atlanta 3, Ga. U.S.O. Div.—Exec. Dir. Brig. Milton I. McMahon, National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y.

Seventh Day Baptists, General Conference (1671)—Pres., Rev. Lester G. Osborn, Corr. Sec., A. Burdet Crofoot, Box 953, Alfred, N. Y.

Spiritualists, International General Assembly of (1936)—President, Fred Jordan, Secretary, William Blount Darden, 101 High St., Portsmouth, Va.

Synagogue Council of America—President, Simon G. Kramer, Exec. Dir., Marc H. Tanenbaum, 110 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.

Synagogue of America, United—Pres., Maxwell Abbell, Exec. Director, Dr. Simon Greenberg, 3080 Broadway, New York 21, N. Y.

Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church (1894)—Head of Archdiocese, Metropn. Anthony Bashir, 239 85th St., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America (1928)—Pres., Most Rev. Bishop Bohdan, Primate Sec., Very Rev. Dr. Valodymyr Lewytzkyj, Hq. 1410 Vyse Ave., New York 59, N. Y.

Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U. S. A. (1919)—Metropn. John Theodorovich, Sec. Very Rev. D. D. Leshchishin, Box 595, South Bound Brook, N. J.

United Presbyterian Church of North America (1858)—Moderator, Dr. Geo. A. Long, Clerk-Treas., Dr. S. W. Shane, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Unitarian Churches (1825)—Moderator, Rev. William Roger Creeley, Secretary, Rev. Walter Donald Kring, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

United Israel World Union—Pres. & Chmn. of The Board, David Horowitz, Sec., Myrtle Smith, 507 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Universalist Church of America (1785)—Pres., Alan F. Sawyer, Gen. Supt., Dr. Brainard F. Gibbons, Sec., Esther A. Richardson, 16 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

Volunteers of America (1896)—Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Charles Brandon Booth, Natl. Sec., Col. John F. McMahon, 340 85th St., New York 24, N. Y.

Wesleyan Methodist Church of America (1843)—Pres., Rev. Roy S. Nicholson, Sec., Rev. Carl Beaver, 2101 Schuyler Ave., Lafayette, Ind.

World Council of Churches, U. S. Conference for the Chmn., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Exec. Sec., Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Source: Secretary of the House of Bishops

Presiding Bishop: Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Vice-President of the National Council: Rt. Rev. John Boyd Bentley, Secretary of the House of Bishops: The Rev. John H. Fitzgerald, 7301 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

Alabama—Charles C. J. Carpenter, Birmingham;
George M. Murray, Suffragan, Birmingham.
Alaska—William J. Gordon, Jr., Fairbanks, Alaska.
Arizona—Arthur B. Kinsolving, II (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—R. Bland Mitchell, Little Rock; Robert R. Brown, Coadjutor, Little Rock.
California—Karl M. Block, San Francisco; Henry H. Shires, Suffragan, San Francisco; Sacramento: A. W. Noel Porter, Sacramento; Los Angeles; Francis E. I. Bloy, Los Angeles; Donald J. Campbell, Suffragan, Los Angeles; San Joaquin: Sumner F. D. Walters, Stockton.
Colorado—Joseph S. Minnis, Denver.
Connecticut—Walter H. Gray, Hartford; Robert M. Hatch, Suffragan, Hartford.
Delaware—John B. Mosley, Jr., Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Angus Dun, Washington.
Florida—F. A. Juhan, Jacksonville; Hamilton West, Coadjutor, Jacksonville.
Florida, South—Henry I. Louttit, Orlando; Martin J. Bram, Suffragan, Orlando.
Georgia—Albert R. Stuart, Savannah. Atlanta: Randolph R. Claiborne, Atlanta.
Idaho—Frank A. Rhea (miss.), Boise.
Illinois—Gerald F. Burrill, Bishop of Chicago, Chicago; Charles L. Street, Suffragan, Chicago, Quincy; W. L. Essex, Peoria; Springfield, Charles A. Clough, Springfield.
Indiana—R. A. Kirchhoffer, Indianapolis, Northern Indiana; Reginald Mallett, South Bend.
Iowa—Gordon V. Smith, Des Moines.
Kansas—Goodrich R. Fenner, Topeka, Salina; Shirley H. Nichols (miss.), Salina.
Kentucky—C. Cresham Marmion, Jr., Louisville. Lexington; William R. Moody, Lexington.
Louisiana—Girault M. Jones, New Orleans; Iveson B. Noland, Suffragan, Alexandria.
Maine—Oliver L. Loring, Portland.
Maryland—Noble C. Powell, Baltimore; Harry L. Doll, Suffragan, Baltimore. Allen J. Miller, Easton.
Massachusetts—Norman B. Nash, Boston; Anson Phelps Stokes, Coadjutor, Boston. Western: William A. Lawrence, Springfield.
Michigan—Richard S. Smith, Detroit; Archie H. Crowley, Suffragan, Detroit. Northern Michigan: Herman R. Page, Marquette. Western: Dudley B. McNeil, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Stephen Edwards Keeler, Minneapolis; Hamilton H. Kellogg, Coadjutor.
Mississippi—Duncan M. Gray, Jackson.
Missouri—Arthur C. Lichtenberger, St. Louis. West: Edward R. Welles, Kansas City.
Montana—H. H. Daniels, Helena.
Nebraska—Howard R. Brinker, Omaha.
Nevada—William F. Lewis (miss.), Reno.
New Hampshire—Charles F. Hall, Concord.
New Jersey—Alfred L. Banyard, Trenton. Newark: Benjamin M. Washburn, Newark; Leland W. F. Stark, Coadjutor, Newark.
New Mexico—James Moss Stoney, Albuquerque; Charles J. Kinsolving III, Coadjutor, Albuquerque.
New York—Horace W. B. Donegan, New York; Charles F. Boyton, Suffragan, New York. Central: Malcolm E. Peabody, Syracuse; Walter M. Higley, Suffragan, Syracuse. Rochester: Dudley S. Stark. Western: Lauriston L. Scafe, Buffalo. Albany: Frederick L. Barry, Albany.
David E. Richards, Suffragan, Albany. Long Island: James P. DeWolfe, Garden City; Jonathan G. Sherman, Suffragan, Garden City.
North Carolina—Edwin A. Penick, Raleigh. Richard H. Baker, Coadjutor, Greensboro. East Carolina: Thomas H. Wright, Wilmington. Western North Carolina: H. George Henry, Asheville.
North Dakota—Richard R. Emery (miss.), Fargo.
Ohio—Nelson M. Burroughs, Cleveland. Southern: H. W. Hobson, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Chilton Powell, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Benjamin D. Dagwell, Portland. Eastern Oregon: Lane W. Barton, Bend.
Pennsylvania—Oliver J. Hart, Philadelphia; Joseph G. Armstrong, Suffragan, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Austin Pardue, Pittsburgh; William S. Thomas, Suffragan, Pittsburgh. Bethlehem: Frederick J. Warnecke, Bethlehem. Harrisburg: J. Thos. Heiland, Harrisburg. Erie: William Crittenden, Erie.
Rhode Island—John S. Higgins, Providence.
South Carolina—Thomas N. Carruthers, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: Clarence A. Cole, Columbia.
South Dakota—Conrad H. Gesner (miss.), Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Theodore N. Barth, Nashville. John Vander Horst, Suffragan, Memphis.
Texas—F. Percy Goddard, Suffragan, Austin. John E. Hines, Austin, Dallas; C. Avery Mason, Dallas; Joseph M. Harter, Suffragan, Dallas. West Texas: Everett H. Jones, San Antonio. North Texas: George H. Quarterman, Amarillo.
Utah—Richard S. Watson, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Vedder W. Dyck, Burlington.
Virginia—F. D. Goodwin, Richmond; Robert F. Gibson, Jr., Coadjutor, Richmond. Southern: George P. Gunn, Norfolk. Southwestern: William H. Marmion, Roanoke.
Washington—Olympia: Stephen Bayne, Jr., Seattle. Spokane: Russell S. Hubbard (miss.), Spokane.
West Virginia—Wilburn C. Campbell, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Donald H. V. Hallock, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac; Harwood Sturtevant, Fond du Lac. William H. Brady, Coadjutor, Fond du Lac. Eau Claire: William W. Horstick, Eau Claire.
Wyoming—James W. Hunter, Laramie.

Africa—Liberia: Bravid W. Harris (miss.), Monrovia.
Brazil—Central: Louis C. Melcher, Rio de Janeiro. Southern: Athalcio T. Pithan, Porto Alegre. Southwestern: Egmont M. Kriskche, Santa Maria.
Cuba—Alexander H. Blankenship, Havana.
Dominican Republic—C. Alfred Voegeli in charge, Port au Prince, Haiti.
Europe: Stephen E. Keeler, Minneapolis.
Haiti—C. Alfred Voegeli (miss.), Port au Prince.
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Harry S. Kennedy (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico—Efrain Salinas (miss.), Mexico D. F.
Panama Canal Zone—Reginald H. Gooden, Ancon.
Philippines—Norman S. Binsted, Manila; Robert F. Wilner, Suffragan, Bontoc. Lyman C. Ogilby, Suffragan, Manila.
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands—Albert E. Swift, San Juan.

Bishops of the Methodist Church

Source: Commission on Public Relations and Methodist Information of the Methodist Church
President, Council of Bishops, Bishop Clare Purcell; President-Designate, after April 26, 1956, Bishop W. Earl Ledden; Sec., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.
(Data as of Aug. 1, 1955)

Archer, Raymond L.	Singapore, Malaya	Moore, Arthur J.	Atlanta, Georgia
Barbieri, Santo Uberto	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Newell, Frederick B.	New York, New York
Booth, Newell S.	Belgian Congo, Africa	Northcott, H. Clifford	Madison, Wisconsin
Bowen, J. W. E.	Atlanta, Georgia	Oxnam, G. Bromley	Washington, D. C.
Branscomb, John W.	Jacksonville, Florida	Phillips, Glenn R.	Denver, Colorado
Brashars, Charles W.	Chicago, Illinois	Pickett, J. Waskom	Delhi, India
Clair, Jr., Matthew W.	St. Louis, Missouri	Purcell, Clare	Birmingham, Alabama
Coors, D. Stanley	St. Paul, Minnesota	Raines, Richard C.	Indianapolis, Indiana
Corson, Fred P.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Reed, Marshall R.	Detroit, Michigan
Dawson, Dana	Topeka, Kansas	Rockey, Clement D.	Lucknow, India
Ensley, F. Gerald	Des Moines, Iowa	Sabanes, Julio Manuel	Santiago, Chile
Franklin, Marvin A.	Jackson, Mississippi	Short, Roy H.	Nashville, Tennessee
Garber, Paul N.	Richmond, Virginia	Sigg, Ferdinand	Zurich, Switzerland
Grant, A. Raymond	Portland, Oregon	Smith, A. Frank	Houston, Texas
Hagen, Ood	Stockholm, Sweden	Smith, W. Angie	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Harrell, Costen J.	Charlotte, North Carolina	Subhan, John A.	Bombay, India
Holt, Ivan Lee	St. Louis, Missouri	Tippett, Donald H.	San Francisco, California
Kennedy, Gerald	Los Angeles, California	Valencia, Jose	Manila, Philippine Islands
King, Willis J.	New Orleans, La.	Voigt, Edwin E.	Aberdeen, South Dakota
Ledden, W. Earl	Syracuse, New York	Ward, Ralph A.	Hong Kong, China
Lord, John Wesley	Boston, Massachusetts	Watkins, William T.	Louisville, Kentucky
Love, Edgar A.	Baltimore, Maryland	Watts, H. Bascom	Lincoln, Nebraska
Martin, Paul E.	Little Rock, Arkansas	Werner, Hazen G.	Columbus, Ohio
Martin, William C.	Dallas, Texas	Wicke, Lloyd C.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Mondol, Shot K.	Hyderabad, India	Wunderlich, Friedrich	Frankfurt, Germany

Leading Protestant Bodies in the United States

The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. of A. was formed Nov. 29, 1950 with the merging of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Foreign Missions Conference of N. A., Home Missions Council of N. A., International Council of Religious Education, Missionary Education Movement in the U. S. and Canada, National Protestant Council on Higher Education, United Council of Church Women, and the United Stewardship Council. The National Council functions through four main divisions: Christian Education, Christian Life and Work, Home Missions, Foreign Missions. There are two General Departments: United Church Women and United Church Men, through which the lay members of the denominations carry on an interdenominational service.

The National Council was formed Nov. 29, 1950, by 25 Protestant denominations and 5 Eastern Orthodox bodies, representing over 35 million church members, communicants in the African M. E. Church, African M. E. Zion Church, American Baptist Convention, American Evangelical Lutheran Church, Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, Church of the Brethren, Colored M. E. Church, Congregational Christian Churches, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Evangelical United Brethren, Evangelical Unity of Czech Moravian Brethren in N. A., Five Years Meeting of Friends, Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Greek Orthodox Church in America, the Methodist Church, Moravian Church (North and South Provinces), National Baptist Convention, U. S. A. Inc., National Baptist Convention of America, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of N. A., Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, United Lutheran Church in America, and the United Presbyterian Church of N. A.

The first president was the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S., who served from December, 1950 to December, 1952, when he was succeeded by Bishop William C. Martin of the Methodist Church. Since 1954 the general officers have been:

President—Rev. Eugene Carson Blake
Treasurer—Charles E. Wilson
Assoc. Treasurer—John H. Platt
Rec. Secretary—Ralph M. Arkush
General Secretary—Roy G. Ross
Assoc. Secretary—Roswell P. Barnes

There are 12 vice presidents at large and four vice presidents for the 4 divisions. The General Secretariat is located at 297 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. There are 4 main divisions. The Division of Christian Education has offices at 79 E. Adams St., Chicago and 257 4th Ave., New York. Rev. Paul C. Payne, vice pres., and Gerald E. Knoff, exec. secy. Under this Division come Commissions on Christian Education, Higher Education and Missionary Education, Family Life and Christian Vocation; related bodies are the United Christian Youth Movement (Chicago), the United Student Christian Council (New York) and the Student Volunteer Movement (New York). These in turn supervise more specialized agencies.

The Division of Christian Life and Work, is at 297 4th Ave., New York, N. Y., C. Arid Olsen, exec. sec. Its major departments are the Joint Dept. of Evangelism and Joint Dept. of Stewardship and Benevolence. It also has departments devoted to international affairs, pastoral services, racial and cultural relations, social welfare, worship and the arts, church and economic life and related committees and agencies are the Division of Foreign Missions, Luther A. Gottwald, exec. sec., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; the Division of Home Missions, Edith E. Lowry and I. Geo. Nace, exec. sec., 257 Fourth Ave., New York. Other departments and offices are those of United Church Men, United Church Women, and dealing with broadcasting and films, church building, church world service, ecumenical relations, research and survey, records, finance, personnel and other administrative matters.

Baptists

The first Baptist Church in America was founded in 1638 in Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams. General organization began in 1814, and a General

Missionary Convention was formed to permit followers to express themselves in terms of missionary activities. Baptist bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 18,224,878.

American Baptist Convention (formerly Northern Baptist Convention) was organized in 1907. Renamed May 24, 1950. Under this Convention the many agencies of the Baptists in the North and West now operate. Churches, 6,495, membership, 1,512,265. Sixteen others include the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, Baptist Youth Fellowship Hq., 152 Madison Ave., N. Y.

National Baptist Convention of America, org. 1895. Churches, 12,859; membership, 2,896,987. The General Organization and 11 others. Corr. Sec.: W. William Grimbie, 2635 Second St., Alexandria, La.

National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc. founded in 1880, in Montgomery, Alabama, is the older and parent convention of Negro Baptists. Churches, 25,603; membership, 4,557,416. The General Organization and 10 others. Sec.: Rev. T. J. Jemison, 335 Maperville St., Baton Rouge, La.

Southern Baptist Convention. In 1845 Southern Baptists withdrew from the General Missionary Convention over the question of slavery and other matters and formed the Southern Baptist Convention. Churches, 29,899; membership, 8,169,491 and largest of the Baptist bodies. General Organization, 127 Ninth Ave., N. Nashville 3, Tenn. Exec. Sec.: Dr. Parker Routh, boards include Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tenn.; Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va.; Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.; Relief and Annuity Board, Dallas, Texas. Rec. Sec.: Dr. James W. Merritt, 291 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. The Convention sponsors 30 periodicals.

Church of Christ, Scientist

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was established under the direction of Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science, Sept. 23, 1892. The denomination consists of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and its 3,103 branches throughout the world. Christian Science churches and societies (2,323) are in every state and, with a few exceptions, in every city of more than 50,000 population.

The denomination maintains the Christian Science Publishing Society, which, among other publications, sponsors The Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper; a world-wide Board of Lectureship, and three charitable institutions. The supreme governing authority is the Church Manual by Mrs. Eddy. The affairs of the denomination are administered by the Christian Science Board of Directors. Hq. 107 Falmouth St., Boston 15, Mass.

Congregational Christians

Congregationalism was brought to America by the Pilgrim Fathers who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, but its early strength came with the immigration into Massachusetts Bay, beginning in 1629. The Christian churches date back to Wesleyan and revival movements at the end of the 18th Century. These two groups were merged at Seattle, Wash., in 1931. Churches, 5,536; membership, 1,310,572.

The General Council (national organization), Annuity Fund, Board of Home Missions, Council for Social Action, and Missions Council, are at 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Pilgrim Press are at 14 Beacon St., Boston. A union of the Congregational Christian Church and the Evangelical and Reformed Church was announced in June, 1955, as scheduled for June, 1957.

Disciples of Christ

An American movement for Christian unity founded in 1809 by Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander. An association was formed at Washington, Pa. First church was built in 1811, at Brush Run. Churches, 7,864; membership, 1,847,954. The denomination comprises the International Convention, the United Christian Missionary Society, and several cooperating associations and boards. Exec. Sec.: Dr. Gaines M. Cook, 620 K. of P. Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Evangelical Churches

Evangelical and Reformed Church was organized June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio, by a union of

the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church of the U. S. The merged boards organized Feb. 1, 1941. Churches, 2,735; membership, 761,842. Hq.: Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo. Sec.: Rev. W. Sherman Kerschner, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Evangelical United Brethren Church was organized Nov. 16, 1946, at Johnstown, Pa., by a union of the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Both these former communions had their beginning in Pennsylvania at the time of the evangelistic movement of the early 19th Century. Jacob Albright was the founder of the Evangelical Church, and Dr. Philip William Otterbein was founder of the United Brethren Church, in 1800. Churches, 4,498; membership, 746,206. Hq.: Dayton, O., and Harrisburg, Pa. Sec.: Geo. E. Epp, 3rd & Rely Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.

Latter-Day Saints

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) was organized Apr. 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., by Joseph Smith, first president. After meeting in Kirtland, O., and Independence, Mo., the members located in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1839 to escape persecution. Attacks by other settlers led to the fatal shooting of Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum while they were in the Carthage, Ill., jail for protection from the mob, June 27, 1844. In 1847 the members moved by covered wagons across the Plains to Utah.

The church is divided into stakes, wards, branches and missions. At the close of 1954 there were 1,751 wards with an average membership of 617, presided over by a bishop and two counselors. The highest authority is the First Presidency, consisting of the President and two counselors, assisted by 12 apostles. David O. McKay is the 9th and current President. Total number of wards and branches, 1,993; membership, 1,302,240. Headquarters: 47 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Following the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, the scattered congregations that did not leave for the Far West formed the **Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**, with the founder's son, Joseph Smith, as President. He was succeeded in 1915 by his son, Frederick M. Smith, who was succeeded by his brother, Israel A. Smith, in 1946. The First Presidency consists of the President and two counselors. Churches, 692; membership, 131,781. Headquarters: Independence, Mo.

Lutherans

Lutheranism was introduced into the United States by Dutch colonists on Manhattan, later by Swedes on the Delaware, by Palatines in Pennsylvania and New York, and by Salzburgers in Georgia. Lutheran bodies in the United States have a membership of 6,745,687.

American Lutheran Church was organized in 1930 by the merger of three groups, the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States (1918), the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States (1854), and the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo (1845). Churches, 2,057; membership, 862,238. Hq.: 57 E. Main St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized in 1860, originally was of Swedish extraction. Churches, 1,211; membership, 516,968. Secretary: Dr. D. Verner Swanson, 328 Hamilton St., Geneva, Ill.

The **Evangelical Lutheran Church—Organized in 1917** as the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America; name changed in 1946. Is a merger of three mid-western synods of Norwegian background with beginnings dating to 1843. Member of American Lutheran Conference, National Lutheran Conference, and Lutheran World Federation. Churches: 2,460; membership, 900,536. Gen. Sec., Rev. O. H. Hove, 422 So. 5th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.

The **Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America** was organized in 1872 by synods which adhered strictly to the doctrines of the Lutheran church and the historical confessions. It comprises the following bodies: The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America, and The Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Negro Mission is conducted jointly by these four bodies. Churches, 6,432; membership, 2,378,232. Hq.: 1403 Concordia Court, Springfield, Mo.

The **Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod** was organized in 1847. It is the leader in the conservative group among the Lutherans, with 5,395 churches; membership, 2,016,060. The General Organization and sixteen other organizations which include the Board of Young People's Work, Lutheran Laymen's League, Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, Home Missions in North and South America, Home Missions in Europe, Foreign Missions, and Deaf-Mute Missions. Hq.: 210 N. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

United Lutheran Church in America was organized in 1918 by uniting the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod in the South. It is composed of congregations belonging to 32 constituent synods, the oldest being the Ministerium of Pennsylvania which was organized by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in 1748. Congregations, 4,345; membership, 2,206,280. Headquarters: President, the Rev. Franklin Clark Fry, D.D., Secretary, the Rev. F. Eppling Reinartz, D.D., 231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Boards and agencies located at 231 Madison Avenue: Board of American Missions, Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Social Missions, Department of Stewardship, Lutheran Laymen's Movement, Department of Church Architecture, Dept. of Press, Radio and Television. Located at 1228 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, Pa., are the Board of Publication, Board of Parish Education, Board of Deaconess Work, Luther League of America, Women's Missionary Society.

The Methodist Church

The name Methodist was originally given to Charles and John Wesley and several other Oxford students, in 1729. It is thought that the term was selected due to the exact and "methodical" manner in which they performed various engagements which a sense of Christian duty induced them to undertake. The Methodist movement was carried to America in 1760 by Methodist emigrants from Ireland. The present organization of the Methodist Church began in May 1939, with the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. Churches, 39,801; membership, 9,313,278, largest single Protestant body in the United States. The U. S. church is administered by 37 bishops. Methodist bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 11,803,645.

The supreme policy-making body is the quadrennial General Conference. Principal agencies at 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.: 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; 1908 Grand Ave. and 1001 Nineteenth Ave. So., Nashville 2 & 3 Tenn., and 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of A.

Presbyterianism is a system of church government by presbyters, or elders, which distinguishes it from other forms of church government—Papal, Episcopal, and Congregational. John Calvin has been regarded as the founder of Presbyterianism. The body known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America appeared among the earliest colonists of America. Its first church was established about 1640 and its first presbytery in 1706. Churches, 8,574; membership, 2,658,903. The General Organization, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., together with Board of Christian Education and Board of Pensions; Board of National Missions, and the Board of Foreign Missions. 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Headquarters: General Assembly, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; and General Council, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S., which established a separate existence in 1861, is often called the Southern Church. Churches, 3,805; membership, 784,050. Hq.: 341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Protestant Episcopal Church

A religious denomination representing the Anglican communion in the United States, of which the Church of England is the parent church. It was brought to America with the Jamestown colonists in 1607, and became autonomous and adopted its present name in 1789. Churches, 7,170; membership, 2,757,744.

Headquarters: Presiding Bishop, The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, D.D.; also President of the National Council, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Secretary, House of Bishops—Dr. John H. Fitzgerald, 7301 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

Chronological List of Popes

Source: Annuario Pontificio

The Pope's temporal title now is: Sovereign of the State of Vatican City. Formerly it was Sovereign of the Temporal Domains of the Holy Roman Church.

The Pope's spiritual titles are: Vicar of Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Bishop of Rome, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Primate of Italy, Patriarch of the West, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.

Anti-Popes are in bold face. Anti-Popes were illegitimate claimants of or pretenders to the papal throne.

Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope
64	St. Petrus	615	St. Deusdedit I.	974	Bonifacius VII.	1303	Benedictus XI.
67	St. Linus	619	Bonifacius V.	974	Benedictus VII.	1305	Clemens V.
76	St. Cletus	625	Honorius I.	983	Joannes XIV.	1316	Joannes XXII.
88	St. Clemens	640	Severinus	985	Joannes XV.	1328	Nicolaus V.
97	St. Evaristus	640	Joannes IV.	996	Gregorius V.	1334	Benedictus XII.
105	St. Alexander I.	642	Theodorus I.	997	Joannes XVI.	1342	Clemens VI.
115	St. Sixtus I.	649	St. Martinus I.	999	Sylvester II.	1352	Innocentius VI.
125	St. Telesphorus	654	St. Eugenius I.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1362	Urbanus V.
136	St. Hyginus	657	St. Vitalianus	1004	Joannes XVIII.	1370	Gregorius XI.
140	St. Pius I.	672	Deusdedit II.	1009	Sergius IV.	1378	Urbanus VI.
155	St. Anicetus	676	Donus I.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1378	Clemens VII.
166	St. Soterus	678	St. Agatho	1024	Joannes XIX.	1389	Bonifacius IX.
175	St. Eleutherus	682	St. Leo II.	1032	Benedictus IX.	1394	Benedictus XIII.
189	St. Victor I.	684	St. Benedictus II.	1045	Sylvester III.	1404	Innocentius VII.
199	St. Zephyrinus	685	Joannes V.	1045	Benedictus IX.	1406	Gregorius XII.
217	St. Callixtus I.	686	Conon	1045	Gregorius VI.	1409	Alexander V.
217	St. Hippolytus	687	Theodorus	1046	Clemens II.	1410	Joannes XXIII.
222	St. Urbanus I.	687	Paschalis	1047	Benedictus IX.	1417	Martinus V.
230	St. Pontianus	687	St. Sergius I.	1048	Damasus II.	1431	Eugenius IV.
236	St. Anterus	701	Joannes VI.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1440	Felix V.
235	St. Fabianus	705	Joannes VII.	1055	Victor II.	1447	Nicolaus V.
251	St. Cornelius	708	Sisinnius	1057	Stephanus X.	1455	Callixtus III.
251	Novatianus	708	Constantinus	1058	Benedictus X.	1458	Pius II.
253	St. Lucius I.	715	St. Gregorius II.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1464	Paulus II.
254	St. Stephanus I.	731	St. Gregorius III.	1061	Alexander II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
257	St. Sixtus II.	741	St. Zacharius	1061	Honorius II.	1484	Innocentius VIII.
259	St. Dionysius	752	Stephanus II.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1491	Alexander VI.
269	St. Felix I.	752	Stephanus III.	1080	Clemens III.	1503	Pius III.
275	St. Eutychianus	757	St. Paulus I.	1086	Victor III.	1503	Julius II.
283	St. Calus	767	Constantinus	1088	Urbanus II.	1513	Leo X.
296	St. Marcellinus	768	Philippus	1099	Paschalis II.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
308	St. Marcellus I.	768	Stephanus IV.	1100	Theobaldus	1523	Clemens VII.
309	St. Eusebius	772	Hadrianus I.	1102	Albertus	1534	Paulus III.
311	St. Melchisedes	795	St. Leo III.	1105	Sylvester IV.	1550	Julius III.
314	St. Sylvester I.	816	Stephanus V.	1118	Gelasius II.	1555	Marcellus II.
336	St. Marcus	817	St. Paschalis I.	1118	Gregorius VIII.	1555	Paulus IV.
337	St. Julius I.	824	Eugenius II.	1119	Callixtus II.	1559	Pius IV.
352	Liberius	827	Valentinus	1124	Honorius II.	1566	St. Pius V.
355	Felix II.	827	Gregorius IV.	1124	Celestinus II.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
366	St. Damasus I.	844	Joannes	1130	Innocentius II.	1585	Sixtus V.
384	St. Siricius	844	Sergius II.	1130	Anacletus II.	1590	Urbanus VII.
399	St. Anastasius I.	847	St. Leo IV.	1138	Victor IV.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
401	St. Innocentius I.	855	Benedictus III.	1143	Celestinus II.	1591	Innocentius IX.
417	St. Zosimus	855	Anastasius	1144	Lucius II.	1592	Clemens VIII.
418	St. Bonifacius I.	858	St. Nicolaus I.	1145	Eugenius III.	1605	Leo XI.
418	Eulalius	867	Hadrianus II.	1145	Anastasius IV.	1605	Paulus V.
422	St. Celestinus I.	872	Joannes VIII.	1153	Hadrianus IV.	1605	Gregorius XV.
432	St. Sixtus III.	882	Marino I.	1154	Alexander III.	1621	Urbanus VIII.
440	St. Leo I.	882	St. Hadrianus III.	1159	Victor IV.	1623	Innocentius X.
461	St. Hilarius	885	Stephanus VI.	1159	Paschalis II.	1644	Alexander VII.
468	St. Simplicius	891	Formosus	1164	Callixtus III.	1655	Clemens IX.
483	St. Felix III. (II)	896	Bonifacius VI.	1168	Innocentius III.	1667	Clemens X.
492	St. Gelasius I.	896	Stephanus VII.	1179	Lucius III.	1670	Clemens XI.
496	Anastasia	897	Romanus	1181	Urbanus III.	1676	Innocentius XII.
498	St. Symmachus	897	Theodorus II.	1185	Gregorius VIII.	1689	Alexander VIII.
498	Laurentius (501-505)	898	Joannes IX.	1187	Clemens III.	1691	Innocentius XIII.
514	St. Hormisdas	900	Benedictus IV.	1187	Celestinus III.	1700	Clemens XI.
523	St. Joannes I.	903	Leo V.	1191	Innocentius III.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
526	St. Felix IV.	903	Christophorus	1198	Honorius III.	1724	Clemens XII.
530	Bonifacius II.	904	Sergius III.	1216	Gregorius IX.	1730	Benedictus XIV.
530	Dioscorus	911	Anastasius III.	1227	Celestinus IV.	1740	Clemens XIII.
533	Joannes II.	913	Landonius	1241	Innocentius IV.	1758	Clemens XIV.
535	St. Agapetus I.	914	Joannes X.	1254	Alexander IV.	1769	Pius VI.
536	St. Silvester I.	928	Leo VI.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1775	St. Pius VII.
537	Vigilius	928	Stephanus VIII.	1265	Clemens IV.	1800	Leo XII.
556	Pelagius I.	931	Joannes XI.	1271	Gregorius X.	1823	Pius VIII.
561	Joannes III.	936	Leo VII.	1276	Innocentius V.	1829	Gregorius XVI.
575	Benedictus II.	939	Stephanus IX.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1846	Pius IX.
579	Pelagius II.	942	Martinus II.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1878	Leo XIII.
590	St. Georgius I.	946	Agapetus II.	1277	Nicolaus III.	1903	St. Pius X.
604	Sabinianus	955	Joannes XII.	1281	Martinus IV.	1914	Benedictus XV.
607	Bonifacius III.	963	Leo VIII.	1285	Honorius IV.	1922	Pius XI.
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	964	Benedictus V.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1939	Pius XII.
		965	Joannes XIII.	1294	St. Celestinus V.		
		973	Benedictus VI.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.		

Apostolic Delegates to the United States

An Apostolic Delegate enjoys precedence over all ordinaries in his territory except Cardinals. There have been six Apostolic Delegates to the United States:

His Eminence Francesco Cardinal Satolli (1893—1896).

His Eminence Sebastiani Cardinal Martinelli, (1896—1902).

His Eminence Diomedes Cardinal Falconio, O.F.M. (1902—1911).

His Eminence Giovanni Cardinal Bonzano (1911—1922).

His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi (1922—1933).

His Excellency Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Titular Bishop of Laodicea (1933—....).

Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Source: Apostolic Delegation, Washington 1, D. C.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli, born at Rome, March 2, 1876, ordained priest April 2, 1899, consecrated bishop by Benedict XV, May 13, 1917, proclaimed cardinal, December 16, 1929, and Secretary of State, February 7, 1930; elected Pope as successor of Pius XI, March 2, 1939; crowned March 12, 1939.

The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the State of the Vatican City.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year Chosen
CARDINAL BISHOPS				
Eugene Tisserant.....	Bishop of Ostia and Porto and Santa Rufina; Dean of the Sacred College; Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church	French.....	1884	1936
Clemente Micara.....	Bishop of Velletri; Vicar General of Rome	Italian.....	1879	1946
Giuseppe Pizzardo.....	Bishop of Albano; Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries; Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office	Italian.....	1877	1937
Benedetto Aloisi Masella....	Bishop of Palestrina; Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Sacraments	Italian.....	1879	1946
Adeodato G. Piazza.....	Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, Secretary of the Sacred Cong. of the Consistory	Italian.....	1884	1937
Federico Tedeschini.....	Datary of the Pope; Archpriest and Prefect of the Basilica of St. Peter	Italian.....	1873	1933
CARDINAL PRIESTS				
Alessandro Verde.....	Archpriest of the Basilica of St. Mary Major	Italian.....	1865	1925
Joseph Ernest van Roey....	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian.....	1874	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz.....	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish.....	1880	1927
Emmanuel Gonçalves Cerejeira.....	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese.....	1888	1929
Achilles Liénart.....	Bishop of Lille	French.....	1884	1930
Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi.....	Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith	Italian.....	1872	1933
Maurilio Fossati.....	Archbishop of Turin	Italian.....	1876	1933
Ella della Costa.....	Archbishop of Florence	Italian.....	1872	1933
Ignatius Gabriel Tappouni.....	Patriarch of Antioch	Syrian.....	1879	1935
Giuseppe Luigi Copello.....	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	Argentinian.....	1880	1935
Pierre Gerlier.....	Archbishop of Lyons	French.....	1880	1937
Gregory Peter XV Agagianian.....	Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians	Armenian.....	1884	1946
Edward A. Mooney.....	Archbishop of Detroit	American.....	1882	1946
Jules Saliege.....	Archbishop of Toulouse	French.....	1870	1946
James C. McGuigan.....	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian.....	1894	1946
Samuel A. Stritch.....	Archbishop of Chicago	American.....	1887	1946
Emile Roques.....	Archbishop of Rennes	French.....	1880	1946
Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcellos Motta.....	Archbishop of Sao Paulo	Brazilian.....	1890	1946
Norman Gilroy.....	Archbishop of Sydney	Australian.....	1896	1946
Francis J. Spellman.....	Archbishop of New York	American.....	1889	1946
Jose M. Caro Rodriguez.....	Archbishop of Santiago	Chilean.....	1866	1946
Teodosio C. de Gouveia.....	Archbishop of Laurencao Marques	Portuguese.....	1889	1946
Giuseppe de Barros Camara.....	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian.....	1894	1946
Enrique Pla y Deniel.....	Archbishop of Toledo	Spanish.....	1876	1946
Emanuel Arteaga y Betancourt.....	Archbishop of Havana	Cuban.....	1879	1946
Josef Frings.....	Archbishop of Cologne	German.....	1887	1946
Bernard W. Griffin.....	Archbishop of Westminster	English.....	1899	1946
Joseph Mindszenty.....	Archbishop of Esztergom	Hungarian.....	1892	1946
Ernesto Ruffini.....	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian.....	1888	1946
Antonio Caggiano.....	Bishop of Rosario	Argentinian.....	1889	1946
Thomas Tien.....	Archbishop of Peking	Chinese.....	1890	1946
Celso Costantini.....	Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith	Italian.....	1876	1953
Augusto Alvaro da Silva.....	Archbishop of San Salvador in Bahia	Brazilian.....	1876	1953
Gaetano Cicognani.....	Prefect of Sacred Cong. of Rites	Italian.....	1881	1953
Angelo G. Roncalli.....	Patriarch of Venice	Italian.....	1883	1953
Valerio Valeri.....	Prefect of the Sacred Cong. for Religious	Italian.....	1885	1953
Pietro Ciriaci.....	Prefect of Sacred Cong. of Council	Italian.....	1883	1953
Maurice Feltin.....	Archbishop of Paris	French.....	1882	1953
Marcello Mimmi.....	Archbishop of Naples	Italian.....	1873	1953
Carlos Maria de la Torre.....	Archbishop of Quito	Ecuadorian.....	1898	1953
Aloysius Stepinac.....	Archbishop of Zagreb	Yugo-Slav.....	1872	1953
Georges Grete.....	Archbishop-Bishop of Le Mans	French.....	1906	1953
Giuseppe Siri.....	Archbishop of Genoa	Italian.....	1882	1953
John D'Alton.....	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish.....	1886	1953
James Francis McIntyre.....	Archbishop of Los Angeles	American.....	1891	1953
Giacomo Lercaro.....	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian.....	1891	1953
Stefan Wyszyński.....	Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw	Polish.....	1886	1953
Benjamin de Arriba y Castro.....	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish.....	1886	1953
Fernando Quiroga y Palacios.....	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish.....	1904	1953
Paul-Emile Leger.....	Archbishop of Montreal	Canadian.....	1889	1953
Cristiano Luque.....	Archbishop of Bogota	Colombian.....	1900	1953
Valerian Gracias.....	Archbishop of Bombay	Indian.....	1900	1953
Joseph Wendel.....	Archbishop of Munich and Freising	German.....	1901	1953
CARDINAL DEACONS				
Nicola Canali.....	President of the Pontifical Commission for the Government of the Vatican City	Italian.....	1874	1935
Giovanni Mercati.....	Librarian and Archivist of the Church	Italian.....	1866	1936
Alfredo Ottaviani.....	Pro-Secretary of the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office	Italian.....	1890	1953

The College of Cardinals

The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom ordinarily, 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. The Cardinals advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome.

Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States

Apostolic Delegate to the United States—Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani.

ARCHDIOCESES

See	Archbishops	Cons.	See	Archbishops	Cons.
Baltimore, Md.	Francis P. Keough	1934	Newark, N. J.	Thomas A. Boland	1947
Boston, Mass.	Jerome Sebastian (Aux.)	1954		Justin J. McCarthy (Aux.)	1954
	Richard J. Cushing	1939	New Orleans, La.	Joseph F. Rummel	1928
	Eric P. Mackenzie (Aux.)	1950		Louis A. Callouet (Aux.)	1947
	Jeremiah F. Minihan (Aux.)	1954	New York, N. Y.	Francis J. Spellman, Card.	1932
Chicago, Ill.	Samuel A. Stritch, Card.	1921		Stephen J. Donohue (Aux.), 1934; Joseph P.	
	Bernard J. Sheil (Aux.)	1928		Donahue (Aux.), 1945; Joseph F. Flannely	
	William D. O'Brien (Abp.)	1934		(Aux.), 1948; Fulton J. Sheen (Aux.), 1951; Edward	
Cincinnati, Ohio	Karl J. Alter	1931		V. Dargin (Aux.), 1953; J. M. Pernicone (Aux.),	
	Clarence Issenmann (Aux.)	1954		1954	
Denver, Colo.	Urban J. Vehr	1931	Omaha, Nebr.	Gerald T. Bergan	1934
Detroit, Mich.	Edward A. Mooney, Card.	1926	Philadelphia, Pa.	John F. O'Hara	1951
	Alexander M. Zaleski (Aux.)	1950		J. Carroll McCormick (Aux.)	1947
	Henry Donnelly (Aux.)	1954		Joseph M. McShea (Aux.)	1952
	John A. Donovan (Aux.)	1954	Portland, Oreg.	Edward D. Howard	1926
Dubuque, Iowa	Leo Binz	1942	St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph E. Ritter	1934
Hartford, Conn.	Loras T. Lane (Aux.)	1951		Leo C. Byrne (Aux.)	1954
	Henry J. O'Brien	1940		Charles H. Helmsing (Aux.)	1949
	John F. Hackett (Aux.)	1952	St. Paul, Minn.	John G. Murray	1920
Kansas City, Kan.	Edward J. Hunkeler	1945		James J. Byrne (Aux.)	1947
Indianapolis, Ind.	Paul C. Schulte	1937	San Antonio, Tex.	Robert E. Lucey	1934
Los Angeles, Calif.	J. Francis A. McIntyre	1941	San Francisco, Calif.	John J. Mitty	1928
	Timothy Manning (Aux.)	1946		Hugh Donohue (Aux.)	1947
Louisville, Ky.	John A. Floersch	1923		Merlin Gullfoyle (Aux.)	1950
	Charles G. Maloney (Aux.)	1955	Sante Fe, N. Mex.	Edwin V. Byrne	1925
Milwaukee, Wis.	Albert G. Meyer	1946	Seattle, Wash.	Thomas A. Connolly	1939
	Roman Attkleis (Aux.)	1940	Washington, D. C.	Patrick A. O'Boyle	1948
				John McNamara (Aux.)	1928

Bishops

DIOCESES

Bishops

Alaska	Francis D. Gleeson	1948	Mobile-Bir'ham, Ala.	Thomas Toolen (Abp.)	1927
Albany, N. Y.	William A. Seully	1945		Joseph A. Durick (Aux.)	1953
Alexandria, La.	Charles P. Greco	1946	Monterey-Fresno,		
Altoona, Pa.	R. T. Gullfoyle	1936	Calif.	Aloysius J. Willinger	1929
Amarillo, Tex.	Lawrence J. FitzSimon	1941	Nashville, Tenn.	William L. Adrian	1936
Austin, Texas	Louis J. Relcher	1948	Natchez, Miss.	Richard O. Gerow	1921
Bahamas	Paul Leonard Hagarty	1950	Norwich, Conn.	Bernard J. Flanagan	1953
Baker, Oreg.	Francis P. Leipzig	1950	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	W. F. Kellenberg	1953
Belleville, Ill.	A. R. Zuroweste	1948	Oklahoma City and		
Belmont Abbey, N.C.	Vincent G. Taylor, Abbot	1925	Tulsa, Okla.	Eugene J. McGuinness	1937
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Lambert A. Hoch	1952	Owensboro, Ky.	Francis R. Coffon	1938
Boise, Idaho	Edward Kelly	1928	Paterson, N. J.	James A. McNulty	1952
Bridgeport, Conn.	Lawrence J. Shehan	1945	Peoria, Ill.	William E. Cousins	1948
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Thomas E. Molloy (Abp.)	1920	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John F. Dearden	1953
	Raymond A. Kearney (Aux.)	1935		Coleman F. Carroll (Aux.)	1947
	John J. Boardman (Aux.)	1952	Ponce, P. R.	James Edward McManus	1932
	Edmund J. Reilly (Aux.)	1955	Portland, Maine	Joseph E. McCarthy	1946
Buffalo, N. Y.	Joseph H. Burke	1943		Daniel J. Feeney (Co-ad.)	1948
	Leo R. Smith (Aux.)	1952	Providence, R. I.	Russell R. McViney	1942
Burlington, Vt.	Edward F. Ryan	1945	Pueblo, Colo.	J. C. Willing	1945
	Robert F. Joyce (Aux.)	1954	Raleigh, N. C.	Vincent S. Waters	1952
Camden, N. J.	B. J. Eustace	1938		James J. Navagh	1943
Charleston, S. C.	John J. Russell	1950	Rapid City, S. Dak.	William T. McCarty	1952
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Hubert M. Newell	1947	Reno, Nev.	Robt. J. Dwyer	1935
Cleveland, Ohio	Edward F. Hoban (Abp.)	1921	Richmond, Va.	Peter L. Ireton	1952
	Floyd L. Begin (Aux.)	1947		Joseph H. Hodges (Aux.)	1932
	John Krol (Aux.)	1953	Rochester, N. Y.	James E. Kearney	1953
Columbus, Ohio	Michael J. Ready	1944		Lawrence Casey (Aux.)	1953
	Edw. G. Hettinger (Aux.)	1942	Rockford, Ill.	Raymond Hillinger	1929
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Mariano S. Garriga	1936	Sacramento, Calif.	Robert J. Armstrong	1941
Covington, Ky.	William T. Mulloy	1945		J. T. McGuckin (Co-ad.)	1938
Crookston, Minn.	Francis J. Schenk	1945	Saginaw, Mich.	Stephen S. Wozniak	1938
Dallas-Ft. Worth	Thomas K. Gorman	1931	Salina, Kansas	Frank A. Thill	1940
	A. Dangiway (Aux.)	1942	St. Augustine, Fla.	Joseph Hurley (Abp.)	1947
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph L. Hayes	1933		Thomas J. McDonough (Aux.)	1942
Des Moines, Iowa	Edward C. Daly	1948	St. Cloud, Minn.	P. W. Bartholome	1933
Dodge City, Kan.	John B. Franz	1951	St. Joseph, Mo.	Charles H. LeBlond	1947
Duluth, Minn.	Thomas A. Welch	1926		John P. Cody (Co-ad.)	1937
El Paso, Tex.	S. M. Metzger	1940	Salt Lake C., Utah	Duane G. Hunt	1951
Erie, Pa.	J. M. Gannon (Abp.)	1913		Joseph Lennox Federal (Aux.)	1936
	Edward P. McManam (Aux.)	1948	San Diego, Calif.	Charles F. Buddy	1943
Evansville, Ind.	Henry J. Crimmelman	1944	San Juan, P. R.	James Davis	1929
Fall River, Mass.	James Louis Connolly	1945	Savannah-Atlanta,	G. P. O'Hara (Abp.)	1949
Fargo, N. Dak.	Aloysius J. Muench (Abp.)	1935	Ga.	Francis E. Hyland (Aux.)	1954
	Leo F. Dworschak (Aux.)	1946	Scranton, Pa.	Jerome D. Hannan	1943
Fort Wayne, Ind.	John F. Noll (Abp.)	1920		Henry Klonowski (Aux.)	1947
	Leo A. Pursley (Aux.)	1950	Sioux City, Iowa	Joseph M. Mueller	1939
Gallup, N. Mex.	Bernard Espelage	1940	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	William W. Brady	1924
Galveston, Tex.	Wendelin J. Nold	1948	Spokane, Wash.	Charles White	1949
Grand Isl., Nebr.	John L. Paschang	1952	Springfield, Ill.	William A. O'Connor	1950
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Allan J. Babcock	1947	Springfield, Mass.	Christopher J. Weldon	1945
Great Falls, Mont.	William J. Condon	1939	Steubenville, Ohio	John K. Musso	1954
Green Bay, Wis.	Stanislaus V. Bona	1932	Superior, Wis.	Joseph Annabring	1937
	John B. Grellinger (Aux.)	1949	Syracuse, N. Y.	Walter A. Poery	1950
Greensburg, Pa.	Hugh L. Lamb	1936		David F. Cunningham (Aux.)	1937
Guam	Apollinaris Baumgartner	1945	Toledo, Ohio	George W. Rehring	1950
Harrisburg, Pa.	George L. Leech	1935	Trenton, N. J.	George W. Ahr	1933
Helena, Mont.	Joseph M. Gilmore	1936	Tucson, Ariz.	D. J. Gercke	1953
Honolulu, Hawaii	James J. Sweeney	1941		Francis S. Green	1932
	John J. Scanlan (Aux.)	1954	Wheeling, W. Va.	John J. Swint	1947
Joliet, Ill.	Martin D. McNamara	1949		Thomas J. McDonnell (Co-ad.)	1947
Juneau, Alaska	Robert D. O'Flanagan	1951	Wichita, Kans.	Mark K. Carroll	1925
Kansas City, Mo.	Edwin V. O'Hara (Abp.)	1930	Wilmington, Del.	Edmond J. Fitzmaurice	1946
	Joseph M. Marling (Aux.)	1947	Winona, Minn.	Edward J. Fitzgerald	1947
La Crosse, Wis.	John P. Treacy	1945	Worcester, Mass.	John J. Wright	1951
Lafayette, Ind.	John G. Bennett	1945	Yakima, Wash.	Joseph P. Dougherty	1927
Lafayette, La.	J. B. Jeanmard	1918	Youngstown, Ohio	Ennet M. Walsh	1932
	M. Schenayder (Aux.)	1951	Military Vicar	Francis J. Spellman	1932
Lansing, Mich.	Joseph H. Albers	1931		William R. Arnold (Aux.)	1950
Lincoln, Nebr.	Louis B. Kneera	1930		James H. Griffiths (Aux.)	1946
Little Rock, Ark.	A. L. Fletcher	1940	Ruthenian diocese (I)	Daniel Ivancho (Pitts.)	1955
Madison, Wis.	William P. O'Connor	1942		Nicholas Elko (Ap. Adm.)	1925
Manchester, N. H.	Mathew F. Brady	1938	Ruthenian diocese (I)	C. Bohachevsky (Abp.)	1942
Marquette, Mich.	Thomas L. Noa	1946		A. Senyshyn (Aux.)	1942

Roman Catholic Statistics for the United States, 1955

Source: Official Catholic Directory, copyright 1955, by P. J. Kenedy & Sons

All of the data in the tables, including population, are for the archdioceses and the dioceses named.

Archdioceses Dioceses, Vicariates- Apostolic	Cler- gy	Par- ishes	Child- ren Attend.	Catholic Pop.*	Archdioceses Dioceses, Vicariates- Apostolic	Cler- gy	Par- ishes	Child- ren Attend.	Catholic Pop.*
Baltimore	691	156	70,382	357,953	Harrisburg	203	90	28,881	139,461
Boston	1,967	377	295,666	1,456,474	Helena	124	54	12,570	80,000
Chicago	2,332	408	315,677	1,856,035	Honolulu	139	59	30,087	150,000
Cincinnati	828	229	88,650	387,000	Joliet	279	81	30,063	122,416
Denver	290	105	34,377	154,652	Juneau	20	10	1,080	11,870
Detroit	1,057	274	217,555	1,075,000	Kan. City, Mo.	284	104	22,481	85,000
Dubuque	454	202	42,601	162,304	La Crosse	330	154	40,261	156,199
Hartford	565	170	120,369	626,631	Lafayette, Ind.	160	58	10,983	49,601
Indianapolis	310	127	35,465	149,486	Lafayette, La.	221	117	53,286	330,000
Kan. City, Kan.	348	130	21,227	91,287	Lansing	168	78	33,528	121,968
Los Angeles	810	258	198,873	997,770	Lincoln	155	143	9,078	45,919
Louisville	336	100	36,640	149,266	Little Rock	177	76	9,441	41,388
Milwaukee	880	235	119,732	509,025	Madison	190	130	26,166	111,791
Newark	951	226	186,641	1,153,295	Manchester	356	108	41,316	197,789
New Orleans	538	168	125,168	524,157	Marquette	162	98	21,212	96,432
New York	2,325	397	277,284	1,402,954	Mobile				
Omaha	317	136	32,622	134,757	Birmingham	331	110	20,108	86,913
Philadelphia	1,895	423	243,376	1,282,469	Monterey				
Portland, Ore.	305	93	23,947	114,263	Fresno	218	96	34,963	291,111
St. Louis	1,041	292	105,002	475,000	Nashville	118	66	16,025	56,150
St. Paul	592	297	101,961	420,862	Natchez	190	69	16,047	58,082
San Antonio	334	111	66,010	320,715	Norwich	148	54	22,179	128,142
San Francisco	951	224	124,913	825,000	Ogdenburg	241	113	32,987	132,226
Santa Fe	249	81	30,247	240,000	Oklahoma City				
Seattle	309	103	39,289	192,000	and Tulsa	227	116	17,579	86,939
Washington	827	95	57,843	221,908	Owensboro	67	62	10,509	34,670
Albany	556	195	66,388	322,650	Paterson	272	78	33,879	186,218
Alexandria	146	74	13,018	60,345	Peoria	364	153	35,153	176,545
Altoona	243	112	30,666	143,864	Pittsburgh	741	288	124,325	746,270
Amarillo	90	52	18,838	58,393	Portland, Me.	349	132	50,719	236,672
Austin	106	67	13,413	100,272	Providence	522	143	82,097	474,467
Baker	45	25	3,899	16,811	Pueblo	126	54	17,333	95,262
Belleville	195	138	20,433	97,650	Raleigh	161	93	7,010	32,498
Bismarck	117	86	15,893	59,616	Rapid City	112	79	5,483	32,500
Boise	94	52	9,063	31,515	Reno	59	29	5,899	38,311
Bridgeport	243	64	41,752	245,793	Richmond	261	92	30,185	121,870
Brooklyn	1,455	323	331,305	1,497,598	Rochester	501	144	74,516	328,321
Buffalo	1,052	259	136,348	710,563	Rockford	264	91	23,326	102,964
Burlington	206	92	25,396	110,624	Sacramento	169	75	17,573	209,231
Camden	182	74	35,158	191,056	Saginaw	162	97	28,528	132,470
Charleston	108	52	8,205	25,095	St. Augustine	271	102	37,699	169,948
Cheyenne	57	31	5,867	48,304	St. Cloud	291	132	24,291	97,359
Cleveland	789	219	129,460	634,086	St. Joseph	128	64	7,511	35,700
Columbus	278	95	29,211	128,948	Salina	125	99	11,721	43,772
Corpus Christi	175	83	42,589	500,000	Salt Lake City	77	30	7,831	31,004
Covington	193	80	19,406	72,000	San Diego	272	130	39,420	201,540
Crookston	83	54	9,301	32,931	Savannah				
Dallas-Ft.					Atlanta	149	46	11,758	38,018
Worth	178	95	23,821	96,339	Scranton	569	234	69,513	354,670
Davenport	214	125	19,194	78,783	Serious City	190	142	21,676	91,830
Des Moines	139	67	12,366	55,884	Sloux City	190	142	21,676	91,830
Dodge City	72	47	5,850	23,648	Sloux Falls	192	115	20,115	80,549
Duluth	135	79	18,730	91,468	Spokane	160	52	13,103	50,876
El Paso	119	58	21,158	153,500	Springfield, Ill.	364	138	28,011	128,052
Erle	316	126	42,102	184,136	Springfield				
Evansville	112	65	16,494	64,978	Mass.	463	128	64,066	335,975
Fall River	328	102	40,870	236,514	Steuensville	123	63	9,170	46,139
Fargo	174	120	25,386	79,660	Superior	121	80	16,237	78,046
Fort Wayne	511	156	50,368	234,578	Syracuse	380	183	81,173	297,929
Gallup	73	20	9,578	46,876	Toledo	325	159	51,554	228,584
Galveston	288	109	39,826	326,343	Trenton	412	164	73,394	415,133
Grand Island	81	53	7,586	36,910	Tucson	178	67	28,399	193,230
Grand Rapids	238	125	28,509	131,249	Wheeling	161	90	17,969	96,429
Great Falls	113	63	12,681	52,475	Wichita	167	87	13,561	62,467
Green Bay	416	175	49,703	234,789	Wilmington	128	44	14,512	37,437
Greensburg	249	114	27,795	181,947	Winona	193	129	22,690	83,318
					Worcester	429	119	60,105	285,489
					Yakima	34	21	6,743	33,425
					Youngstown	261	102	33,398	200,000
					Belmont Abbey	51	3	993	884
					Byzantine Rite	302	169	13,584	323,565
					Pittsburgh				
					(Greek Rite)	186	190	19,027	317,621
					V.A. of Alaska	26	16	2,200	10,500
Total, 1955.					Total, 1954.				
46,970					45,451				
16,035					15,914				
6,367,414					5,900,569				
32,575,702					31,648,424				

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alone Bibles were distributed in 85 languages.

Of the society's total distribution, 9,000,071 volumes were distributed in the United States. In foreign distribution, Japan led with 978,700 volumes, Brazil second with 868,520 volumes, and Argentina third with 555,371.

The society's work for the blind exceeded that of any former year with a distribution of 55,076 embossed volumes in braille and other systems, and talking book records.

The American National Red Cross

National Headquarters: 17th and D Sts., N.W., Washington 13, D. C.

Honorary President—The President of the United States. Chairman—E. Roland Harriman, New York, N. Y. President—Ellsworth Bunker, Washington, D. C. Area Managers—Eastern, Harold B. Nearman, Alexandria, Va.; Southeastern, W. W. Jefferson, Atlanta, Ga.; Midwestern, Walker L. Millner, St. Louis, Mo.; Pacific, Sam B. Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.

The American National Red Cross is one of 70 similar societies throughout the world. It was founded in 1881, with Clara Barton as its first president. It operates under a congressional charter granted in 1905. Its governing body is a 50-member Board of Governors, of whom 30 are elected by the chapters, 8 appointed by the President of the United States, and 12 elected by the Board itself as members-at-large. There are 3,700 local chapters and 4,000 branches. The society is supported by popular subscriptions to annual fund campaigns. In 1954 contributions totaled \$82,000,000.

During the calendar year 1954 the Red Cross gave rehabilitation aid to 13,200 families in 315 disaster relief operations in 44 states, Alaska, and 2 insular chapters. The relief expenditures were \$3,714,000.

Over 40% of the 1954 budget was spent in a variety of services for members of the United States armed forces around the world, for veterans, and their dependents. Red Cross field directors at military installations and hospitals helped 107,500 servicemen monthly and chapters across the country served 112,000 families monthly.

Red Cross field directors serve at military installations and military hospitals; 2,700 Red Cross representatives now serve the armed forces in the United States and overseas. At 74 Veterans' Administration offices they give a wide variety of services to veterans. Red Cross volunteer workers assist the staffs of 170 VA hospitals and centers in serving patients.

BLOOD COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Red Cross provides, without charge, blood and blood derivatives to people in communities served by the program. In May 1955, there were 46 regional centers and 110 mobile units collecting blood for the Red Cross. From January through December 1954, 2,467,000 donations were collected and blood was being furnished to more than 3,500 hospitals in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

The home nursing courses instruct homemakers in basic nursing skills; the aim is to train one

member of every family to meet emergencies and safeguard family health. The Nursing Services program also includes the instruction of volunteer nurse's aides and the enrollment of nurses for community and emergency service.

Safety Services emphasizes safety education to help lessen the large annual toll of accidental injuries and deaths. The objectives of Red Cross courses in first aid, swimming, lifesaving, and the handling of small craft are first to prevent accidents, and second to know what to do when they occur.

More than 75,000 schools are now enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. Service opportunities for the members are related to the interests and activities of the students and to the curriculum. In addition to serving the community, junior members promote friendship and understanding with young people in other lands by exchange of gift boxes, international correspondence, school art, and music.

Volunteers are the backbone of the American Red Cross. Numbering more than 1,500,000, they serve as chapter officers and board members; as instructors of Red Cross courses; in Services such as Arts and Skills, Canteen, Entertainment and Supply, Gray Lady, Motor, Production, Social Welfare Aide, Staff Aide, and Volunteer Nurse's Aide; and in many other capacities.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

There are two international Red Cross organizations: the International Committee of the Red Cross, a committee of Swiss citizens, founded in 1863; and the League of Red Cross Societies, a federation of the national societies, founded in 1919.

Under the Geneva Conventions the International Committee of the Red Cross acts as a neutral intermediary between warring nations and gives aid to prisoners of war. Another function of the committee is to protect the principles of the Red Cross movement. The League of Red Cross Societies promotes cooperation, program development, and mutual help among the Red Cross societies of the world.

The National Jewish Welfare Board

National Office: 145 E. 32nd St., New York, N. Y.

The National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) is the agency created by the American Jewish community in 1917 to serve the religious, welfare and morale needs of Jewish personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces and Veterans Administration Hospitals.

Through a merger with the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, founded in 1913, JWB in 1921 also became the national association of Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. JWB is also a founder and the American member of the World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centers, which introduced the Center movement in Israel and encouraged its growth and development in other parts of the democratic world. Since the 1940s, JWB has been the sponsor of the Jewish Book Council of America and the National Jewish Music Council, coordinators of Jewish Book Month and Jewish Music Festival. JWB is also the sponsor of the National Jewish Youth Conference, which represents local and regional Jewish youth and young adult councils. Through its Jewish Center Lecture Bureau, JWB books hundreds of speakers and artists annually to further adult Jewish educational activities.

In serving Jews in the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals, JWB operates through three divisions. The Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy, representing the Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Rabbinate, is authorized to recruit, ecclesiastically endorse and serve all military Jewish chaplains. At the end of 1954 there were 96 full-time Jewish chaplains on duty at 50 overseas areas and in the United States, and 235 more serving part-time in the U. S.

The Armed Services Division, manned by a professional field staff and 9,850 volunteers organized

into 249 community-wide Armed Services Committees, organizes recreational programs, cultural activities, home hospitality and holiday and Sabbath observances. This division also provides bath observances. This division also provides religious supplies and literature and kosher food to chaplains and GIs. The Women's Organizations Division, an alliance of 9 national Jewish women's organizations, provides gift packages to chaplains overseas and to hospitalized veterans in country. Service to remote camps and hospitals is provided on a non-sectarian basis. As a member agency of USO, JWB is responsible for a number of USO operations in the U.S. and overseas and also conducts servicemen's centers in the Panama Canal Zone, Tokyo and Germany.

As the national association of Jewish Community Centers, JWB provides field service, program materials and technical consultative services, trains and recruits professional personnel and maintains a building bureau and camping department for its 350 affiliated Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. These Centers serve not only their own 552,000 members, who range in age from 3 to 83, but hundreds of thousands of others through community-wide cultural, recreational, camping and youth programs. Combined Center operating expenditures in 1955 totaled \$15,450,000; investments in buildings reached \$65,000,000; annual aggregate attendance came to 12,230,000.

At the end of 1954 the Center movement and JWB completed the observance of the centennial of the establishment of the first YMHA in Baltimore in 1854. Simultaneously JWB and the Centers played a leading role in the nationwide celebration of the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in America, which was observed from the fall of 1954 through June 1955.

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National Headquarters: 17th and D Sts., N.W., Washington 13, D. C.

Honorary President—The President of the United States. Chairman—E. Roland Harriman, New York, N. Y. President—Ellsworth Bunker, Washington, D. C. Area Managers—Eastern, Harold B. Nearman, Alexandria, Va.; Southeastern, W. W. Jefferson, Atlanta, Ga.; Midwestern, Walker L. Millner, St. Louis, Mo.; Pacific, Sam B. Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.

The American National Red Cross is one of 70 similar societies throughout the world. It was founded in 1881, with Clara Barton as its first president. It operates under a congressional charter granted in 1905. Its governing body is a 50-member Board of Governors, of whom 30 are elected by the chapters, 8 appointed by the President of the United States, and 12 elected by the Board itself as members-at-large. There are 3,700 local chapters and 4,000 branches. The society is supported by popular subscriptions to annual fund campaigns. In 1954 contributions totaled \$82,000,000.

During the calendar year 1954 the Red Cross gave rehabilitation aid to 13,200 families in 315 disaster relief operations in 44 states, Alaska, and 2 insular chapters. The relief expenditures were \$3,714,000.

Over 40% of the 1954 budget was spent in a variety of services for members of the United States armed forces around the world, for veterans, and their dependents. Red Cross field directors at military installations and hospitals helped 107,500 servicemen monthly and chapters across the country served 112,000 families monthly.

Red Cross field directors serve at military installations and military hospitals; 2,700 Red Cross representatives now serve the armed forces in the United States and overseas. At 74 Veterans' Administration offices they give a wide variety of services to veterans. Red Cross volunteer workers assist the staffs of 170 VA hospitals and centers in serving patients.

BLOOD COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Red Cross provides, without charge, blood and blood derivatives to people in communities served by the program. In May 1955, there were 46 regional centers and 110 mobile units collecting blood for the Red Cross. From January through December 1954, 2,467,000 donations were collected and blood was being furnished to more than 3,500 hospitals in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

The home nursing courses instruct homemakers in simple nursing skills; the aim is to train one

member of every family to meet emergencies and safeguard family health. The Nursing Services program also includes the instruction of volunteer nurse's aides and the enrollment of nurse for community and emergency service.

Safety Services emphasizes safety education to help lessen the large annual toll of accidental injuries and deaths. The objectives of Red Cross courses in first aid, swimming, lifesaving, and the handling of small craft are first to prevent accidents, and second to know what to do when they occur.

More than 75,000 schools are now enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. Service opportunities for the members are related to the interests and activities of the students and to the curriculum. In addition to serving the community, junior members promote friendship and understanding with young people in other lands by exchange of gift boxes, international correspondence, school art, and music.

Volunteers are the backbone of the American Red Cross. Numbering more than 1,500,000, they serve as chapter officers and board members; as instructors of Red Cross courses; in Services such as Arts and Skills, Canteen, Entertainment and Supply, Gray Lady, Motor, Production, Social Welfare Aide, Staff Aide, and Volunteer Nurse's Aide; and in many other capacities.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

There are two international Red Cross organizations: the International Committee of the Red Cross, a committee of Swiss citizens, founded in 1863; and the League of Red Cross Societies, a federation of the national societies, founded in 1919.

Under the Geneva Conventions the International Committee of the Red Cross acts as a neutral intermediary between warring nations and gives aid to prisoners of war. Another function of the committee is to protect the principles of the Red Cross movement. The League of Red Cross Societies promotes cooperation, program development, and mutual help among the Red Cross societies of the world.

The National Jewish Welfare Board

National Office: 145 E. 32nd St., New York, N. Y.

The National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) is the agency created by the American Jewish community in 1917 to serve the religious, welfare and morale needs of Jewish personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces and Veterans Administration Hospitals.

Through a merger with the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, founded in 1913, JWB in 1921 also became the national association of Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. JWB is also a founder and the American member of the World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centers, which introduced the Center movement in Israel and encouraged its growth and development in other parts of the democratic world. Since the 1940s, JWB has been the sponsor of the Jewish Book Council of America and the National Jewish Music Council, coordinators of Jewish Book Month and Jewish Music Festival. JWB is also the sponsor of the National Jewish Youth Conference, which represents local and regional Jewish youth and young adult councils. Through its Jewish Center Lecture Bureau, JWB books hundreds of speakers and artists annually to further adult Jewish educational activities.

In serving Jews in the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals, JWB operates through three divisions. The Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy, representing the Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Rabbinate, is authorized to recruit, ecclesiastically endorse and serve all military Jewish chaplains. At the end of 1954 there were 96 full-time Jewish chaplains on duty at 50 overseas areas and in the United States, and 235 more serving part-time in the U. S.

The Armed Services Division, manned by a professional field staff and 9,850 volunteers organized

into 249 community-wide Armed Services Committees, organizes recreational programs, cultural activities, home hospitality and holiday and Sabbath observances. This division also provides religious supplies and literature and kosher food to chaplains and GIs. The Women's Organizations Division, an alliance of 9 national Jewish women's organizations, provides gift packages to chaplains overseas and to hospitalized veterans in this country. Service to remote camps and hospitals is provided on a non-sectarian basis. As a member agency of USO, JWB is responsible for a number of USO operations in the U.S. and overseas and also conducts servicemen's centers in the Panama Canal Zone, Tokyo and Germany.

As the national association of Jewish Community Centers, JWB provides field service, program materials and technical consultative services, trains and recruits professional personnel and maintains a building bureau and camping department for its 350 affiliated Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. These Centers serve not only their own 552,000 members, who range in age from 3 to 83, but hundreds of thousands of others through community-wide cultural, recreational, camping and youth programs. Combined Center operating expenditures in 1955 totaled \$15,450,000; investments in buildings reached \$65,000,000; annual aggregate attendance came to 12,230,000.

At the end of 1954 the Center movement and JWB completed the observance of the centennial of the establishment of the first YMHA in Baltimore in 1854. Simultaneously JWB and the Centers played a leading role in the nationwide celebration of the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in America, which was observed from the fall of 1954 through June 1955.

The Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Assn. was founded in London in 1855 by a group of Christian women who met as a prayer circle and determined to improve the conditions of working girls by providing decent housing and good food for those living away from home. In 1858 the first American YWCA was started in Boston; it adopted the English program and added classes in adult education, recreation and job training. Today the YWCA functions in 65 countries and has world headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The YWCA of the United States has 3,250,000 members. Its National Board has offices at 600 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. There are community associations in 438 towns and cities, student chapters in 641 colleges and universities and units in 244 rural districts. Its foreign division has 17 American secretaries in 14 foreign countries, who help develop associations abroad. In the United States it has three main groups: Y Teens, girls and boys (boys are associates, not full members) aged 13 to 18; Young Adults, employed girls, 18 to 30 and YW Wives, young married women and mothers of pre-school age children, who en-

gage in educational and recreational activities and projects themselves. Membership is open to any female from 13 to 70 years old who subscribes to the Christian purpose of the organization.

The emblem of the YWCA is an inverted triangle, signifies mind, body and spirit. The organization tries to develop the potentialities of the individual through promoting physical and mental health and training for useful citizenship. It urges cooperation among all, regardless of race or creed.

The YWCA's policies are determined by the National Board, elected at national conventions, which are held every three years and attended by delegates from all local Associations. The YWCA is the parent organization of the National Travelers Aid Association, Women's Exchanges, Day Nurseries, the International Migration Service, the American Federation of International Institutes and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. It observes three special weeks: National YWCA Week, the last week in April each year; Y-Teen Roll Call Week, the second week in October, and World Fellowship Week, the second week in November.

The Young Men's Christian Association

The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, James C. Donnell, II, president, Jay A. Urice, general secretary; corporate body: National Board of YMCAs, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

The Young Men's Christian Association originated in London in 1844. In 1955 there were 9,000 Associations in 70 countries and territories with a membership of more than 4,500,000.

The first Associations in North America were formed in Montreal and Boston in 1851. Today the United States has over 1,800 Associations while Canada has 98. About two-thirds of the members are under 30. More than 15,000 Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y Clubs extend the movement into the high schools of the United States and Canada.

In 1955 about 8,000 representatives from every section of the globe met in Paris to celebrate the centennial of the World's Alliance of YMCAs. The following declaration was adopted: "That the supreme purpose of the YMCA by which all its policies and practices must be determined is to bear witness, in language which youth can understand, to the saving power of Jesus Christ in the lives in every human relationship."

To this end the numerous organizations in the

United States have continued to extend their programs to reach all levels of youth, young adults and older people, developing self-governing clubs among school and non-school groups, reaching high school and college students, employees in industrial and transportation centers, and meeting the need of young people for training in leadership, vocational guidance, sports supervision, physical training and conservation of health. Increasingly, emphasis is being put upon the growth of sound citizenship and character building through the development of leadership, democratic procedures, interracial and intercultural understanding and the study of social and political questions in the light of Christian faith and principles.

The organization now has 171,062 regularly enrolled groups. Its educational program includes 24 curricular schools and 4,500 unit courses for adult education. Its international activities include the sending of trained leaders to Latin America, the Middle East and the Far East.

In 1954 the organization in the United States expended \$120,941,500 for all purposes. The Canadian YMCA expended \$5,735,900.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army in the United States is part of an international organization with places of worship and social rehabilitation centers in 89 countries. It was established here in 1880 and has 1,887 centers of operation (1953), and more than 5,000 officers. National headquarters are at 120-130 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

The major part of the Army's activity is evangelical work. Founded originally for the religious enlightenment of the masses, its primary aim is to proclaim the message of the Scriptures. As a religious organization it has a distinct ecclesiastical identity, with its cardinal principles of doctrinal belief; its officers are empowered to perform all the functions of the clergy, and a number of officers are chaplains in the Armed Forces.

The Salvation Army's social service work comprises family welfare services, missing persons and in-

quiry bureaus, shelters for transients, homes and hospitals for unmarried mothers, settlements, children's homes and nurseries. "Harbor Light" centers to aid the recovery of alcoholics, men's rehabilitation centers, employment and vocational guidance bureaus, clinics and dispensaries, disaster emergency service, rural service welfare committees, overseas relief bureaus and shipping and collection centers, USO and Red Shield Clubs for servicemen and women, and summer camps for mothers and children.

By vote of the high council of the Salvation Army in London, Eng., Wilfred Kitching, British Commissioner, was elected General to succeed Gen. Albert Orsborn in June, 1954. Gen. Kitching is 61 has had 41 years' service as an S. A. officer, and his wife has served 40 years. The new British Commissioner is Joshua James, former S. A. commander in East Australia.

The Volunteers of America

The Volunteers of America, a religious and philanthropic organization incorporated Nov. 6, 1896, under the laws of the State of New York, is democratic in constitution and semi-military in administration. It has a commissioned officer list of over 1,500 and a membership of more than 24,000, and operates 455 missions and service programs in the major cities of the United States. It was founded by Generals Ballington Booth and Maud Ballington Booth.

The religious work includes meetings for adults for worship embracing the rituals of the Lord's Supper, baptism and marriage. Missions of the organization are established where they can most effectively reach the unchurched. Sunday Schools for less privileged children are conducted in addition to a young people's society known as the Christian Companionship League.

The philanthropic work includes various institutional and social work programs, maintained in ac-

cordance with accepted standards and techniques of social service. There are departments of family welfare, health camps, day nurseries, hospices for working girls, maternity homes, homes for transient men and for mothers and children, clubs and homes for the aged, sheltered workshops and rehabilitation departments.

One of the principal departments, the Volunteer Prison League, deals with work among prisoners and their families, and persons discharged or paroled from federal and state penal institutions. The organization has been exceptionally successful in this latter branch of work. The League has been organized within the various prisons with an aggregate membership of more than 300,000 men and women. Membership involves the voluntary promise on the part of the prisoner to maintain discipline and otherwise live uprightly while under confinement. Aid has been extended and positions found for thousands of those released from penal institutions.

Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday

Source: H. F. M. Hedrick, Washington, D. C.

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
1901...	Feb. 20	April 7	1951...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2001...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2051...	Feb. 15	Apr. 2
1902...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1952...	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2002...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2052...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21
1903...	Feb. 25	April 12	1953...	Feb. 18	Apr. 13	2003...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2053...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6
1904...	Feb. 17	April 3	1954...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2004...	Feb. 25	Apr. 11	2054...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1905...	Mar. 8	April 23	1955...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2005...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	2055...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
1906...	Feb. 28	April 15	1956...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2006...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2056...	Feb. 16	Apr. 2
1907...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1957...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2007...	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	2057...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
1908...	Mar. 4	April 19	1958...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2008...	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	2058...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
1909...	Feb. 24	April 11	1959...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2009...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2059...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1910...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1960...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2010...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2060...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
1911...	Mar. 1	April 16	1961...	Feb. 15	Apr. 2	2011...	Mar. 9	Apr. 24	2061...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
1912...	Feb. 21	April 7	1962...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2012...	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	2062...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1913...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1963...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2013...	Feb. 13	Mar. 30	2063...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1914...	Feb. 25	April 12	1964...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	2014...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2064...	Feb. 20	Apr. 6
1915...	Feb. 17	April 4	1965...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2015...	Feb. 15	Apr. 5	2065...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1916...	Mar. 8	April 23	1966...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2016...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	2066...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1917...	Feb. 21	April 8	1967...	Feb. 28	Apr. 14	2017...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2067...	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1918...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1968...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2018...	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2068...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
1919...	Mar. 5	April 20	1969...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2019...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2069...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
1920...	Feb. 18	April 4	1970...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2020...	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	2070...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1921...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1971...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2021...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2071...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1922...	Mar. 1	April 16	1972...	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2022...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2072...	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
1923...	Feb. 14	April 1	1973...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2023...	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2073...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1924...	Mar. 5	April 20	1974...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2024...	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	2074...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1925...	Feb. 25	April 12	1975...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2025...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2075...	Feb. 20	Apr. 7
1926...	Feb. 17	April 4	1976...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2026...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2076...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1927...	Mar. 8	April 23	1977...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2027...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	2077...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1928...	Feb. 22	April 9	1978...	Feb. 28	Apr. 14	2028...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2078...	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1929...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1979...	Feb. 20	Apr. 6	2029...	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2079...	Mar. 8	Apr. 23
1930...	Mar. 5	April 20	1980...	Feb. 20	Apr. 6	2030...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2080...	Feb. 21	Apr. 30
1931...	Feb. 18	April 5	1981...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2031...	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	2081...	Feb. 12	Mar. 10
1932...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1982...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2032...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	2082...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1933...	Mar. 1	April 16	1983...	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2033...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2083...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1934...	Feb. 14	April 1	1984...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2034...	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2084...	Feb. 9	Mar. 26
1935...	Mar. 5	April 21	1985...	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	2035...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2085...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1936...	Feb. 26	April 12	1986...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2036...	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2086...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1937...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1987...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2037...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2087...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1938...	Mar. 2	April 17	1988...	Feb. 17	Apr. 3	2038...	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	2088...	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
1939...	Feb. 22	April 9	1989...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2039...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2089...	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1940...	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1990...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2040...	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2090...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16
1941...	Feb. 26	April 13	1991...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2041...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2091...	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
1942...	Feb. 18	April 5	1992...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2042...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2092...	Feb. 13	Mar. 30
1943...	Mar. 10	April 25	1993...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2043...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2093...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1944...	Feb. 23	April 9	1994...	Feb. 16	Apr. 3	2044...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2094...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1945...	Feb. 14	April 1	1995...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2045...	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2095...	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
1946...	Mar. 6	April 21	1996...	Feb. 21	Apr. 30	2046...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2096...	Feb. 29	Apr. 15
1947...	Feb. 19	April 6	1997...	Feb. 13	Mar. 30	2047...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2097...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1948...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1998...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2048...	Feb. 19	Apr. 5	2098...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1949...	Mar. 2	April 17	1999...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2049...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2099...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1950...	Feb. 22	April 9	2000...	Mar. 8	April 23	2050...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2100...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28

In A. D. 325 the Council of the Christian Churches at Nicea in Asia Minor (present-day Nice or Isnik, in Asiatic Turkey) drew up the Nicene Creed, and also decided that Easter shall be on the first Sunday following the Paschal Full Moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. The principal reason was that the pilgrims needed moonlight to travel on their way to the great yearly Easter festivities. The date of Easter thus may vary between March 22 and April 25, over a period of 35 days.

Because of this wide fluctuation the British Parliament in 1928 passed a permissive statute with the purpose of bringing Easter within the "orderly scope of a solar measurement of time," determining provisionally that it should be "the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April." This reduces the range of variation less than a week. But the change was to await international consent and that has so far not been obtained.

If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the Fourteenth day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the astronomical full moon.

Church Fasts

The Roman Catholic days of obligation (not fast days) are Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all Sundays.

The Roman Catholic canon law prescribes abstinence for every Friday of the year. Abstinence and fast together are to be observed on Ash Wednesday, the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent (in the United States), the Ember Days, the Vigils of Pentecost, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the feast of All Saints, and the Nativity of Our Lord. The law of fast alone is prescribed for all the remaining days of Lent except Sundays.

In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day and the Epiphany.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays. Originally it was a period of but 40 hours. Later it comprised 30 days of fasting, omitting all the Sundays and also all the Saturdays except one. Pope Gregory added Ash Wednesday to the fast, together with the remainder of that week.

The last seven days of Lent constitute Holy Week, beginning with Palm Sunday, Passion Week precedes Holy Week. The last Thursday—Maundy Thursday—commemorates the institution of the Eucharist.

The following day, Good Friday, commemorates the day of the crucifixion. Mohammedans celebrate Friday as the day of Adam's creation.

Easter is the chief festival of the Christian year, commemorating the resurrection of Christ. It occurs about the same time as the ancient heathen Roman celebration of the Vernal Equinox, the arrival of Spring. In the second century, A.D., Easter Day was, among Christians in Asia Minor, the 14th of Nisan, the seventh month of the Jewish calendar. The Christians in Europe observed the nearest Sunday.

The three Rogation Days are days of Solemn Supplication. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

Ember and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of the Pentecost (Whitsunday), in Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14, Autumn; and after the festival of St. Lucia, Dec. 13, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Ember Days in 1956 are February 22, 24, 25; May 23, 25, 26; September 19, 21, 22; December 19, 21, 22.

Rogation Days occur on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding Ascension Day and in 1956 fall on May 7, 8, 9.

Church Memoranda for 1956

JANUARY	8. I. Sun. aft. Easter	15. VII. Sun. aft. Trinity	18. XX. Sun. aft. Trinity
1. Circumcision (Sun.)	15. II. Sun. aft. Easter	22. VIII. Sun. aft. Trinity	18. St. Luke
6. Epiphany	22. III. Sun. aft. Easter	25. St. James	21. XXI. Sun. aft. Trinity
8. I. Sun. aft. Epiphany	25. St. Mark	29. IX. Sun. aft. Trinity	28. XXII. Sun. aft. Trinity
15. II. Sun. aft. Epiphany	29. IV. Sun. aft. Easter		28. St. Simon & St. Jude
22. III. Sun. aft. Epiphany		AUGUST	
25. Conversion of St. Paul	MAY	1. Wednesday	NOVEMBER
29. Septuagesima	1. Tuesday	5. X. Sun. aft. Trinity	1. Thursday
FEBRUARY	1. St. Philip & St. Jas.	6. Transfiguration	1. All Saints
1. Wednesday	6. Rogation Sunday	12. XI. Sun. aft. Trinity	4. XXIII. Sun. aft. Trinity
2. Purification	10. Ascension Day	19. XII. Sun. aft. Trinity	
5. Sexagesima	13. Sun. aft. Ascension	24. St. Bartholomew	11. XXIV. Sun. aft. Trinity
12. Quinquagesima	20. Whitsunday	26. XIII. Sun. aft. Trinity	18. XXV. Sun. aft. Trinity
15. Ash Wednesday	27. Trinity Sunday		22. Thanksgiving Day
19. I. Sun. in Lent	31. Corpus Christi	SEPTEMBER	25. XXVI. Sun. aft. Trinity
24. St. Matthias		1. Saturday	30. St. Andrew
26. II. Sun. in Lent	JUNE	2. XIV. Sun. aft. Trinity	
MARCH	1. Friday	9. XV. Sun. aft. Trinity	DECEMBER
1. Thursday	3. I. Sun. aft. Trinity	16. XVI. Sun. aft. Trinity	1. Saturday
4. III. Sun. in Lent	10. II. Sun. aft. Trinity	21. St. Matthew	2. I. Sun. in Advent
11. IV. Sun. in Lent	11. St. Barnabas	23. XVII. Sun. aft. Trinity	9. II. Sun. in Advent
18. V. Sun. in Lent	17. III. Sun. aft. Trinity	29. St. Michael and All Angels	16. III. Sun. in Advent
25. Palm Sunday	24. IV. Sun. aft. Trinity	30. XVIII. Sun. aft. Trinity	23. IV. Sun. in Advent
25. Annunciation	29. St. John Baptist		25. Christmas (Tuesday)
30. Good Friday	29. St. Peter		26. St. Stephen
APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER	27. St. John Evangelist
1. Easter Sunday	1. V. Sun. aft. Trinity	1. Monday	28. Holy Innocents
	8. VI. Sun. aft. Trinity	7. XIX. Sun. aft. Trinity	30. Sun. aft. Christmas

Protestant Episcopal Calendar, 1951-1957, with Altar Colors

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve, Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week); and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals.

Green—All other days.

Days, Etc.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Golden Number.....	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
Sunday Letter.....	G	F, E	D	C	B	AG	F
Sundays after Epiphany.....	2	4	3	5	4	3	5
Septuagesima.....	Jan. 21	Feb. 10	Feb. 18	Mar. 14	Feb. 6	Jan. 29	Feb. 17
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 7	Feb. 27	Mar. 18	Mar. 3	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Mar. 6
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 11	Mar. 2	Feb. 22	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Feb. 19	Mar. 10
Passion Day.....	Mar. 11	Mar. 30	Mar. 22	Apr. 4	Mar. 27	Mar. 18	Apr. 7
Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 18	Apr. 6	Mar. 29	Apr. 11	Apr. 3	Mar. 25	Apr. 14
Good Friday.....	Mar. 23	Apr. 11	Apr. 3	Apr. 16	Apr. 8	Mar. 30	Apr. 19
Easter Day.....	Mar. 25	Apr. 13	Apr. 5	Apr. 18	Apr. 10	Apr. 1	Apr. 21
Rogation Sunday.....	Apr. 29	May 18	May 10	May 23	May 15	May 6	May 26
Ascension Day.....	May 3	May 22	May 14	May 27	May 19	May 10	May 30
Whitsunday.....	May 13	June 1	May 24	June 6	May 29	May 20	June 9
Trinity Sunday.....	May 20	June 8	May 31	June 13	June 5	May 27	June 16
Sundays after Trinity.....	27	24	25	23	24	26	23
First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec. 2	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 1

Jewish Holidays, Festivals and Fasts

Festivals and Fasts	Hebrew Date	1954-1955 (5715)	1955-1956 (5716)	1956-1957 (5717)	1957-1958 (5718)	1958-1959 (5719)
New Year						
(Rosh Hashana).....	Tishri 1	Sept. 28 Tu	Sept. 17 S	Sept. 6 Th	Sept. 26 Th	Sept. 15 M
Fest of Guedalla*.....	Tishri 3	Sept. 30 Th	Sept. 19 M	Sept. 8 S	Sept. 28 S	Sept. 17 W
Day of Atonement*.....	Tishri 10	Oct. 7 Th	Sept. 26 M	Sept. 15 S	Oct. 5 S	Sept. 24 W
Tabernacles, 1st Day.....	Tishri 15	Oct. 12 Tu	Oct. 1 S	Sept. 20 Th	Oct. 10 Th	Sept. 29 M
Tabernacles, 8th Day.....	Tishri 22	Oct. 19 Tu	Oct. 8 S	Sept. 27 Th	Oct. 17 Th	Oct. 6 M
Rejoicing of the Law.....	Tishri 23	Oct. 20 W	Oct. 9 Su	Sept. 28 F	Oct. 18 F	Oct. 7 Su
Chanukkah.....	Kislev 25	Dec. 20 M	Dec. 10 S	Nov. 29 Th	Dec. 18 W	Dec. 7 Su
Fest of Tebeth*.....	Tebet 10	Jan. 4 Tu	Dec. 25 Su	Dec. 14 F	Jan. 2 Th	Dec. 21 Su
Purim.....	Adar 14	Mar. 8 Tu	Feb. 26 Su		Mar. 6 Th	
Purim (Leap Year).....	AdarSheni 14					
Passover, 1st Day.....	Nisan 15	Apr. 7 Th	Mar. 27 Tu	Mar. 17 Su	Apr. 5 S	Mar. 24 Tu
Passover, 7th Day.....	Nisan 21	Apr. 13 W	Apr. 2 M	Apr. 22 Tu	Apr. 11 F	Apr. 29 W
Passover, Last Day.....	Nisan 22	Apr. 14 Th	Apr. 3 Tu	Apr. 23 Tu	Apr. 12 S	Apr. 30 Th
Shebuoth Feast of Weeks	Sivan 6	May 27 F	May 16 W	June 5 W	May 25 Su	June 12 F
Fest of Tammuz*.....	Tammuz 17	July 7 Th	June 26 Tu	July 16 Tu	July 5 S	July 23 Th
Fest of Abh*.....	Abh 9	July 28 Th	July 17 Tu	Aug. 6 Tu	July 26 S	Aug. 13 Th

*If Sabbath, substitute Sunday immediately following. †Yom Kippur. All Jewish holidays, etc., begin at sunset on the day previous to that given in the table.

The months of the Jewish year are: 1 Tishri; 2 Cheshvan (Also Marchesvan); 3 Kislev; 4 Tebet (Also Tebeth); 5 Sebat (Also Shebhat); 6 Adar; 6a, added month some years, Adar Sheni; 7 Nisan; 8 Iyar; 9 Sivan; 10 Tammuz; 11 Abh; 12 Elul.

Date of Paschal Full Moon, 1900-2199

The Golden Number, used in table, is greater by unity (one) than the remainder obtained upon dividing the given year by 19; for example: 19 is the Golden Number for the year 1956; from the table the date of Paschal Full Moon is March 27, and this being Tuesday, Easter Sunday is on April 1.

Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date
1	April 14	6	April 18	11	Mar. 25	16	Mar. 30
2	April 3	7	April 8	12	April 13	17	April 17
3	Mar. 23	8	Mar. 28	13	April 2	18	April 7
4	April 11	9	April 16	14	Mar. 22	19	Mar. 27
5	Mar. 31	10	April 5	15	April 10		

Julian and Gregorian Calendars; Names for Months and Days

Calendars based on the movements of sun and moon have been used since ancient times, but none has been perfect. The Julian calendar, under which western nations measured time until 1582 A. D., was authorized by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C., the year 709 of Rome. His expert was a Greek, Sosigenes. The Julian year averaged 365 days and gave every fourth year 366 days. The Venerable Bede, an Anglo-Saxon monk, announced in 730 A. D. that every year was 11 min., 14 sec., too long, making a day every 128 years, but nothing was done about it for 800 years.

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the day following Oct. 4, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, thus dropping 10 days.

The Gregorian calendar now in use in the United States was imposed by the government of Great Britain on all its possessions, including the American colonies, in 1752. The British decreed that the day following Sept. 2, 1752, should be called Sept. 14, a loss of 11 days. All dates preceding were marked O. S., for Old Style. George Washington was born Feb. 11, 1732, O. S., and after 1752 his birthday anniversary fell on Feb. 22.

While the Catholic parts of Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands adopted the calendar at once, the Protestant regions waited until 1700-1701. France accepted it at once; Poland in 1586; Hungary in 1587. Great Britain adopted it in 1752, Sweden in 1753, Japan in 1873; the Chinese Republic in 1912; the Turkish Parliament in 1917; the Soviet Government of Russia in 1918; Rumania in 1919. Finally, in May, 1923, prelates of the Greek Orthodox Church, meeting in Constantinople, decided to accept the Gregorian Calendar, and it was adopted by Greece and Greek Orthodox communities.

The only serious interference with the Gregorian calendar in any country in Europe occurred in September, 1793, when the Convention of the French Revolutionary Government decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on Sept. 22, 1792, the day of the true Autumnal Equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true Autumnal Equinox falls. The French Revolutionary year was divided into 12 months of 30 days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This new French Era reckoning began Nov. 22, 1793, and continued until Dec. 31, 1805, when it was abandoned by order of Napoleon, and the Gregorian calendar was reinstated in France.

Somewhat confusing was the method of observing the legal first day of the new year. Scotland made Jan. 1 the first day of the year in 1600, but England recognized Mar. 25 as New Year's Day until 1752, when it adopted Jan. 1. Thus the American colonies also had their legal year begin on Mar. 25 until 1752.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS

January was named for Janus, the Roman god who had two faces; one looking into the past and the other into the future.

February comes from the Latin word Februo,

to purify. It was the time of the year for Roman ceremonies of purification.

March was named for Mars, Roman god of war, and in the time of Romulus it was the first month in the year. In this day there were only ten months in the calendar. These were of uneven lengths, some having less than twenty days and some containing as many as thirty-five days. When Numa became King, which was about 700 years before Christ, he decided that there should be 12 months and added two—January and February—and placed them at the beginning of the calendar; and in that way March became the third month. Among the old Saxons this month was known as Lenct, meaning spring, and this is the origin of our word Lent.

April is from the Latin word Aperio, to open; it is at this season that the flowers and leaves begin to bloom. The Saxons called the month Easter Month, in honor of Easter, the goddess of spring.

May was named for Maia, daughter of the Roman deity Atlas.

June was named for the goddess Juno.

July for a long time was known by its old name of Quintilis, from the Latin meaning five, as it was the fifth month in the ancient calendar of Romulus; but its name was changed to July in honor of Julius Caesar.

August, too, retained its old name of Sextilis (the sixth month) until the time of Augustus, who changed it to August.

September is from the Latin septem, seven; originally the 7th month, it has been the 9th for 2,000 years.

October, November, and December also retain the names by which they were known when there were but ten months in the year, being derived from the Latin words Octo, Novem, and Decem—eight, nine, and ten.

NAMES OF THE DAYS

English names for days of the week come from Norse mythology by way of Anglo-Saxon, and for that reason are often similar to the Roman names, which the Teutonic tribes adapted. The Romans named their days after the sun, moon and planets—Mars, Mercury, Jove (Jupiter), Venus and Saturn, which were named after their gods.

Sunday, the sun's day, is the same in German: Sonntag. But Italian, French and Spanish name it after the Lord's Day.

Monday, the moon's day, is Montag in German (Mond moon), but the Latin luna, for moon, survives in Italian, French, Spanish.

Tuesday is the day of Tyr, Norse god of war; the French Mardi and Italian Martedì come from Mars, also Roman god of war.

Wednesday comes from Woden, a Norse god, but the Romance languages derive their words from the Roman Mercury, while the Germans call it Mittwoch—midweek.

Thursday is the day of Thor, god of thunder. His Latin equivalent, Jove, accounts for Giovedì (Ital.), Jeudi (Fr.), Jueves (Span.)

Friday is the day of Freya, Norse goddess of marriage. Similarly the Romance languages get their names from Venus, Roman goddess of love.

Saturday is derived from Saturn. In Italian it is Sabbato, the Sabbath; Sabado in Spanish.

Mohammedan (Islamic) Calendar, 1956

Year	Name of the Month	Month Begins	Year	Name of the Month	Month Begins
1375	Jumada I.	Dec. 16, 1955	1376	Muharram (New Year)	Aug. 8, 1956
1375	Jumada II.	Jan. 15, 1956	1376	Safar	Sept. 7, 1956
1375	Rajab	Feb. 13, 1956	1376	Rabia I.	Oct. 6, 1956
1375	Shaban	Mar. 14, 1956	1376	Rabia II.	Nov. 5, 1956
1375	Ramadan	Apr. 12, 1956	1376	Jumada I.	Dec. 4, 1956
1375	Shawal	May 12, 1956	1376	Jumada II.	Jan. 3, 1957
1375	Zul'kadah	June 10, 1956	1376	Rajab	Feb. 1, 1957
1375	Zul'hijjah	July 10, 1956	1376	Shaban	Mar. 3, 1957

Donations by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Religious Causes

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1955 made a grant of securities worth approximately \$20,000,000 to Sealantic Fund, Inc. "to strengthen and develop Protestant theological education in this country." The Sealantic Fund is a corporation through which the donor frequently allocates some of his philanthropies. Its trustees will determine the appropriations from this fund.

In announcing the gift Mr. Rockefeller made public a letter sent a year before to Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, after

his donation of \$1,000,000 to the Divinity School of the University. He said Dr. Pusey's belief in the underlying importance of the spiritual life promised to have a far-reaching influence on education and added: "In the position which Harvard University and you as its president have taken, I see the dawn of a new day in the educational world."

Mr. Rockefeller also gave \$509,950 to the Centennial Fund of the Young Women's Christian Assn., which had a goal of \$5,000,000.

HOLIDAYS

Legal or Public Holidays in the United States in 1956

Christmas and New Year's Day are observed by Christians, the world over.

In Episcopal countries, the only other church days which are regular legal holidays are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday.

In Roman Catholic countries, the church days other than Christmas which are usually legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. In Latin-American countries it is usual to observe Good Friday and Corpus Christi.

In Lutheran countries, Epiphany, Annunciation, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

Federal "Legal Public Holidays" are New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial or Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. The President and Congress designate only for the District of Columbia and Federal employees throughout the nation. Each State has jurisdiction over the holidays it will observe. They are designated either by legislative enactment or executive proclamation. There are no national holidays in the United States. The only instance where Congress has purported to declare a "National holiday throughout the United States," appears to be the act of March 2, 1889 which used the expression with reference to April 30, 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

CHIEF LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

(1956 is a Leap Year)

When a holiday falls on a Sunday it is observed on the following Monday.

Saturday—In most of the states banks close at noon or are closed all day.

Jan. 1 (Sunday)—New Year's Day. All the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Jan. 20—Inauguration Day. The District of Columbia. Since 1937 observed every fourth year.

Feb. 12 (Sunday)—Lincoln's Birthday. Ariz., Ark. (a Memorial Day), Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex. (bank holiday only), Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo., Alaska, Virgin Islands.

Feb. 22 (Wednesday)—Washington's Birthday. All the states (except Idaho), District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. Presidents' Holiday, in Hawaii.

March 30—Good Friday. Arkansas (a Memorial Day), Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. In California from 12 noon to 3 P.M.

May 30 (Wednesday)—Memorial, or Decoration, Day. All the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, with the following exceptions—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina. (In Florida, Memorial Day for veterans of all wars; in Virginia, Confederate Memorial Day. In North Carolina, holiday only for State and National Banks; Texas, for bank purposes only. In Hawaii Observance Day; replaces Memorial Day and Armistice Day.)

July 4 (Wednesday)—Independence Day. All the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Sept. 3—Labor Day (first Monday in September). All the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Oct. 12 (Friday)—Columbus Day. Ala., Ariz., Ark. (a Memorial Day), Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla. (also Farmers Day), Ga., Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., Okla., Ore., Pa., R. I., Tex., Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wyo., Puerto Rico. It is Fraternal Day in Alabama; Discovery Day in Indiana and North Dakota; Landing Day in Wisconsin.

Nov. 6—General Election Day (1st Tuesday after the first Monday in November). All the states except Ala., Conn., D. C., Ga., Kan., Ky., Me., Mass., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., Utah, Vt. (Observed usually only when presidential or general elections are held. Primary election days are observed in some states; see list of Days Usually Observed.)

Nov. 11 (Sunday)—Veterans Day. All the states (except Oklahoma, where the closing of banks and offices is optional, and Virginia), District of Columbia, Canal Zone (not by banks), Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Nov. 22—Thanksgiving Day. (Always the fourth Thursday in November.) All states, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

December 25—(Tuesday)—Christmas Day. All the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Jan. 6—Three Kings' Day (Epiphany). In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (half holiday in St. Thomas and St. John).

OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans. Louisiana.

Jan. 11—De Hostos' Birthday. Puerto Rico.

Jan. 19—Robert E. Lee's Birthday. Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. Lee-Jackson Day, in Va.

Jan. 20—Arbor Day. In Florida (always third Friday in January).

Jan. 26—General Douglas MacArthur Day. A Memorial Day in Arkansas.

Jan. 30—Franklin D. Roosevelt Day. Kentucky, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands.

Feb. 14—Admission Day. In Arizona.

Feb. 14—Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday). Alabama; Florida cities where carnival is celebrated; Louisiana (Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and East Baton Rouge, and in all municipalities in the state where the authorities authorize it); Canal Zone.

March 1—State Day. In Nebraska (a Memorial Day).

March 2—Texas Independence Day. In that state.

March 6—Magellan Day. Day Magellan landed at Umatar on Guam. A Memorial Day in Guam.

March 15—Andrew Jackson's Birthday. In Tennessee.

March 17—Evacuation Day. In Boston and Suffolk County, Mass.

March 22—Emancipation Day. Puerto Rico.

March 25—Maryland Day. In that state.

March 26—Kuhio Day. Hawaii.

March 29—Holy Thursday. Virgin Islands.

March 30—Seward's Day. In Alaska (Not observed by Federal employees.)

March 31—Transfer Day. The Virgin Islands.

April 2—Easter Monday. North Carolina and Virgin Islands.

April 12—Date of Passage of Halifax Independence Resolution. In North Carolina.

April 13—Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. Ala., Mo., Nebr. (a Memorial Day), and Okla.

April 16—De Diego's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

April 19—Patriots' Day. Maine and Mass.

April 21—San Jacinto Day. Texas

April 22—Arbor Day. Nebraska.

April 22—Oklahoma Day. In that state.

April 23—Fast Day. New Hampshire. (Always 4th Monday in April, by legislative act of 1948.)

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.

May 4—Rhode Island Independence Day. In that state.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day. North Carolina, South Carolina.

May 20—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. In North Carolina.

May 30—Whit Monday. The Virgin Islands.

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis or * Confederate Memorial Day. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, *Kentucky, *Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, *Tennessee and Texas. (In Arkansas a Memorial Day.)

June 11—Kamehameha Day. In Hawaii.

June 14—Flag Day. Pennsylvania.

June 15—Pioneer Day. Idaho. (Observed in some manner, but no longer a legal holiday.)

June 17—Bunker Hill Day. Boston and Suffolk County, Mass. Armed Forces Day—In Guam (a Memorial Day).

June 20—West Virginia Day. In that state.

June 22—Organic Act Day. The Virgin Islands.

June 24—San Juan Day. Puerto Rico (bank holiday).

July 13—Nathan Bedford Forrest's Birthday. In Tennessee.

July 17—Munoz Rivera's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

July 21—Liberation Day. Guam.

July 24—Pioneer Day. Utah.

July 25—Constitution Day. Puerto Rico. Supplication Day (beginning of hurricane season). The Virgin Islands.

July 27—Barbosa's Birthday. Puerto Rico.

Aug. 1—Colorado Day. In that state.

Aug. 14—Victory Day. Rhode Island; World War II Memorial Day. Arkansas.

Aug. 16—Bennington Battle Day, in Vermont.

Aug. 30—Huey P. Long's Birthday. In Louisiana.

Sept. 9—Admission Day. In California.

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day. In Maryland.

Sept. 16—Cherokee Strip Day. In Oklahoma.

Oct.—State Fair. In South Carolina, on Thursday of week in counties where State Fair is held.

Oct. 3—Missouri Day. In that State. First Monday in October is set apart as a day commemorative of state's history, to be observed by teachers, pupils and patrons with exercises.

Oct. 10—Oklahoma Historical Day. In that state.

Oct. 11—Pulaski Day. In Nebraska (a Memorial Day). General Election Day in Alaska (always second Tuesday in October).

Oct. 12—Discovery Day. In Indiana.

Oct. 18—Alaska Day. In Alaska. (Not observed by Federal employees.)

Oct. 25—Thanksgiving Day (end of hurricane season). In the Virgin Islands.

Oct. 31—Nevada Day. In that state.

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day. In Louisiana. Liberty Day in the Virgin Islands.

Nov. 3—Panama Independence Day. In Canal Zone.

Nov. 4—Will Rogers Day. In Oklahoma.

Nov. 10—First move toward Independence from Spain. In the Canal Zone.

Nov. 19—Discovery Day. In Puerto Rico.

Nov. 23—Repudiation Day. In Maryland (half holiday in Frederick County).

Dec. 26—Christmas Monday. In South Carolina.

DAYS USUALLY OBSERVED

Not legal or public holidays:

Air Force Day (see Armed Forces Day).

American Indian Day is the fourth Friday in September.

Arbor Day. Tree-planting day. First observed April 10, 1872, in Nebraska. Over one million trees were set out. Now observed in every state in the Union, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. A legal holiday in Florida (April 22nd). In Arkansas, a Memorial Day (first Saturday in December). In order to promote the day in a more effective, coordinated manner, several organizations are urging that the last Friday in April be selected as Arbor Day in all the Northern and Western States.

Armed Forces Day (May 19 in 1956). Always 3rd Saturday in that month, by Presidential proclamation. Replaced Army, Navy and Air Forces Days. (Air Force Day was the 2nd Saturday in September; Army Day April 6th; Navy Day October 27, the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. October is also the month in which the American Navy was founded (1775) by the Continental Congress.)

Atlantic Charter Day, August 14.

Bird Day. Often observed with Arbor Day.

Child Health Day, May 1, by Presidential Proclamation.

Citizenship Day, Sept. 17. President Truman, Feb. 29, 1952, signed bill designating Sept. 17 as annual Citizenship Day. It replaced I Am An American Day, formerly 3rd Sunday in May and Constitution Day, formerly Sept. 17.

Constitution Day (see Citizenship Day).

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, Nov. 12. (See Susan B. Anthony day. Is observed for like reasons.)

Father's Day. The third Sunday in June (June 17 in 1956). Always 3rd Sunday in that month.

Flag Day, June 14th, by Presidential Proclamation. It is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21. Landing on Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Is celebrated with dinners by New England societies, especially "Down East."

Four Chaplains Memorial Day, February 3.

Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day, Oct. 11. Native of Poland, and Revolutionary War hero; died (Oct. 11, 1779) from wounds received at the siege of Savannah, Ga.

Groundhog Day, Feb. 2. A popular belief is that if the groundhog sees his shadow this day he returns to his burrow and winter continues 6 weeks longer.

I Am An American Day (see Citizenship Day).

John Howard Payne Memorial Day, April 19, by Presidential Proclamation. Author of Home Sweet Home.

May Day. Popularly given to May 1st.

Mother's Day (May 13 in 1956). Always 2nd Sunday in that month.

National Aviation Day, Aug. 19, by Presidential Proclamation.

National Freedom Day, February 1. To commemorate the signing, by President Lincoln, of the document to abolish slavery, Feb. 1, 1865. By Presidential Proclamation.

National Maritime Day, May 22. First proclaimed 1935 in commemoration of the departure of the SS Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, on the first successful transatlantic voyage under steam propulsion. By Presidential Proclamation.

Pan American Day, April 14. In 1890 the First International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington, was held on that date. A resolution was adopted which resulted in the creation of the organization known today as the Pan American Union. By Presidential Proclamation.

Poetry Day, Oct. 15.

Poppy Week. Last week in May.

Primary Election Day. A legal holiday in Ark., Calif., Ind., Mo., Ore., Penn., S. Dak., Tenn., W. Va. and Wis. A holiday in Nev., with optional closing of banks and offices.

Sadie Hawkins Day, first Saturday after November 11.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Observed by Irish Societies and with parades.

Susan B. Anthony Day, Feb. 15. In honor of the birthday of a pioneer crusader for equal rights for women (see Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day).

United Nations Day, Oct. 24, by Presidential Proclamation, to commemorate founding of United Nations.

WEEKS AND MONTHS

Among the Weeks observed each year are American Art Week, American Education Week, American Heart Week, American Red Cross Fund Drive, Cancer Control Month (sponsored by the American Cancer Society); Boy Scout Week; American Cancer Society; Boy Scout Week; Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week Christmas Seal Sale (sponsored by National Tuberculosis Association), Fire Prevention Week, Girl Scout Week, Jewish Youth Week, March of Dimes (sponsored by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis), National Boys' Club Week (sponsored by Boys' Clubs of America), Boys and Girls Week (sponsored by Rotary International), National Crime Prevention Week, National Letter Writing Week, National Wildlife Restoration Week (sponsored by National Wildlife Federation); United Nations National States-Canada Good Will Week; United States-Canada Good Will Week (sponsored by Kiwanis International), and Youth Week, or Christian Endeavor Week (sponsored by United Christian Youth Movement).

Public Days in Canada, 1956

New Year's Day, Jan. 1; Good Friday, March 30; Easter Monday, April 2; Victoria Day, May 21 (always first Monday preceding May 25); Queen's Birthday (usually celebrated on same date as Victoria Day); Dominion Day, July 1; Labour Day, Sept. 3; Thanksgiving Day (the second Monday of October seems the customary day); Remembrance Day, Nov. 11; Christmas, Dec. 25. When the statutory holidays fall on Sunday, the following day is observed. Although the general

observation of holidays on Mondays, in order to give people long weekends, has been a matter of discussion, no legislation has yet been passed in this regard, with the exception for Victoria Day.

Civic Holiday is not a statutory holiday, but any city, town or municipality may appoint any day as such by resolution of the Council or the statutory body. However, the first Monday in August is generally observed throughout Canada as Civic Holiday (August 6 in 1956).

Old English Holidays

Jan. 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany (Feast of the Three Kings). It is celebrated in Spain as Christmas and in Italy as Epiphany (Befana Day). The previous evening is Twelfth Night. Since 1900 the Russian Orthodox Church has observed Jan. 7 as Christmas, inasmuch as 13 days instead of 12 now mark the difference between the old and the new or Gregorian calendar.

Feb. 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

Feb. 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

Mar. 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin.

April 6 is Old Lady Day.

June 24. MINSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist.

July 7 is Old Midsummer Day.

July 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. An old superstition if rain fell it would continue forty days.

Aug. 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

Sept. 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is Oct. 11.

Nov. 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows or All Saints' Day. Previous evening is All-hallowe'en.

Nov. 2. ALL SOULS' DAY. Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

Nov. 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is Nov. 23.

Dec. 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Greek Church Calendar, 1956

Date	Holy Days	Date	Holy Days	Date	Holy Days
Jan. 1	Circumcision	June 14	Ascension	Aug. 30	St. Alexander Nevsky*
Jan. 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	June 24	St. John Baptist	Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	June 24	Pentecost	Sept. 14	Exaltation of Cross
Mar. 21	Great Lent Begins	June 25	Holy Ghost	Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos
Mar. 25	Annunciation	June 29	Peter and Paul Chief Apostles	Nov. 15	First Day of Fast of Theotokos
Apr. 23	St. George	June 30	Twelve Apostles	Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos
Apr. 29	Palm Sunday	Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Dec. 9	Concept of Theotokos
May 4	Great Friday	Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)
May 6	Holy Pasch (Easter)				

*Peculiar to Russia. The dates above are according to the Gregorian calendar, which was adopted by the Greek Church in 1923; September 30 Old Style for that year is followed by October 14 New Style. To change from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, add 10 days for the years 1582

to 1700; 11 days from 1700 to 1800; 12 days from 1800 to 1900; 13 days since 1900.

In 1956 the Greek Orthodox Church will observe all Holy Days on the dates given above.

First Greek Orthodox church in U. S. founded, 1866, in New Orleans, La.

Religious Population of the World

Source: The Encyclopaedia Britannica's 1955 Book of the Year

Estimated memberships, 1954

	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Roman Catholic	84,305,000	106,619,000	231,452,000	13,159,000	15,951,000	18,144,000	469,630,000
Eastern Orthodox	2,100,171		112,447,669	8,106,071	5,868,089		128,522,000
Protestant	63,388,515	2,379,711	113,572,145	8,749,330	6,154,680	7,511,685	201,756,066
Total	149,793,686	108,998,711	457,471,814	30,014,401	27,973,769	25,655,685	799,908,066
Jewish	5,222,000	638,030	3,424,150	1,609,520	675,500	58,250	11,627,450
Moslem	32,600	139,156	3,866,000	256,252,400	61,566,180	75,000	321,931,336
Zoroastrian				140,000			140,000
Sinto				30,000,000			30,000,000
Taoist	15,000	17,000	12,000	50,000,000	1,200	8,000	50,053,200
Confucian	86,000	95,000	50,000	300,000,000	7,500	52,000	300,290,500
Buddhist	165,000	135,000	10,000	150,000,000			150,310,000
Hindu	10,000	275,000		309,264,000	300,000	100,000	309,949,000
Primitive	50,000	1,000,000		45,000,000	75,000,000	100,000	121,150,000
Others or none	78,233,714	1,012,103	83,256,036	148,288,679	30,974,851	6,571,065	348,336,448
Total	83,814,314	3,311,289	90,618,186	1,290,554,599	168,525,231	6,964,315	1,643,787,934
Grand total	233,608,000	112,310,000	548,090,000	1,320,569,000	196,499,000	32,620,000	2,443,696,000

Asia includes Indonesia but not the Philippine Islands.

Oceania includes the Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

Jewish figures include all Jews whether members of a synagogue or not. Europe figure includes Asiatic U.S.S.R. and Turkey.

Protestant figures for the U. S. taken from Yearbook of American Churches, 1954.

Roman Catholics in North America include the West Indies. Europe includes Communist controlled Eurasia. Statistics supplied by Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, Cincinnati, O.

The Mayflower Compact

In the Name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.,

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation

and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November, (Nov. 21 new style calendar), in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Dom. 1620.

John Turner, Edmond Margeson,
Francis Eaton, Peter Brown,
James Chilton, Richard Britteridge,
John Crackston, George Soule,
John Billington, Richard Clarke,
Moses Fletcher, Richard Gardiner,
John Goodman, John Allerton,
Degory Priest, Thomas English,
Thomas Williams, Edward Doty,
Gilbert Winslow, Edward Leister

(*) Sole male survivor at time of his death, Sept. 12, 1687.

Selective Service Act and Selective Service System

Source: Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Selective Service for military training was authorized by an act of Congress entitled the Selective Service Act of 1948. Basic provisions of this act have been twice extended—first in 1951, when its provisions were extended to July 1, 1955, and in 1955, when this was extended to July 1, 1959.

Under the 1951 amendments the act became known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. Under authority granted by the act, the President authorized the use of Selective Service to bring the armed forces up to strength. By June, 1955, inductions since 1948 totaled 2,000,900, of which 81,430 went to the Marines during the Korean crisis, the remainder to the Army.

CHANGES OF 1955

Important changes in provisions of the act as a result of the 1955 Amendments (Public Law 118) included:

Provision for exemption from training and service, but not from registration, of certain aliens who subsequent to June 24, 1948, served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months' in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities, with the proviso that no such exemption be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States.

Provision that (a) no person who has served honorably on active duty after Sept. 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard or (b) any person who subsequent to Sept. 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months, or (c) served for a period of not less than 24 months as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service or as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service except after a declaration of war or national emergency by the Congress.

The act lowers to 28 years the age to which liability is extended for certain registrants who enlist in the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months. It formerly was 35 years of age.

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

Also it continues the induction of doctors and dentists for 2 years to July 1, 1957; lowers the maximum age for the induction of doctors and dentists from the 50th birthday to the 46th birthday; and provides that no person in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories shall be inducted after he has attained his 35th birthday if he applies or has applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in these categories and has been rejected for commission on the sole ground of physical disqualification.

Calls on Selective Service by the Department of Defense for the first 9 months of 1955 were: January, 23,000; February, 11,000; March, 11,000; April, 8,000; May, June, July, August and September, 10,000 each.

Immediately after receiving a call, the Director of Selective Service notifies State Directors of the numbers apportioned to their states on the basis of those classified 1-A; that is, those available for service. The State Director thereupon apportions the call among the local boards within his jurisdiction.

Selective Service has no means of predicting what future calls may be levied upon it. It is responsible for the process by which men between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years are called or deferred. The Armed Forces—not Selective Service—set physical and mental standards and conduct physical examinations and determine the size of the monthly calls.

TESTS FOR DEFERMENT

Approximately 565,000 college students took the Selective Service College Qualification Test offered on 16 different dates between May, 1951, and May, 1955. Registrants' test scores and class standings are used by local boards for guidance in determining the registrants' qualifications for occupational deferment as students.

In order to qualify for consideration for deferment as a student, the registrant, to advance through the stages of his college career, must meet the following criteria:

From freshman to sophomore, he must rank in the upper one-half of his class, and/or make a test score of 70.

Sophomore to junior, upper two thirds of class, and/or 70.

Junior to senior, upper three fourths of class, and/or 70.

Senior to graduate work, upper one fourth of and/or 80.

The student is judged to be making normal progress as a graduate provided he attains his master's degree in no more than two years following receipt of the bachelor's degree, and receives the doctor of philosophy degree in not more than 5 years following receipt of the bachelor's.

A special provision of regulations covers students in undergraduate courses which normally require more than 4 years for the bachelor's degree. This section, which provides for the deferment of the student through the 5th, 6th and 7th years, also covers the law student, since Selective Service considers the bachelor of law degree as a first degree regardless of degrees previously received.

EXEMPTIONS

The act provides for the exemption of most veterans of World War II; only surviving son of families who lost one or more sons or daughters in the war; ministers and ministerial students under specified conditions. Exemptions also are granted to certain elected public officials so long as they remain in office.

High school students may not be drafted before graduation or until they reach age 20, whichever is sooner, provided they maintain satisfactory records.

Volunteers for induction are given preference over those to be inducted involuntarily. The new Reserve bill is expected to impose additional responsibilities upon the Selective Service System.

In the conference report on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 it was agreed by the Senate and the House that, in determining which persons enter the Reserve program the President would have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System and in determining which persons should be transferred from the Standby to the Ready Reserve, the Secretary of Defense would have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System.

The Selective Service System is composed of a national headquarters at 451 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.; State headquarters in each State; and headquarters similarly organized and with the similar functions in New York City, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam and Panama Canal Zone—a total of 56. Approximately 4,000 local draft boards are functioning, one in each county, except in sparsely populated areas and in populous urban areas. Each board is composed of three or more members, all civilians who are unpaid.

One or more boards of appeal are in operation in each Federal judicial district within each State and Territory, and in New York City, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam and Panama Canal Zone.

Questionnaires are sent to registrants soon after registration. The questionnaires ask facts which help the local boards in their classification work. The boards also take into consideration information from employers, dependents and other sources. The registrant does not appear personally before the board except when he reports for physical examination or induction unless he requests a personal appearance or is ordered to give, in person, additional information affecting his status.

CLASSIFICATIONS

The registrant is placed by the local board in one of five classes, each of which is divided into subclasses. The classes are as follows:

Class I-A: Available for military service. (Class A subclasses include members of the Armed Forces, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service; members of reserve components meeting specified requirements and certain qualified students taking military training.) Also conscientious objectors available for or performing work in lieu of induction.

Class II: Deferred because of occupational status.

Class III: Deferred because of dependency.

Class IV: Deferred specifically by law or because unfit for military service.

Class V: Over the age of liability for military service.

PAY SCALE of the ARMY

Effective May 1, 1952.
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Rank or pay grade			Cumulative years of service (Rate per month, dollars)					
Pay grade	Army and Air Force rank	Navy rank	Under 2	Over 2	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10
O-8	General*	Admiral*	963.30	963.30	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80
O-8	Lieutenant General*	Vice Admiral*	963.30	963.30	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80
O-8	Major General*	Rear Admiral (upper half)	963.30	963.30	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80
O-7	Brigadier General	Rear Admiral (lower half) and Commodore	800.28	800.28	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20
O-6	Colonel	Captain	592.80	592.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	631.80
O-5	Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	474.24	474.24	507.00	507.00	507.00	507.00
O-4	Major	Lieutenant Commander	400.14	400.14	429.00	429.00	452.40	483.60
O-3	Captain	Lieutenant	326.04	326.04	374.40	405.60	421.20	436.80
O-2	First Lieutenant	Lieutenant (junior grade)	259.36	244.18	335.40	351.00	366.60	382.20
O-1	Second Lieutenant	Ensign	222.30	237.12	296.40	312.60	327.60	343.20

WARRANT OFFICERS

W-4	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	332.90	354.90	354.90	370.50	386.10	401.70
W-3	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	302.64	323.70	323.70	331.50	339.30	347.10
W-2	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	264.82	280.80	280.80	288.60	304.20	319.80
W-1	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	219.42	251.20	251.20	266.80	286.30	294.10

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

E-7	Master Sergeant	Chief Petty officer	206.39	222.30	230.10	237.90	253.50	261.30
E-6	Sergeant, 1st class	Petty officer, 1st class	175.81	187.20	195.00	214.50	222.30	234.00
E-5	Sergeant	Petty officer, 2nd class	145.24	163.80	183.30	191.10	202.80	210.60
E-4	Corporal	Petty officer, 3rd class	122.30	140.40	159.90	167.70	179.40	187.20
E-3	Private, 1st class	Seaman	99.37	117.00	132.60	140.40	148.20	156.00
E-2	Private	Seaman apprentice	85.80	101.40	109.20	117.00	124.80	132.60
E-1	Private (over 4 months)	Seaman recruit (over 4 months)	83.20	98.80	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60
E-1	Private (under 4 months)	Seaman recruit (under 4 months)	78.00					
	Cadet, United States Military Academy		81.12					
	Aviation Cadet		109.20					

*Air Force Enlisted Personnel—E-7, Master Sergeant; E-6, Technical Sergeant; E-5, Staff Sergeant; E-4, Airman 1st Class; E-3, Airman 2nd Class; E-2, Airman 3rd Class; E-1, Basic Airman.

*Authorized only when government quarters are not available.

Officers appointed in the grade of General of the Army, General of the Air Force, or Fleet Admiral shall receive the same pay and allowance as a major general or rear admiral, plus a personal money allowance of \$5,000 per annum.

*A general officer appointed as Chief of Staff to the President has the rank, title, pay and allowances of a General or Admiral.

*Officers serving as the Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Chief of Naval Operations, are entitled to a personal money allowance of \$4,000 per annum. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives basic pay and basic and personal money allowances prescribed by law for the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and such special pays and incentive pay to which entitled under other provisions of law.

*Generals and Admirals are entitled to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per annum; Lieutenant Generals and Vice Admirals to \$500 per annum.

*A senior member of the military and Naval Staff Committee of the United Nations, while so serving, is entitled to the rank, pay and allowance of a Lieutenant General, plus a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per annum.

The following services are included: Coast Guard and Marine Corps, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, National Guard, and the Organized Reserves.

Officers retired for physical disability will be paid according to degree of disability.

BASIC ALLOWANCES FOR SUBSISTENCE

Officers (commissioned and warrant) and aviation cadets	\$47.88 per month
Enlisted members:	
When rations in kind are not available	\$2.57 per day
When permission is granted to mess off the base	\$1.10 per day or \$33.00 per month
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no government messing facilities are available	\$3.42 per day (maximum rate)

American Military Action, 1900-1953

1900—Occupation of Puerto Rico (annexed 1899).
1900—2,500 Marines help relieve Peking in Boxer rebellion.
1900-1902—Occupation of Cuba.
1900-1902—Guerrilla war in Philippines.
1903—Sailors and Marines from U. S. S. Nashville stop Colombian Army at Panama.
1904—Brief intervention in Dominican Republic.
1906-1909—Intervention in Cuba.
1909—Brief intervention in Honduras.
1911—Intervention (to collect customs) in Honduras.
1914—Marines seize Vera Cruz.
1914—Marines enter Haiti, stay until 1934.

1916—Gen. John J. Pershing, with cavalry force, enters Mexico to punish Villa.
1916-1924—Marines in Dominican Republic.
1917-1918—War with Germany and its allies.
1918-1923—Occupation of Germany.
1922-24—Marines in Nicaragua.
1926-33—Marines in Nicaragua.
1941—War with Japan, Germany, Italy and allies. Occupation continues in Austria. Army units are posted by treaty in Japan and West Germany.
1950-1953—U. S. and other U.N. countries aid the Republic of Korea to repel North Korean invaders; the U. S. Navy protects Formosa.

Presidents in Military Uniform

President Eisenhower is the 19th President with a military record. Over one-half of the Presidents served their country in uniform. The others were Washington, Monroe, Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benj. Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Truman. Lincoln served briefly in the Black Hawk war. Johnson was appointed military governor of Tennessee by Lincoln. Arthur was a quartermaster general for New York State in Civil War days.

NAVY and AIR FORCE

Effective May 1, 1952.
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Cumulative years of service (Rate per month, dollars)							Basis allowance for quarters (Subsistence allowances on preceding page)	
Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30	Without dependents	With dependents
1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,076.40	136.80	171.00
1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,076.40	136.80	171.00
1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,076.40	136.80	171.00
850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	904.80	967.20	136.80	171.00
631.80	631.80	655.20	717.60	748.80	780.00	811.20	119.70	136.80
530.40	561.60	577.20	608.40	639.60	670.80	670.80	102.60	136.80
499.20	514.80	530.40	561.60	577.20	592.80	592.80	94.20	119.70
452.40	468.00	483.60	499.20	514.80	514.80	514.80	85.50	102.60
397.80	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	77.10	94.20
368.80	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	68.40	85.50

WARRANT OFFICERS

421.20	452.40	468.00	483.60	499.20	514.80	530.40	94.20	119.70
358.80	374.40	382.20	405.60	428.00	443.60	459.20	85.50	102.60
335.40	350.00	357.80	373.40	389.00	404.60	420.20	77.10	94.20
305.80	313.60	321.40	337.00	352.60	368.20	368.20	68.40	85.50

ENLISTED PERSONNEL¹

							Dependents			
							None ²	One	Two	Over 2
273.00	280.80	288.60	304.20	319.80	335.40	335.40	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
241.80	249.60	257.40	273.00	288.60	288.60	288.60	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
218.40	226.20	234.00	241.80	257.50	257.50	257.50	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
195.00	202.80	210.60	218.40	218.40	218.40	218.40	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
159.90	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
							51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
								77.10	77.10	96.90

SPECIAL PAY

Members of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay shall, in addition thereto, be entitled to receive incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty required by competent orders. The President may, in time of war, suspend the payment of incentive pay for the performance of any or all hazardous duty. No member is entitled to receive more than one such incentive payment for same period of time.

MONTHLY PAY FOR HAZARDOUS DUTY

Flying duty (crew member) and Submarine Duty
Under 2 Years Service
(See Pay Grades listed above)

O-8	\$155.00	W-4	\$115.00	E-7	\$80.00
O-7	150.00	W-3	110.00	E-6	70.00
O-6	200.00	W-2	105.00	E-5	60.00
O-5	190.00	W-1	100.00	E-4	55.00
O-4	170.00			E-3	55.00
O-3	145.00			E-2	50.00
O-2	115.00			E-1	50.00
O-1	100.00				

INCENTIVE PAY

Flying duty (non-crew members), glider duty, parachute jumping duty, duty involving intimate contact with persons afflicted with leprosy, duty involving demolition of explosives, or duty at the Navy Deep Sea Diving School or the Navy Experimental Diving Unit or at a submarine escape training tank.

Officers and Warrant Officers	\$100.00
Enlisted men	50.00

COMBAT DUTY PAY

The Combat Duty Pay Act of 1952 provides for combat pay at the rate of \$45 per month for all members and former members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard for combat service in the Korean Combat Zone after May 31, 1950.

MONTHLY PAY FOR SEA AND FOREIGN DUTY

(See Pay Grades listed above)

E-7	\$22.50
E-6	20.00
E-5	16.00
E-4	13.00
E-3	9.00
E-2	8.00
E-1	8.00

MEDICAL AND DENTAL CORPS

Commissioned officers in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army, Navy and Air Force and commissioned medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service receive special pay at the rate of \$100 per month for each month of active service.

U. S. Navy Insignia

NAVY

Stripes and corps device are of gold embroidery.

Stripes

Fleet Admiral	1 two inch with 4 one-half inch.
Admiral	1 two inch with 3 one-half inch.
Vice Admiral	1 two inch with 2 one-half inch.
Rear Admiral	1 two inch with 1 one-half inch.
Commodore	
(war time only)	1 two inch.
Captain	4 one-half inch.
Commander	3 one-half inch.
Lieut. Commander	2 one-half inch, with 1 one quarter inch between.
Lieutenant	2 one-half inch.
Lieutenant (j.g.)	1 one-half inch with 1 one quarter inch above.
Ensign	1 one-half inch.
Warrant Officers—One ½" (¼" for warrant officer.	
W-1) broken with ½" intervals of blue as follows:	
Chief Warrant Officer W-4—1 break	

Chief Warrant Officer W-3—2 breaks, 2" apart

Chief Warrant Officer W-2—3 breaks, 2" apart

Warrant Officer W-1—3 breaks, 2" apart
(on ¼" gold)

Enlisted personnel... A rating badge worn on the left arm, consisting of a spread eagle and chevrons, with the appropriate specialty centered between.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps and Army have similar insignia except for color and fewer Marine Corps subdivisions. Its distinctive cap and collar ornament is the combination of the American eagle, anchor and globe.

COAST GUARD

Coast Guard insignia follow Navy custom, with certain minor changes such as the officer cap insignia. The Coast Guard shield is worn on both sleeves of officers and on the right sleeve of all enlisted men.

United States Army

Source: Department of the Army

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY (a)

June 30 (b)	Total strength	Commissioned officers			Warrant officers (d)	Flight officers	Enlisted personnel		
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
1920.....	203,847	17,002	15,451	1,551	1,997		184,848	184,848	
1925.....	136,356	13,187	12,462	725	1,407		121,762	121,762	
1930.....	138,452	13,062	12,255	807	1,089		124,301	124,301	
1935.....	138,569	12,646	12,043	603	825		125,098	125,098	
1940.....	267,767	17,563	16,624	939	763		249,441	249,441	
1941.....	1,460,998	98,605	93,172	5,433	931		1,361,462	1,361,462	
1942.....	3,074,184	203,137	190,662	12,475	3,285		2,867,762	2,867,762	
1943.....	6,993,102	557,657	521,435	36,222	16,219	5,700	6,413,526	6,358,200	55,326
1944.....	7,992,868	740,077	692,351	47,726	23,288	13,615	7,215,888	7,144,601	71,287
1945.....	8,266,373	835,403	772,583	62,820	25,143	31,117	7,374,710	7,283,930	90,780
1946.....	1,889,690	257,300	240,658	16,642	7,264	2,580	1,622,546	1,605,847	16,699
1947.....	989,664	127,475	119,830	7,645	4,961	68	857,160	850,066	7,094
1948.....	552,239	64,819	60,022	4,797	3,359		484,061	480,795	3,266
1949.....	658,694	73,460	68,462	4,998	3,812		581,422	577,166	4,256
1950.....	591,487	67,784	63,375	4,409	4,782		518,921	512,370	6,551
1951.....	1,529,724	120,507	113,591	6,916	9,855		1,399,362	1,388,479	10,883
1952.....	1,594,693	133,982	126,826	7,106	14,495		1,446,266	1,436,038	10,228
1953.....	1,532,133	132,366	125,962	6,404	13,267		1,386,500	1,377,740	8,760
1954.....	1,403,011	116,483	110,742	5,741	11,725		1,274,803	1,268,016	6,787
1955.....	1,107,606	111,347	106,196	5,151	10,600		985,659	977,943	7,716

(a) Represents strength of the active Army, including Philippine Scouts, retired Regular Army personnel on extended active duty, and National Guard and Reserve personnel on extended active duty; excludes U. S. Military Academy cadets, contract surgeons, and National Guard and Reserve personnel not on extended active duty.

(b) Data for 1920 to 1947 inclusive include personnel in the Army Air Forces and its predecessors (Air Service and Air Corps); 1948 and 1949 figures consist of the total number of Army Department and Air Force Department military personnel assigned to organizations under the command of the United States Army (Army Command strength), and exclude Army Department and Air Force Department military personnel assigned to organizations under the command of the United States Air Force (Air Force Command strength); figures for 1950 and subsequent are similar in composition to 1948 and 1949 data except that they consist entirely of Army Department personnel, inasmuch as Air Force Department personnel are no longer assigned to United States Army organizations.

(c) Includes Army nurses for all years, and commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps (dietitians, physical therapists, and occupational specialists) for 1943 and subsequent years.

(d) Includes Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps as follows: 1920-1929, 1925-377. Act of Congress approved April 27, 1926, directed the appointment as warrant officers, of field clerks still in active service; prior to that time they had a military status and were considered officers, but not commissioned officers. Also includes Women's Army Corps warrant officers as follows: 1944-10, 1945-49, 1946-18, 1947-5, 1948-32, 1949-23, 1950-22, 1951-39, 1952-57, 1953-55, 1954-52, 1955-48.

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR MILITARY FUNCTIONS (a)

(in Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount
1921.....	\$462,866	1930.....	\$328,739	1939.....	\$496,075	1948.....	\$5,671,392
1922.....	322,682	1931.....	345,274	1940.....	668,586	1949.....	5,615,234
1923.....	277,060	1932.....	344,611	1941.....	3,769,619	1950.....	3,987,914
1924.....	246,092	1933.....	298,417	1942.....	14,835,239	1951.....	7,477,469
1925.....	251,870	1934.....	269,170	1943.....	42,573,034	1952.....	15,705,877
1926.....	267,260	1935.....	365,861	1944.....	49,288,936	1953.....	16,241,684
1927.....	265,595	1936.....	340,804	1945.....	49,688,628	1954.....	12,910,305
1928.....	292,699	1937.....	381,456	1946.....	27,094,110	1955 (b).....	8,878,570
1929.....	315,374	1938.....	432,499	1947.....	8,021,938		

(a) Excludes expenditures for all civil functions as defined in "The Budget of the United States Government." Data for fiscal years 1921 through 1947 include all Air Forces expenditures. Data for fiscal years 1948, 1949 and 1950 represent Department of the Army expenditures only and exclude expenditures against direct appropriations for the Air Force; they include expenditures for direct and indirect support of the Air Force for 1948 and 1949, and expenditures for the indirect support of the Air Force for 1950. Figures obtained from the following Federal Government reports: Fiscal Year 1920—Treasury Department, "Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government"; Fiscal Years 1921 through 1954—successive yearly issues of "The Budget of the United States Government"; Fiscal Year 1955—Treasury Department, "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," July 15, 1955. (b) Estimated.

U. S. Army Insignia and Chevrons

Source: Department of the Army

Grade	Insignia	Warrant officers
General of the Armies		Grade Four—Silver bar with three vertical brown enamel bands
(General John J. Pershing, the only person to have held this rank, was authorized to prescribe his own insignia, but never wore in excess of four stars.)		Grade Three—Silver bar with two vertical brown bands
General of the Army	Five silver stars and the coat of arms of the United States in gold color metal with shield and crest enameled	Grade Two—Gold bar with three vertical brown bands
General	Four silver stars	Grade One—Gold bar with two vertical brown bands
Lieutenant General	Three silver stars	Non-commissioned officers
Major General	Two silver stars	Master Sergeant—Three chevrons above three arcs
Brigadier General	One silver star	First Sergeant—Three chevrons above three arcs with a lozenge between the chevrons and arcs
Colonel	Silver eagle	Sergeant First Class—Three chevrons above two arcs
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver oak leaf	Sergeant—Three chevrons above one arc
Major	Gold oak leaf	Corporal—Two chevrons
Captain	Two silver bars	Specialists
First Lieutenant	One silver bar	Master Specialist—Three arcs above an eagle
Contract Surgeon	One silver bar	Specialist, First Class—Two arcs above an eagle
Second Lieutenant	One gold bar	Specialist, Second Class—One arc above an eagle
		Specialist, Third Class—An eagle
	Other enlisted	
Private First Class	One chevron	
Private—none		
Recruit—none		

United States Air Force

Source: Department of the Air Force

The Army Air Forces were started Aug. 1, 1907, as the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army. The division consisted of one officer and two enlisted men, and it was more than a year before it carried out its first mission in an airplane of its own. When the U. S. entered World War I (April 6, 1917), the Aviation Service, as it was called then, had 55 planes and 65 officers, only 35 of whom were fliers. On the day the Japanese

struck at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), the Army Air Forces, as they had been renamed six months previously, had 10,329 planes, of which only 2,846 were suited for combat service. But when the Army's air arm reached its peak during World War II (in July, 1944), it had 79,909 all types of aircraft and (in May 1945) 43,248 combat aircraft and (in March, 1944) 2,411,294 officers and enlisted men. The Air Force was established under the Armed Services Unification Act of July 26, 1947.

USAF PERSONNEL AT HOME AND OVERSEAS—OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

June 30	Continental U. S.	Overseas	Total	June 30	Continental U. S.	Overseas	Total
1940.....	40,229	10,936	51,165	1948.....	268,896	118,834	387,730
1941.....	129,767	22,358	152,125	1949.....	293,870	125,477	419,347
1942.....	649,091	115,324	764,415	1950.....	317,816	93,461	411,277
1943.....	1,764,969	432,145	2,197,114	1951.....	628,954	159,427	788,381
1944.....	1,334,958	1,037,334	2,372,292	1952.....	723,163	250,311	973,474
1945.....	1,153,373	1,128,886	2,282,259	1953.....	681,973	295,615	977,593
1946.....	296,964	158,551	455,515	1954.....	673,321	274,597	947,918
1947.....	206,226	99,601	305,827	1955.....	689,635	270,311	959,946

MALE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT)

June 30	Total Officers & Men	USAF (reg.) & RA	USAFR & ORC	ANG & NG	AFUS & AUS	Total Warrant Officers
1950.....	411,277	19,735	33,585	14	55	2,085
1951.....	788,381	20,491	75,983	5,149	92	2,649
1952.....	973,474	21,510	93,106	5,740	62	4,156
1953.....	977,593	22,664	97,105	2,841	26	3,994
1954.....	947,918	22,853	98,008	1,632	21	3,680
1955.....	959,946	23,463	105,587	984	2	3,961

Excludes 72 Special Project U. S. Army officers not disturbed by Component.

FEMALE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL

June 30	Female commissioned officers					Enlisted personnel		
	Total	WAF	Nurses	WMSC	WAG	Female WO	Total	Male
1950.....	1,525	303	1,143	79	.....	7	354,271	350,489
1951.....	2,728	480	2,155	93	.....	7	681,282	673,708
1952.....	3,827	942	2,755	124	.....	6	845,073	834,180
1953.....	4,139	1,023	2,963	147	.....	6	846,824	835,045
1954.....	3,553	789	2,622	142	.....	5	818,166	808,438
1955.....	3,075	704	2,250	121	.....	5	822,797	814,515

United States Naval Expenditures

Source: Department of the Navy

Fiscal year	Total amount expended	Ship conversion, construction and modernization	Aircraft procurement (includes airships)	Public works	All other expenditures
1940.....	\$ 885,769,794	\$ 328,819,394	\$ 24,011,998	\$572,503,151	\$ 460,435,251
1941.....	2,257,597,451	957,508,251	144,810,091	361,654,524	793,624,585
1942.....	8,163,157,579	3,214,709,044	812,728,915	975,758,503	3,159,961,117
1943.....	19,356,047,887	6,507,281,598	3,052,026,243	2,337,665,461	7,459,074,585
1944.....	25,872,717,528	8,745,873,803	3,265,294,513	1,488,168,629	12,373,380,583
1945.....	29,380,421,832	7,228,192,871	3,541,009,589	1,676,096,922	17,035,122,450
1946.....	14,463,546,875	1,989,531,209	211,026,139	633,051,074	11,629,938,453
1947.....	5,705,416,415	557,667,566	266,703,944	251,823,957	4,629,230,948
1948.....	4,296,255,758	271,964,445	260,859,546	133,526,059	3,629,905,708
1949.....	4,438,238,791	304,555,683	333,246,340	84,151,387	3,716,285,381
1950.....	4,065,484,778	281,328,056	452,723,233	86,054,932	3,245,378,567
1951.....	5,023,921,738	391,604,626	590,181,911	123,835,323	4,818,299,878
1952.....	9,874,820,107	615,219,450	1,328,474,240	398,900,245	7,532,226,172
1953.....	11,616,593,430	944,680,403	2,127,463,952	515,577,511	8,028,871,533
1954.....	11,421,304,874	923,776,978	2,387,867,679	367,440,275	7,742,219,942
1955.....	9,637,637,835	903,303,717	1,834,511,038	238,631,005	6,661,192,075

United States Navy Personnel on Active Duty

Source: Department of the Navy (*Excludes Nurses)

June 30	Officers*	Nurses	Enlisted	Off. Cand.	Total
1940.....	13,162	442	144,824	2,569	160,997
1941.....	28,421	671	247,417	7,913	284,427
1942.....	67,786	1,778	556,477	14,329	640,570
1943.....	174,245	5,431	1,507,779	54,295	1,741,750
1944.....	267,754	8,399	2,600,153	105,059	2,981,365
1945.....	320,293	11,086	2,988,207	61,231	3,380,817
1946.....	135,581	5,580	834,722	7,515	983,398
1947.....	50,334	2,100	442,579	3,648	498,661
1948.....	43,443	1,968	369,121	4,625	419,162
1949.....	45,053	2,022	396,242	5,358	449,575
1950.....	42,682	1,954	331,360	4,528	351,538
1951.....	67,126	3,387	661,639	6,265	736,680
1952.....	79,166	3,081	736,375	6,334	824,265
1953.....	79,160	2,571	642,048	6,392	740,440
1954.....	74,989	2,291	579,864	6,304	725,720
1955.....	72,423	2,104	.....	.....	660,695

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The United States Military Academy is located on the Hudson River some fifty miles from New York City. The service rendered to the nation by the Academy was widely acclaimed during the celebration of its 150th year in 1952. Its graduates are loyal to its ideals of "Duty, Honor, Country."

The United States Military Academy opened July 4, 1802 with ten cadets. West Point has been a military post since Jan. 20, 1778.

Requirements for admission to the Military Academy differ somewhat from those for admission to a civilian college in that each prospective cadet must first be designated a candidate from one of the sources of nomination listed below. Usually the candidate obtains his nomination either from the Representative in Congress from his Congressional district or from one of his United States Senators.

Admission to the Military Academy may be gained only by appointment to one of the 2,496 cadetships authorized by law. Graduation of the senior class normally leaves about 750 vacant cadetships each year and candidates may be nominated for these vacancies only during the year preceding the admission date—the first Tuesday in July. The 2,496 cadetships authorized the Military Academy are allocated among the various sources of nomination as follows:

Noncompetitive	
Representatives (4 each).....	1,740
Senators (4 each).....	384
Other:	
Hawaii and Alaska, 4 each.....	8
District of Columbia.....	6
Canal Zone Government.....	2
Puerto Rico.....	4
Vice Presidential.....	3
Competitive	—
Army and Air Force:	
Regular components.....	90
Reserve components.....	90
(National Guard; Air National Guard; Army Reserve; Air Force Reserve)	
Presidential.....	89
Sons of deceased veterans.....	40
Honor military & honor naval schools.....	40
Total	2,496

For each vacancy from a State or Congressional District 4 candidates may be nominated: a principal, a first alternate, a second alternate, and a third alternate. The selection of these candidates is left to the Senator or Representative.

Candidates must be U. S. citizens, between 17 and 22 years of age, good moral character, and must never have been married. After being designated candidates, they take three types of examination: mental, medical, and physical aptitude. They must establish their mental qualification for admission by their performance on the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board and, unless exempted because of an acceptable college certificate, on the Intermediate Mathematics and English Composition achievement tests of the College Board.

Noncompetitive (Congressional) candidates may offer as qualification for admission their scores on the regular December, January, March or May College Board series of examinations; all competitive candidates, however, must take the March tests of the year of admission. All candidates must qualify in U. S. history, either by

presenting evidence that they have satisfactorily completed a standard course in U. S. history or by passing the College Board examination in social studies. All candidates also must qualify in a thorough medical examination and a one-hour test of physical aptitude designed to measure strength and muscular coordination. These tests are given on the days immediately preceding the regular March College Board tests at military installations throughout the country; the March College Board series is therefore the series recommended for all candidates.

Prospective cadets who have their scores on the December, January, or March College Board tests reported to West Point and candidates who take the March medical and physical aptitude examinations will be notified about May 1 of the results and their eligibility for admission. Those found eligible report to West Point on the first Tuesday of July. Upon admission each cadet takes the oath of allegiance and agrees to serve as a commissioned officer for not less than 3 years immediately following graduation.

In effect, all cadets are granted full four-year scholarships since all expenses necessary to the education and training of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy are borne by the Government. Cadets, as members of the Regular Army, receive pay and allowances as provided by law (currently \$111.15 per month, plus \$1.35 per day for rations). From this pay, cadets are required to purchase uniforms, textbooks, meals and some incidental items. To defray the cost of the initial issues of uniforms and equipment a deposit of \$300 is normally required.

Summer periods are primarily devoted to practical military instruction but approximately 4 weeks' leave is granted cadets each summer after completion of their first year. The academic year runs from September through May and aside from a choice of language the curriculum is prescribed. Upon successful completion of the 4-year course, the graduate receives the degree of Bachelor of Science and is commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army or Air Force.

In addition to the 2,496 designated cadets, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos (one for each entering class), to be designated by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy.

The act of June 26, 1946 (as amended) authorizes the President of the United States to permit not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the Latin American republics and Canada to receive instruction at the Academy, provided not more than three from any one country are there at the same time.

Citizens of other foreign countries have been permitted from time to time to attend the Military Academy upon specific authorization of the United States Congress in each case but are not entitled by reason of their graduation therefrom to appointment to any office or position in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy is Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, U.S.A.; the Dean of the Academic Board is Brig. Gen. Harris Jones, U.S.A.; the Commandant of Cadets is Brig. Gen. Edwin J. Messinger, U.S.A.

Requests for information and for the Military Academy Catalogue should be addressed to the Registrar, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis

The United States Naval Academy for the training of midshipmen was opened at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10, 1845. Its main grounds cover over 180 acres and in other parts of Maryland it maintains a rifle range and a dairy farm of large acreage. Its stately buildings for instruction and residence were completed about 1910. They are topped by the Naval Academy Chapel, which is dominated by a dome. It was opened in 1908 and the enlarged nave was completed in 1940. In 1913 the body of John Paul Jones, America's first great naval fighter, was brought from Paris and placed in the crypt of the Chapel.

Midshipmen are appointed as follows: 5 for each senator, representative, delegate in Congress and the Vice President; 5 from the District of Columbia, 5 from Puerto Rico, nominated by the resident commissioner; 4 from the Republic of the Philippines, appointed by the President and 1 from the Canal Zone. Also annually 75 from the United States at large appointed by the President; 160 from the Navy and Marine Corps; 160 from the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve; 20 from honor military schools and Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The President may appoint not more than 40 midshipmen at large from among the sons of members of both sexes of the land and naval forces who were killed or acquired fatal wounds or diseases in the two world wars and during other periods; also one midshipman from Puerto Rico who was born there. The President also is authorized to appoint midshipmen at large from among the sons of persons awarded the Medal of Honor by Congress. In the event of vacancies and availability of accommodations the Secretary of the Navy may nominate candidates recommended by the Academic Board from among regular nominated and qualified candidates who were on the waiting list.

Also, not more than 20 may be appointed from other American republics and Canada, with not more than 3 from any one country.

Candidates must be not less than 17 nor more than 22 years old on July 1 of the year they enter, and all except a limited number authorized from foreign countries must be citizens of the United States. They may qualify for admission by (a) passing a regular entrance examination; (b) presenting an acceptable secondary school certificate

and passing an examination in mathematics and English; (c) presenting acceptable secondary school and college certificates. The college certificate method of qualifying is limited to those who get Congressional appointments. All must take the Aptitude Test of the Naval Academy.

Each candidate must be not less than 5 ft. 4 in. tall, with a minimum weight of 112 lbs. He is required to deposit \$100 after passing examinations and before appointment. This amount is supplemented by an entrance credit of \$600 upon admission, making \$700 available for uniforms, textbooks, etc. The \$600 is repaid by deductions from the midshipman's pay, which is \$1,333.80 a year. The candidate must make an engagement, with consent of parents or guardian if he is a minor, that he will complete the course of four years at the Naval Academy and to accept upon graduation, if tendered, an appointment as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy, U. S. Marine Corps or U. S. Air Force, and to serve on active duty for not less than 3 years; if not in the regular service, to accept an appointment in the Reserve and not to resign prior to the 6th anniversary of graduation. If he marries while a student he will be discharged.

United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard is responsible for a wide range of duties which are concerned with maintaining safety and order upon the high seas and navigable waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The primary purpose of most of these duties is to prevent loss of life and property due to unsafe or illegal practices. The maintenance of safety and order is not limited to enforcement of laws. The Coast Guard also directs a program of education among ship operators and boatmen, and enlists their cooperation in the prevention of marine casualties. This role includes maintenance of more than 37,000 aids to navigation—lighthouses, buoys, bells, etc.—along 40,000 miles of waters; lifesaving activities; removal of derelicts and other menaces to navigation; marine inspection; ice-breaking; medical aid to seamen; law enforcement on the high seas and navigable waters of the United States and in Alaska; the prevention of smuggling; patrol of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea to regulate the taking of fur-bearing sea mammals and fish; aid during flood and hurricanes; maintenance of the International Ice Patrol to report the amount of iceberg drift for the benefit of vessels crossing the North Atlantic; maintaining ocean weather stations; and supervising the engagement, records and discipline of officers and seamen serving in the Merchant Marine. To carry out its many functions, the Coast Guard has a fleet of 270 larger vessels of various types and 126 aircraft.

The Coast Guard is administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, at Headquarters in Washington, D. C., through a field organization of 12 District Coast Guard Offices in the continental United States, Hawaii and Alaska. A military service constituting a branch of the armed forces of the United States at all times the Coast Guard operates as a service of the Treasury except when operating as a service of the Navy.

Coast Guard beginnings date from Aug. 4, 1790 when an Act of Congress, written to enforce the Customs Laws, provided for the building of "ten boats" to protect the revenue. These came to be known as the Revenue-Marine, later known as the Revenue-Cutter Service. The present name of the organization dates from Jan. 28, 1915, when the Revenue-Cutter and Life-Saving Services were merged into one—the United States Coast Guard. The Service's duties were increased when the Coast Guard was consolidated (July 1, 1939) with the Lighthouse Service and again on Feb. 28, 1942 when functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were transferred to the Coast Guard by Executive order. This last addition means that the Service now furthers safety at sea through supervision of the construction and equipment of merchant ships and by exercising disciplinary controls over their personnel.

U. S. Coast Guard Academy

The United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., was founded in 1876. The administration building is named Hamilton Hall in honor of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, who founded the Coast Guard (1790).

The Academy's four-year course embraces engineering, military science, cultural and other professional subjects. Cadets are paid \$973 a year with rations and are credited with the sum of \$600

Qualified graduates become ensigns in the U. S. Navy, and some may be commissioned 2nd lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps to fill vacancies. A limited number may be commissioned in the U. S. Air Force.

Entrance requirements may be obtained from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., or the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The Commandant of Midshipmen is Captain R. T. S. Keith, USN, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is Rear Admiral Walter F. Boone, USN.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY MUSEUM

The Museum is a department of the Academy under a director and is intended to inspire midshipmen with appreciation of American naval traditions and sacrifices. It contains many original documents, including contracts for building the original Navy; letters of John Paul Jones; memorials of the steamboat inventors John Fitch, James Rumsey and Robert Fulton; a ship model collection donated by Col. H. H. Rogers; historical paintings by Edward Moran; the Beverly R. Robinson collection of 1,044 naval prints and many objects associated with important naval events.

To meet wartime exigencies, various groups were formed to augment the regular Coast Guard personnel, but these had been reduced on June 30, 1954 to about 29,000 officers and men in the regular establishment. Detailed to the Coast Guard from the Public Health Service were 32 doctors, 47 dental officers, one scientist officer, one sanitary engineer and 8 nurses, besides 59 physicians serving part time. Authorized civilian employees were 4,953.

Chief among the groups organized for the war emergency was the Coast Guard Reserve, a military supplement similar to the United States Naval Reserve. By an amendment to the act establishing the Reserve, a Women's Reserve, known as the Spars, also was organized. Nearly 9,000 enlisted Spars and 1,000 Spar officers served during World War II. The Women's Reserve was reactivated during 1951, being limited to former members after being demobilized in 1945.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a nonmilitary organization administered by the Commandant, with 13,000 members in 421 communities. Its primary activity is to assist the Coast Guard in the promotion of safety and efficiency in the operation of small boats.

Training facilities include a recruit receiving center at Cape May, N. J., various service schools for enlisted men, and the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., for officer candidates.

The Search and Rescue Agency (formerly Air-Sea) established at the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Feb., 1944) has the Commandant of the Coast Guard as its head, assisted by a board of representatives from the Army and Navy.

The Coast Guard maintained over 37,000 aids to navigation (lightships, lighthouses, buoys, daymarks, fog signals and radio beacons). In July 1955 49 Loran stations were being operated by the Coast Guard and 197 radio and radar beacons were being operated on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. The scientific improvements of radio and radar being applied now to peacetime aids have names coined from their description, for example: ANRAC control station (Aids to Navigation Radio Controlled), which is a radio device to light and extinguish electric lights and operate fog signals; LORAN radio transmitting station (Long Range Aid Navigation), first used during the war to obtain longitude and latitude positions; RACON station (Radar beacons), which gives distance and bearing of an airplane or ship within 120 miles.

The Coast Guard operates nearly 16,000 miles of land telephone lines and submarine cables, connecting lifeboat stations, lighthouses and other units. The facilities include radio traffic stations and air radio stations.

To defray the cost of their initial clothing and equipment, this sum to be deducted subsequently from their pay. In addition each cadet upon appointment is required to deposit \$100 with the Superintendent of the Academy to help defray additional clothing and equipment costs.

Upon graduation, a Cadet is commissioned by the President as an Ensign in the Coast Guard, receiving the same pay and allowances as an officer of similar rank in the Army, Navy or Marines.

United States Air Force Academy

The United States Air Force Academy, estab. 1954, is located at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo., and will move to a permanent site at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 8 miles north of Colorado Springs, when sufficient buildings are completed there.

The Academy is the culmination of dreams of farsighted airmen like Generals Mitchell, Arnold, Spaatz and Vandenberg, who recognized the need for a separate academy to train future air commanders long before the Air Force became an autonomous service.

The first class of approximately 300 cadets began training on July 11, 1955. The second class of approx. 300 will be admitted July 9, 1956.

Requirements for admission to the Academy differ from civilian colleges in that each prospective cadet must first be nominated as a candidate under one or more of the categories listed below. Final selections are made by the Air Force. Approximately 85% of the cadets entering in July, 1956, will obtain their nominations through Congressional sources.

Each Senator and Representative is authorized to nominate 10 candidates. If nominated by a Senator, the candidate's residence may be anywhere in the state. If nominated by a Representative, the candidate must be a resident of his Congressional District.

The number of competitive vacancies: Congressional, 255; Vice Presidential, 1; Presidential, 13; Regular Components, 13; Reserve Components, 13; Sons of Deceased Veterans, 5. There will be a number of non-competitive vacancies for sons of Medal of Honor winners.

No vacancies for the class entering in 1956 exist for residents of the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Canal Zone.

A candidate must be at least 17 years of age and must not have reached his 22nd birthday by July 1 of the year in which he enters. He must be a male citizen of the United States, of good moral character, and must never have been married. He should be at least 5 ft. 4 in., but not more than 6 ft. 4 in. tall.

After nomination, the candidate must take the following examination and tests at Air Force installations: the Air Force medical examination for flying training and the Air Force pilot aptitude and observer aptitude test. The college entrance examination board test will also be administered in the applicant's community. In the competitive selection consideration is also given to the candidate's character, leadership potential, academic

record and participation in extra-curricular activities. Entrance requirements and procedures for appointment are described in detail in the U. S. Air Force Academy Catalogue which may be obtained free from the U. S. Air Force Academy Appointments Branch, Washington 25, D. C.

To be considered for entrance, a letter of nomination must be submitted by the nominating authority to the Air Force Academy Appointment Branch, Headquarters, USAF, Washington 25, D. C. not later than January 31. Applicants for the Regular and Reserve Component vacancies must submit their applications to their organizational commanders on or before November 30, of any year preceding the class they wish to enter. Applicants for Vice Presidential vacancies mail complete information, to the Vice President, Washington, D. C., requesting nomination. Applicants for Presidential, Sons of Deceased Veterans, and Sons of Medal of Honor vacancies should mail complete information to the Appointment Branch in Washington, requesting nomination. Sons of Medal of Honor winners who meet requirements may be admitted without regard to vacancies. These candidates are required to qualify on entrance examinations.

Upon admission to the Academy, each cadet is required to sign an oath of allegiance and an obligation to serve as a commissioned officer in the Regular Air Force for not less than 3 consecutive years upon graduation. Summer periods at the Academy are primarily devoted to military training, flying training, and physical training but approximately 4 weeks' leave is granted cadets each summer after the first year. The academic year runs from September through May.

Upon admission the cadet deposits \$300 to be credited to his account to cover part of the cost of equipment and uniforms. Cadets are paid \$111.15 per month and an allowance for food. From this the Cadets pay for food, books, clothing, and all personal expenses. Quarters and medical attention are provided. Upon successful completion of the four-year course, the graduate receives a Bachelor of Science degree, an Observer's rating and a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Regular Air Force.

The 296 cadets in the first class of the Academy chose the falcon as the symbol of the Academy.

The Superintendent of the Academy is Lt. Gen. H. R. Harmon, USAF. The Dean of Faculty is Brig. Gen. Don Z. Zimmerman, USAF. The Commandant of Cadets is Brig. Gen. Robert M. Stillman, USAF.

Peak Strength of Armed Forces in World War II

Source: Department of the Army
Excludes strength of underground and of puppet powers employed by Allied and Axis Powers

ALLIES				AXIS			
U.S.S.R.	12,500,000	Egypt.	54,000	Germany (incl. Austria)	10,200,000		
United States*	12,300,000	Iraq.	47,000	Japan	6,095,000		
United Kingdom	5,120,000	Norway	45,000	Italy	3,750,000		
France	5,000,000	Peru	40,000	Rumania	600,000		
China (Nationalist)	3,800,000	Ethiopia	38,000	Bulgaria	450,000		
India	2,150,000	Albania	25,000	Hungary	350,000		
China (Communist)	1,200,000	Denmark	25,000	Finland	250,000		
Poland	1,000,000	Cuba	20,000	Siam	126,500		
Turkey	850,000	Colombia	19,000				
Canada	780,000	Venezuela	15,000				
Australia	680,000	Uruguay	11,000				
Belgium	650,000	Paraguay	10,000				
Yugoslavia	610,000	Bolivia	10,000				
Greece	414,000	Ecuador	10,000				
Netherlands	410,000	Guatemala	9,000				
Brazil	200,000	Dominican Republic	6,000				
Philippines	200,000	Haiti	5,000	Spain	850,000		
Argentina	160,000	Nicaragua	4,000	Switzerland	650,000		
New Zealand	157,000	El Salvador	3,500	Sweden	350,000		
Czechoslovakia	150,000	Honduras	3,500	Portugal	115,000		
Union of South Africa	140,000	Liberia	1,000	Afghanistan	92,000		
Iran	120,000	Luxembourg	1,000	Saudi Arabia	8,000		
Mexico	70,000	Costa Rica	500				
Chile	60,000						

*Peak Strength of Army in World War II—May 31, 1945—8,291,336.

Approximate proportion of Army overseas at peak of deployment in 1945—April 30, 1945—66 per cent

Marine Corps Personnel on Active Duty

Source: Department of the Navy (Navy Comptroller)

Yr., June 30	Officers	Enl.	O. C.	Total	Yr., June 30	Officers	Enl.	O. C.	Total
1930	1,208	18,172		19,380	1948	6,907	78,081		84,988
1935	1,163	16,097		17,260	1949	7,250	78,715		85,965
1940	1,800	26,545		28,345	1950	7,254	67,025		74,279
1943	21,384	285,323	1,816	308,523	1951	15,150	177,470		192,620
1944	32,788	435,290	7,526	475,604	1952	16,413	215,554		231,967
1945	37,067	432,858	4,755	474,680	1953	18,731	230,488		249,219
1946	14,208	141,434		155,642	1954	18,593	205,275		223,868
1947	7,506	85,547		93,053	1955 (est.)	18,417	186,753		205,170

Women's Branches of the U. S. Military Service

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, REGULAR ARMY
Col. Irene O. Galloway, GS, Director, the Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

The Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, estab. 1948, grew out of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), estab. 1942. The mission of the WAC is to make available to the Army the skills and knowledge of women and to constitute a nucleus for rapid expansion in case of a national emergency. Enlistment is open to all women between 18 and 34, inclusive, who are high school graduates or have successfully completed the General Educational Development Test, high school level, are citizens of U. S. or have first papers, are single and without dependents under 18. The training program consists of 8 weeks' basic training followed by 6 to 16 weeks of specialist training for new recruits. Graduates of accredited colleges and universities are eligible to apply for direct commissions contingent upon successful completion of the WAC Officer Basic Course of 20 weeks. Qualified enlisted women may be commissioned upon acceptance for and completion of the Officer Candidate Course of 17 weeks. Regular Army administrative and technical schools are open to WAC officers and enlisted women. With the exception of combat training, instruction for Wacs parallels that for men.

The first permanent home of WAC, Fort McClellan, Ala., was opened June 28, 1954.

ARMY NURSE CORPS REGULAR ARMY AND RESERVE

Col. Inez Haynes, Chief, Main Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The Army Nurse Corps, oldest of all women's military services, was established 1901, as a component of the Army Medical Service. In World War II its membership reached 57,000.

The Army-Navy Nurses' Act, 1947, established a permanent Nurse Corps in the Army Medical Service, with permanent commissioned rank, second lieutenant to colonel; and with an authorized strength in the ratio of 6 nurses to every 1,000 of the Regular Army. This Act also provided for an Army Nurse Section in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Current strength is approximately 4,800.

To be eligible for a commission in the Army Nurse Corps one must be a registered professional nurse, a citizen of the United States, between 21 and 45, graduate of a school of nursing acceptable to the Surgeon General of the Army and without dependents under 18. A basic training program is conducted at the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for nurses without prior service.

ARMY WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS
Colonel Harriet S. Lee, Chief, Main Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

WMSC, RA, was estab. as an Officer Corps of the Regular Army, including members of the U. S. Army Reserve. It is composed of dietitians, physical and occupational therapists.

Regular Army applicants must be citizens, unmarried and without dependents under 18, have a bachelor's degree from a college approved by the Dept. of the Army, and have completed a course in their medical specialty. Applicants with academic degrees may enroll in professional training courses of the Army Medical Service. In addition to 12-month dietetic and physical therapy courses conducted at Army Medical Service installations, a 9-month clinical affiliation program is available to students who have completed the didactic portion of an occupational therapy course in an approved college or university.

The Chief of the Corps holds the temporary rank of colonel and the chiefs of the three specialist sections are temporary lieutenant colonels. Other members serve in grades from second lieutenant to major.

WOMEN IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE

Qualified women may become commissioned officers in the Medical Services of the Army, Navy and Air Force comparable to male commissioned officers. They will have similar pay, allowances and opportunities for advancement.

WOMEN IN REGULAR NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVE

Capt. Louise Kathleen Wilde, Asst. Chief for Women, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

The periods of enlistment of women in the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve are the same as for male enlisted members of the Navy. All provisions of the law relating to pay, leave, money allowances and other benefits and emoluments of male personnel of the Navy are applicable to women in the Navy. However, husbands of dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support.

Women are not assigned to duty in aircraft engaged to combat missions not on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships and naval transports.

NURSE CORPS, U. S. N. and U. S. N. R.
Capt. W. Leona Jackson, NC, USN, Director, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Navy, Dept., Washington, D. C.

The Nurse Corps, U. S. Navy, was established 1908. In 1947 the Corps became a staff corps and its members commissioned officers. The law created the Nurse Corps Reserve to reinforce active service in emergencies. It authorizes 6 nurses for 1,000 of Navy and Marine Corps personnel. Peak strength of regular and reserve corps reached 11,086 on active duty in 1945.

Navy Nurses give professional nursing care and instruct hospital corpsmen. Nurses serve in hospitals and dispensaries at home and abroad, on hospital ships and transports, with the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) and the Military Air Transport Service (MATS).

Applicants for the regular and reserve corps must be registered professional nurses who can meet the physical, mental, moral and professional standards required. All initial appointments are made in the reserve corps and members are permitted to transfer to the regular corps later providing they meet the qualifications. Appointments in the Reserve are made in the rank of ensign, lieutenant (j.g.), and lieutenant, depending on experience and age. Applications must be received by the Bureau of Navy Personnel before the applicant reaches age 39½.

WOMEN IN THE U. S. AIR FORCE

Col. Phyllis D. S. Gray, Director, Headquarters, USAF, Washington, D. C.

A law passed in 1948 authorized enlistment and appointment of qualified women in the USAF. Currently, single women who are American citizens, high school graduates or the equivalent, between 18 and 34 inclusive and have no dependents under 18 are eligible for enlistment. Parental consent is required for those under 21. A woman of over 34 with prior service in the Armed Forces is eligible for enlistment if her age does not exceed 35 plus the years of prior service completed since 1943. Enlistment periods are for 3, 4 and 6 years. Duty assignments are spread over 32 different career fields.

Civilians and enlisted women between the ages of 20½ and 26½ may apply to attend Officer Candidate School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Civilian applicants are required to have a baccalaureate degree but enlisted women who are high school graduates may be eligible, although some college education is preferable.

AIR FORCE NURSE CORPS

Colonel Verena M. Zeller, Chief, Office of the Surgeon General, USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

The Air Force Nurse Corps was established in 1949 as a division of the Air Force Medical Service and serves on a worldwide basis. The majority of Air Force Nurses are on duty in Air Force hospitals as general duty staff nurses, anesthetists, operating-room supervisors, administrators, teachers and psychiatric nurses. A limited number are enrolled in military or civilian institutions for advanced professional training, while others are assigned to Flight Nursing in air evacuation of patients. Two nurses have received the Distinguished Flying Cross, one posthumously. The 1453rd Medical Air Evacuation Squadron was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for outstanding service from June 28 to Dec. 31, 1950, when it evacuated 16,604 casualties from the Far East to military hospitals in the United States. The 803rd Medical Air Evacuation Squadron received the Distinguished Unit Citation for heroism following the invasion at Inchon and the battle of Seoul.

An applicant must be a female citizen, between 21 and 40 years of age (with no dependents under 18); be physically and professionally qualified to perform nursing duties, be a graduate of a school of nursing acceptable to the Surgeon General, USAF, and actively registered in one state or territory or District of Columbia. The rank she receives at entrance depends on professional experience and educational background. All initial appointments are in the Air Force Reserve and appointments to the Regular Air Force are made from Reserve applicants who are single, between 21 to 30 years old and are currently serving on extended active duty. Air Force Nurses enjoy the full privileges, rank and pay of an officer in the USAF.

AIR FORCE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

Col. Miriam E. Perry, Chief, Office of the Surgeon General, Hq USAF, Washington, D. C.
WMSC, USAF, was organized when the USAF Medical Service was established in 1949. It is an

officers corps of dietitians, physical therapists and occupational therapists.

An applicant must first be commissioned in the United States Air Force Reserve. If qualified, she may apply after 6 months of extended active duty for a commission in the Regular Air Force.

To be appointed as a 2nd lieutenant in the Reserve, a dietitian must possess a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a major either in foods and nutrition or in institution management. In addition, she must have completed an approved hospital dietetic internship or have had 3 years acceptable hospital experience. For a Reserve appointment, a physical therapist must have a minimum of 90 semester hours in an accredited college or university, and must also have completed an approved training course in physical therapy. For Reserve appointment, an occupational therapist must have a minimum of 60 semester hours in an accredited college or university and be a graduate of an approved School of Occupational Therapy. An applicant who meets certain requirements as to education and experience may be appointed in a higher grade.

Individuals who have the basic educational and general qualifications for appointment in the Regular Air Force may be commissioned as 2nd lieutenants in the Reserve for the purpose of completing a hospital dietetic internship, physical therapy training or occupational therapy training (not to exceed 12 months).

To be eligible for a Reserve commission, applicant must be a female citizen, physically and educationally qualified, between 21 and 40 years of

age and have no dependents under 18. For a Regular commission, applicant must possess the appropriate bachelor's degree, have the required professional training, be single or divorced, have no dependents under 18, and be under 27 for appointment as a 2nd lieutenant and under 30 for 1st lieutenant. Queries may be directed to the Surgeon General, United States Air Force, Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Chief, Women's Medical Specialist Corps.

WOMEN MARINES

Col. Julia E. Hamblet, Director, Hq. U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Women Marines, recognized since 1918, were authorized as regulars by the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Women must be 18 to 31 years of age for enlistment and 21 for commissioning; must be single upon entering the Marine Corps but may marry while on duty. Women who marry may be released from service after serving a prescribed tour of duty subsequent to recruit or officer training.

Recruits receive 8 weeks of training at Parris Island, S. C. Officer training is conducted at Quantico, S. Va., for meritorious enlisted women and college students or graduates who attend a 12 weeks' course in the Women Officers Training Class before commissioning.

At the end of 1955 approximately 2,200 Women Marines were serving on active duty at post and stations throughout the country, including Washington, D. C. and San Francisco, Calif., at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and in Italy and France.

The United States Marine Corps

The U. S. Marine Corps, one of the nation's armed services, dating from Nov. 10, 1775, has emphasized its role as a force in readiness by continuing throughout 1955 its development of new tactics and techniques for amphibious warfare in an atomic age.

Lt. Gen. Randolph McC. Pate was appointed by President Eisenhower to succeed Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., on Jan. 1, 1956, as Commandant of the Marine Corps. Gen. Pate's appointment is for 2 years.

One highlight of 1955 was redeployment of the First Marine Division to the United States in March after nearly 5 years in Korea, 3 of them in front-line combat. In World War II and the Korean fighting, the division earned 5 Presidential Unit Citations.

Average strength of the Marine Corps in 1955 approximated 207,000 officers and enlisted personnel, including about 2,200 Women Marines. The authorized strength remains at a minimum of 3 divisions and 3 aircraft wings. One division and one wing are in the Far East.

The Marine Corps took part in the May, 1955, atomic tests at Desert Rock, Nev. Helicopter-borne troops of a Marine ground-air experimental force carried out an assault exercise on an objective that had been hit by an actual atomic explosion. Major amphibious exercises were also conducted in the Far East in 1955, as well as in North Carolina and California.

The Marine Corps' functions as a professional fighting laboratory in peacetime were in evidence through the year. New weapons included Ontos, an anti-tank vehicle carrying 8 106mm recoilless rifles. A new inflatable reconnaissance boat of rubberized nylon built to carry 9 men, were made available to the operating forces while experiments

continued with a larger type. Experiments were also continued with the lightweight geodesic domes, which except for the largest sizes are fully portable by helicopter. The domes are expected to solve many problems of military shelter in the field. Logistically, the Marine Corps pioneered the development of a bulk fuel supply system for amphibious assault, using non-rigid rubberized tanks.

A major development of 1955 in Marine Corps aviation was the unveiling of an all-weather air support system. Use of radar guidance enables planes flying blind, and releasing their bombs automatically, to hit their targets with excellent accuracy. Tested in Korean combat, this is described as the most practical all-weather method yet devised.

First Marine Corps trainees under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 were enlisted in September. Such recruits will serve for 6 months, then be in the Marine Corps Reserve for an additional 7½ years. Basic training is given at Parris Island, S. C., and San Diego, Calif.

Marine air and ground units participated with other services and agencies in aiding flood-stricken areas in the northeastern United States and on the Gulf Coast of Mexico after the hurricanes in late summer of 1955. In September, Marines from Camp Pendleton fought Southern California forest fires for 4 days.

Major Marine bases in the United States are at Quantico, Va.; Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune, N. C.; Parris Island, S. C.; Miami, Fla.; El Toro, Camp Pendleton and San Diego, Calif. In Hawaii, Marines are stationed at Kaneohe Bay on the Island of Oahu. They also serve in Japan, on Okinawa, with the various fleets and naval bases, with U. S. embassies, at NATO and U. N. installations.

United States Merchant Marine Academy

The United States Merchant Marine Academy—the fourth permanent Federal Academy for officer training—has a complement of 800 Cadet-Midshipmen from every state in the Union, and the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

On completion of courses, graduate Cadet-Midshipmen are examined for their original Merchant Marine license as deck or engineer officers in any ship in the United States Merchant Marine. Graduates also receive a bachelor of science degree and commissions as officers in the United States Naval Reserve and in the United States Maritime Service.

The course of the Cadet Corps is four years and consists of one year as Fourth Classman at the Academy; one year as Third Classman aboard a ship and two years as Second and First Classman at the Academy.

Appointment of candidates is governed by a state and territory quota system based on population. A candidate must possess a minimum of 15 units from accredited schools and pass a nation-wide competitive examination as well as a rigid U. S. Navy Officer physical examination. Examinations are made up and graded by competent college entrance authorities.

A candidate must be a male citizen of the

United States, not less than 16 years and six months of age and not over 21 years of age on the date of application is received by the Supervisor. Discharged veterans, armed services and Merchant Marine are granted an age waiver to 22nd birthday and are also allowed five points additional on good moral character test. A candidate must be not less than 5 feet 6 inches or more than 6 feet 4 inches in height. Candidates must have a minimum vision of 20/20 in each eye without glasses.

Under Federal legislation the Academy is authorized to receive not more than 12 candidates each year from Latin American Republics, for the full four-year course.

Requests for further information and applications for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman should be addressed to the Maritime Training Officer, Maritime Admin., U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

The Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., formerly the estate of Walter P. Chrysler, is situated on the north shore of Long Island near the confluence of Long Island Sound and the East River and covers 65 acres.

The Superintendent of the Academy is Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock, U.S.M.S.

World War I Debt Owed U. S. as of June 30, 1955

Source: Treasury Department

Country	Total Indebtedness	Indebtedness			Total Payments
		Principal		Interest	
		Due and Unpaid ¹	Unmatured	Due and Unpaid ¹	
Armenia.....	\$33,371,038	\$11,959,917		\$21,411,120	
Austria ²	26,024,539	14,506,338	\$11,474,142	44,058	\$862,668
Belgium.....	586,739,077	120,900,000	279,780,000	186,059,077	52,191,273
Cuba.....					12,286,751
Czechoslovakia.....	220,947,194	53,071,108	112,170,000	55,706,085	20,134,092
Estonia.....	\$30,217,000	3,909,012	12,557,000	13,750,987	1,248,432
Finland.....	9,961,511		6,649,280	3,312,230	11,122,332
France.....	5,473,400,126	1,354,596,216	2,509,053,783	1,609,750,126	486,075,891
Great Britain.....	7,934,659,301	1,015,000,000	3,353,000,000	3,566,659,301	2,024,854,297
Greece.....	41,231,935	19,441,000	12,075,000	9,715,935	4,127,056
Hungary ⁶	3,404,639	422,570	1,485,990	1,496,079	556,919
Italy.....	2,126,939,659	438,400,000	1,566,500,000	122,039,659	100,829,880
Latvia.....	\$12,507,160	1,606,764	5,272,700	5,627,695	761,549
Liberia.....					36,471
Lithuania.....	\$11,219,814	1,421,085	4,776,597	5,022,132	1,237,956
Nicaragua ⁷					168,575
Poland.....	\$378,154,024	46,212,000	159,845,000	172,097,024	8-22,646,297
Rumania ¹⁰	93,048,414	21,032,560	42,828,000	29,187,854	194,791,007
Russia.....	544,826,433	192,601,297		352,225,135	118,750,311
Yugoslavia ¹²	66,816,881	14,008,000	47,617,000	5,191,881	2,588,771
Total.....	17,590,468,752	3,309,087,870	8,125,084,493	6,156,296,387	2,755,270,535

¹Includes amounts postponed and unpaid under moratorium agreements for fiscal year 1932.²The German Government was notified on April 1, 1938, that the Government of the United States would look to the German Government for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.³Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options with respect to the payment of interest due on original issue of bonds of debtor government.⁴The Act, approved August 24, 1949 (20, U.S.C. 222-224) provides that any sum due or paid by the Government of Finland to the United States as the result of World War I shall be deposited in the Treasury and made available for educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland, and to provide opportunities for American citizens to carry out academic enterprises in Finland. Payments by Finland through June 30, 1955 totalling \$2,419,351 were made available pursuant to the above act.⁵Represents payments deferred.⁶The Hungarian Government deposited with the foreign creditors' account at the Hungarian National Bank an amount of pengo equivalent to the interest payments due from Dec. 15, 1932, to June 15, 1937. The debt-funding and moratorium agreements with Hungary provide for payment in dollars to the United States.⁷The United States held obligations in the principal amount of \$289,398, which, together with accrued interest thereon, were cancelled on Oct. 6, 1939 pursuant to agreement of April 14, 1938, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1938.⁸Excludes claim allowance of \$1,813,428 dated Dec. 15, 1929.⁹Excludes book credit of \$408 for overpayment.¹⁰Excludes payment by the Rumanian Government to the Treasury on June 15, 1940, of \$100,000 as "a token of its good faith and of its real desire to reach a new agreement covering" Rumania's indebtedness to the United States. Silver bullion in the amount of \$29,061 was paid to the United States on June 16, 1933, which payment was credited June 15, 1947.¹¹Consists principally of proceeds of liquidation of assets of Russian Government in the United States.¹²This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium.

Casualties of All Belligerents in World War I

Source: U. S. War Department

Country	Total Mobilized Forces	Killed and Died	Wounded Casualties	Prisoners and Missing	Total Casualties	Per cent
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
ALLIES						
Russia.....	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France.....	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	73.3
British Commonwealth.....	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy.....	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States.....	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	364,800	8.0
Japan.....	800,000	300	907	3	1,210	.2
Rumania.....	750,000	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia.....	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	46.8
Belgium.....	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece.....	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000	11.7
Portugal.....	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	33.3
Montenegro.....	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
Total.....	42,188,810	5,152,115	12,831,004	4,121,090	22,104,209	52.3
CENTRAL POWERS						
Germany.....	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary.....	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey.....	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria.....	1,200,000	87,500	162,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
Total.....	22,850,000	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477	67.4
Grand total.....	65,038,810	8,538,315	21,219,452	7,750,919	37,508,686	57.6

Union and Confederate Army Deaths in Civil War

Union Army, according to records in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department in Washington—killed or died of wounds, 110,070 (6,365 officers, 103,705 men); died of disease 224,586 (2,795 officers, 221,791 men); other deaths, 24,872 (424 officers, 24,448 men). **Totals, 359,528 (9,584 officers, 349,944 men).**

Confederate Army, estimated, no official records in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department in Washington—killed in battle, 52,954 (2,086 officers, 50,868 men); died of wounds, 21,570 (1,246 officers, 20,324 men); died of disease, 59,297 (1,294 officers, 58,003 men). **Totals, 133,785 (4,626 officers, 129,159 men).**

Veterans Administration

VA—Veterans Administration—Harvey V. Higley, Administrator. Address, Washington 25, D. C.

Veterans Administration is an independent Government agency charged with administering benefits provided by law for veterans and their families. The agency was created in July, 1930, by combining the Bureau of Pensions, Veterans Bureau and National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

America's veterans passed the 22,000,000 mark in September, 1955. Of these, 80%, or 15,400,000, served in World War II. Another 4,100,000 had seen service during the Korean conflict period, between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955. The remainder served in other wars or during peace.

Following are the major benefits which VA administers for veterans, their families and beneficiaries:

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

As of Oct. 1, 1955, VA was operating 173 hospitals, and utilizing beds in civil, state and other Federal hospitals on a contract basis. The average daily patient load was in excess of 110,000, more than half of whom were being treated for mental illnesses.

Veterans of all wars, including Korea, may be entitled to VA hospital care under the following priority system: First, those suffering from injuries or diseases incurred in or made worse by wartime service. Second, those with non-service-connected disabilities. Veterans in this group must state under oath that they are unable to pay for private treatment; they must submit a financial statement of their assets and liabilities, and they must wait until beds are available.

KOREAN GI BILL

The Korean GI bill, enacted in July, 1952, contains a five-point program to help Korea veterans readjust to civilian life. Included are education and training, Government-guaranteed and insured loans for homes, farms and business, unemployment compensation, mustering-out pay and job-finding help.

Under the educational provisions a veteran may get one and one-half days of education or training for each day in service during the Korean conflict period, maximum 36 mos. While in training, he will receive a monthly Government allowance. Tuition, fees, books and living costs must come out of the allowance.

Rates for veterans in full-time training in schools and colleges are \$110 a month if they have no dependents; \$135 if they have one dependent, and \$160 if they have more than one dependent. Those training less than full time, as well as those taking on-the-job or on-the-farm training, will receive lower monthly rates. The veteran may change his course only once. Since he must choose wisely, VA will provide vocational counsel.

Through Oct. 1, 1955, more than 1,000,000 veterans or one out of every 4 who served during the Korean period—had received GI training. More than half had gone to college.

A second major benefit of the law is a GI loan program that operates under the same conditions that apply for World War II veterans. Loans may be used to buy, build or improve a home, buy a farm, farm land or farm equipment, or to go into business.

As with World War II veterans, GI home loans may be guaranteed up to 60% of the loan, but the guaranteed portion may not exceed \$7,500. Other real estate loans may be guaranteed up to 50%, with a \$4,000 guaranty ceiling. Non-real-estate loans, such as business loans, may be guaranteed up to 50% with a \$2,000 maximum guaranty. By Oct. 1, 1955, more than 220,000 Korea veterans had obtained GI loans amounting to more than \$2.1 billion. More than 90% were GI home loans.

Both the education and training and the GI loan programs of the Korean GI bill are administered by the VA. The remaining benefits of the law are not.

Unemployment compensation of \$26 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks is handled through the states by the U. S. Department of Labor. An unemployed veteran must meet the eligibility requirements of his state.

The mustering-out program, administered by the Armed Forces, provides payment at time of discharge of \$300 for those with at least 60 days' service who were on active duty outside the U. S.; \$200 for those with 60 days' or more service who were not outside the USA, and \$100 for those who spent less than 60 days on active duty.

The law's job-finding assistance consists of job counseling and employment placement services, offered by the U. S. Employment Service.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISABLED

Vocational rehabilitation is provided both for veterans disabled as a result of World War II

service, and those disabled in service during the Korean conflict period. Eligible veterans with service-connected disabilities, in need of vocational training to overcome their handicaps, may train in schools, on-the-job or on-the-farm.

Before starting training, a disabled veteran will be interviewed by a VA counselor and may be given a series of tests to determine aptitudes, interests and abilities. While in training and for 2 months afterwards, disabled veterans may receive subsistence allowance in addition to disability compensation pay, and also in addition to training costs—tuition, books and the like—which VA pays directly to the school.

Maximum rates for those in the classroom are \$75 a month, without dependents; \$105 with one dependent, and \$120 with more than one dependent. Additional allowances may be paid, depending on the veteran's degree of disability and his family status.

By Oct. 1, 1955, more than 609,000 disabled World War II veterans and 31,000 veterans disabled since Korea had received vocational rehabilitation training. Forty percent trained for top-level occupations in the professions and business management; 30% trained for skilled trade and industrial jobs; the remainder trained for occupations ranging from farmer to office worker.

WORLD WAR II GI BILL

Of the original GI bill for World War II veterans, the loan program is the only benefit still in full force. This is essentially the same as for Korea veterans. However, it will expire for most World War II veterans on July 25, 1957, whereas the Korean GI loan program will run until Jan. 31, 1965.

By Oct. 1, 1955, a total of 4,300,000 World War II veterans had obtained GI loans amounting to \$31.1 billion. Of this amount, VA had guaranteed or insured nearly \$17 billion. More than 90% of the loans, or 4,000,000, were for homes. Farm loans numbered 68,000, and business loans 222,000.

Veterans have made an excellent record in meeting their GI loan obligations. By Oct. 1, 1955, more than 900,000 loans had been repaid in full. By the same date, VA had paid claims on only 38,000 defaulted loans—less than 1% of all loans to veterans.

Turning to the education and training provisions of the World War II GI bill, a total of more than 7,800,000 veterans of that war have enrolled during the 12 years the program has been in effect. Of these, 2,300,000 attended college; 3,300,000 went to schools below the college level; 1,500,000 trained on-the-job, and 700,000 took farm training. On Oct. 1, 1955, less than 100,000 World War II veterans still were in training, a far cry from the peak of 2,500,000 reached at the end of 1947. The GI training program comes to an end for nearly all World War II veterans on July 25, 1956.

Under the third major World War GI bill benefit—readjustment allowances for unemployment—which ended for nearly all veterans in July, 1949, nearly 9,000,000 had received allowances, although most found jobs after being on the rolls only a few weeks.

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

Veterans with service-connected disabilities resulting from either wartime or peacetime service may qualify for monthly compensation payments from VA. Wartime rates—also paid to disabled Korea veterans—ranging from \$17 to \$181 a month, depending on the degree of disability.

Additional statutory awards also are payable to veterans with certain serious disabilities such as blindness and loss of limb. Peacetime rates of compensation are 80% of the wartime scale.

Pensions may be paid to veterans of either World War I or II or of Korea, if they are permanently and totally disabled for reasons not traceable to their military service. Also, their annual incomes may not exceed \$1,400 if single or \$2,700 if married or with a minor child. Rates are \$66.15 a month, increased to \$78.75 after 10 years or when the veteran reaches age 65. However, if the veteran needs regular aid and attendance, the rate of \$135.45 a month.

On Oct. 1, 1955, nearly 2,700,000 veterans were on VA's compensation and pension rolls. Included were 158,000 disabled since Korea.

INSURANCE

VA administers three programs of insurance: U. S. Government Life for World War I veterans; National Service Life for World War II veterans; and the Indemnity and Insurance Acts of 1951 for Korea veterans.

The 1951 law also provides free automatic coverage against death for those on active duty.

for \$10,000 less any other GI insurance they may have had in force. This free coverage lasts for 120 days after separation, for those ordered to active duty for more than 30 days. After discharge, a veteran may apply for certain types of low-premium, non-dividend-paying GI insurance.

On Oct. 1, 1955, a total of 370,000 Korea veterans were holding the new forms of insurance. At the same time, more than 5,600,000 World War II veterans were carrying NSLI, and 398,000 World War I veterans had USGLI policies in force.

WHEELCHAIR HOUSING

VA pays a grant of up to \$10,000 toward the

cost of a suitably-equipped house for a veteran of either war or peacetime service who lost, or lost the use of, his legs, so that he cannot get about without the aid of braces, crutches or a wheelchair. More than 4,000 such veterans through Oct. 1, 1955 had received wheelchair housing grants.

OTHER BENEFITS

In addition to these programs, the VA administers a number of other benefits for veterans and their dependents, including automobile grants for seriously disabled veterans, a guardianship service, a contact service to advise veterans and their families of their rights to benefits, and similar activities.

Pension Cases and Compensation Payments

Source: Veterans Administration

Fiscal year	Living veteran cases	Deceased veteran cases	Total cases	Total Disbursement	Fiscal year	Living veteran cases	Deceased veteran cases	Total cases	Total Disbursement
	No.	No.	No.	Dollars		No.	No.	No.	Dollars
1890...	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850	1945...	1,144,088	369,498	1,513,586	732,535,302
1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130	1947...	2,354,297	566,468	2,920,765	1,731,972,783
1905...	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861	1948...	2,315,039	603,286	2,918,325	1,820,685,358
1910...	602,622	318,461	921,083	159,974,056	1949...	2,313,545	635,588	2,949,133	1,891,283,111
1915...	437,723	310,424	748,147	165,518,266	1950...	2,368,238	658,123	3,026,361	2,009,462,298
1920...	419,627	349,916	769,543	316,418,029	1951...	2,373,577	682,601	3,056,178	2,035,987,965
1925...	456,630	333,609	790,139	346,748,069	1952...	2,417,998	706,830	3,124,828	2,105,973,073
1930...	542,610	298,223	840,833	418,432,808	1953...	2,505,834	749,750	3,255,584	2,376,306,583
1935...	585,955	292,982	878,937	374,407,169	1954...	2,590,411	777,988	3,368,399	2,450,517,692
1940...	610,122	259,176	869,298	429,138,465	1955...	2,668,786	808,303	3,477,089	2,634,292,537

American Military Cemeteries and Memorials on Foreign Soil

Administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D. C.
(Numbers of graves in parentheses)

WORLD WAR I CEMETERIES

Aisne-Marne, near Belleau (Aisne), France (2,288).
Brookwood (Surry), England (468).
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium (368).
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne (Meuse), France (14,243).
Oise-Aisne, near Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France (6,012).
St. Mihiel, Thiancourt (M. et M.), France (4,152).
Somme, Bony (Aisne), France (1,836).
Suresnes (Seine), France (1,541). In this cemetery rest 24 of our unknown dead of World War II. This memorial epitomizes all our military cemeteries and memorials. For the past 30 years, senior representatives of the American and French Governments have come on ceremonial occasions to honor the memory of our military dead.

MONUMENTS

Andenarde, Belgium.
Bellcourt (Aisne), France.
Brest (Finistère), France.
Cantigny (Somme), France.
Château-Thierry (Aisne), France.
Gibraltar.
Kemmel, near Ypres, Belgium.
Montfaucon (Meuse), France.
Montsec (Meuse), France.
Sommepey (Marne), France.
Tours (Indre et Loire), France.

WORLD WAR II CEMETERIES

Of the nearly 250 temporary overseas military cemeteries established around the world during World War II the following have been retained as permanent sites.
Ardennes, near Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium (5,256).

Britanny near St. James (Manche), - France (4,410).
Cambridge, near Cambridge, England (3,811).
Epinal, near Epinal (Vosges), France (5,255).
Florence, near Florence, Italy (4,403).
Henri-Chappelle, near Henri-Chappelle, Belgium (7,989).
Lorraine, St. Avoird (Moselle), France (10,488).
Manila, near Fort McKinley, Manila, Republic of the Philippines (17,177). The memorial planned for this cemetery will be the largest in the Commission's construction program.
Luxembourg, near Hamm, Luxembourg (5,076).
Netherlands, Margraten, Holland (8,301).
Normandy, near St. Laurent (Calvados), France (9,385).
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia (2,834).
Rhône, Draguignan (Var), France (861).
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy (7,862).

The Manila Cemetery and the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl Crater, Honolulu, T.H., are the only overseas sites in the Pacific Ocean areas and the Far East containing the dead of World War II.

There are two other national cemeteries maintained by the Quartermaster General Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., in which World War II dead are buried. One, at Sitka, Alaska, contains the graves of those who gave their lives in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands campaign. The other at Hato Tehas, Puerto Rico, contains the remains of those who died in the Caribbean Area.

In the general interest, the decoration of graves only with natural cut flowers is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placing such decorations.

Where Hannibal Crossed the Alps Over 2,000 Years Ago

Source: National Geographic Society

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, led his army across the Alps in 218 B. C. to challenge the might of Rome in Italy. This passage, regarded as one of the greatest of all military feats, has challenged many historians. The latest study by Sir Gavin de Beer, director, Natural History Museum, London, Eng., is considered most plausible. Studying clues to the land route given in descriptions by Livy and Polybius, Sir Gavin determined that Hannibal, who commanded an army of 50,000 foot soldiers, 9,000 horsemen and over 30 elephants, moved from Spain to the Rhone, crossed it near Arles, followed the Durance River and the Aygues tributary of the Isere to the hills near the present town of Gap, in the French Basses-Alpes, north of Mt. Viso, 12,602 ft. high. Passing by way of the Col de la Traversette, Hannibal reached the low plain of Piedmont. The passage took 5 mos. in the course of which Hannibal was often under attack in the mountains and reached Italy with 20,000

infantry and 6,000 horse.

To make elephants cross the Rhone on rafts, Hannibal's men covered rafts with earth. Some of the elephants became panicky and fell off, but waded out. Where wider roads had to be made for the elephants in the mountains, Hannibal's men would start a fire on a huge rock and then drench it with vinegar, an ancient method of attacking fortifications.

Sir Gavin explains that even today Hannibal's route is a wild, rugged country, frequented by smugglers, crossed by neither highway nor railroad. Mt. Viso in Hannibal's day was covered with pines and is so described by Virgil. Hannibal lost many men from ambush, falls from precipices, and stones rolled down on them. Descending across avalanche snowfields, "the soldiers knew not where to set foot with safety."

But, despite their losses, the Carthaginians gave the Romans two of their worst defeats at Lake Trasimene and Cannae.

U. S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Officers on Active Duty

(Data as of December 1, 1955)

For Staff Officers of the Department of Defense see Index

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Chief of Staff		
General Maxwell D. Taylor		
Generals of the Army		
Bradley, Omar N.	Sept.	20, 1950
MacArthur, Douglas	Dec.	18, 1954
Marshall, George C.	Dec.	16, 1944
Generals		
Collins, J. Lawton	Jan.	24, 1948
Dahlgren, John E.	Aug.	18, 1951
Gruenther, Alfred M.	Aug.	1, 1951
Lemnitz, Lyman L.	Mar.	25, 1955
McAuliffe, Anthony C.	Mar.	1, 1955
Palmer, Williston B.	May	20, 1955
White, Isaac D.	June	22, 1955
Lieutenant Generals		
Arnold, William H.	June	22, 1953
Bryan, Blackshear M.	Jan.	26, 1954
Byers, Clovis E.	Aug.	8, 1955
Canine, Ralph J.	Mar.	16, 1953
Clarke, Bruce C.	June	23, 1953
Collier, John H.	Aug.	17, 1954
Decker, George H.	June	10, 1952
Gavin, James M.	Mar.	25, 1955
Harrison, William K., Jr.	Sept.	5, 1955
Hart, Charles E.	Aug.	18, 1954
Herren, Thomas W.	Dec.	9, 1954
Hickey, Thomas F.	Jan.	25, 1954
Hodes, Henry I.	Aug.	16, 1954
Magruder, Carter B.	Apr.	6, 1954
Mathewson, Lemuel	Apr.	7, 1954
Mickelsen, Stanley K.	Oct.	1, 1954
Montague, Robert M.	July	13, 1955
O'Daniel, John W.	May	8, 1952
Palmer, Charles D.	Aug.	19, 1955
Parks, Floyd L.	Oct.	13, 1953
Read, George W., Jr.	July	14, 1955
Schuyler, Cortlandt Van R.	July	3, 1953
Sturgis, Samuel D., Jr.	July	23, 1955
Weible, Walter L.	Oct.	23, 1953
Williams, Laurin L.	Mar.	1, 1955
Williams, Samuel C.	Sept.	15, 1955
Wyman, Willard G.	June	8, 1952
Young, Robert N.	June	29, 1955

Major Generals

Abendroth, William H. (N.G.)	Adams, Paul DeW.	Allen, Frank A., Jr.	Barnes, Verdi B.	Barriager, William L.	Barth, George B.	Bean, Emmett J.	Berry, Robert W.	Besson, Frank S., Jr.	Biddle, William S.	Binns, John J.	Boatner, Haydon L.	Booth, Donald P.	Bowen, Frank S., Jr.	Bowman, Frank O.	Bradley, Charles V., Jr.	Brown, Ernest M. (Ret.)	Burnell, Nathaniel A., II.	Caffey, Eugene M.	Campbell, Boniface	Carham, Charles D. W.	Cannon, Robert M.	Caraway, Paul W.	Carter, Leslie D.	Chorpening, Claude H.	Colbern, William H.	Colglazier, Robert W., Jr. (Res.)	Collins, James F.	Conrad, Victor A.	Cooney, James P.	Corderman, W. Preston	Creasy,
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William M.; Cummings, Emerson LeR.; Dabney, John A.; Daniel, Derrell McC.; Dasher, Charles L., Jr.; Davidson, Garrison H.; Day, Francis M.; Dean, William F.; Deltrick, Carroll H.; de Shazo, Thomas E.; Dewey, Lawrence R.; Doan, Leander LaC.; Eddleman, Clyde D.; Ennis, Riley P.; Ennis, William P., Jr.; Erickson, Edgar C. (N.G.); Evans, Ira K.; Farrell, Francis W.; Fox, Alonso P.; Fritzsche, Carl F.; Fry, James C.; Galley, Charles K., Jr.; Gathier, Ridgely; Gallagher, Philip E.; Gard, Robert G.; Garvin, Crump; Gillmore, William N.; Ginder, Philip DeW.; Gjelsteen, Einar B.; Gorbey, Alvin L.; Griffin, Martin E.; Hains, Peter C., III; Harkins, Paul D.; Harmony, John W.; Harper, Joseph H.; Harrold, Thomas L.; Hastings, Kester L.; Hayford, Bertram F.; Hays, Silas B.; Heaton, Leonard D.; Hendrix, Raleigh R.; Hershey, Lewis B. (Ret.); Hess, John B.; Hewett, Robert; Hinds, John H.; Hinrichs, John H.; Holbrook, Frank C.; Holle, Charles G.; Hollis, Robert P.; Hough, Jonathan L.; Honnen, George; Howze, Robert L., Jr.; Johnson, Douglas V.; Jones, Herbert M.; Klein, John A.; Lawton, William S.; Lentz, John M.; Lenzner, Emil; Liebel, Willard K.; Macdonald, John C.; Maddox, Halley G.; Maglin, William H.; Marshall, Arthur L.; Martin, George E.; Martin, Joseph I.; Mason, Stanhope B.; Matejka, Jerry V.; Matthews, Willis S.; McClure, Mark; McClure, Robert A.; McGarr, Lionel C.; McGaw, Edward J.; McGinley, Eugene; McNamara, Andrew T.; Mead, Armistead D.; McClaude, John B.; Meloy, Guy S., Jr.; Mickelwait, Claude B.; Millburn, Bryan L.; Mitchell, William L.; Moore, James E.; Moore, Robert S. (Ret.); Mudgett, Gilman C.; Muller, Walter J.; Murphy, John B.; Newman, Aubrey S.; Newman, Oliver P.; Nutter, William H.; O'Connell, James D.; Ogden, David A. D.; O'Neill, Edward J.; Partridge, Richard C.; Peckham, Howard L.; Peploe, George B.; Phillips, James H.; Pierce, James R.; Pierson, Albert; Post, Elwyn D.; Powell, Herbert B.; Prather, Richard G.; Prentiss, Louis W.; Reber, Miles; Reichelderfer, Harry; Ridings, Eugene V.; Roberts, Frank N.; Robinson, Bernard L.; Rogers, Gordon B.; Ruffner, Clark L.; Rutledge, Paul W.; Ryan, Cornelius E.; Ryan, Patrick J.; Schow, Robert A.; Sebree, Edmund B.; Sexton, William T.; Shamburn, William E.; Shepard, Whitfield P.; Sherburne, Thomas L., Jr.; Simon, Leslie E.; Sink, Robert F.; Smith, Wayne C.; Smythe, George W.; Snyder, Howard McC. (Ret.); Snyder, Oscar P.; Standlee, Earle; Stephens, Richard W.; Stokes, John H., Jr.; Storke, Harry P.; Strickler, Daniel B. (N.G.); Tansey, Patrick H. (Ret.); Timberman, Thomas S.; Trapnell, Thomas J. H.; Trudeau, Arthur G.; Uncles, John F.; Upham, John S., Jr.; Van Brunt, Rhaldo; Van Houten, John G.; Ward, Robert W.; Waters, William E.; Watlington, Thomas M.; Watson, Numa A.; Westphalinger, Henry R.; Willems, John M.; Williams, Edward T.; Yount, Paul F.; Zimmerman, Wayne C.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Chief of Staff		
Twining, Nathan F.		
June 30, 1953		
Generals		
Twining, Nathan F.	Oct.	10, 1950
Norstad, Nathan	July	5, 1952
Weyland, Otto P.	July	5, 1952
White, Thomas D.	June	30, 1953
LeMay, Curtis E.	Oct.	29, 1951
Partridge, Earle E.	Feb.	19, 1954
Cook, Orval R.	Feb.	19, 1954
Rawlins, Edwin W.	Feb.	19, 1954
Kuter, Laurence S.	May	29, 1955

Lieutenant Generals

Harmon, Hubert R. (Ret.)	Feb.	19, 1948
Stone, Charles B., III	July	28, 1951
Myers, Charles T.	July	5, 1952
Cabell, Charles P.	July	5, 1952
Johnson, Leon W.	July	5, 1952
Smith, Joseph	July	5, 1952
Schlatter, David M.	Sept.	5, 1952
Atkinson, Joseph H.	Mar.	3, 1953
Anderson, Samuel E.	May	1, 1953
O'Donnell, Emmett, Jr.	May	1, 1953
Everest, Frank F.	May	1, 1953
Tunmer, William H.	July	22, 1953
Putt, Donald L.	July	22, 1953
Landon, Truman H.	Feb.	19, 1954
Power, Thomas S.	Apr.	6, 1954
Ramey, Roger M.	Apr.	6, 1954

Barcus, Glenn O.	July	17, 1954
Timberlake, Patrick W.	May	10, 1955
Irvine, Clarence S.	May	10, 1955
Rogers, Elmer J., Jr.	July	15, 1955

Major Generals

Acheson, George R.; Ackerman, John B.; Agee, Walter R.; Anderson, Edward W.; Ankenbrandt, Francis L.; Armstrong, Frank A., Jr.; Armstrong, Harry G. (MC); Asensio, Manuel J.; Baker, David H.; Barnes, Earl W.; Bassett, Harold H.; Beau, Lucas V. (Ret.); Beebe, Royden E., Jr.; Bergquist, Kenneth P.; Blake, Gordon A.; Bogart, Frank A.; Born, Charles F.; Boyd, Albert; Bradley, Mark E., Jr.; Brandt, Carl A.; Brentnall, Samuel R.; Briggs, James E.; Browne, Roger J.; Bunker, D.; Callahan, Daniel F.; Burns, Robert W.; Burnside, Merrill D.; Callahan, Daniel F.; Carpenter, Charles I. (Ch.); Carroll, Joseph F.; Cork, Robert O.; Crabb, Jarred V.; Dau, Frederick J.; Dieckmann, Matthew K.; Dent, Frederick R., Jr.; Disosway, Gabriel P.; Douglass, Robert W., Jr.; Doyle, John P.; Eaton, Robert E.; Eckert, William D.; Finch, George G. (ANG); Ganey, Wiley D.; Garland, E. Blair; Gates, Byron E. (Ret.); Gerhart, John K.; Gerrity, Thomas P.; Gilchrist, John R.; Glantzberg, Frederic E.; Grant, Harold W.; Griswold, Francis H.; Grussendorf, Richard A.; Hale, Dudley D.; Hall, William E.; Harbold, Norris B.; Harmon, Reginald C. (JAC); Harris, Hunter, Jr.; Harris, Samuel R., Jr.; Henry Wil-

liam T.; Hobson, Kenneth B.; Hood, Reuben C., Jr.; Hovey, Burton M., Jr.; Hutchinson, David W.; Johnson, Alfred H.; Kelly, Joe W.; Kisser, August W.; Kuhfeld, Albert M.; Lacey, Julius K.; Landry, Robert B.; Lee, Morris J.; Lee, Robert M.; Lewis, Millard; Lindsay, Richard C.; Luedecke, Alvin R.; Lynn, Roy H.; Maude, Raymond C.; McCain, John F.; McCarthy, Chester E. (AFR); McConnell, John P.; McCormack, James, Jr.; McCormick, John H.; McDonald, Thomas B.; McKee, William F.; McNaughton, Kenneth P.; Mechling, Edward P.; Miller, Walter I. (AFR); Mills, John S.; Mooney, Henry K.; Moore, Ernest; Morgan, William M.; Mundy, George W.; Myers, Colby M.; Nelson, Morris R.; Odom, Thetus C.; Ogle, Dan C. (MC); Old, Archie J., Jr.; Parker, Hugh H.; Parker, Lewis R.; Parks, Harlan C.; Picher, Oliver S.; Powell, William H., Jr. (MC); Price, George E.; Rampy, Thomas R. (AFR); Reeves, Raymond

J.; Robinson, Frank H.; Roth, Marshall S.; Ruestow, Paul E.; Samford, John A.; Sanders, Homer L.; Seiser, James C., Jr.; Senter, William O.; Sessums, John W., Jr.; Smart, Jacob E.; Snares, Frederick H.; Smith, George F.; Smith, Phillips W.; Smith, Sory; Spivey, Delmar T.; Sprague, John T.; Spry, James W.; Steele, Wycliffe E.; Stranathan, Leland S.; Strother, Dean C.; Sweeney, Walter C., Jr.; Swofford, Ralph P., Jr.; Tate, Robert F.; Terrill, Robert H.; Thatcher, Herbert B.; Tibbetts, Kingston E.; Tillery, Manning E.; Timberlake, Edward J.; Todd, Walter E.; Truesdell, Karl, Jr.; Underhill, Edward H.; Upthegrove, Fay R.; Wade, Leigh (AFR); Washbourne, Lee B.; Webber, Kenneth E.; Wetzel, Emery S.; White, Edward H.; Whitten, Lyman P.; Wilson, Roscoe, C.; Wilson, Winston P. (ANG); Wood, Floyd B.; Wood, Jack W.; Wright, Stuart P.; Yates, Donald N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Fleet Admirals

King, Ernest J. (Aviation).....Dec. 17, 1944
Leahy, William D.....Dec. 15, 1944
Nimitz, Chester W.....Dec. 19, 1944

Admirals

Burke, Arleigh A.....June 5, 1955
Cassady, John H. (Aviation).....Apr. 7, 1954
Duncan, Donald B. (Aviation).....Aug. 9, 1951
Fechteler, William M.....Feb. 1, 1950
Radford, Arthur W. (Aviation).....Apr. 7, 1949
Stump, Felix B. (Aviation).....June 27, 1953
Wright, Jerald.....Apr. 6, 1954

Vice Admirals

Briscoe, Robert P.....Feb. 12, 1951
Callaghan, William M.....Apr. 11, 1951
Combs, Thomas S. (Aviation).....June 27, 1953
Curtis, Maurice E.....June 16, 1955
Doyle, Austin K. (Aviation).....May 17, 1954
Denebrink, Francis C.....Nov. 28, 1951
Fahion, Frank G.....Oct. 1, 1950
Gardner, Matthias B. (Aviation).....Mar. 27, 1953
Good, Roscoe F.....Feb. 2, 1953
Holloway, James L. Jr.....Feb. 9, 1955
Hopwood, Herbert G.....May 12, 1947
Low, Francis S.....Mar. 1, 1951
Martin, Harold M. (Aviation).....Feb. 13, 1946
McCormick, Lynde D.....Feb. 1, 1954
McMahon, Frederick W. (Aviation).....May 23, 1952
Ofstie, Ralph A.....May 9, 1953
Pride, Alfred M. (Aviation).....Oct. 2, 1954
Royar, Murray L. (Supply Corps).....Oct. 8, 1954
Settle, Thomas G. W.....Mar. 26, 1948
Struble, Arthur D.....June 17, 1955
Woolborn, Charles, Jr.....Apr. 6, 1954
Woodbridge, Edmund T.....Apr. 6, 1954

Rear Admirals

Ammon, William B.; Atkeson, Clarence L.; Austin, Bernard L.; Baker, Harold D.; Bergin, Charles K.; Biggs, Burton B.; Bledsoe, Albert M.; Briggs, Harold M.; Bruton, Henry C.; Buchanan, Charles A.; Burrows, Thomas; Campbell, Robert L.; Carson, John H.; Cavenagh, Robert W.; Chillingworth, C. J.; Clark, Sherman; Collins, Howard L.; Cooper, William C.; Cooper, Joshua W.; Crawford, George C.; Crommelin, Henry; Daniel, John C.; Dania, Henry C.; Daspit, Lawrence R.; Davis, Burton; Dennison, Robert L.; Deutermann, Harold T.; Dietrich, Neil K.; Duke, Irving T.; Earle, Ralph, Jr.; Ellis, Robert B.; Entwistle, Frederick I.; Espe, Carl F.; Fenno, Frank W., Jr.; Ferrall, William E.; Forrestel, Emmet P.; Frost, Lawrence H.; Gano, Roy A.; Grenfell, Elton W.; Hanlon, Byron H.; Hartman, Charles C.; Henderson, Harry H.; Higgins, John M.; Hillenkoetter, Roscoe H.; Hubbard, Miles H.; Huffman, Leon J.; Jarrell, Albert E.; Kiland, Ingolf N.; Larson, Harold O.; Libby, Ruthven E.; Long, Victor D.; Loud, Wayne R.; Lyman, Charles H., 3rd; Marshall, William J.; Mason, Redfield; McCorkle, Francis D.; McKinney, Eugene B.; McLean, Ephraim R., Jr.; McManes, Kenmore M.; Melson, Charles L.; Mendenhall, William K., Jr.; Miles, Milton E.; Moore, Walter E.; Moosbrugger, F.; Murphy, Marion E.; Murray, Stuart S.; Nunn, Ira H.; Olsen, Clarence E.; Oregan, William V.; Orem, Howard E.; Parker, Edward N.; Parks, Lewis S.; Persons, Henry S.; Petersen, Wallis F.; Price, Walter H.; Ragan, Thomas C.; Redman, John R.; Rice, Robert H.; Rodgers, Bertram J.; Romoser, William K.; Rose, Rufus E.; Russell, George L.; Sabin, Robert H.; Sanders, Harry; Schindler, Walter G.; Sharp, Ulysses S., Jr.; Sides, John H.; Smedberg, William R., 3rd; Smith, Harold Pace; Smith, Chester Carl; Smoot, Roland N.; Snachenberg, John A.; Solomons, Edward A.; Stelter, Frederick C., Jr.; Stokes, Thomas M.; Stone, Earl E.; Stout, Richard F.; Sylvester, John; Thach, James H., Jr.; Taylor, Edmund B.; Taylor, John McN.; Towner, George C.; Tyree, David M.; Varian, Donald C.; Virdeen, Frank; von Heimburg, Ernst H.; Ward,

James H.; Warden, Frederick B.; Watkins, Frank T.; Wellings, Joseph H.; Wilkins, Charles W.; Will, John M.; Wilson, Ralph E.; Withington, Frederick; Womble, John P., Jr.; Wood, Chester C.; Wright, George C.; Yeager, Howard A.; Yeomans, Elmer E.

Aviation (AV): Akers, Frank; Anderson, George W., Jr.; Arnold, Murr E.; Beakley, Wallace M.; Bick, Robert E., Jr.; Boone, Walter F.; Brown, Charles R.; Caldwell, Henry H.; Carson, Joseph M.; Clark, John E.; Clarke, Ralph S.; Cooper, Clifford S.; Cornwell, Delbert S.; Craig, Kenneth; Cruise, Edgar A.; Davis, William V., Jr.; Dixon, Robert E.; Dudley, Paul L.; Duerfeldt, Clifford H.; Ekstrom, Clarence B.; Erdmann, William L.; Even, Edward C.; Felt, Harry D.; Gallery, Daniel V.; Glover, Cato D., Jr.; Goltswaite, Robert; Goodney, Willard K.; Goodwin, Hugh H.; Griffin, Charles D.; Hall, Grover B. H.; Harris, Dale; Hedding, Truman J.; Hickey, Robert F.; Hobbs, Ira E.; Hoskins, John M.; Hughes, Francis M.; Ingersoll, Stuart H.; Johnson, William D.; Kieffe, Frederick N.; Lee, Fitzhugh; Moore, Benjamin E.; Morehouse, Albert E.; Nation, William M.; Obelrune, Frank; Perry, John; Pirie, Robert B.; Ramsey, Paul H.; Rees, William L.; Rice, Lester K.; Riley, Herbert D.; Robbins, Thomas H., Jr.; Rodde, Walter F.; Russell, James S.; Sears, Harry E.; Shands, Courtney; Smith, Allen, Jr.; Sotherland, Leona B.; Storrs, Aaron P., 3rd; Stroop, Paul D.; Sutherland, William A., Jr.; Switzer, Wendell G.; Thach, John S.; Vosseler, Aurelius B.; Ward, Frank T., Jr.; Williamson, Thomas B.

Aeronautical Engineering Duty Only (AEDO): Cleton, Edward W.; Lonquest, Theodore C.; Murphy, Joseph N.; Pearson, John E., Jr.; Pfingstag, Carl J.; Spangler, Selden B.

Chaplain Corps (CHC): Harp, Edward B., Jr.; Miller, Thornton C.

Civil Engineer Corps (CEC): Jelley, Joseph F., Jr.; Johnson, Harold W.; Meade, Robert H.; Sihler, William; Strain, Charles L.

Dental Corps (DC): Harris, Alfred R.; Malone, Ralph W.; Riebe, Herman P.; Ryan, Daniel W.; Talyor, Ralph W.

Engineering Duty Only (EDO): Coudrey, Roy E.; Dolan, William A., Jr.; Cronin, Robert E.; Hague, Wesley M.; Holderfurth, Frederick R., Jr.; Honsinger, Leroy V.; Ness, George A., Jr.; Leahy, William H.; Manseau, Kniskern, Leslie A.; Logan, Morgan, Armand M.; Bernard E.; McKee, Albert E.; Pyne, Schuyler N.; Rickover, Mummie, Albert G.; Snyder, Philip W.; Swart, Robert L.; Weaver, George C.

Medical Corps (MC): Behrens, Charles F.; Bradley, Bruce E.; Clegg, Courtney G.; Cooper, Thomas F.; Dana, Winfred P.; Fulton, James R.; Giametti, Robert M.; Greaves, Frederick C.; Hagan, Bartholomew W.; James, Walter F.; Moore, French R.; Morrison, O. B., Jr.; Norman, Irwin L. V.; Owsley, John Q.; Pugh, Herbert L.; van Peenen, Hubert J.

Staff Duty Officers (SDO): Layton, Edwin T.; Wenger, Joseph N.

Supply Corps (SC): Antrim, Archie A.; Arnold, Ralph J.; Batchelder, Robert F.; Becknell, Thomas L., Jr.; Boundy, James W.; Dekay, Charles G.; Edson, Stephen R.; Haynsworth, H. C., Jr.; Herlihy, Joseph L.; Hetter, Frederick L.; Honaker, Walter W.; Knickerbocker, William L.; Lattu, Onnie P.; Parks, Joel D.; Ricketts, James B.; Thomas, Lloyd H.; Warfield, Clarence G. (USNR).

Retired Officers on Active Duty: Baldwin, Frank (SC); Bates, Richard W. (Commodore) (AV); Heffer, George W. (MC); Dufek, George J. (AV); Kendall, Henry S.; nan, John B.; Jones, J. Cary; (EDO); Whitehead, (AV); Watt, Richard M., Jr. (EDO); Whitehead, Richard F. (AV).

MARINE CORPS

Commandant, with rank of General

Shepherd, Lemuel C. Jr. Jan. 1, 1952

Lieutenant Generals

Brice, William O. Aug. 28, 1953
Pate, Randolph McC. July 1, 1954
Pepper, Robert H. Aug. 2, 1954
Smith, Oliver P. July 23, 1953
Thomas, Gerald C. Mar. 8, 1952

Major Generals

Anderson, Raymond A.; Bare, Robert O.; Burger, Joseph C.; Good, George F., Jr.; Hogaboom, Robert E.; Jerome, Clayton C.; Linscott, Henry D.; Litzenberg, Homer L.; McCaul, Verne J.; McQueen, John C.; Megee, Vernon E.; Noble, Alfred H.; Pollock, Edwin A.; Fuller, Lewis B.; Ridgely, Reginald H., Jr.; Riskey, James P.; Robinson, Ray A.; Schlitt, Christian F.; Snedeker, Edward W.; Twining, Merrill B.; Wensinger, Walter W.; Wornham, Thomas A.

COAST GUARD

Commandant, with rank of Vice Admiral

Richmond, Alfred C. June 1, 1954

Rear Admirals

Cowart, Kenneth K. Aug. 1, 1950
Greenspun, Joseph Apr. 1, 1949
Hirshfield, James A. Oct. 1, 1951
Kenner, Frank T. May 28, 1953
Kenner, William W. June 1, 1954

Leamy, Frank A. Sept. 8, 1954
Mauerman, Raymond J. Apr. 14, 1950
McElligott, Raymond T. June 1, 1948
Olson, Louis B. Feb. 1, 1949
Perkins, Henry C. July 1, 1953
Perkins, Louis W. Dec. 1, 1949
Shepherd, Halbert C. Jan. 6, 1948
Raney, Roy L. Sept. 1, 1950
Wood, Russell E. Aug. 13, 1951

Personal Salutes and Honors

The national salute is 21 guns. It is also the salute to a national flag. The salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence and consisting of one gun for each State, will be fired at noon on July 4 at every post provided with suitable artillery.

A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, and four ruffles and flourishes, is rendered to the

President of the United States, to an ex-president, chief magistrate or sovereign of a foreign country, or to members of a reigning royal family. The national anthem is played for the president, a march for an ex-president, and the national anthem of his or her country for others. The music is considered an inseparable part of the salute and will immediately follow the ruffles and flourishes without pause.

Rank

Salute—guns

Ruffles and flourishes

Music

	Salute—guns		Ruffles and flourishes	Music
	Arrival	Departure		
High commissioner or other diplomatic officer equal or superior to an ambassador	19	19	4	National anthem
Secretary of Defense	19	19	4	March
Cabinet members	19	19	4	March
Secretary of the Army	19	19	4	March
Secretary of the Air Force	19	19	4	March
Secretary of the Navy	19	19	4	March
President pro tempore of the Senate	19	19	4	March
General of the Armies	19	19	4	March
Under or Assistant Secretary of the Army	17	17	4	General's March
Under or Assistant Secretary of the Air Force	17	17	4	March
Under or Assistant Secretary of the Navy	17	17	4	March
Governors of Territories or foreign possessions within the limits of their respective jurisdictions	17	17	4	March
Former Chief of Staff	17	17	4	March
General of the Army	17	17	4	General's March
General	17	17	4	General's March

Other Salutes (on arrival only) are 15 guns for American envoys or ministers and foreign envoys or ministers accredited to the U. S., and a lieutenant general; 13 guns for a major general, American ministers resident and ministers resident accredited to the U. S.; 11 guns for American charges d'affaires and like officials accredited to the U. S., a

brigadier general, and consuls general accredited to the U. S.; 7 guns to consuls accredited to the U. S.; and 5 guns to a vice consul or consular agent accredited to the U. S.

A vice consul when in charge of the office and acting as consul general or consul is entitled to such courtesies.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

The Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) was established in the executive branch of the U. S. Government Jan. 12, 1951, "to provide a plan of civil defense for the protection of life and property" from attack. The principal responsibility is vested in the states, with the Federal Government providing coordination and guidance.

The Administrator and Deputy Administrator are appointed by the President of the U. S. A Civil Defense Advisory Council deals with policy and is composed of the Administrator and 12 members appointed by the President, 3 from state governments, 3 from political divisions of the states, and the rest citizens of broad experience other than employees of the Government.

The Administrator supervises programs of civil defense, including shelters, protective equipment, communications and treatment of effects of attack, and may conduct training programs and operate not more than one civil defense college and 3 civil defense technical schools. He may stockpile materials. The Federal Government will contribute to protective facilities if states match the Federal outlay, but will not pay for land or administrative expenses, or for elements of construction not directly associated with defense.

Upon proclamation of a state of civil defense emergency the President may cause personnel and facilities of Federal departments to be placed at

the discretion of civil defense, including temporary replacement of hospital, utility and transport facilities, and the Administrator may during such emergency develop relief activities beyond the limitations of the law. The Federal Administrator, appointed by the President, is Val Peterson, former Governor of Nebraska.

NEW YORK STATE CIVIL DEFENSE

The Civil Defense Commission of New York State, set up under the State Defense Emergency Act, supervises civil defense plans, which executives of cities and counties are expected to carry out. In the event of an emergency its powers become broader and include direct operational control of all civil defense forces and the taking of real and personal property as required for its functions. In the event of attack it may control non-military vehicular traffic. Other states have similar arrangements and interstate compacts assuring cooperation between states for the welfare of the population. Under Chapter 10 of the Executive Law, the Commission was appointed to coordinate the aid and assistance of all state agencies in the event of a natural disaster. In New York 15 heads of various commissions are ex officio members of the Civil Defense Commission and 3 others are appointed by the Governor. The State Director, appointed by the Commission is C. R. Huebner, Lt. Gen., USA, ret.

Code of Conduct for Prisoners of War to Support Morale

By executive order, Aug. 17, 1955, President Eisenhower, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, prescribed a Code of Conduct to encourage and stiffen the morale of American soldiers who become prisoners of war. The code was drawn up after an Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War, appointed by the Secy. of Defense, Chas. E. Wilson, had made a careful study of methods of indoctrination, browbeating and torture used against 4,428 Americans by the Chinese Communists. The Committee recognized the barbaric brutality of the enemy could be defeated only by staunch support of American principles and standards that are the hallmarks of a free education. The Code reads:

1. I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

2. I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

3. If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

4. If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

5. When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or

written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

6. I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Members of the Advisory Committee were Carter L. Burgess, Asst. Secy. of Defense for Manpower & Personnel, ch., Gen. John E. Hull, ex-U. N. Commander in Chief in the Far East, vice ch., Dr. Frank Berry, Asst. Defense Secy. for Health & Manpower, Hugh M. Milton, 2nd, Asst. Secy. of the Army, Albert Pratt, Asst. Secy. of the Navy, David S. Smith, Asst. Secy. of the Air Force, Lt. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, U. S. A., rt., Vice Adm. Chas. A. Lockwood, U. S. N., rt., Lt. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, U. S. A. F., and Gen. Merritt Edson, U. S. M. C. The committee interviewed many high officers, as well as former prisoners of war, including Maj. Gen. Wm. P. Dean, who was a prisoner of the North Koreans for 3 years.

The Committee, in a long report describing the brutality encountered by the prisoners and their reactions said 7,190 Americans were captured by the enemy during the Korean war. Of these 6,656 were Army, 263 Air Force, 231 Marines, 40 Navy. Of these 2,730 died in Communist hands, many on the "hunger marches," 11 were held beyond the armistice and later released, 21 refused repatriation. The U. S. has record of 470 additional servicemen in the hands of the enemy and not yet accounted for. A small number of prisoners wilted under the methods of the enemy, a few became informers willingly. The case of every P. O. W. is tried on its merits, and the effect of the viciousness of the Communist enemy is fully taken into account.

World War II Casualties of U. S. Armed Forces

December 7, 1941—December 31, 1946*

Source: Department of Defense

Branch of service	Numbers engaged	Dead and wounded				Wounds not mortal
		Total	Total deaths	Battle	Other	
Army.....	11,260,000	884,135	318,274	234,874	83,400	565,861
Navy.....	4,183,466	102,821	65,043	39,379	25,664	37,778
Marines.....	669,100	91,718	24,511	19,733	4,778	67,207
Total.....	16,112,566	1,078,674	407,828	293,986	113,842	670,846

*Hostilities were officially terminated by Presidential Proclamation on Dec. 31, 1946, but only a few battle deaths and wounds not mortal were incurred after the Japanese acceptance of Allied peace terms on Aug. 14, 1945. Numbers engaged from Dec. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1945 were: Army—10,420,000, Navy—3,883,520, Marine Corps—599,693. Total—14,903,213.

In addition to the foregoing data there were 1,917 deaths in the Coast Guard of which 574 were battle deaths.

World War II Merchant Marine Casualties

Source: U. S. Coast Guard publication July 1, 1950

Died from direct causes while serving on American flag ships, 845; died in prisoner-of-war camps, 37; listed as missing, 4,780.

There were 572 released prisoners of war, and one prisoner unaccounted for. Another 500 men died while serving on foreign flag ships under U. S. control.

The number of U. S. flag ships lost was 605 of 6,000,000 deadweight tons.


Korean Battle Casualties of U. S. Armed Forces

JUNE 25, 1950—JULY 27, 1953¹

Source: Department of Defense

Branch of service	Number serving	Casualties			Wounds not mortal
		Battle deaths	Other deaths		
Army.....	2,834,000	27,704	9,429		77,596
Navy.....	1,177,000	458	4,043		1,876
Marines.....	424,000	4,267	1,261		23,744
Air Force.....	1,285,000	1,200	5,884		368
Total.....	5,720,000	33,629	20,617		103,284

¹Tentative final data based upon information available as of Sept. 30, 1954, at which time 24 persons were still carried as missing in action.

 We can master the air only if we destroy the enemy air forces. We shall never be able to do this unless we organize and control the air forces of the western alliance as one single mighty weapon of air power. We should establish a single political authority for the direction of war. I would put this authority in North America.—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery in 1955 address before Royal United Service Institution, London, England.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Treaties Ratified, 1955

During the First Session, 84th Congress, the U. S. Senate ratified these treaties:

Treaty for collective mutual defense of southeast Asia signed by United States, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Great Britain, and France. Ratified Feb. 1, 1955, 82 to 1.

Treaty for mutual defense signed by United States and Republic of China. Ratified Feb. 9, 1955, 84 to 8.

Treaty signed by United States, England, France, and West Germany terminating occupation of West Germany and recognizing sovereignty of Federal Republic. Ratified April 1, 1955, 76 to 2.

Dissenting votes on acts of April 1, 1955 were cast by Langer (R.-N. D.) and Malone (R.-Nev.)

Protocol to North Atlantic Treaty signed by 14 nation members of NATO admitting West Germany. Ratified April 1, 1955, 76 to 2.

Protocol of International Telecommunication Convention at Buenos Aires signed by United States and 82 other countries cooperating in regulation of radio frequencies. Ratified April 1, 1955, 63 to 3.

Treaty for the reestablishment of the independence of Austria signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, U. S. S. R., and Austria. Ratified June 17, 1955, 63 to 3.

Conventions governing treatment of prisoners of war and protection of civilians in time of war, signed at Geneva, August 12, 1949. Ratified July 6, 1955, 77 to 0.

Yalta Conference Reports

Proceedings of the Yalta Conference of Feb. 4-11, 1945, held secret for diplomatic reasons, were published by the U. S. State Dept. Mar. 17, 1955. Repeated assertions by leaders of the conservative wing of the Republican party that the proceedings contained evidence of too great concessions to the Soviet Union by President Franklin D. Roosevelt prompted a 1953 act of Congress ordering publication of all proceedings of World War II conferences, with Yalta first. The British government objected to publication, but withdrew its objection Mar. 16. Pressure from press and politicians caused the State Dept. to release the report entitled *The Conference at Malta and Yalta, 1945*. The Malta Conference, between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt took place Feb. 2, 1945, in preparation for Yalta.

The report on Yalta disclosed the informal discussions by which Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin reached decisions. The concessions to the Soviet Union in payment for entering the war against Japan were supported by military reports that it would take 18 mos. after Germany's fall to defeat Japan. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves informed Gen. Geo. C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff in December, 1944, that the first atom bomb should be ready about Aug. 1, 1945, and the second by the end of the year. The U. S. State Dept. opposed the forcible partition of Germany and was against recognizing the Polish Provisional Govt. of Lublin, a device of the Soviet Union. This recognition also was opposed by Churchill, but Stalin supported it. Stalin promised free elections in Poland but refused to consider international supervision, which he termed an affront to Polish sovereignty. Roosevelt and Churchill compromised.

The State Dept. had favored a Soviet trusteeship for north and central Kuriles under the prospective U. N. Japan to retain the southern Kuriles. Roosevelt did not object to the Kuriles and the southern half of Sakhalin going to the Soviet. He wanted to consult Chiang Kai-shek on disposition of Dairen and the Manchurian railroads, but Stalin objected strongly. The three leaders agreed that Germany should be dismembered after surrender. They declared no one else should dictate the peace, but Churchill argued, against Stalin's objections, for giving France a part in control and occupation, because Britain needed a strong France to help fight any future aggression by Germany.

ATTITUDE OF MacARTHUR

President Roosevelt's course was defended in the Senate by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D.-N. Y.), who asserted the Yalta concessions must be studied in the light of the recommendations of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the course of the war in Germany and of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the war with Japan. He said Gen. MacArthur

"strongly favored and urgently recommended that Soviet Russia be involved in the war against Japan." Gen. MacArthur replied that he did not have the slightest connection with Yalta; his views were not solicited, and "I would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet into the Pacific war at that late date."

Sen. Lehman requested the Dept. of Defense to publish the military and other recommendations relating to efforts to get the Russians into the Pacific war. This report, 35,000 words long, was published Oct. 19, 1955. The report did not show that Gen. MacArthur had been consulted previously to the Yalta conference. The day after the Yalta meeting, Feb. 13, 1945, Gen. Geo. C. Marshall received a summary of Gen. MacArthur's views, in which Gen. MacArthur insisted that Russia pay her way by invading Manchuria at the earliest possible date after the defeat of Germany. Other despatches quoting Gen. MacArthur as desiring Russian participation were dated Feb. 25, Mar. 8 and June 18, 1945. Gen. MacArthur commented that the report confirmed that he had not been consulted prior to Yalta; his post-Yalta statements dealt with military needs after the decisions had been made. Sen. Lehman contended that the report clearly supported his contention that Gen. MacArthur favored bringing the Soviet Union into the war.

EXTRACTS FROM YALTA AGREEMENT

The secret clauses affecting the Far East were published in March, 1947. They were:

The leaders of the three great powers—the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain—have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that:

(1) The status quo in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

(2) The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz: (a) the southern part of Sakhalin as well as all the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union. (b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U.S.S.R. restored. (c) The Chinese Eastern Railroad and the South Manchurian Railroad which provides an outlet to Dairen shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

(3) The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke.

For further details of the Yalta Agreement consult the *WORLD ALMANAC* for 1955.

U. S.-Iran Treaty

A treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights between the U. S. and Iran was signed Aug. 15, 1955, in Tehran. Like 12 other treaties signed with foreign countries in recent years, it defines basic freedoms and provides for protection of persons and property, exchange, export and income trade, navigation rights and conditions under which enterprises originating in

one country are conducted in the other. It will help promote the economic welfare of Iran. It comes into force one month after ratification by U. S. Senate and Iran.

Prisoner Release

An understanding for the release of civilians held prisoner in Communist China and the return of Chinese civilians in the U. S. to China was announced Sept. 10, 1955, by U. Alexis Johnson, ambassador of the U. S. to Czechoslovakia, and Wang Ping-nan, ambassador to Poland of the People's Republic of China (Communist) during negotiations at Geneva.

The understanding was announced in what the State Dept. called "agreed parallel unilateral statements," in order to avoid the term "agreement," which might constitute technical recognition of the Communist regime.

The U. S. agreed that any Chinese who wished to return to Communist China could do so, and if he met with "obstruction in departure" or lacked expense money, he could apply to India for help.

The Chinese agreed Americans were entitled to return home and said the chargé d'affaires of the United Kingdom in China was authorized to give aid.

[There were at the time 29 American civilians detained in jail or house arrest in China on various pretexts. The Chinese in the U. S. were always free to leave, except 129 who were detained when the Korean war broke out because of their technical knowledge, and were given permits to leave before the Geneva meeting began.]

Soviet Proposal on Formosa

A conference of 10 nations in Shanghai or New Delhi to consider the Formosa situation and find means of settling it was proposed to Great Britain by the Soviet Union Feb. 4, 1955. The Soviet govt. suggested that Britain, the Soviet Union and India take the initiative, and that the United States, France, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Chinese Peoples' Republic (Communist) be invited. In reply the British govt. repeated (1) that a conference without Nationalist China would have no useful result; (2) the discussion should be organized in a form acceptable to the U. N. (2) Britain expressed a hope that "all concerned" would endeavor to stop fighting in the area.

While nothing came of the proposal, it is historically useful as an example of the manner in which the Soviet Union used a diplomatic proposal to continue its hostile propaganda against the United States.

The Soviet declared the situation arose because the U. S. A. "with the help of Chiang Kai-shek" had seized Taiwan (Formosa) which, with the Pescadores and other islands, "belongs to China"; that armed forces of the U. S. had made unprovoked attacks on towns and coastal areas of China and concentrated naval and air forces; that the U. S. had interfered in the internal affairs of China and made aggressive acts and threats of armed force against the Peoples' Republic. The Soviet reminded Britain that it had made a proposal to discuss this in the U. N. in the presence of a representative of the Peoples' Republic as the "lawful representative of China" and elimination of the "representative of the Kuomintang" (Nationalist China).

All-Europe Treaty Proposal

Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, premier of the Soviet Union, presented a draft for an All-European Security Treaty at the Geneva Conference July 20. It was intended to achieve collective security and aim at unification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. The language of the draft was similar to that of NATO treaty.

Parties were to be the European states, the United States, the German Democratic Republic (Communist) and the German Federal Republic, with the eventual addition of the unified German state. Disputes were to be settled under the U. N. charter, and the Chinese People's Republic (Communist) have observers in agencies set up under the treaty.

The 4 powers, U. S., United Kingdom, France and Soviet Union, were to continue to deal with the German problem in accordance with previous decisions. Signers of the treaty were to abjure force or threat of force but an armed attack in Europe against a party to the treaty could be

met with armed forces, pending collective action under the U. N.

Members were not to "participate in any coalition or alliance or agreements" contrary to the aim of the treaty, but in the first stage (2 to 3 years) the obligations taken under existing treaties were to be honored, except that consultation should supersede military effort. Pending agreements on reducing armaments, prohibiting atomic weapons and withdrawing foreign troops the parties agree "not to take any further steps to increase their armed forces" in Europe under previous agreements. After an agreed time-limit following ratification of the treaty, the Warsaw Treaty of May 14, 1955, the Paris agreements of Oct. 23, 1954 and the North Atlantic Treaty were to become ineffective.

There was no action on the proposed draft, which disclosed the political aims of the Soviet Union.

U. S. Stand on Germany

The U. S. State Dept. issued the following notice Sept. 29, 1955:

The foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France wish to make known their view on certain points in connection with the agreements of Sept. 20, 1955, as reported in the press, between the Soviet Union and the regime in the Soviet zone of Germany.

They wish in the first place to emphasize that these agreements cannot affect the obligations or responsibilities of the Soviet Union under agreements and arrangements between the three powers and the Soviet Union on the subject of Germany and Berlin. The Soviet Union remains responsible for the carrying out of these obligations.

Secondly, the three foreign ministers reaffirm that the Federal Republic of Germany is the only German government freely and legitimately constituted and therefore entitled to speak for Germany as the representative of the German people in international affairs. These three governments do not recognize the East German regime nor the existence of a state in the Soviet zone.

Finally, . . . the three foreign ministers reaffirm the repeatedly expressed position of their governments that the final determination of the frontiers of Germany must await a peace settlement for the whole of Germany.

Austrian State Treaty

The Austrian State Treaty, which restored sovereignty to the Republic of Austria, was signed May 15, 1955, by the foreign ministers of the Big Four and ratified by the United States June 17, 1955. The four ministers who signed were Secy. of State Dulles, Harold MacMillan (Br.), Antoine Pinay (Fr.) and Vyacheslav Molotov (USSR). The foreign minister of Austria, Leopold Figl, also signed. The act took place in the Belvedere (palace) of Vienna. The major terms:

Austria was reestablished as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, within the borders existing before the Anschluss of 1938. The powers agreed to support its projected membership in U. N. Germany, in a future peace treaty, was to renounce all claims on Austria.

Austria guaranteed free elections and "the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms." Former Nazis may not serve in its armed forces, nor may Austria own or produce atomic or nuclear weapons or guided missiles, or other war material for Germany, or civil aircraft for Germany or Japan.

Occupation troops were to leave within 90 days after ratification or so far as possible before Dec. 31, 1955. The occupation was to end when ratification had been deposited with the USSR. Austrian prisoners were to be repatriated as soon as possible. The Danube was to be opened to all states on a footing of equality.

The ambassadors of the 4 powers were to act in concert on execution and interpretation of the treaty for 18 mos. after ratification.

Atomic Information

An agreement for the exchange of atomic information for mutual defense purposes was signed June 15, 1955, by the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, under terms of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. It was approved by President Eisenhower. Such information deals with development of defense plans, training of personnel in use and defense against atomic weapons and "the

evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons."

The agreement does not permit transfer of atomic weapons or special nuclear material, nor may the governments concerned transfer their information to any nation or regional organization unless authorized.

U. S.-China Defense Treaty

A Mutual Security Treaty between the Republic of China (Nationalist) and the United States was announced by the Dept. of State Dec. 1, 1954. The treaty recognizes the common interest of both in the security of Taiwan (Formosa) and the Pescadores and of the western Pacific islands under jurisdiction of the U. S. It provides for inclusion by agreement of other territories under jurisdiction of both. It provides for continuing consultation on threats of attack and if the Republic of China is subject to unprovoked attack, the U. S. will act according to its constitutional procedures. Ratification by the Senate will be on the agenda for 1955.

U. S.-Korea Defense Treaty

A Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed in Washington Oct. 1, 1953, and ratified by both nations in January, 1954, became effective Nov. 17, 1954. A resolution of the U. S. Senate specified that neither party is obligated to come to the defense of the other except in case of an external armed attack, nor does the U. S. have to give armed assistance "except in the event of an armed attack against territory recognized by the U. S. as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the Republic of Korea." A joint statement, Nov. 17, 1954, said the U. S. would give substantial economic and military aid and "employ its military power against aggressors" in the event of an unprovoked attack on Korea. Conversion of dollars at a realistic exchange rate for U. S. forces is agreed on. Korea leaves its forces under operational control of the United Nations Command.

Southeast Asia Treaty

The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty was signed at Manila, P. R., Sept. 8, 1954, by representatives of 8 nations: United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Philippine Republic, Thailand and Pakistan. John Foster

Dulles, Secy. of State, signed for the U. S.; the Marquess of Reading, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, for Britain and Guy la Chambre for France. The treaty must be ratified.

The treaty calls for continuous self-help and mutual aid to develop capacity to resist armed attack and subversive activities; technical assistance and cooperation to promote economic progress to strengthen the equal rights and self-determination of all peoples.

Art. IV, dealing with aggression, reads:

1. Each party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the parties or against any state or territory which the parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any party in the treaty area or of any other state or territory to which the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which would be taken for the common defense.

3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any state designated by unanimous agreement under Paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

Owing to the unwillingness of the delegates of the U. S. to become involved in aggression that was not specifically Communist, the U. S. caused the following interpretation to be appended:

The delegation of the United States of America in signing the present treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Art. 4, Par. 1, apply only to Communist aggression, but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 2.

Events in Foreign Lands

Erection of the first Mormon temple in England was begun in August, 1955, in Newchapel, Surrey. In the first 6 mos. of 1955 Great Britain counted 411,200 visitors from overseas, compared with 365,500 for the same period, 1954.

In Scotland 15 persons out of every 1,000 have the name of Smith, a total of 80,000, exceeding the MacDonalds by 20,000.

Canadian police reports for 1953 listed only 64 murders "known to the police," 3 fewer than the year before.

A jet ferry, believed the first in operation, has been put into service on Lake Victoria in Uganda. It is 32 ft. long and carries vehicles and passengers. The engine sucks in water and expels it as a jet plane does air.

Damage to the Arch of Constantine in Rome, caused by modern traffic, was repaired by supporting blocks of marble with steel bars, suitably disguised. The arch was erected 312 A. D. by the Emperor Constantine to celebrate his victory over Maxentius.

The Krupp establishment in Essen, West Germany, reported gross manufacturing income for 1954 at 1 billion marks (about \$235,000,000).

Its director reported that four-fifths of its pre-war property had been destroyed by bombing and dismantling, and the western powers had prohibited it from producing coal and steel.

Great Britain extended its territory in 1955 by formally taking possession of Rockall, a tiny speck of land, 70 ft. tall and with a shoreline of about 250 ft., sticking up like a spike above Rockall Bank, 280 mi. nw of Ireland. It was within reach of a projected guided missiles range in the Hebrides.

Dr. R. A. MacKay, Canadian permanent representative at the United Nations, in August, 1955, turned over \$1,500,000 on behalf of Canada to the Technical Assistance Admin., U.N. Canada has contributed \$5,322,727 since the program was established in 1950.

Greece opened the first nation-wide electric power transmission system July 15, 1955. Four new plants supply the power: three hydroelectric plants with 95,000 kw. capacity and one steam plant of 80,000 kw. Over 400 cities and villages never before served by electricity will be benefited. Cost, about \$115,000,000 was paid for by American aid and Italian reparations.

U. S. Dept. of State Seeks Young People for Foreign Service

The Dept. of State of the United States encourages young Americans to train for appointment to offices in the Foreign Service. Examinations for candidates are given periodically. In December, 1955, the Dept. conducted examinations for candidates in 65 cities. In support of the program 25 officers of the Dept. visited nearly 200 colleges to meet young men and women interested in such careers. The applicant must be at least 20 and under 31 years of age, a citizen of the

United States for at least 10 years and, if married, must be married to an American citizen. Those successful in a written examination get an oral examination. The Dept. expects to appoint about 300 officers to the Service in 1956. Beginning salaries are \$4,400 to \$5,500, and there are insurance, annual and sick leave and retirement benefits. Information may be obtained from the Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Eugene R. Black, President; Robert L. Garner, Vice President. Address, 1818 H St., N.W. Washington 25, D. C. European Office: Paris

The Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, also known as the World Bank, were drawn up by representatives of 44 nations at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, at Bretton Wood, N.H., July 1-12, 1944. Its official existence dates from Dec. 27, 1945, when the Articles of Agreement were signed by 28 nations in Washington, D.C.; operations were started June 25, 1946. As of Oct. 31, 1955, 58 countries were members.

Afghanistan	Finland	Netherlands
Australia	France	Nicaragua
Austria	Germany	Norway
Belgium	Greece	Pakistan
Bolivia	Guatemala	Panama
Brazil	Haiti	Paraguay
Burma	Honduras	Peru
Canada	Iceland	Philippines
Ceylon	India	Sweden
Chile	Indonesia	Syria
China	Iran	Thailand
Colombia	Iraq	Turkey
Costa Rica	Israel	Union of
Cuba	Italy	South Africa
Denmark	Korea	United Kingdom
Dominican Rep.	Japan	United States
Ecuador	Jordan	Uruguay
Egypt	Lebanon	Venezuela
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Yugoslavia
Ethiopia	Mexico	

The purposes of the Bank are: to assist in the reconstruction and development of its member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes, and thereby promote the long-range growth of international trade and the improvement of standards of living; to promote participation in loans and investments made by private investors, and to make loans for productive purposes when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The subscribed capital stock of the Bank now amounts to \$9,050,500,000. The Articles of Agreement stipulate that 2% of each member's subscription be paid in gold or U. S. dollars, 18% in that country's currency, and that 80% be held by the respective country, subject to call by the Bank only to meet its obligations created by borrowings or guaranteeing loans. The Bank is authorized to use the funds paid in under the 2% requirement in its lending operations. To use all or any part of the 18% currency subscription of a member, the Bank must obtain the member's consent. The United States has subscribed to a larger portion of the Bank's capital stock than any other nation. Its share totals \$3,175,000,000, of which it has paid in 20%, or \$635,000,000.

The Bank's other major source of funds for loans is derived from the sale of its own bonds in the capital markets of the world. By Oct. 1, 1955, the Bank's total of outstanding bonds amounted to \$849,000,000. This included 9 U. S. dollar bond issues totaling \$705,000,000; 3 Canadian dollar bond issues totaling \$36,363,637; 2 pound sterling issues totaling \$28,000,000; 2 Netherlands guilder issues totaling \$21,052,632; and 6 Swiss franc issues totaling \$59,336,824.

The Bank's funds for loans are also increased through the participation by private investors in Bank loans and through the sale of securities from the Bank's loan portfolio. Funds from this source amounted to \$213,800,000 by the end of Oct. 1955.

LOANS OF THE BANK

By October 1, 1955, the Bank had made 136 loans in 40 countries, totaling \$2,435,658,464. Where the government itself was not the borrower, the government guaranteed the loan. Disbursements on loans aggregated about \$1,770,000,000.

A summary of the Bank's lending, showing gross totals lent by country, is as follows:

Algeria: \$10,000,000 for electric power development.

Australia: \$258,000,000 for projects including agriculture, electric power, transport, industry, coal mining, iron and steel.

Austria: \$22,000,000 for electric power.

Belgium: \$66,000,000 for steel, electric power and the Congo.

Belgian Congo: \$40,000,000 for a 10-year program in transport and other basic services.

Brazil: \$194,090,000 for electric power, telephone equipment, railroads and highways.

British East Africa: \$24,000,000 for railway, harbour and highway projects.

Ceylon: \$19,110,000 for electric power.

Chile: \$37,300,000 for electric power, agriculture, and construction of paper and pulp mills.

Colombia: \$94,780,000 for railways, highways, agriculture and electric power.

Denmark: \$40,000,000 for reconstruction.

Ecuador: \$8,500,000 for highways.

El Salvador: \$23,645,000 for electric power and highways.

Ethiopia: \$8,500,000 for highways, telecommunications, agriculture and industries.

Finland: \$50,279,464 for the wood-product industries, electric power and agriculture.

France: \$250,000,000 for reconstruction.

French West Africa: \$7,500,000 for railways.

Guatemala: \$18,200,000 for highway construction and maintenance.

Iceland: \$5,914,000 for electric power, agriculture and a radio transmitter building.

India: \$139,700,000 for railways, agriculture, electric power and iron and steel production.

Iraq: \$12,800,000 for flood control.

Italy: \$80,000,000 for projects in South.

Japan: \$40,200,000 for electric power.

Lebanon: \$27,000,000 for electric power and irrigation.

Luxembourg: \$12,000,000 for railways and steel mill.

Mexico: \$160,800,000 for power, railways and industry.

Netherlands: \$229,000,000 for reconstruction, ships, aircraft and industry.

Nicaragua: \$18,200,000 for highways, agriculture and power.

Northern Rhodesia: \$14,000,000 for railway expansion.

Norway: \$50,000,000 for general economic development.

Pakistan: \$77,250,000 for railways, agriculture and natural gas pipeline.

Panama: \$7,390,000 for highways and agriculture.

Paraguay: \$5,000,000 for agriculture.

Peru: \$36,000,000 for highways, agriculture, ports and irrigation.

Southern Rhodesia: \$28,000,000 for electric power.

Thailand: \$37,400,000 for railways, irrigation and ports.

Turkey: \$63,400,000 for grain-storage, power, irrigation, flood control, port improvements and industries.

Union of South Africa: \$110,000,000 for transportation and power.

Uruguay: \$38,500,000 for power and telephone.

Yugoslavia: \$60,700,000 for timber production, power, mining, industry, forestry and transportation.

Net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 were \$24,679,487, which amount was added to a supplemental reserve. The Bank's special reserve increased by \$13,306,897, bringing total reserves to \$183,758,142.

U. S. Aid to Foreign Countries in Fiscal Year 1955

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce

For security reasons data by country do not include the military aid furnished principally under the mutual security program. Data shown include credits which have been extended to private entities in the country specified; the net credits shown for Canada, for example, represent credits extended to private entities in Canada.

Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected, or which at most involve an obligation on the part of the receiver to extend aid to the United States or other countries to achieve a common objective.

Credits are loans or other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, over a period of years, usually with interest.

(In millions of dollars)

	Net grants and credits ¹	Net grants	Net credits		Net grants and credits ¹	Net grants	Net credits
Net grants and credits	4,469	4,486	-17	Eastern Europe	5	10	-5
Military grants	2,543	2,543		Czechoslovakia	2	2	
Western Europe	1,570	1,570		Poland	-4		-4
Near East (including Greece and Turkey)	286	286		Other countries	7	7	
Asia and Pacific	623	623		Near East and Africa	329	260	68
American Republics	43	43		Egypt	15	16	-1
Canada	-*	-*		Greece	39	45	-6
Unspecified areas	20	20		Iran	86	56	30
Other grants & credits	1,927	1,944	-17	Israel	35	30	5
Western Europe and dependent areas	802	918	-116	Liberia	2	2	(*)
Austria	8	13	-6	Turkey	47	50	-3
Belgium-Luxembourg	-4	4	-7	Union of South Africa	28		28
British Commonwealth (United Kingdom)	106	164	-58	Other and unspecified			
Denmark	-1	(*)	-2	Near East and Africa	77	61	17
Finland	-5	(*)	-5	Asia and Pacific	623	640	-17
France	422	506	-84	Afghanistan	4	2	2
Germany	34	41	-8	Australia	4		4
Iceland	1	1		Burma	1	1	
Ireland	(*)	(*)		China-Taiwan (Formosa)	76	77	-1
Italy	45	67	-22	India	64	64	
Netherlands	-18	-*	-17	Indochina (Cambodia)			
Norway	-*	4	-4	Laos & Vietnam	216	216	
Portugal	8	3	4	Indonesia	15	5	9
Spain	30	34	-4	Japan & Ryukyu Islands	-22	7	-29
Sweden	(*)	(*)		Korea	207	207	
Yugoslavia	66	69	-2	New Zealand	-*		-*
Other and unspecified				Pakistan	30	30	
Western Europe	111	11	100	Philippines	15	16	-1
				Thailand	5	7	-1
				Other and unspecified			
				Asia and Pacific	7	7	
				American Republics	102	49	52
				Canada	2		2
				International organi- zations & unspeci- fied areas	65	66	-2

*Less than \$500,000.

¹Net grants is the excess of grants utilized over reverse grants and returns on grants. (-) denotes excess of reverse grants and returns on grants. Net credits is the excess of credits utilized over collections of principal, (-) denotes excess of collections of principal.

The International Monetary Fund

IMF—International Monetary Fund—Ivar Rooth,

Managing Director and Ch. of Executive Board.

The International Monetary Fund was established in terms of Articles of Agreement adopted by 44 nations at the Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944). The Articles of Agreement came into force (Dec. 27, 1945) and at the time of the first meeting of the Executive Directors (May 6, 1946) 38 countries had become members. Twenty countries joined later.

The main purposes of the Fund, as set out in the Articles of Agreement, are: (1) to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems, and, more specifically, (2) to promote exchange stability and avoid competitive exchange depreciation, (3) to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions, which means the eventual elimination of restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions and the avoidance of discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices, and (4) to permit members, under appropriate conditions, to draw upon the resources of the Fund with a view to shortening the duration and lessening the degree of any disequilibrium which may from time to time arise in their balances of payments.

The Fund obtains its resources from the payment by members of quotas, the size of which was determined by the original members agreed at Bretton Woods. Each member pays in gold either 25% of its quota or 10% of its net official holdings of gold and U. S. dollars, whichever is the smaller, and the remainder in the member's own currency. The aggregate of members' quotas as of Oct. 31,

1955 was equivalent to \$8,738,000,000. The total subscriptions paid on that date amounted to the equivalent of \$8,045,000,000 of which \$1,747,190,000 was held by the Fund in gold.

Members are under an obligation, once the foreign exchange values of their currencies have been agreed with the Fund, to make no change in their exchange rates without consultation with the Fund. The Fund, however, is not entitled to object if the proposed change does not exceed 10% of the original par value. Agreed par values were announced (Dec. 18, 1946) for 32 members, to which 12 others have been added. From the commencement of operations on March 1, 1947, through Oct. 31, 1955, exchange transactions of the Fund amounted to the equivalent of U. S. \$1,207,700,000. On that date repurchases amounted to \$649,700,000 in gold and U. S. dollars.

The Fund holds annual consultations with each individual member that retains foreign exchange restrictions and discrimination. It maintains an extensive program of technical assistance in foreign exchange problems through staff missions to many parts of the world, and provides studies, reports and other publications on international trade and payments. The Fund also conducts a training program for staff members of central banks and ministries of finance.

Of the sixteen Executive Directors of the Fund, five represent the members with the largest quotas: United States, United Kingdom, China, France and India. The voting power of the Executive Directors is approximately proportional to the quotas of the member or members whom they represent. The United States director is entitled to cast 27% of the total vote.

UNITED NATIONS

Structure of the United Nations

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1956

The foundations of the United Nations were laid at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington (1) from Aug. 21 to Sept. 28, 1944, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States; and (2) from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7, 1944, between China, the United Kingdom and the United States. The proposals for establishment of an organization of nations for the maintenance of world peace led to the calling of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco where, April 25 to June 26, 1945, the charter of the United Nations was drawn up. It was signed June 26 by 50 nations. Poland, one of the original 51 members, signed Oct. 15, 1945. Four additional nations were admitted to membership in 1946, two in 1947, one in 1948, one in 1949, and one in 1950, bringing the total membership to 60.

The charter pledges signatories to maintain international peace and security, and to co-operate in establishing political, economic and social conditions favorable to these objectives. It precludes the United Nations from intervening in the internal affairs of any nation without prejudice, however, to the application of enforcement measures with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

The charter came into effect Oct. 24, 1945, when the requisite ratifications by the 5 permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) and a majority of other signatories was reached by the USSR depositing the instrument of ratification. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes then signed the protocol formally proclaiming that the charter had come into force.

The seat of the United Nations is in New York, N. Y.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBERSHIP (C.M. indicates Charter Member)

Nation	Date of admission	Chief representative 10th regular session	Nation	Date of admission	Chief representative 10th regular session
Afghanistan...	Nov. 19, 1946	Mohammed Kabir Ludin	Lebanon.....	C. M.	Fouad Ammoun
Argentina.....	C. M.	Enrique José G. Plate	Liberia.....	C. M.	J. Dudley Lawrence
Australia.....	C. M.	R. G. Casey	Luxembourg....	C. M.	Hugues Le Gallais
Belgium.....	C. M.	Paul-Henri Spaak	Mexico.....	C. M.	Luis Padilla Nervo
Bolivia.....	C. M.	Hernán Siles Zuazo	Netherlands....	C. M.	J. M. A. H. Luns
Brazil.....	C. M.	Cyro de Freitas-Valle	New Zealand....	C. M.	T. L. Macdonald
Burma.....	Apr. 19, 1948	James Bartington	Nicaragua.....	C. M.	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Byelorussian SSR.....	C. M.	K. V. Kiselyov	Norway.....	C. M.	Halvard Lange
Canada.....	C. M.	Paul Martin	Pakistan.....	Sept. 30, 1947	Mohammed Ali
Chile.....	C. M.	José Maza	Panama.....	C. M.	Alberto A. Boyd
China.....	C. M.	George Yeh	Paraguay.....	C. M.	Guillermo Enciso Velloso
Colombia.....	C. M.	Francisco Urrutia	Peru.....	C. M.	Victor A. Belaúnde
Costa Rica.....	C. M.	Rey Benjamín Núñez	Philippines....	C. M.	General Carlos P. Romulo
Cuba.....	C. M.	Emilio Núñez Portuondo	Poland.....	C. M.	Marian Naszkowski
Czechoslovakia C. M.		Vaclav David	Saudi Arabia... C. M.		Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khaysal
Denmark.....	C. M.	Ernst Christiansen	Sweden.....	Nov. 19, 1946	Osten Undén
Dominican Republic.....	C. M.	Virgilio Díaz-Ordóñez	Syria.....	C. M.	Ahmed Shukairy
Ecuador.....	C. M.	José Vicente Trujillo	Thailand.....	Dec. 16, 1946	Prince Wan Waithayakon
Egypt.....	C. M.	Mahmoud Fawzi	Turkey.....	C. M.	Fatin Rustu Zorlu
El Salvador....	C. M.	Miguel Rafael Urquía	Ukrainian SSR.. C. M.		L. F. Palamarchuk
Ethiopia.....	C. M.	Ato Abte-Wold Akiliou	Union of South Africa.....	C. M.	W. C. du Plessis*
France.....	C. M.	Antoine Pinay	U.S.S.R.....	C. M.	V. M. Molotov
Greece.....	C. M.	Stephanos Stephanopoulos	United Kingdom.....	C. M.	Harold Macmillan
Guatemala....	C. M.	Emilio Arenales Catalán	United States... C. M.		Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Haiti.....	C. M.	Jean Price-Mars			(John Foster Dulles served as Senior Representative <i>ex officio</i> during his presence)
Honduras.....	C. M.	Tiburcio Carías, Jr.	Uruguay.....	C. M.	Vicente Basaquito
Iceland.....	Nov. 19, 1946	Thor Thors	Venezuela.....	C. M.	Santiago Pérez-Pérez
India.....	C. M.	V. K. Krishna Menon	Yemen.....	Sept. 30, 1947	Sayful Islam Al-Hassan
Indonesia....	Sept. 28, 1950	Ide Anak Agung Gede Agung	Yugoslavia....	C. M.	Koca Popovic
Iran.....	C. M.	Nasrallah Entezam			
Iraq.....	C. M.	Mohamed Fadhl Al-Jamali			
Israel.....	May 11, 1949	Abba Eban			

*The South African delegation was recalled in November from the Assembly's tenth session.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES (Tenth Regular Session)

President—José Maza (Chile).

Vice-President—China, Ethiopia, France, Luxembourg, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

(A country and not a person is named in the list of vice-presidents, as the election is made in the name of a State. The vice-presidents are normally the heads of delegations.)

Committee Chairmen—First (Political and Security, including the Regulation of Armaments) Committee—Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand); *Ad Hoc* Political Committee—Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand); Second (Economic and Financial) Committee—Ernest G. Chauvet (Haiti); Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee—Omar Loutfi (Egypt); Fourth (Trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) Committee—Luciano Joubland-Rivas (Mexico); Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee—Hans Engen (Norway); Sixth (Legal) Committee—Manfred Lachs (Poland).

The General Assembly is composed of all the members. Each nation may send 5 representatives and 5 alternates to each session of the Assembly, but is entitled to only one vote.

Any matter within the scope of the charter may

be brought before the General Assembly for debate and the Assembly may make recommendations on any such matter except issues on the agenda of the Security Council. However, the General Assembly in November 1950 decided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, the Assembly should consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures, including, in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, the use of armed forces when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. On important questions a two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required; on other questions a simple majority is sufficient.

A general or steering committee co-ordinates the proceedings of the Assembly and is composed of 15 members—the president of the Assembly, the seven vice-presidents, the chairmen of the six Main

Committee, and the chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee.

The Assembly held the first part of its first session in London Jan. 10 to Feb. 14, 1946; the second part in New York Oct. 23 to Dec. 15, 1946. Its first special session was held in New York April 28 to May 15, 1947, to consider the Palestine question. The second regular session was held in New York Sept. 16 to Nov. 29, 1947, and a second special session on the Palestine question in New York April 16 to May 14, 1948. The first part of the third session was held in Paris Sept. 21 to Dec. 12, 1948, and the second part in New York April 5 to May 18, 1949. The fourth session was held in New York Sept. 20 to Dec. 10, 1949. The fifth regular session was held in New York Sept. 19, 1950 to Nov. 5, 1951. The sixth regular session met in Paris Nov. 6, 1951, to February 5, 1952. The seventh regular session of the Assembly, the first to be held at Headquarters, opened on October 14, 1952, and closed on August 28, 1953. The eighth regular session was held in New York from Sept. 15 to December 9, 1953. The ninth regular session was held in New York from Sept. 21 to Dec. 17, 1954.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of eleven members, five with permanent seats. The remaining six are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly; they are not eligible for immediate re-election.

Membership as of Jan. 1, 1955

Permanent members of the Council: China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Non-permanent members: Until 1957: Belgium, Iran and Peru. Until 1958: Australia, Cuba and one other to be named in 1956.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and members agree to carry out its decisions. The Council may investigate any dispute that might threaten international peace and security.

Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members; it is this clause which gives rise to the so-called "veto." A party to a dispute must refrain from voting. The presidency of the Council is held in rotation for one month by each member in the English alphabetical order.

Reporting to the Security Council are: the Military Staff Committee, which advises the Council on military requirements for maintaining peace; and the Disarmament Commission which is concerned with the regulation and reduction of armaments and the control of atomic energy.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms of office. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election. The Council is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

Membership of the Council as of January 1, 1955: Until 1957—Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Norway, Pakistan, USSR and United Kingdom.

Until 1958—Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Netherlands.

Until 1959—Brazil, Canada, Greece, Indonesia, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The President of the Economic and Social Council for 1955 was Sir Douglas Copland (Australia). The First Vice-President was Santiago Pérez-Pérez (Venezuela) and the Second Vice-President, Joža Brilej (Yugoslavia).

The Economic and Social Council had the following Commissions in 1955:

Functional Commissions

Transport and Communications; Statistical; Population; Social; Narcotic Drug; Human Rights; Status of Women; International Commodity Trade.

Regional Economic Commissions

Economic Commission for Europe.
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
Economic Commission for Latin America.

The 10 formally constituted specialized agencies as of January 1, 1956, are: the International Labour Organization (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International

Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank); the International Monetary Fund (Fund); the World Health Organization (WHO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The purposes of ILO are to contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labor conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

The purposes of FAO are to raise nutrition levels and living standards; to secure improvements in production and distribution of food and agricultural products; to better conditions of country dwellers; and by these means to contribute to expanding world economy.

The purposes of UNESCO are to promote collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further justice, rule of law and human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion.

The purpose of ICAO is to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation.

The purposes of the Bank are to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members.

The purposes of the Fund are to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive exchange depreciations; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade.

The purpose of WHO is to aid the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

The purposes of UPU are to assure the organization and perfection of the various postal services and to promote the development of international collaboration. To this end, member countries are united in a single postal territory for reciprocal exchange of mail.

The purposes of ITU are to set up international regulations for radio, telegraph and telephone services in order to avoid confusion and to study means to decrease excessive costs of international services.

The purposes of WMO are to co-ordinate, standardize and improve world meteorological activities.

Plans have been made for the establishment of an International Trade Organization (ITO) and an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The purpose of ITO is to promote the expansion of world trade and the removal of trade barriers. The purposes of IMCO are to promote co-operation among governments in technical problems of international shipping and to encourage the removal of discriminatory action by governments and of unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns.

TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The work of the United Nations in the field of non-self-governing territories falls into two categories: (1) the duties and functions of the Trusteeship Council with respect to those territories placed under the International Trusteeship System; and (2) the responsibility of the Organization in connection with information on non-self-governing territories other than Trust territories.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The administration of Trust territories is subject to the supervision of the United Nations. Administering authorities are required to render an account of their stewardship to the Trusteeship Council. The Council may entertain petitions from

private persons or organizations regarding conditions in the Trust territories and may dispatch regular or special visiting missions to these regions for studying conditions at first hand.

The Trusteeship Council as of Jan. 1, 1956, has 12 members, 6 of them administering authorities. These 6 are: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. China and the USSR hold membership by virtue of being permanent members of the Security Council not administering Trust territories. The 4 other members are elected for 3-year terms by the General Assembly in order to ensure that membership in the Council is equally divided between members which administer Trust territories and members which do not. These are Haiti and India until 1957 and Guatemala and Syria until 1959.

President of the Council (15th session)—Urquía, El Salvador.

Vice-President (15th session)—R. Barges, France.

President of the Council (16th session)—Mason Sears, United States.

Vice-President (16th session)—Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. As regards non-self-governing territories not placed under trusteeship, those members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of such territories have pledged themselves in the charter to recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount and to promote their welfare. The administering powers are bound by the charter to transmit to the Secretary-General technical information concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the territories. This information is summarized, analyzed and classified by the Secretariat, and the analyses and summaries are considered by a special committee established by the General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. All members are *ipso facto* parties to the statute of the Court. Other states may become parties to the Court's statute on conditions determined in each case by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises cases which the parties submit to it and matters especially provided for in the charter or in treaties. The Court gives advisory opinions and renders judgments. Its decisions, which are final, are only binding between the parties concerned and in respect of a particular dispute. If any party to a case fails to heed a judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may decide what is to be done.

The Court consists of 15 judges elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. No two of the judges may be nationals of the same state. Retiring judges are eligible for re-election. The Court remains permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations. A quorum of nine judges suffices to constitute the Court. All questions are decided by majority. In the event of a tie, the President of the Court or the judge who acts in his place casts the deciding vote.

President—Green H. Hackworth, United States.
Vice-President—Abdel Hamid Badawi, Egypt.

Judges

Nine-year term of office, ending on Feb. 5, 1964.
Jules Basevart, France

Roberto Córdova, Mexico

José Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador

Hersch Lauterpacht, United Kingdom

Lucio M. Moreno Quintana, Argentina

Nine-year term of office, ending on Feb. 5, 1961.

E. C. Armand Ugón, Uruguay

Green Haywood Hackworth, United States

Helge Klæstad, Norway

Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan

F. I. Kojenikov, USSR

Nine-year term of office, ending on Feb. 5, 1958.

Abdel Hamid Badawi, Egypt

Hsu Mo, China

John Erskine Read, Canada

Bohdan Winlarski, Poland

Milovan Zoricic, Yugoslavia

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of a Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and such

staff as the organization may require.

The Secretary-General makes an annual report and any supplementary reports which may be necessary to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations. He may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens the maintenance of international peace and security.

Secretary-General—Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden.

An international staff assists the Secretary-General. Its members are recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible. In performing their duties, the Secretary-General and his staff must not receive instructions from any authority outside the United Nations. Members of the United Nations have agreed not to exert any influence on them.

The Secretariat is divided into six offices, five departments and one administration. The principal officers of the Secretariat are:

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General—Andrew W. Cordier (United States).

Legal Counsel—Constantin A. Stavropoulos (Greece).

Controller—Bruce R. Turner (New Zealand).

Director of Personnel—J. A. C. Robertson (United Kingdom).

Under-Secretaries without Department—Ralph J. Bunche (United States); Ilya S. Tchernychev (USSR).

Under-Secretary: Political and Security Council Affairs—Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia).

Under-Secretary: Economic and Social Affairs—Philippe de Seynes (France); **Deputy Under-Secretary**, Martin Hill (United Kingdom).

Under-Secretary: Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories—Benjamin Cohen (Chile).

Under-Secretary: Public Information—Ahmed S. Kokhari (Pakistan).

Under-Secretary: Conference Services—Victor Hoo (China).

Director of General Services—David B. Vaughan (United States).

Director-General: Technical Assistance Administration—Hugh L. Keenleyside (Canada); **Deputy Director-General**, Gustavo Martínez-Cabanas (Mexico).

UNITED NATIONS BUDGET

Secretary-General Hammarskjöld, in June 1955, submitted to the General Assembly budget estimates for 1956, the eleventh financial year of the United Nations. Total expenditures were estimated at \$46,278,000 and income at \$6,873,600, leaving a net expenditure of \$39,404,400 (gross) for 1955. The actual expenditure for 1954 amounted to \$40,131,200.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

The construction of the permanent headquarters on the east side of Manhattan in New York City was completed during 1952, with the opening of the new General Assembly building, which comprises the Assembly Hall, conference and committee rooms, radio studios, recording facilities and a master control room. The General Assembly, Secretariat and Conference buildings are interconnected to form one co-ordinated unit. The Secretariat Building accommodates the staff of the United Nations, together with liaison officers for specialized agencies, and offices for the Press and other public information organizations. The Conference Building houses the Security Council Chamber, the Economic and Social Council Chamber and the Trusteeship Council Chamber, as well as three large conference rooms for the Main Committees of the General Assembly, together with appropriate offices, lounges and corridors. To build the U. N. capital the U. S. Government advanced an interest-free loan of \$65,000,000 repayable in annual installments until 1982. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contributed \$8,500,000 for land; other parcels were given by the City of New York, which also agreed to pay for reconstructing streets, tunnels, easement and water frontage, at original estimates of \$23,000,000, now increased to \$26,500,000 because of extra costs.

A further \$2 million was appropriated by the General Assembly in 1952 and 1953 for the construction of the Headquarters buildings. In addition \$102,566 was received as donated funds. By July 1955 the expenditures and unliquidated obligations totaled \$68,594,527. Of the \$65,000,000 loan, the United Nations thus far repaid \$7 million to the United States. The last installment of \$1 million is due in July 1982.

United States Delegation, United Nations

AS OF OCTOBER 10, 1955

Representatives and Alternates to the Tenth Regular Session of the General Assembly which convened in New York City on September 20, 1955

REPRESENTATIVES

John Foster Dulles, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Rep. Brooks Hays, Rep. Chester E. Mellow, Sen. John O. Pastore, Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr.

ALTERNATES

James J. Wadsworth, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Laird Bell, Jacob Blaustein, Robert Lee Brokenburr.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative on the Security Council—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Deputy Representative to the United Nations and Deputy Representative on the Security Council—James J. Wadsworth.

Deputy Representative on the Disarmament Council—Harold E. Stassen.

Counselor of Mission—James W. Barco.

Representative on the Economic and Social Council—John C. Baker.

Deputy Representatives on the Economic and Social Council—Walter M. Kotschnig, Nat B. King.

Representative on the Trusteeship Council—Mason Sears.

Deputy Representative on the Trusteeship Council—Benjamin Gerlig.

Advisers—Norman Armour, Jr., Albert F. Ben-

Sources of Information about the United Nations

Dept. of Public Information, United Nations, N. Y. Provides pamphlets, study guides, speakers, films; arranges group visits.

Admission Office, United Nations, N. Y. Provides tickets to meetings. Telephone: Plaza 4-1234, Ext. 477.

International Documents Service, Columbia Uni-

versity Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Agent for publications of U. N., International Court, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

Washington, D. C. Information Center. Branch of the Dept. of Public Information, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. Paul V. Johansen, director.

der, Jr., Charles D. Cook, Lawrence R. Greenough, William O. Hall, Mrs. Carmel C. Marr, John M. McSweeney, Richard F. Pedersen.

Executive Director—Albert S. Watson.

Deputy Executive Director—James W. Kelly.

Special Assistant to the Executive Director—Joseph A. Tambone.

Director of Public Affairs—Wallace Irwin, Jr.

Public Affairs Officers—Frederick T. Rope, Mrs. Dorothy Crook Hazard, Miss Elizabeth F. Hitchcock, Franklin L. Mewshaw.

Commission on Human Rights—Mrs. Oswald B. Lord.

Population Commission—Kingsley Davis.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs—Harry J. Anslinger.

Social Commission—Mrs. Althea K. Hottel.

Statistical Commission—(vacant).

Transport and Communications Commission—George P. Baker.

Commission on the Status of Women—Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE DELEGATION

Chairman, U. S. Delegation and Navy Representative—Vice Admiral A. D. Struble.

Army Representative—Lt. Gen. T. W. Herren.

Air Representative—Lt. Gen. L. W. Johnson.

with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and one for 10 cents with a portrait of George Washington. Colors, light brown and black respectively.

Books of stamps were first issued April 16, 1900; colls, Feb. 18, 1908.

Postal cards were first issued May 1, 1873, under Act of June 8, 1872.

Stamped envelopes were first issued in June 1853 under Act of August 31, 1852; printed stamped envelopes in the spring of 1865.

Newspaper wrappers were first issued in October 1861 under Act of February 27, 1861.

During 1951 the United Nations placed on sale its first issues of postage stamps.

Stamps issued in 1955: On February 9, honoring the International Civil Aviation Organization in 3c and 8c denominations; May 11, honoring the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization in 3c and 8c denominations; October 24, 3c, 4c, 8c stamps and 15c souvenir sheet, issued in honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the UN, upon UN Day, December 9, 3c and 8c stamps issued on Human Rights Day.

UN stamps are valid only on mail deposited at UN Headquarters, N. Y. They may be purchased for both Philatelic and postal purposes at the UN Postal Administration's Sales Counter, and may also be ordered by mail from the United Nations Postal Administration. First day of issue is provided.

United Nations Postage

Postal History

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United Nations Postage

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Air-mail service was established May 15, 1918, between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. The rate was fixed at 24 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, which included special-delivery service. The present Air-Mail rate is six cents. Forwarding and delivery of Air-Mail is expedited, but no Special Deliveries are made unless a Special Delivery Stamp is attached.

Special Delivery stamps first were issued on October 1, 1885. As originally issued, the Special Delivery Stamp denomination was 10 cents. Present issues are of 20-cent denomination.

Certified Mail Stamps first were issued on June 6, 1955. By using Certified Mail, individuals or business concerns may obtain proof of mailing and delivery. The cost is 15 cents, plus postage. With this new service available, the Registry Service and the extensive safety precautions it requires now are restricted to safeguarding articles of value, as originally intended.

Postage stamps have been issued to honor all deceased Presidents of the United States from Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Prior to the issuance of the first stamps, letters accepted by postmasters for dispatch were marked "Paid" by means of pen and ink or hand stamps of various designs. Such letters usually contained the town post mark and date of mailing.

United States adhesive postage stamps were first issued under Act of March 3, 1847, and placed on sale at New York, N. Y., July 1, 1847. The series consisted of two stamps, one for 5 cents

Portraits on U. S. Currency

Denomination	Portrait on Face	Embellishment on Back	Denomination	Portrait on Face	Embellishment on Back
\$1	Washington	Great Seal of U. S.	\$100	Franklin	Independence Hall
2	Jefferson	Monticello	500	McKinley	Ornate denominational marking
5	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial	1,000	Cleveland	Ornate denominational marking
10	Hamilton	U. S. Treasury	5,000	Madison	Ornate denominational marking
20	Jackson	White House	10,000	Chase	Ornate denominational marking
50	Grant	U. S. Capitol	100,000	Wilson	Ornate denominational marking

Portraits on U. S. Treasury Bonds and Savings Bonds

Denomination	Treasury bonds	Savings bonds	Denomination	Treasury bonds	Savings bonds
\$10	Washington	Franklin	\$1,000	Lincoln	Lincoln
25	Jefferson	Washington	5,000	Monroe	Monroe
50	Jefferson	Washington	10,000	Cleveland	T. Roosevelt
100	Jackson	Cleveland	50,000	McKinley	McKinley
200	Jackson	F. D. Roosevelt	100,000	Grant	Grant
500	Washington	Wilson	1,000,000	T. Roosevelt	T. Roosevelt

POSTAL INFORMATION

As of July 1, 1955, there was a total of 32,076 post offices throughout the United States and Possessions. Of this number 3,613 were First Class; 6,645 Second Class; 13,116 Third Class, and 14,942 Fourth Class. There were 32,076 rural routes covering 1,544,704 miles in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

DOMESTIC RATES

Valid in the United States, its Territories and Possessions.

FIRST CLASS

First class letters, written and sealed matter: 3c for each ounce or fraction, except that drop letters are subject to 2c for each ounce or fraction when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers. Government postal cards: single, 2c; double, 4c; private post cards, 2c.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely letters, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards) and all other matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proofsheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes. Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

AIR MAIL

Air mail (limit 8 ounces): 6c an ounce or fraction, in the United States, its territories and possessions; also to Armed Forces outside U. S., when addressed "APO or FPO, New York, N. Y., San Francisco, Calif., New Orleans, La., or Seattle, Wash." Postal cards, government and private, 4c. For domestic use only. Air mail may be certified, registered, insured, sent C.O.D. or special delivery.

SECOND CLASS

Second Class (no weight limit): Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals containing notice of 2nd-class entry; 2c for first 2 ounces, 1c for each additional 2 ounces or fraction, or the 4th-class rate, whichever is lower.

THIRD CLASS

Third Class (limit 8 ounces): Mailable matter not in 1st and 2nd classes. Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter: 2c for first 2 ounces, 1c each additional ounce. Books (incl. catalogs) of 24 pages or more (at least 22 of which are printed), seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants: 2c for first 2 ounces, 1½c each additional 2 ounces or fraction.

Bulk rate: Identical pieces of 3rd-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than either 20 lbs. or 200 pieces, at 14c a lb. of fraction; on circulars, miscellaneous printed matter and merchandise; on books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., 10c a lb. or fraction with a minimum charge of 1½c per piece. Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3c. Bulk mailing fee, \$10 per calendar year. Apply to postmaster for permit.

FOURTH CLASS OR PARCEL POST

Fourth Class or Parcel Post (over 8 ounces): Merchandise, books, printed matter, and all other mailable matter not in 1st or 2nd class. Parcels must be so wrapped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or contains writing not authorized by law, matter is subject to 1st-class postage. Fourth-class matter may be sealed if bearing an inscription reading: "May be opened for postal inspection."

Parcel Post Rates and Zones

(Limit 20, 40 or 70 lbs.—See postmaster)

Zone and (miles)	First pound	Additional pounds
Local.....	18 cents	1.45 cts.
1-2 (to 150).....	23	3.95
3 (150-300).....	23	5.15
4 (300-600).....	24	6.9
5 (600-1,000).....	26	9.25
6 (1,000-1,400).....	28	11.95
7 (1,400-1,800).....	30	15.2
8 (over 1,800).....	32	18.05

On parcels measuring more than 84 inches, but not more than 100 inches in length and girth combined, the minimum postage charge shall be the zone charge applicable to a 10-pound parcel.

Catalogs

Zone and (miles) over 8 oz. to 10 lbs.	First pound	Additional half-lbs.
Local.....	12 cents	0.75 cents
1-2 (to 150).....	13	1.5
3 (150-300).....	14	2.0
4 (300-600).....	15	2.5
5 (600-1,000).....	17	3.25
6 (1,000-1,400).....	18	4.0
7 (1,400-1,800).....	19	5.0
8 (over 1,800).....	20	6.0

AIR PARCEL POST (over 8 ounces to 70 lbs.): Packages not to exceed 100 inches in length and girth combined, including written and other matter of the first class, whether sealed or unsealed, fractions of a pound being charged as a full pound. Six cents an ounce or fraction for all domestic air mail weighing up to and including 8 ounces regardless of distance or zone.

Exceptions: The 8th zone rate applies to air parcel post between the U. S. or its territories and possessions, and to Armed Forces overseas when addressed APO or FPO New York, N. Y., San Francisco, Calif., New Orleans, La., or Seattle, Wash.

Air Parcel-Post Zone Rates

Zone and (miles)	1st pound over 8 ounces	Additional pounds
1, 2 & 3 (to 300 mi.).....	60 cents	48 cents
4 (300-600).....	65	50
5 (600-1,000).....	70	56
6 (1,000-1,400).....	75	64
7 (1,400-1,800).....	75	72
8 (over 1,800).....	80	80

Special Handling

Fourth-class parcels will be handled and delivered as expeditiously as practicable (but not special delivery) upon payment, in addition to the regular postage: Up to 2 lbs., 15c; over 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs., 20c; over 10 lbs., 25c. Such parcels must be endorsed "Special Handling."

Special Delivery

Prepayment of a special delivery fee entitles all classes of mail, inc. air mail and parcels, to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, incl. special delivery at office of address: 1st Class mail up to 2 lbs., 20c; over 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs., 35c; over 10 lbs., 50c. Second, 3rd and 4th Class mail up to 2 lbs., 35c; over 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs., 45c; over 10 lbs., 60c. Particularly recommended for perishable matter and air parcels likely to reach office of address too late for regular delivery.

Registered, Insured, C.O.D. and Certified Mail

Registry is applicable to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class matter, and sealed 4th Class matter on which postage at the 1st Class rate has been paid. The mailer is required to declare the value of mail presented for registration and to pay any required surcharge if the declared value exceeds the maximum indemnity prescribed for the registry fee paid by \$1000 or more.

Insurance is applicable to 3rd and 4th Class matter. Matter for sale addressed to prospective purchasers who have not ordered it or authorized its sending will not be insured.

C. O. D.: Unregistered—is applicable to 3rd and 4th Class matter and sealed domestic mail of any class bearing postage at the 1st class rate. Such mail must be based on bona fide orders or be in conformity with agreements between senders and addressees. **Registered**—For details consult postmaster.

Indemnity and fees	Regis- tration	Insur- ance	Unreg- istered
No value.....	.40	.....	C. O. D.
Indemnity to \$.50.....	.40	.05	.30
\$5.01 to 10.....	.55	.10	.40
10.01 to 15.....	.55	.15	.60
15.01 to 20.....	.55	.15	.60
20.01 to 25.....	.55	.15	.60
25.01 to 30.....	.65	.20	.70
30.01 to 35.....	.65	.20	.70
35.01 to 40.....	.65	.20	.70
40.01 to 45.....	.65	.20	.70
45.01 to 50.....	.65	.20	.70
50.01 to 75.....	.75	.30	.80
75.01 to 100.....	.85	.30	.80
100.01 to 150.....	.95	.35	.90
150.01 to 200.....	.95	.35	1.00
200.00 to 300.....	1.05	.....	.....
300.01 to 400.....	1.15	.....	.....
400.01 to 500.....	1.25	.....	.....
500.01 to 600.....	1.35	.....	.....
600.01 to 700.....	1.45	.....	.....
700.01 to 800.....	1.55	.....	.....
800.01 to 900.....	1.65	.....	.....
900.01 to 1,000.....	1.75	.....	.....

†On registered articles where the declared value is in excess of \$25, a fee of not less than 55 cents shall be paid.
‡Limit of C. O. D. collections

Certified mail service is available for any matter having no intrinsic value on which first-class or air-mail postage is paid. Receipt is furnished at time of mailing and evidence of delivery obtained. The fee is 15c in addition to postage. Return receipt, restricted delivery and special delivery services are available upon payment of the additional fees. No indemnity.

MONEY ORDERS. Must be purchased at the money order window of the post office or one of its stations. Maximum amount for which a single order may be issued, \$100. When a large sum is to be sent, additional orders must be obtained.

Domestic fees: From 1c to \$5, 10c; \$5.01 to \$10, 15c; \$10.01 to \$50, 25c; \$50.01 to \$100, 35c. Payable in the U. S., incl. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and Tutuila (Samoa); also for orders payable in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Honduras and Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

International rates: From 1c to \$5, 20c; \$5.01 to \$10, 30c; \$10.01 to \$50, 50c; \$50.01 to \$100, 70c.

INTERNATIONAL MAILS

WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONAL LIMITS AND SURFACE RATES

For air rates see Table

Letters and letter packages. To Canada and Mexico 3c per ounce or fraction; to all other countries 8c for the first ounce and 4c each additional ounce or fraction. Weight limit: 4 lbs., 6 ounces, except to Canada which is 60 lbs. Maximum dimensions: Length, breadth, and thickness combined, 36 inches; greatest length, 74 inches. Dimensions vary when sent in the form of a roll. Minimum dimensions: Envelopes must not measure less than 4 by 2 3/4 inches.

Post cards. To Canada and Mexico, 2c each; 4c with reply paid. To all other countries 4c each, 8c with reply paid. Dimensions in inches: Max. 6 1/4 x 4 1/4, Min. 4 x 2 3/4. Cards exceeding maximum dimensions must be paid at letter rate.

Printed matter. 2c for the first 2 ounces, and 1 1/2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. (Consult post office for special rates on second-class matter mailed by publishers or registered news agents to foreign countries.) Weight limit: For most countries 6 lbs., 9 ounces for prints in general and 11 lbs., for a single volume. For exceptions, see under Book Rate. Dimensions: Same as letters.

Book rate. Books containing no publicity or advertising other than that appearing on the covers or flyleaves, to the countries listed in Table A (except Spain and Spanish possessions), 8c per lb., or fraction. Dimensions: Same as letters.

Limits of weight for Printed Matter. Printed matter in general and single volumes are limited to 22 lbs. by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Spanish Morocco, Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands), Spanish Guinea, Spanish West Africa, Uruguay, Venezuela. Exceptions: Panama, Mexico, El Salvador, Cuba, 22 lbs. for printing, 60 lbs. for single volume; Paraguay, Peru and Philippines, 11 lbs. for printing, 22 lbs. for volume. The Philippines will accept up to 22-lb. packages of legal, medical, scientific or educational books.

Raised print for the blind. To all countries, 1c per lb. or fraction. If free of postage in domestic mails, may be sent free to countries named above except Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines, Spain, and Spanish possessions. Weight limit: 15 lbs., 6 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters.

Samples of merchandise. 3c first 2 ounces; 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Weight limit:

18 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. Samples may not contain any article having a salable value, or which is sent as a gift for personal use.

Commercial papers. 3c first 2 ounces; 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Minimum charge: 10c. Weight limit: 4 lbs., 6 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters.

Small packets. 3c first 2 ounces; 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Minimum charge: 20c. Weight limit: 2 lbs., 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters. Some countries do not admit small packets; see notes following Table B.

Eight-ounce merchandise packages. 3c first 2 ounces, 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Weight limit: 8 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters. Eight-ounce merchandise packages are accepted to Canada and to the countries named above, except the Philippines.

Registration. For Postal Union articles, 40c to countries named in Table A, except the Philippines; 55c to the Philippines and all other countries. Registry return receipts: If requested at time of mailing, 10c; requested after mailing, 13c.

Special delivery. Postal Union articles only: Post cards and air letters, 20c each; letters and letter packages, 20c up to 2 lbs.; over 2 lbs. up to 10 lbs., 35c; over 10 lbs., 50c; other articles, up to 2 lbs., 35c; over 2 lbs. up to 10 lbs., 45c; over 10 lbs., 60c. Not available to all countries—consult post office.

Prepayment of replies from other countries. A mailer who wishes to prepay a reply by letter from another country may do so by sending his correspondent one or more international reply coupons, which may be purchased at United States post offices. One coupon should be accepted in any country in exchange for a stamp or stamps of that country sufficient to prepay a surface letter of the first unit of weight (usually either 1 ounce or 20 grams) to the United States. A sufficient number of the coupons should be accepted for the prepayment of a reply by airmail letter not exceeding 20 grams (about 3/4 ounce) in weight. Inquire at post office as to the number necessary to prepay an air mail letter of the desired weight from any particular country. Some countries require that international reply coupons and the letters they are to prepay be presented at the post office.

PARCEL POST

For rates see Table

General dimensional limits.—Greatest length, 3 1/2 feet; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet.

Prohibited articles. Before sending goods abroad the mailer should satisfy himself that they will not be confiscated or returned because their importation is prohibited or restricted by the country of address. Information concerning prohibited or restricted articles at any U. S. post office.

Packing. Parcels for transmission overseas should be even more carefully packed than those intended for delivery within the continental United States. Containers should be used which will be strong enough to protect the contents from the weight of other mails, from pressure and friction, climatic changes, and repeated handlings. Contents should be solidly packed in the containers, with cushioning material. When sending liquids or easily liquefiable substances surround the inner container with absorbent material.

Sealing. Registered or insured parcels must be sealed. To some countries the sealing of ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) parcels is optional, and to others compulsory. Consult post office.

Customs declarations, and other forms. A parcel post sticker, and at least one customs declaration, are required for each parcel mailed to another country. Information at post offices.

Commemorative and Ordinary Postal Issues Year 1955

Date	Stamp	Value	From	Date	Stamp	Value	From
COMMEMORATIVES				ORDINARY			
1955				Sept. 18	Fort Ticonderoga...	3¢	Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Jan. 13	Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.	3¢	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 20	Andrew W. Mellon.	3¢	Washington, D. C.
Feb. 12	Land Grant Colleges	3¢	East Lansing, Mich.				
Feb. 23	Rotary International	8¢	Chicago, Ill.	June 6	Certified Mail	15¢	Washington, D. C.
May 21	Armed Forces Reserve	3¢	Washington, D. C.	Aug. 25	Susan B. Anthony	50¢	Louisville, Ky.
June 21	Old Man of the Mountains	3¢	Franconia, N. H.	Sept. 21	Robert E. Lee	30¢	Norfolk, Va.
June 28	Soo Locks	3¢	Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.	Sept. 24	John Marshall	40¢	Richmond, Va.
July 28	Atoms for Peace	3¢	Washington, D. C.	Oct. 7	Patrick Henry	\$1.00	Topeka, Mo.
				Oct. 20	Benjamin Franklin	1/2¢	Washington, D. C.
				Nov. 18	Theodore Roosevelt	6¢	New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL RATES FOR ALL AIR MAIL AND SURFACE PARCEL POST

Air Letter Sheets—10 cents each to all countries

Air Mail Post Cards (single)—10 cents each to all countries except Canada (4c), Mexico (4c), and St. Pierre and Miquelon (8c).

Country	Air Service					Surface Parcel Post		Max. wt. for parcel post (surface or air)
	Letters and letter packages (per ½ oz.)	Other Articles ¹		Parcel Post		First pound	Each add'l. pound or fraction	
		First 2 oz.	Each add'l. 2 oz. or fraction	First 4 oz.	Each add'l. 4 oz. or fraction			
	Cents	Cents	Cents	\$1.50	\$0.75	\$0.65	Cents	Lbs.
Aden.....	25	60	40				25	22
Afghanistan.....	25					.94	23	11
Albania.....	15					1.14	22	22
Algeria.....	15	.48	.28			.63	24	44
Andorra.....	15	.45	.25			.45	22	44
Argentina.....	10	.58	.38	1.51	.76	.48	25	44
Ascension.....	15					.61	38	11
Australia.....	15	.84	.63	1.62	1.27	.49	26	11
Austria.....	25	.24	.24	1.05	.49	.73	25	22
Azores.....	15	2.41	.20	.71	.44	.45	22	22
Bahamas.....	10	.28	.07	.83	.14	.45	22	22
Barbados.....	10	.38	.17	.65	.35	.45	22	22
Bechuanaland.....	25	2.68	.47	1.31	.94	(9)		11
Belgian Congo.....	25	.59	.38	1.38	.79	.56	27	44
Belgium.....	15	.42	.21	.98	.43	.45	22	44
Bermuda.....	10	.27	.06	.76	.13	.45	22	22
Bolivia.....	110	.40	.20	1.08	.40	(9)		44
Brazil.....	410	.55	.35	1.48	.64	.78	24	444
British Cameroons.....	25					1.05	28	22
British Guiana.....	10	.40	.19	1.07	.39	.45	22	22
British Honduras.....	10	.30	.10	.80	.20	.45	22	22
British Somaliland.....	25					.68	27	22
British Virgin Islands.....	10	.33	.13	.50	.20	.45	22	22
Brunei.....	25					.98	29	22
Bulgaria.....	15	(2)				.47	24	22
Burma.....	25	2.90	.70			.76	26	22
Cambodia.....	25	(2)				.78	23	22
Canada (per oz.).....	6	(2)				.45	22	15
Cape Verde Islands.....	25	(2)				.68	25	22
Ceylon.....	25	.69	.49	1.75	1.00	.93	29	22
Chile.....	10	2.48	.28	1.31	.56	.70	22	22
China—Continental.....	225	2.65	.45					
China—Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy, Matsu.....	325	2.65	.45	1.43	1.08	.53	30	444
Colombia.....	410	2.39	.19	1.21	.40	(9)		44
Corsica.....	15					.63	24	44
Costa Rica.....	10	.34	.14	.79	.29	.45	22	44
Cuba.....	10	2.28	.07	1.10	.15	.45	22	22
Curacao (N. W. I.).....	10	.38	.18	.72	.36	.45	22	44
Cyprus.....	25	.50	.30	1.30	.60	.81	23	22
Czechoslovakia.....	15	.44	.23	.88	.48	.57	26	44
Dahomey.....	25					.72	26	44
Denmark.....	15	.43	.23	.97	.47	.45	22	44
Dominican Republic.....	10	.31	.11	.86	.22	.58	22	44
Ecuador.....	410	.36	.16	1.24	.33	.86	22	44
Egypt.....	15	2.52	.31	1.35	.64	.66	22	22
England.....	15	.41	.20	1.00	.41	.46	23	22
Eritrea.....	25					.63	25	22
Estonia.....	415	2.52	.31	1.66	.63	.90	23	22
Ethiopia.....	25					.73	26	44
Falkland Islands.....	10	.58	.38	1.26	.76	.80	23	22
Faroe Islands.....	415	.43	.23	.97	.47	.45	22	44
Fiji Islands.....	25	.70	.50	1.67	1.00	.66	28	22
Finland.....	15	2.46	.25	.88	.51	.47	24	44
France, incl. Monaco and Saar.....	15	.42	.21	1.22	.44	.45	22	44
French Cameroons.....	25					.49	26	22
French Equatorial Africa.....	25	.65	.45			.74	26	44
French Guiana.....	10	.42	.22	.79	.44	.65	24	11
French Guinea.....	25					.70	25	44
French Oceania.....	25					.51	28	22
French Somaliland.....	25					.45	22	22
French Sudan.....	25					.70	26	44
French Togoland.....	25					.72	26	44
Gambia.....	25					.99	28	22
Germany.....	15	.43	.22	.95	.45	.45	22	444
Gibraltar.....	15	.45	.25	.75	.50	.45	22	22
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	25	(2)				.53	27	11
Gold Coast Colony.....	25	.52	.31	1.18	.64	.45	22	22
Great Britain, Northern Ireland.....	15	.41	.20	1.00	.41	.46	23	22
Greece, incl. Crete and Dodecanese.....	15	.48	.28	1.07	.57	.45	24	22
Greenland.....	15					.45	22	44
Grenada.....	10					.45	22	22
Guadeloupe.....	10	.34	.14	.65	.20	.45	22	11
Guatemala.....	410	2.33	.12	1.01	.25	.70	22	44
Haiti.....	10	2.31	.10	.72	.21	.61	23	44
Honduras.....	10	.34	.14	.78	.28	.45	22	22
Hong Kong.....	25	.90	.70	1.74	1.39	.51	28	44
Hungary.....	15					.61	24	44
Iceland.....	25	2.37	.16	.89	.33	.70	24	22
India.....	25	2.64	.44	1.70	.96	.61	22	11
Indonesia.....	25	.85	.65	1.75	1.00	.61	22	44
Iran.....	25	.56	.35	1.47	.72	.45	22	44

Country	Air Service				Surface Parcel Post		Max. wt. for parcel post (surface or air)	
	Letters and letter packages (per ½ oz.)	Other Articles ¹		Parcel Post				
		First 2 oz.	Each add'l. 2 oz. or fraction	First 4 oz.	Each add'l. 4 oz. or fraction			
	Cents	Cents	Cents			First pound	Each add'l. pound or fraction	Lbs.
Iraq	25	2.56	.35	\$1.47	\$0.72	\$0.66	.25	44
Ireland (Eire)	15	2.39	.18	.97	.37	.45	.22	15
Ireland, Northern	15	.41	.20	1.00	.41	.46	.23	22
Israel	25	.52	.31	1.42	.67	.66	.25	22
Italy, San Marino	25	2.45	.24	1.08	.50	.53	.22	44
Ivory Coast	25					.45	.22	44
Jamaica	10	.30	.10			.45	.22	22
Japan	25	.65	.45	1.27	.91	.48	.25	22
Jordan	25					.73	.25	22
Kenya	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85	.53	.24	11
Korea	25	2.70	.49	1.37	1.01	.48	.25	22
Labuan	25	(2)				.78	.27	22
Laos	25					.78	.23	22
Latvia	25	2.52	.31	1.66	.63	.90	.23	22
Lebanon	25	.52	.31	1.22	.64	.53	.22	44
Leeward Islands	10	.33	.13	.50	.20	.45	.22	22
Liberia	25	.48	.27	.86	.56	.45	.22	22
Libya	15					.68	.24	22
Liechtenstein	15	.43	.22	.92	.46	.48	.25	44
Lithuania	25	2.52	.31	1.66	.63	.90	.23	22
Luxembourg	15	.42	.21	.98	.43	.45	.23	44
Macao	25	(2)				.78	.23	22
Madagascar	25					.82	.25	11
Madeira Islands	25	2.44	.24	.75	.50	.93	.27	22
Malaya	25	.90	.70	1.75	1.00	.88	.26	22
Malta	15	.45	.25	1.10	.50	.68	.24	22
Martinique	10	.35	.15	.65	.25	.45	.22	11
Mauritania	25					.70	.25	44
Mauritius	25					.65	.42	44
Mexico (per oz.)	6	.30	.09	.64	.18	.45	.02	22
Montserrat	10	.33	.13	.50	.20	.48	.25	22
Morocco, French	15	.45	.25	1.19	.54	.45	.22	44
Morocco, Spanish, incl. Spanish Tangier	15	.45	.25	1.19	.54	.71	.24	11
Morocco, Tangier, British and French offices.	15	.45	.25	1.19	.54	.71	.24	44
Nauru Island	25					.53	.27	11
Netherlands	15	.42	.21	.89	.44	.45	.22	44
Neth. New Guinea	25					.87	.25	11
Neth. West Indies	10	.38	.18	.72	.36	.45	.22	44
New Caledonia	25					.53	.24	44
New Guinea	25					.53	.27	11
New Hebrides	25					.58	.28	11
New Zealand	25	.79	.59	1.82	1.17	.45	.22	22
Nicaragua	10	.35	.14	.80	.29	.45	.22	44
Niger	25					.72	.26	44
Nigeria	25	.54	.34	1.25	.65	1.05	.28	22
North Borneo	25					.98	.29	22
Norway	15	.43	.23	1.02	.47	.47	.24	44
Pakistan	25	.63	.43	1.63	.84	.70	.24	22
Palestine (Western Arab)	25					1.01	.25	11
Panama	10	2.33	.13	.91	.21	.70	.22	44
Papua	25					.53	.27	11
Paraguay	10	2.50	.30	1.00	.50	.61	.32	44
Persian Gulf Ports	25	.60	.40	1.35	.75	.46	.23	22
Peru	25	2.45	.25	1.23	.37	.86	.22	44
Philippines	25	.81	.60	1.81	1.26	.45	.22	44
Poland	15	.46	.25	1.06	.52	.53	.22	44
Portugal	15	2.41	.20	.71	.44	.45	.22	22
Portuguese E. Africa	25	.69	.49	1.63	1.00	.53	.22	22
Portuguese India	25	2.65	.45	1.83	.88	.86	.23	11
Portuguese Timor	25	(2)				.74	.25	22
Portuguese W. Africa:								
Angola	25	2.63	.43	1.45	.83	.53	.22	22
Guinea	25	(2)				.53	.22	22
St. Thomas and Prince Is	25	(2)				.71	.24	22
Réunion Island	25					.81	.27	44
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	25					.65	.40	11
Rumania	25	(2)				.73	.25	22
Ryukyu Islands	25	.65	.45	1.27	.91	.50	.27	22
St. Christopher (St. Kitts)	10	.33	.13	.50	.20	.45	.22	22
St. Helena	25	.68	.47	1.31	.94	.61	.38	11
St. Pierre and Miquelon (per oz.)	8					.45	.22	22
St. Vincent	10					.45	.22	22
Salvador, El	25	2.33	.13	1.02	.26	1.19	.26	44
Samoa, Western	25					.45	.22	11
Santa Cruz	25					.61	.26	22
Sarawak	25					.98	.29	22
Saudi Arabia	25	.60	.40	1.60	.80	.69	.24	44
Senegal	25	.44	.23	.90	.50	.70	.25	11
Seychelles	25					.70	.25	11
Sierra Leone	25					.69	.25	22
Solomons	25					.53	.27	11
Somalia	25					.68	.25	22
Somaland	25					.68	.27	22
South-West Africa	25	2.68	.47	1.31	.94	.57	.34	11
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Isl's and Spanish offices in N. Africa	15	.45	.25	1.25	.50	(6)		11 air 44 sur- face
Spanish Guinea	25					.99	.26	44
Spanish West Africa	25							
Sudan	10	(2)				.91	.22	22

Country	Air Service					Surface Parcel Post		Max. wt. for parcel post (surface or air)
	Letters and letter packages (per ½ oz.)	Other Articles ¹		Parcel Post		First pound	Each add'l. pound or fraction	
		First 2 oz.	Each add'l. 2 oz. or fraction	First 4 oz.	Each add'l. 4 oz. or fraction			
	Cents	Cents	Cents				Cents	Lbs.
Surinam	25	.41	.20	\$0.92	\$0.41	\$0.45	.22	.44
Sweden	15	.45	.24	.85	.49	.47	.24	.44
Switzerland	15	.43	.22	.92	.46	.48	.25	.44
Syria	25	.52	.31	1.22	.64	.63	.24	.44
Tanganyika	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85	.53	.24	.11
Thailand	25	.95	.75	2.29	1.50	.69	.22	.22
Tonga (Friendly)	25					.77	.28	.11
Trinidad, Tobago	10	.38	.17	1.03	.35	.45	.22	.22
Tristan da Cunha	25	.68	.47	1.31	.94	.57	.34	.11
Tunisia	15	.47	.26	1.11	.54	.53	.22	.44
Turkey	15	.49	.28	1.15	.57	.47	.24	.44
Turks Island	10					.45	.22	.22
Uganda	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85	.53	.24	.11
Union of South Africa	25	2.68	.47	1.31	.94	.47	.24	.11
U.S.S.R.	415	2.52	.31	1.66	.63	.92	.25	.22
U.S.S.R. (Montevideo)	410	.58	.38	1.26	.76	.45	.22	.44
Uruguay (Montevideo)	410	.58	.38	1.26	.76	.70	.22	.44
Other places	410	.58	.38	1.08	.50	.53	.22	.44
Vatican City State	15	2.45	.24	1.08	.50	.53	.22	.44
Venezuela	310	.38	.18	1.27	.36	.88	.27	.44
Vietnam	425	(2)				4.78	.23	.22
Windward Islands	10					.45	.22	.22
Yemen	25					.47	.24	.44
Yugoslavia	415	.43	.22	.87	.52	1.01	.30	.11
Zanzibar, Pemba	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85			

¹Other articles (prints, samples, small packets, etc.) when no special rate is shown in "Other articles" column the airmail letter rate to the country concerned applies.

²Small packets not accepted.

³Merchandise prohibited in letters or letter packages.

⁴Restrictions apply. Consult Post Office.

⁵Packages weighing 8 ounces or less may not be sent as parcel post.

⁶Rates vary. Consult Post Office.

⁷Small packets accepted for Spain only.

⁸Gift parcels are limited to 4 lb. 6 oz.

TEST OF NEW MAIL RATE FOR LETTERS INSIDE PACKAGES

By special order of the Postmaster General a new combination mail rate went into effect Nov. 28, on a 60-day trial basis. It permitted the sender of a parcel post package or of a magazine taking second-class rates to insert a written message inside upon payment of an additional 3c postage. Formerly first-class mail rates were demanded whenever a written message was placed inside either package. The new rate asked the sender to state on the cover if a letter was inside and to pay 3c, in addition to the regular rate. If successful the test might be made permanent and thus obviate a letter saying "we are sending under separate cover," which has been a business practice for many years.

Postal Revenues and Expenditures

Year (Fiscal)	Cost of Delivery	Post Offices	Extent of Post Routes	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters	Gross Revenue of Department		Gross Expenditure of Department		Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued
					Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1900	14,512,190	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,764,937	230,010,140	3,998,544,564	9,067,164,886
1910	31,683,591	59,580	447,998	27,521,013	224,128,658	224,128,658	454,420,095	13,212,790,033	16,268,856,071
1920	74,932,540	52,641	433,668	40,108,080	437,150,212	437,150,212	803,700,086	16,381,427,297	20,647,164,914
1930	146,531,671	49,063	503,410	52,850,087	705,484,098	705,484,098	807,732,865	21,521,806,685	22,067,082,690
1940	161,184,553	44,315	541,514	49,238,362	766,948,627	766,948,627	2,222,907,959	22,960,961,885	22,319,068,245
1950	406,516,700	41,464	680,612	109,445,396	1,677,486,967	1,677,486,967	2,341,382,308		
1951	395,707,625	41,193	688,564	108,915,059	1,776,816,354	1,776,816,354	2,666,860,371		
1952	464,404,364	40,919	733,348	126,835,168	1,947,316,230	1,947,316,230	2,760,010,961		
1953	473,789,633	40,609		130,114,660	2,097,099,330	2,097,099,330	2,667,181,973		
1954	504,612,820	39,405		131,849,504	2,268,516,717	2,268,516,717			

POSTAL RECEIPTS AT LARGE CITIES

Year (Cal.)	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Boston	Detroit	Washington, D. C.	San Francisco
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1940	73,517,691	59,188,343	18,530,993	14,084,856	16,802,955	12,107,650	31,201,508	24,183,779
1950	170,095,291	117,324,467	40,064,731	37,502,230	34,030,410	27,745,362	33,855,977	28,930,843
1951	178,697,993	121,598,204	41,870,646	39,806,367	35,404,523	29,755,824	33,461,089	33,834,352
1952	195,464,047	131,789,842	45,728,519	43,909,409	37,859,220	32,821,093	45,727,311	33,860,377
1953	203,723,990	140,286,034	47,959,931	47,136,999	40,071,903	36,180,987	46,477,408	33,317,364
1954	213,079,820	148,652,833	50,408,758	50,308,988	42,294,154	36,422,005		

Other cities 1954 and 1953: Atlanta, \$17,314,684 (\$15,447,236); Baltimore, \$17,775,533 (\$16,889,698); Brooklyn, \$26,414,060 (\$27,310,302); Buffalo, \$10,935,413 (\$10,621,216); Cincinnati, \$17,784,323 (\$16,857,053); Cleveland, \$26,713,867 (\$25,220,550); Dallas, \$19,345,825 (\$18,297,972); Denver, \$12,804,785 (\$11,945,879); Houston, \$12,380,957 (\$11,444,551); Indianapolis, \$13,679,348 (\$12,621,657); Kansas City, Mo., \$24,685,358 (\$24,326,004); Louisville, \$9,496,908 (\$9,008,381); Milwaukee, \$16,486,922 (\$15,523,230); Minneapolis, \$20,095,880 (\$18,579,740); New Orleans, \$8,782,499 (\$8,310,141); Newark, \$12,670,955 (\$12,404,848); Pittsburgh, \$17,853,063 (\$16,644,719); Portland, Ore., \$11,255,977 (\$10,715,522); St. Louis, \$31,132,854 (\$29,510,442); San Antonio, \$6,431,000 (\$5,984,600); Seattle, \$13,411,220 (\$12,954,611).

Postal Savings: One dollar will open an interest-bearing account. Any person ten years of age or over may start an account. A married woman may deposit in her own name. Any number of dollars may be deposited, and at any time, until the balance to the credit of the depositor amounts to \$2,500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Total deposits at the close of the fiscal years: 1950, \$3,097,316,449; 1951, \$2,788,199,010; 1952, \$2,617,564,136; 1953, \$2,457,548,188; 1954, \$2,251,419,237.

FINANCE

United States Budget Receipts and Expenditures—1954-1955

Source: Treasury Department; fiscal year ends June 30 of designated years (data preliminary)

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
RECEIPTS		
Internal Revenue: ¹		
Individual income taxes withheld ²	\$21,242,174,626	\$21,635,410,189
Individual income taxes—other ²	10,407,323,271	10,747,306,867
Corporation income taxes	18,264,716,487	21,522,853,908
Excise taxes	9,193,766,080	10,014,443,841
Estate and gift taxes	936,267,445	945,049,091
Taxes not otherwise classified	7,350,547	9,141,596
Employment taxes:		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and taxes on self-employed individuals ²	5,339,572,594	4,537,269,800
Taxes on carriers and their employees	601,217,108	603,041,574
Taxes on employers of 8 or more	278,809,999	285,134,635
Customs	606,396,634	562,020,618
Miscellaneous receipts:		
Proceeds from Government-owned securities	298,345,641	229,682,993
Seigniorage	28,979,571	73,308,255
Surplus property disposal	147,229,527	103,365,245
Other	2,016,009,268	1,904,907,119
Total budget receipts	69,368,158,804	73,172,935,738
Deduct:		
Appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund ³	5,039,572,594	4,537,269,800
Appropriations to Railroad Retirement account ³	599,999,051	603,041,574
Refunds of receipts:		
Internal revenue	3,399,977,898	3,345,495,593
Customs	21,619,848	20,481,971
Other	4,485,803	11,259,808
Total deductions	9,065,655,196	8,517,548,748
Net budget receipts	60,302,503,608	64,655,386,989
EXPENDITURES⁴		
Legislative Branch	68,116,794	58,918,614
The Judiciary	30,427,149	28,356,325
Executive Office of the President	8,534,506	9,492,742
Funds appropriated to the President:		
Mutual Security:		
Military assistance:		
Defense Department:		
Office of the Secretary	60,782,058	
Army	51,551,428,686	
Navy	314,270,336	3,330,405,995
Air Force	5-191,788,039	
Foreign Operations Administration	160,905,786	
All other agencies	-352,250	298,143,637
Direct forces support:		
Defense Department	17,144,334	
Foreign Operations Administration	681,236,908	
All other	7,538,512	1,224,992,530
Other mutual security programs:		
Defense Department	33,864,169	
Foreign Operations Administration	888,776,394	
Other	190,658,375	
Discharge of investment guarantees (net)	-439,107	1,952,402
Defense production expansion (net)	142,021,463	394,363,982
Other	115,722,638	32,361,228
Total—Funds appropriated to the President	3,971,770,268	5,282,219,777
Independent Offices:		
Atomic Energy Commission:		
Defense production guarantees (net)	-51,231	-8,926
Other	1,855,603,057	1,895,072,845
Civil Service Commission	47,226,337	50,008,541
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	-100,743,350	99,243,132
Farm Credit Administration:		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (net)	-5,273,947	-6,417,631
Federal intermediate credit banks (net)	59,093,593	-38,530,515
Production credit corporations (net)	-321,830	-1,331,325
Agricultural marketing revolving fund (net)	-30,042	-28,553,839
Other	2,196,746	642,727
Total—Farm Credit Administration	55,664,518	-74,190,584
Federal Civil Defense Administration:		
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	416,720	-2,739,551
Other	41,121,870	61,728,533
St. Lawrence-Seaway Development Corp. (net)	2,542,186	
Small Business Administration:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	18,989,051	4,673,796
Other	2,139,843	1,964,998
Tennessee Valley Authority:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	171,725,553	238,048,295
Other		
United States Information Agency	82,692,270	70,971,677
Veterans' Administration:		
Compensation, pensions and benefit programs	3,456,807,982	3,212,472,414
Public enterprise funds (net)	57,843,592	81,836,665
Other	890,741,458	955,116,704
Total—Veterans' Administration	4,405,393,033	4,249,425,785
Other Independent Offices	204,749,570	256,802,652
Total—Independent Offices	6,787,469,431	6,850,936,194
General Services Administration:		
Strategic and critical materials	802,322,419	650,575,669
Public enterprise funds (net)	1,138,246	2,653,402
Other	169,581,963	157,614,325
Total—General Services Administration	973,042,630	805,536,592
Housing and Home Finance Agency:		
Office of the Administrator:		
Liquidating programs (net)	-33,645,998	

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
Other public enterprise funds (net)	\$69,343,713	\$52,828,442
Other	4,263,539	14,877,570
Home Loan Bank Board (net)		
Federal Savings and Loan Ins. Corp.	-24,564,998	-21,125,374
Other	-59,198	25,000
Federal Housing Administration (net)	-45,121,609	-28,403,204
Federal National Mortgage Association (net)	6238,765,964	-220,718,961
Public Housing Administration:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	-82,004,566	-412,228,718
Other	43,343	151,286
Total—Housing and Home Finance Agency	127,020,187	+614,593,958
Agriculture Department:		
Agricultural Research Service	88,834,769	78,437,434
Federal Extension Service	42,059,040	83,854,235
Forest Service	106,562,982	104,877,727
Soil Conservation Service:		
Conservation operations	60,263,141	60,777,137
Flood prevention, watershed protection and other	13,701,837	8,743,673
Agricultural conservation program	235,147,357	171,335,251
Agricultural Marketing Service:		
Marketing research and service	20,081,943	12,108,088
School lunch program	83,099,026	83,516,351
Removal of surplus agri. commodities	58,904,603	177,875,445
Other	1,761,054	367,406
Commodity Credit Corporation (net)	3,410,377,255	1,526,293,501
Commodity Stabilization Service:		
Agricultural adjustment programs	39,838,451	41,461,624
Sugar Act program	69,650,679	66,452,355
Other	-4,408,712	-8,131,350
Farmers Home Administration:		
Loans	145,485,492	180,775,017
Farm Tenant Mortgage Insurance Fund (net)	-38,601	-124,357
Other	24,135,051	26,609,439
Disaster loans revolving fund (net)	10,748,133	96,542,712
Rural Electrification Administration:		
Loans	196,528,922	209,968,657
Other	7,492,275	7,348,247
Federal Crop Insurance Corp. (net)	7,202,446	5,912,185
Other	16,102,481	30,768,911
Total—Agriculture Department	4,633,529,573	2,915,469,919
Commerce Department:		
Civil Aeronautics Administration	121,480,474	138,080,214
Civil Aeronautics Board	61,281,216	52,241,242
Maritime activities:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	-5,429,246	-30,256,124
Other	168,740,315	185,572,826
Public Roads Bureau:		
Federal-aid highway grants	594,925,337	530,992,308
Other	40,944,788	42,475,370
Public enterprise funds (net)	-674,546	-2,597,497
Other	95,332,618	83,378,841
Total—Commerce Department	1,076,600,958	999,887,182
Defense Department:		
Military functions:		
Office of the Secretary of Defense	12,788,894	464,190,981
Interservice activities	477,131,649	12,910,304,918
Army	58,878,569,933	
Navy:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	-1,603	-9,449
Other	9,713,881,088	11,292,813,390
Air Force	516,647,241,052	15,668,473,393
Total—Military functions	35,729,611,014	40,335,773,234
Civil functions:		
Civilian Relief in Korea	28,452,521	82,947,174
Corps of Engineers	501,167,149	510,809,752
Panama Canal:		
Canal Zone Government	15,485,152	14,129,709
Panama Canal Company (net)	-3,883,149	-4,743,451
Postal Service—Canal Zone (net)		32,011
Other public enterprise funds (net)	-1,433,429	-6,661,506
Other	8,400,975	8,569,845
Total—Civil functions	548,189,219	605,083,534
Undistributed (foreign disbursements)	117,846,475	
Health, Education and Welfare Department:		
Office of Education:		
Grants for school construction	130,026,563	113,845,631
Other	124,224,004	103,436,711
Public Health Service:		
Grants for hospital construction	73,138,091	89,918,714
Public enterprise funds (net)	-67	-9,538
Other	154,131,846	152,190,894
Social Security Administration:		
Grants to states for public assistance	1,426,599,484	1,437,516,483
Grants to states for maternal and child welfare	29,256,773	5,025
Public enterprise funds (net)	-67,217	32,618,038
Other	3,243,005	51,518,149
Other	51,986,826	1,981,030,059
Total—Health, Education and Welfare Department	1,992,539,310	
Interior Department:		
Bureau of Reclamation:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	-1,023,532	-1,318,985
Other	161,701,109	197,721,077
Other power marketing agencies	43,485,506	53,132,461
Other:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	-2,522,071	1,946,373
Other	313,345,190	283,658,650
Total—Interior Department	514,986,201	535,139,577
Justice Department:		
Federal Bureau of Investigation	78,809,580	75,340,330
Federal Prison Industries (net)	-2,053,172	-3,334,924
Other	104,793,291	110,637,685
Total—Justice Department	181,549,698	182,643,091
Labor Department:		
Grants to states for employment security	193,552,412	202,836,796
Federal Employees' Unemployment Compensation	19,227,020	

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
Veterans unemployment compensation	\$106,265,658	\$81,852,146
Public enterprise funds (net)	591,484	- 105,098
Other	74,147,090	69,930,435
Total—Labor Department	393,783,666	354,514,279
Post Office Department:		
Postal service fund (net)	365,562,827	311,997,531
Other	-	-292,228
Total—Post Office Department	365,562,827	311,705,302
State Department	134,130,080	156,465,825
Treasury Department:		
Coast Guard	190,063,049	222,512,212
Customs Bureau	39,689,237	41,671,224
Fiscal Service:		
Interest on the public debt:		
Public issues	75,274,564,561	5,575,475,109
Special issues	71,114,699,028	807,010,530
Interest on uninvested trust funds	5,359,386	4,916,453
Claims, judgments, private laws, etc.		
Defense Department	111,039,821	125,332,088
Other agencies	30,613,607	87,536,126
Other	77,612,104	82,559,361
Federal unemployment account	64,287,507	-
Internal Revenue Service:		
Interest on refunds of taxes	62,126,599	82,523,504
Other	287,425,560	292,408,062
Public enterprise funds (net):		
Federal Facilities Corporation	- 396,844,600	-
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)	- 55,714,247	- 377,470,540
Other	92,236	326,084
Other	12,261,711	15,824,731
Total—Treasury Department	6,817,475,563	6,960,624,949
District of Columbia—Federal contribution and loans	21,890,000	13,150,000
Total budget expenditures	\$64,494,075,559	\$67,772,353,245
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	- 4,191,571,951	- 3,116,966,256

Internal revenue and customs receipts are stated on the basis of reports of collections received from collecting officers. Other receipts are reported on the basis of confirmed deposits in Treasury accounts.

²Distribution between income taxes and employment taxes made in accordance with provisions of sec. 109 (a) (2) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for appropriation to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. Appropriation for the fiscal year has been reduced by \$350,230,985 representing overappropriation to the trust fund of \$90,000,600 in fiscal year 1952, \$210,000,000 in fiscal year 1953 and \$50,230,985 in fiscal year 1955.

³Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees (minus refunds) are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement account.

⁴Expenditures are stated on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made as reported by Government disbursing officers. Where no figures appear on certain lines there was either no activity reported or comparative figures are not available on account of changes in classification.

⁵Includes adjustment effected during June 1955 between accounts of the military departments and years 1950-1955 inclusive.

⁶Includes \$92,820,304 transferred to trust account entitled Secondary Market Operations, Federal National Mortgage Association.

⁷Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the basis for accounting and reporting interest on the public debt has been changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON PUBLIC DEBT

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
Budget surplus (-) or deficit (+)	+\$4,191,571,951	+\$3,116,966,256
Trust accounts, etc., excess of receipts (-) or expenditures (+)	- 922,415,083	- 2,386,036,800
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net), excess of investments (+) or redemptions (-)	+ 1,534,062,524	+ 2,054,365,867
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net), excess of sales (-) or redemptions (+)	- 881,069,200	+ 3,908,850
Changes in accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash—increase (-) or decrease (+)		
Checks outstanding and deposits in transit	+ 1,030,611,264	+ 376,948,218
Public debt interest checks, coupons and accruals outstanding	- 7,349,630	- 68,169,368
Telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks ²	- 467,154,817	- 262,341,319
Adjustment for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification of Post Office accounts ³	- 207,183,858	-
Total excess of receipts (-) or expenditures (+)	+ 4,271,073,151	+ 2,835,641,703
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in balance of:		
Treasurer's account	- 550,790,014	+ 2,096,206,813
Cash held outside the Treasury	- 605,659,442	+ 256,688,953
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in public debt	+ 3,114,623,694	+ 5,188,537,469
Gross public debt at beginning of month or year	271,259,599,108	266,071,061,638
Gross public debt this date	274,374,222,802	271,259,599,108
Guaranteed obligations not owned by Treasury	44,142,961	81,441,386
Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	274,418,365,763	271,341,040,494
Deduct debt not subject to debt limitation	503,516,067	550,735,878
Total public debt subject to limitation	\$273,914,849,696	\$270,790,304,616

¹Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the basis for accounting and reporting interest on the public debt has been changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

²This item is used to enable the Treasury to show transactions in cash assets on the basis of telegraphic reports received from Federal Reserve Banks; when the bank transcripts are received, the items involved are cleared from this account.

³Relates to Post Office Department and Postmasters' disbursing accounts, formerly treated as liability accounts of Treasurer, U. S., i.e., transactions involving these accounts did not affect the balance in the Treasurer's account. These accounts are now reclassified and treated in the same manner as other disbursing accounts.

⁴Represents changes in cash on hand, in banks held outside the Treasurer's account deposits in transit and cash payments not yet covered by vouchers processed through accounts. Does not include changes for certain agencies not yet reporting.

United States Receipts and Expenditures, 1789-1955

Source: Treasury Department; annual statements for year ending June 30

Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures
	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000
1789-1800 ¹	5,717	5,776	1871-1875	336,830	287,460	1908	601,862	659,196
1801-1810 ²	13,056	9,086	1876-1880	258,124	255,598	1909	604,320	693,744
1811-1820 ³	21,032	23,943	1881-1885	366,961	257,691	1910	675,512	693,617
1821-1830 ⁴	21,923	16,162	1886-1890	375,448	279,134	1911	701,833	691,202
1831-1840 ⁵	30,461	24,495	1891-1895	352,891	363,599	1912	692,609	689,881
1841-1850 ⁶	28,545	34,097	1896-1900	434,877	457,451	1913	724,111	724,512
1851-1860	60,237	60,163	1901-1905	559,481	585,559	1914	734,673	735,081
1861-1865	160,907	683,785	1906	594,984	570,202			
1866-1870	447,301	377,642	1907	665,860	579,129			
Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures
1915	\$697,910,827	\$760,586,802	1936	4,068,936,689	8,493,485,919			
1916	782,534,548	734,056,202	1937	34,978,600,695	7,556,021,409			
1917	1,124,324,795	1,977,681,751	1938*	5,615,221,162	6,791,837,760			
1918	3,664,582,885	612,696,702,471	1939*	4,996,299,530	8,858,457,570			
1919	5,152,257,136	18,514,879,955	1940*	5,144,013,044	9,062,032,204			
1920	6,694,565,389	6,403,343,841	1941*	7,102,931,383	13,262,023,742			
1921	5,624,932,961	5,115,927,690	1942*	12,555,436,084	34,045,678,816			
1922	4,109,104,151	3,372,607,900	1943*	21,986,700,787	79,407,131,152			
1923	4,007,135,481	3,294,627,529	1944*	43,635,315,356	95,058,707,898			
1924	4,012,044,702	3,048,677,965	1945*	44,475,303,665	98,416,219,788			
1925	3,780,148,685	3,063,105,332	1946*	39,771,403,710	60,447,574,319			
1926	3,962,755,690	3,097,611,823	1947*	39,786,181,036	39,032,393,376			
1927	4,124,304,441	2,974,029,674	1948*	41,488,178,842	73,068,708,998			
1928	4,042,348,155	3,103,264,855	1949*	37,695,549,449	39,506,989,497			
1929	4,033,250,225	3,298,859,486	1950*	36,494,900,837	39,617,003,195			
1930	4,177,941,702	3,440,268,884	1951*	47,567,613,484	41,057,830,859			
1931	53,115,556,923	53,577,434,003	1952*	61,390,944,552	65,407,584,920			
1932	1,923,913,117	4,659,202,825	1953	64,825,044,026	74,274,257,484			
1933	2,021,212,943	4,622,865,028	1954	64,655,386,989	67,772,353,245			
1934	3,064,267,912	6,693,899,854	1955 (P)	60,302,503,608	64,494,075,559			
1935	3,729,913,845	6,520,965,945						

(P) Preliminary.

*Revised to exclude from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures the appropriations of receipts to the Railroad Retirement Account.

(1) Average for period March 4, 1789, to Dec. 1, 1800.

(2) Years ended Dec. 31, 1801, to 1842; average for 1841-1850 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to June 30, 1850.

(3) Receipts from 1937 on have deducted appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

(4) Expenditures for years 1932 through 1946 have been revised to include Government Corporations (wholly owned), etc. (net).

(5) Effective January 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the overpayment of taxes, are being reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, are excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Beginning 1931 figures in each case have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purposes.

(6) Figures for 1918 through 1946 are revised to exclude statutory debt retirements (sinking fund, etc.).

(7) Excludes \$3 billions transferred to Foreign Economics Cooperation Trust Fund.

(8) Includes \$3 billions representing expenditures made from the FEC Trust Fund.

U. S. Business Indexes

Source: Federal Reserve Board

Year	Industrial production (physical volume) 1947-49=100				Construct'n con- tracts (value) 1947-49=100			Employ- ment 1947-49=100			Freight carloadings 1947-49=100	Department store sales (value) 1947-49=100	Consumers' prices 1947-49=100	Wholesale commodity prices 1947-49=100
	Total	Manu- factures		Minerals	Total	Residential	All other	Non- agricultural	Manuf. production workers					
		Durable	Non- durable						Employ- ment	Payrolls				
1920	39	42	36	53	34	18	45	62.0	69.0	37.1	98	32	85.7	...
1925	48	49	46	59	66	75	59	65.2	64.2	32.1	110	36	75.0	...
1930	48	45	51	59	49	30	62	66.7	59.5	28.3	99	35	71.4	56.1
1935	46	38	55	55	20	13	25	61.3	58.8	23.5	69	29	58.7	52.0
1940	66	63	69	76	44	43	44	73.3	71.2	34.0	83	37	59.9	51.1
1942	110	126	93	84	89	49	116	90.9	103.9	72.2	104	50	69.7	64.3
1943	133	162	103	87	37	24	45	96.3	121.4	99.0	104	56	74.0	67.0
1944	130	159	99	83	22	10	30	95.0	118.1	102.8	106	62	75.2	67.6
1945	110	123	96	92	36	16	50	91.5	104.0	87.8	102	70	76.9	68.5
1946	90	86	95	91	82	87	79	94.4	97.9	81.2	100	90	83.4	78.7
1947	100	101	99	100	84	86	83	99.4	103.4	97.7	108	98	95.5	96.4
1948	103	104	102	106	102	98	105	101.6	102.8	105.1	104	104	102.8	104.4
1949	97	95	99	94	113	116	111	99.0	93.8	97.2	88	98	101.8	99.2
1950	113	116	111	105	169	185	142	102.3	99.6	111.7	97	105	102.8	103.4
1951	121	128	114	115	171	170	172	108.2	106.4	129.8	101	109	111.0	114.8
1952	125	136	114	114	183	183	183	110.4	106.3	136.6	95	110	113.5	111.6
1953	136	153	118	116	192	178	201	113.6	111.8	151.4	96	112	114.4	110.1
1954	127	137	116	111	216	232	204	110.4	101.8	137.7	86	111	114.8	110.3

Net Public and Private Debt

Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service; U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics (Billions of dollars)

(Billions of dollars)														
Calendar year ¹	Public and private, total	Public			Private									
		Total	Federal ²	State and local	Total	Corporate			Individual and noncorporate					
						Total	Long- term	Short- term	Total	Mortgage		Nonmortgage		
										Farm	Non-farm ³	Farm ³	Non-farm ³	
1920....	135.4	29.6	23.7	5.9	105.8	57.7	32.6	25.1	48.1	10.2	11.7	3.9	22.3	
1921....	135.8	29.6	23.1	6.5	106.2	57.0	33.8	23.2	49.2	10.7	12.8	3.3	22.4	
1922....	140.0	30.5	22.8	7.7	109.5	58.6	34.4	24.2	50.9	10.8	14.1	3.1	22.9	
1923....	146.3	30.3	21.6	8.7	116.0	62.8	36.2	26.4	53.7	10.7	16.3	3.0	23.7	
1924....	153.0	30.0	21.0	9.0	123.0	67.2	38.5	28.7	55.8	9.9	18.6	2.7	24.6	
1925....	162.6	30.3	20.3	10.0	132.3	72.7	39.7	33.0	59.6	9.7	21.3	2.8	25.8	
1926....	168.8	29.9	19.2	10.7	138.9	76.2	41.7	34.5	62.7	9.7	24.0	2.6	26.4	
1927....	177.3	29.7	18.2	11.5	147.6	81.2	44.4	36.8	66.4	9.8	26.9	2.6	27.1	
1928....	185.9	29.8	17.5	12.3	156.1	86.1	46.1	40.0	70.0	9.8	29.6	2.7	27.9	
1929....	190.9	29.7	16.5	13.2	161.2	88.9	47.3	41.6	72.3	9.6	31.2	2.6	28.9	
1930....	191.0	30.6	16.5	14.1	160.4	89.3	51.1	38.2	71.1	9.4	32.0	2.4	27.3	
1931....	181.9	34.0	18.5	15.5	147.9	83.5	50.3	33.2	64.4	9.1	30.9	2.0	22.4	
1932....	174.6	37.9	21.3	16.6	136.7	80.0	49.2	30.8	56.7	8.5	29.0	1.6	17.6	
1933....	168.5	41.0	24.3	16.7	127.5	76.9	47.9	29.1	50.6	7.7	26.3	1.4	15.2	
1934....	171.4	46.3	30.4	15.9	125.1	75.5	44.6	30.9	49.6	7.6	25.5	1.3	15.1	
1935....	174.7	50.5	34.4	16.0	124.2	74.8	43.6	31.2	49.4	7.4	24.7	1.5	15.7	
1936....	180.3	53.9	37.7	16.2	126.4	76.1	42.5	33.5	50.3	7.2	24.4	1.4	17.3	
1937....	182.0	55.3	39.2	16.1	126.7	75.8	43.5	32.3	50.9	7.0	24.3	1.6	18.0	
1938....	179.6	56.5	40.5	16.0	123.1	73.3	44.8	28.4	49.8	6.8	24.5	2.2	16.4	
1939....	183.2	58.9	42.6	16.3	124.3	73.5	44.4	29.2	50.8	6.6	25.0	2.2	17.0	
1940....	189.9	61.3	44.8	16.5	128.6	75.6	43.7	31.9	53.0	6.5	26.0	2.6	17.9	
1941....	211.6	72.6	56.3	16.7	139.0	83.4	43.6	39.8	55.6	6.4	27.2	2.9	19.2	
1942....	259.0	117.5	101.7	15.8	141.5	91.6	42.8	48.8	49.9	6.0	26.8	3.0	14.1	
1943....	313.6	169.3	154.4	14.9	144.3	95.5	41.0	54.5	50.7	4.9	26.1	2.8	16.9	
1944....	370.8	226.0	211.9	14.1	144.8	94.1	39.8	54.3	50.7	4.8	27.0	2.5	20.4	
1945....	406.3	266.4	252.7	13.7	139.9	85.3	38.3	47.0	54.6	4.8	27.0	2.5	20.4	
1946....	497.4	243.3	229.7	13.6	154.1	93.5	41.3	52.2	60.6	4.9	32.4	2.8	20.5	
1947....	417.9	237.7	223.3	14.4	180.2	108.9	46.1	62.8	71.3	5.1	38.7	3.5	24.0	
1948....	434.0	232.7	216.5	16.2	201.3	117.8	52.5	65.3	83.5	5.3	45.1	5.5	27.6	
1949....	448.1	236.7	218.6	18.1	211.4	118.0	56.5	61.5	93.4	5.6	50.6	6.4	30.8	
1950....	490.7	239.4	218.7	20.7	251.3	142.1	60.1	81.9	109.2	6.1	59.3	6.1	37.6	
1951....	524.6	241.8	218.5	23.3	282.8	162.5	66.6	95.9	120.3	6.6	67.4	7.0	39.4	
1952....	555.4	248.7	222.9	25.8	306.7	171.0	73.3	97.7	135.7	7.2	75.1	8.0	45.5	
1953....	584.7	256.7	228.1	28.6	328.0	177.9	78.8	99.1	150.1	7.7	83.6	9.1	49.7	
1954....	605.5	263.6	230.2	33.4	341.9	176.6	83.7	92.9	165.3	8.2	94.5	9.4	53.2	

*Includes categories of debt not subject to the statutory debt limit.

¹Data for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year.

²Data are for noncorporate borrowers only.

³Comprises non real-estate farm debt contracted for productive purposes and owed to institutional lenders (includes C.C.C. loans).

⁴Comprises debt incurred for commercial (nonfarm), financial and consumer purposes, including debt owed by farmers for financial and consumer purposes.

Public Debt of the United States

Source: Treasury Department

Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.
	Dollars			Dollars			Dollars	
1870...	2,436,453,269	61.06	1926...	19,643,216,315	167.32	1941...	48,961,443,536	367.09
1880...	2,090,908,872	41.60	1927...	18,511,906,932	155.51	1942...	72,422,445,116	537.13
1890...	1,122,396,584	17.80	1928...	17,604,293,201	146.99	1943...	136,696,090,330	999.83
1895...	1,096,913,120	15.76	1929...	16,931,088,484	139.04	1944...	201,003,387,221	1,452.44
1900...	1,263,416,913	16.60	1930...	16,185,309,831	131.51	1945...	258,682,187,410	1,848.60
1905...	1,132,357,095	13.51	1931...	16,801,281,492	135.45	1946...	269,422,099,173	1,905.42
1910...	1,146,939,969	12.41	1932...	19,487,002,444	156.10	1947...	258,286,383,109	1,792.05
1915...	1,191,264,068	11.85	1933...	22,538,672,560	179.48	1948...	252,292,246,513	1,720.71
1919...	25,482,034,419	242.54	1934...	27,053,141,414	214.07	1949...	252,770,359,860	1,694.75
1920...	24,299,321,467	228.23	1935...	28,709,892,625	225.55	1950...	267,357,352,351	1,696.68
1921...	22,977,450,553	220.91	1936...	33,778,543,494	263.79	1951...	255,221,976,815	1,653.42
1922...	22,963,381,708	208.65	1937...	36,424,613,732	282.75	1952...	259,105,178,785	1,656.52
1923...	22,349,707,365	199.64	1938...	37,164,740,315	286.27	1953...	266,071,061,639	1,660.81
1924...	21,250,812,989	186.23	1939...	40,439,532,411	308.98	1954...	271,259,599,108	1,670.73
1925...	20,516,193,888	177.12	1940...	42,967,531,038	325.23	1955...	274,374,222,802	1,660.56

p Preliminary subject to revision.

Appropriations by the Federal Government

Source: Treasury Department

The figures include postal appropriations chargeable to the postal revenues and estimated amounts under indefinite appropriations and under permanent appropriations (those which recur automatically each year without annual action by Congress).

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations
1885...	\$306,077,469.58	1923...	\$4,248,140,569.99	1934...	\$7,692,447,339.17	1945...	\$73,067,712,071.39
1890...	395,430,284.26	1924...	4,092,544,312.04	1935...	7,527,559,327.66	1946...	76,597,999,662.67
1895...	492,477,759.97	1925...	3,748,651,750.35	1936...	9,306,520,504.31	1947...	80,823,734,061.18
1900...	695,912,982.83	1926...	4,151,682,049.91	1937...	10,380,975,796.61	1948...	41,184,322,320.42
1905...	781,288,214.95	1927...	4,409,463,389.81	1938...	10,192,826,025.92	1949...	48,272,280,457.59
1910...	1,044,433,622.64	1928...	4,211,011,352.58	1939...	12,118,036,335.68	1950...	52,867,672,466.21
1915...	1,122,471,919.12	1929...	4,633,577,973.85	1940...	13,349,202,681.73	1951...	67,966,083,088.46
1919...	27,065,148,933.02	1930...	4,665,236,678.04	1941...	19,072,003,450.61	1952...	127,788,153,262.97
1920...	6,454,596,649.56	1931...	5,071,711,693.56	1942...	60,294,585,348.60	1953...	94,916,821,231.67
1921...	4,780,829,510.35	1932...	5,178,524,967.95	1943...	150,766,672,723.94	1954...	74,744,844,304.88
1922...	3,909,282,209.46	1933...	5,785,252,641.95	1944...	118,411,173,965.24		

Appropriations in this table are by sessions of Congress. Fiscal year noted is principal fiscal year for which appropriations are made during a session.

Each session also makes appropriations for prior years to the one stated.

For example, appropriations shown for fiscal year 1954 are those for the first session of the eighty-third Congress and include \$73,786,349,999.95 for the fiscal year 1954 and the remainder for 1953 and prior years.

National Income

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics
NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN¹ (Millions of dollars)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Agriculture, forest, fisheries	14,889	17,344	18,244	20,815	16,646	17,232	20,285	18,699	16,764	16,571
Farms,	14,526	16,927	17,777	20,290	16,117	16,673	19,048	18,001	16,041	15,814
Agri. services, forest, fish.,	363	417	467	525	529	559	637	698	723	757
Mining	2,717	2,970	4,191	5,246	4,355	4,998	5,551	5,420	5,616	5,234
Metal mining,	334	302	515	640	513	693	815	721	786	698
Anthracite mining,	219	283	300	342	259	277	276	252	195	155
Bituminous, other soft coal,	1,195	1,242	1,815	2,087	1,460	1,701	1,809	1,565	1,509	1,167
Crude petroleum, nat. gas,	741	839	1,178	1,729	1,670	1,816	2,062	2,278	2,478	2,517
Nonmetallic min., quar.,	228	304	383	448	453	511	589	604	648	697
Contract construction	4,286	6,477	8,401	10,305	10,369	11,461	13,351	14,599	15,347	15,715
Manufacturing,	52,008	48,479	58,719	66,630	62,757	74,235	87,734	89,318	96,731	89,920
Food, kindred products,	5,010	5,539	5,803	6,446	6,502	6,753	6,999	7,617	7,968	7,975
Tobacco manufactures,	236	326	364	399	512	512	525	581	616	723
Textile-mill products,	3,015	4,005	4,657	5,163	4,139	4,551	5,176	4,570	4,398	3,740
Appa ¹ , l ¹ , finish ¹ d ¹ fabric prod ¹ ,	2,914	3,355	3,383	3,500	3,331	3,424	3,702	3,833	3,972	3,763
Lumber, furniture prod ² ,	2,132	2,811	3,455	3,831	3,349	4,187	4,631	4,425	4,365	4,048
L ¹ ber, woodprod., ex. furnit., .....	.....	.....	.....	2,639	2,189	2,795	3,118	2,864	2,779	2,592
Furniture, fixtures, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,192	1,160	1,392	1,513	1,561	1,586	1,486
Lumber, timber basic prod.,	1,080	1,448	1,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnit., fin. lumber prod.,	1,053	1,363	1,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper, allied products,	1,241	1,602	2,217	2,340	2,162	2,685	3,355	3,110	3,309	3,360
P ¹ tz., pub., allied indust.,	2,234	2,697	3,055	2,286	3,426	3,620	3,870	4,106	4,436	4,560
Chemicals, allied products ² ,	3,221	3,271	3,763	3,478	4,308	5,103	6,146	5,884	6,270	6,232
Prods. of petroleum, coal ² ,	1,244	1,510	2,209	3,306	2,527	2,889	3,620	3,124	3,324	3,332
Rubber products,	928	1,082	1,124	1,066	954	1,045	1,626	1,696	1,697	1,410
Leather, leather products,	925	1,082	1,114	1,249	1,111	1,132	1,346	1,444	1,361	1,330
Stone, clay, glass products,	1,146	1,561	1,852	2,133	2,076	2,631	3,004	2,816	3,033	3,009
Metals, metal prods., misc ² ,	10,679	8,851	11,094	13,009	11,965	15,370	18,809	18,123	18,415	18,415
Primary metal industries, .....	.....	.....	.....	5,896	5,387	7,112	8,995	7,852	7,960	7,741
Fab. metal prods., incl. ord. instrum ², .....	.....	.....	.....	4,387	3,980	5,085	6,178	6,462	7,000	6,620
Misc. manufacturing, .....	.....	.....	.....	1,016	1,242	1,585	1,759	1,955	1,898	1,898
Iron, steel, their products,	7,389	5,531	7,566	1,710	1,597	1,931	2,051	2,050	2,282	2,156
Nonferrous metals, prods.,	1,686	1,753	1,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misc. manufacturing,	1,604	1,567	1,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mach., except electrical ² ,	5,084	4,717	6,192	36,889	6,198	7,247	9,796	10,555	10,591	9,633
Electrical machinery ² ,	3,051	2,376	3,398	3,628	3,456	4,404	5,450	6,270	7,093	6,370
Trans. equip., ex. autos.,	7,380	1,681	1,524	1,867	1,918	2,051	3,349	4,901	5,730	5,648
Automobiles, equipmen ² ,	1,17	1,999	3,225	4,040	4,817	6,633	9,330	6,383	7,566	6,472
Wholesale & retail trade,	27,997	34,417	37,341	41,522	40,504	43,449	47,880	50,107	51,769	52,022
Wholesale trade,	8,242	10,393	11,651	13,049	12,299	13,694	15,922	16,290	16,971	17,150
Retail trade, auto. services,	19,755	24,024	25,690	28,473	28,205	29,755	31,958	33,817	34,798	34,872
Finance, ins., & real est.,	12,830	14,479	15,250	17,355	18,890	20,671	22,407	24,357	26,253	27,875
Banking,	1,829	2,167	2,159	2,406	2,568	2,893	3,310	3,797	4,227	4,457
Security, commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges,	315	283	132	184	180	355	350	285	282	474
Finance, n. e. c.,	272	323	403	540	697	985	1,087	1,225	1,305	1,305
Insurance carriers,	1,077	1,183	1,403	1,869	2,260	2,250	2,199	2,453	2,793	2,948
Insur. agts., combin. offices,	508	750	852	933	949	1,057	1,147	1,216	1,334	1,452
Real estate,	8,769	9,763	10,301	11,423	12,236	13,315	14,416	15,519	16,412	17,239
Transportation	10,536	10,245	11,498	12,644	11,969	13,266	14,884	15,399	15,775	14,598
Railroads,	6,009	5,466	6,294	7,104	6,369	7,109	7,792	7,900	7,695	6,639
Local, h ¹ way pass. transp.,	1,306	1,412	1,393	1,378	1,351	1,336	1,432	1,452	1,465	1,419
Local railways, bus lines, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H ¹ way pass. transp., n. e. c.,	1,390	1,699	1,993	2,272	2,377	2,780	3,128	3,415	3,832	3,859
Highway freight transp.,	989	823	814	810	750	746	666	931	998	888
Water transportation,	102	217	243	306	349	432	540	628	687	736
Air transp. (comm. carriers),	131	126	151	192	202	255	281	292	304	305
Pipeline transportation,	519	502	610	582	571	608	745	781	794	752
Services allied to transp.,	4,244	4,792	5,114	5,894	6,566	7,172	8,256	9,143	10,063	10,811
Communic. pub. util.,	1,751	1,973	2,077	2,462	2,672	2,958	3,333	3,692	4,107	4,389
Telephone and telegraph,	186	203	226	253	263	314	388	429	491	551
Radio b ¹ casting, television,	2,218	2,523	2,709	3,065	3,512	3,779	4,399	4,874	5,302	5,709
Utilities: electric, gas,	89	93	103	114	123	131	140	153	163	162
Local util., pub. serv., n. e. c.,	14,614	17,205	18,919	20,496	21,180	22,757	24,754	26,601	28,745	29,827
Services,	1,085	1,322	1,287	1,328	1,287	1,309	1,380	1,476	1,543	1,557
Hotels, lodging places,	1,251	2,552	2,634	2,765	2,807	2,861	3,012	3,141	3,295	3,373
Personal services,	2,635	2,766	3,272	3,617	3,885	4,539	4,941	5,241	6,007	5,997
Private households, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial, trade schools, employment agencies,	72	89	114	135	151	169	166	160	149	157
Business services, n. e. c.,	1,179	1,471	1,634	1,847	1,864	2,034	2,324	2,588	2,863	3,030
Misc. repair services, hand trades,	703	843	938	965	933	971	1,110	1,256	1,326	1,301
Motion pictures,	930	1,133	1,054	921	898	844	857	853	839	964
Amusement, recreation, except motion pictures,	613	810	794	824	787	792	848	895	961	1,021
Medical, health services,	2,459	3,024	3,544	3,910	4,147	4,496	4,935	5,345	5,715	6,080
Legal services,	930	954	1,033	1,180	1,231	1,317	1,373	1,418	1,501	1,550
Engin ¹ g., prof. servs., n. e. c.,	335	454	560	665	662	727	930	1,129	1,238	1,279
Educational services, n. e. c.,	569	660	813	981	1,075	1,135	1,174	1,257	1,344	1,430
Nonprofit organ., n. e. c.,	983	1,127	1,242	1,358	1,453	1,563	1,704	1,842	1,964	2,088
Govt., gov¹t. enterprises	36,764	22,592	18,619	19,658	21,879	23,449	30,192	34,432	35,149	35,331
Federal—general gov ¹ t.,	29,786	14,545	9,343	8,872	9,926	10,649	16,164	18,503	18,388	17,163
Civilian, except work relief, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Work relief, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal—govt. enterprises,	1,248	1,448	1,440	1,627	1,806	1,897	2,081	2,379	2,361	2,353
State & local—gen. gov ¹ t.,	5,370	6,177	7,320	8,502	9,422	10,124	11,069	12,174	13,253	14,604
Public education, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonschool, ex. work relief, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Work relief, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State, local—govt. enterpr.,	360	422	516	657	725	779	878	1,076	1,147	1,211
Rest of the world,	369	577	874	1,076	1,078	1,266	1,547	1,463	1,436	1,769
All industries, total,	181,248	179,577	197,168	221,641	216,193	239,956	277,041	289,537	303,648	299,673

¹National income originating in each industry is the sum of factor costs incurred by the industry in production. Hence, it is the net value added to production by the industry, measured at factor costs. In the business sector of the economy, except government enterprises, it is equal to the excess of the

market value of the industry's product and the subsidies it receives over the sum of the following costs: purchases of goods and services from other enterprises, indirect business tax and nontax liability, business transfer payments, and capital consumption charges. In the other sectors of the economy (government, personal, and rest-of-the-world) and also in government enterprises, this value added in production (as measured in the present series) can be described only as factor costs incurred. "National income originating" is a more net concept of value-added than that used by the Bureau of the Census in compiling the Census of Manufacturers. "Value added by manufacture" was obtained in the 1947 Census of Manufactures by deducting from the value of products only the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy and contract work.

*For certain manufacturing industries, the 1944-47 values shown are not comparable with those given for 1948 and subsequent years. The discontinuities stem from changes in the industrial classification system on which the tabulations of basic data are prepared. Of the industry series principally involved here, five have been terminated in 1947, the others are indicated by footnotes.

*See note 2. Estimates of 1948 national income comparable to those shown for 1947 in the specified industries are as follows: Lumber and furniture products, \$3,954 million; Chemicals and allied products, \$4,427 million; Products of petroleum and coal, \$3,290 million; Metals, metal products and miscellaneous, \$12,546 million; Machinery, except electrical, \$7,011 million; and Electrical machinery, \$3,693 million.

NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES (Millions of dollars)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Compensation of empl.	123,181	117,697	128,757	140,927	140,858	154,325	180,420	195,301	209,240	207,901
Wages and salaries.....	117,577	111,836	122,858	135,172	134,334	146,526	170,881	185,124	198,483	196,244
Private.....	82,664	91,241	105,512	116,424	113,873	124,297	142,050	152,193	164,734	162,397
Military.....	21,819	7,818	4,067	3,970	4,248	4,999	8,684	10,472	10,273	9,468
Government civilian.....	13,094	12,777	13,279	14,778	16,213	17,230	20,147	22,459	23,476	24,379
Supplements to wages, sal.	5,604	5,861	5,899	5,755	6,524	7,799	9,530	10,177	10,757	11,650
Empl. contrib. soc. ins.	3,805	3,970	3,565	3,042	3,503	3,976	4,753	4,861	4,765	5,091
Other labor income.....	1,799	1,891	2,334	2,713	3,021	3,823	4,786	5,316	5,992	6,566
Inc. of uninc. enterp.										
Factory valu. adjust.	30,835	35,265	34,433	38,389	34,149	36,140	40,809	40,006	38,161	37,876
Business & professional.	19,011	21,321	19,948	21,649	21,431	22,855	24,791	25,732	25,908	25,876
Income of uninc. enter.	19,117	23,026	21,419	22,061	20,963	23,989	25,135	25,519	26,110	25,950
Invent. valu. adjustm.....	1,065	1,705	1,471	412	468	1,134	344	213	202	74
Farm.....	11,824	13,944	14,485	16,740	12,718	13,285	16,018	14,274	12,253	12,000
Rental inc. of persons.	5,634	6,208	6,510	7,198	7,874	8,473	9,129	9,906	10,256	10,539
Corp. prof., inv. val. adj.	18,413	17,288	20,626	30,619	28,141	35,106	39,913	36,903	37,187	33,815
Corp. profits before tax.	18,977	22,551	29,525	32,769	26,198	39,970	41,173	35,936	38,274	34,042
Corp. profits tax liability.	10,689	9,111	11,283	12,510	10,411	17,829	22,476	19,788	21,266	17,082
Corp. profits after tax.....	8,288	13,440	18,242	20,259	15,787	22,141	18,697	16,148	17,008	16,960
Dividends.....	4,691	5,784	6,521	7,248	7,458	9,207	9,090	9,000	9,291	10,008
Undistributed profits.....	3,597	7,656	11,721	13,011	8,329	12,934	9,607	7,148	7,717	6,952
Inventory valuation adj.	-564	-5,263	-5,899	-2,150	1,943	-	-2,600	967	-1,087	9,547
Net interest.....	3,185	3,119	3,842	4,508	5,171	5,912	6,770	7,421	8,804	9,252
National income.....	181,248	179,577	197,168	221,641	216,193	239,956	277,041	289,537	303,648	299,673

*Includes also the pay of employees of government enterprises and of permanent United States residents employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations.

Per Capita Personal Income, by States and Regions

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

State and region	Per capita income ¹ (dollars)					State and region	Per capita income ¹ (dollars)				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Continental U. S....	1,491	1,649	1,723	1,790	1,770	Central	1,605	1,788	1,856	1,957	1,920
New England	1,625	1,816	1,897	1,949	1,935	Illinois.....	1,826	2,013	2,081	2,168	2,155
Connecticut.....	1,903	2,191	2,323	2,423	2,361	Indiana.....	1,522	1,702	1,768	1,936	1,834
Maine.....	1,192	1,323	1,485	1,501	1,492	Iowa.....	1,442	1,550	1,593	1,539	1,667
Massachusetts.....	1,660	1,835	1,887	1,928	1,922	Michigan.....	1,684	1,860	1,941	2,124	2,017
New Hampshire.....	1,323	1,491	1,531	1,560	1,605	Minnesota.....	1,392	1,524	1,568	1,624	1,644
Rhode Island.....	1,629	1,769	1,808	1,842	1,823	Missouri.....	1,444	1,566	1,671	1,732	1,747
Vermont.....	1,177	1,310	1,361	1,400	1,408	Ohio.....	1,616	1,855	1,926	2,050	1,983
Middle East	1,722	1,881	1,964	2,036	2,000	Wisconsin.....	1,460	1,694	1,726	1,762	1,706
Delaware.....	2,150	2,270	2,355	2,448	2,372	Northwest	1,392	1,554	1,613	1,580	1,583
Dist. of Col.....	2,191	2,304	2,339	2,241	2,220	Colorado.....	1,449	1,739	1,809	1,750	1,686
Maryland.....	1,590	1,773	1,889	1,921	1,940	Idaho.....	1,275	1,438	1,549	1,475	1,433
New Jersey.....	1,796	2,001	2,107	2,239	2,219	Kansas.....	1,378	1,516	1,719	1,653	1,689
New York.....	1,879	2,006	2,077	2,150	2,163	Montana.....	1,602	1,756	1,763	1,768	1,729
Pennsylvania.....	1,566	1,747	1,835	1,893	1,785	Nebraska.....	1,468	1,548	1,624	1,554	1,635
West Virginia.....	1,098	1,220	1,274	1,285	1,232	North Dakota.....	1,255	1,310	1,193	1,183	1,186
Southeast	1,004	1,124	1,186	1,241	1,233	South Dakota.....	1,220	1,416	1,222	1,311	1,332
Alabama.....	868	994	1,077	1,121	1,091	Utah.....	1,281	1,453	1,486	1,503	1,483
Arkansas.....	802	906	948	981	979	Wyoming.....	1,622	1,886	1,830	1,843	1,779
Georgia.....	1,305	1,382	1,467	1,585	1,610	Far West	1,798	1,985	2,072	2,122	2,094
Kentucky.....	1,017	1,146	1,208	1,270	1,237	California.....	1,850	2,055	2,138	2,194	2,162
Louisiana.....	960	1,127	1,193	1,235	1,216	Nevada.....	1,938	2,189	2,244	2,390	2,414
Mississippi.....	1,029	1,178	1,241	1,304	1,302	Oregon.....	1,607	1,749	1,814	1,794	1,757
North Carolina.....	729	793	844	878	873	Washington.....	1,677	1,806	1,905	1,960	1,949
South Carolina.....	1,011	1,118	1,145	1,181	1,190	Territory of Hawaii	1,403	1,586	1,721	1,740	1,704
Tennessee.....	877	1,045	1,108	1,122	1,063	Bureau of the Census					
Virginia.....	997	1,085	1,132	1,225	1,212	Geographic Divisions					
Southwest	1,285	1,413	1,486	1,526	1,544	New England.....	1,625	1,816	1,897	1,949	1,935
Arizona.....	1,295	1,555	1,639	1,597	1,582	Middle Atlantic.....	1,757	1,917	2,001	2,078	2,049
New Mexico.....	1,165	1,292	1,348	1,379	1,387	East North Central.....	1,661	1,863	1,930	2,052	1,989
Oklahoma.....	1,127	1,237	1,360	1,439	1,466	West North Central.....	1,407	1,528	1,593	1,603	1,648
Texas.....	1,341	1,460	1,518	1,555	1,574	South Atlantic.....	1,204	1,336	1,402	1,452	1,438
						East South Central.....	902	1,017	1,079	1,135	1,118
						West South Central.....	1,191	1,305	1,374	1,423	1,438
						Mountain.....	1,389	1,600	1,660	1,641	1,611
						Pacific.....	1,796	1,983	2,069	2,118	2,090

¹"Per capita income" is a measure of the income received from all sources during the calendar year by the residents of each State. It comprises income received by individuals in the form of wages and salaries, net income of proprietors (including farmers), dividends, interest, net rents, and other items such as social insurance benefits, relief, veterans' pensions and benefits, and allotment payments to dependents of military personnel.

Internal Revenue Collections for Fiscal Years 1951-1955

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department

Source of revenue	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Corporation income and profits taxes.....	Dollars 18,264,720,000	Dollars 21,546,000,000	Dollars 21,594,000,000	Dollars 21,467,000,000	Dollars 14,387,000,000
Individual income taxes not withheld.....	10,724,120,000	10,947,000,000	11,604,000,000	11,545,000,000	9,907,000,000
Withheld income and employment taxes.....	26,865,663,000	26,691,000,000	25,380,000,000	21,934,000,000	16,480,000,000
Unemployment insurance.....	279,986,000	284,000,000	271,000,000	259,000,000	237,000,000
Estate and gift taxes.....	936,267,000	955,000,000	891,000,000	833,000,000	730,000,000
Excise taxes.....	9,217,935,000	9,517,000,000	9,946,000,000	8,971,000,000	8,703,000,000
Total.....	66,288,700,000	69,920,000,000	69,686,000,000	65,010,000,000	50,446,000,000

Internal Revenue Collections 1954-55

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department

Source of revenue	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955
Corporation income and profits taxes:		
Regular.....	\$21,545,632,000	18,262,571,000
Exempt organization business income tax.....	690,000	2,150,000
Total corporation income and profits taxes.....	21,546,322,000	18,264,720,000
Individual income and employment taxes:		
Income tax not withheld.....	10,946,578,000	10,724,120,000
Withheld taxes.....	26,085,633,000	26,265,558,000
Income tax and old-age insurance.....	605,177,000	597,218,000
Railroad employment compensation tax.....	44,000	44,000
Railroad employees representative tax.....	26,690,854,000	26,865,663,000
Total withheld taxes.....	283,882,000	279,986,000
Unemployment insurance.....		
Total individual income and employment taxes.....	37,921,314,000	37,869,770,000
Miscellaneous internal revenue:		
Estate tax.....	863,344,000	848,492,000
Gift tax.....	71,778,000	87,775,000
Alcohol taxes:		
Distilled spirits.....	1,928,208,000	1,917,038,000
Wines.....	79,904,000	83,017,000
Beer.....	774,900,000	742,784,000
Total alcohol taxes.....	2,783,012,000	2,742,840,000
Tobacco taxes.....	1,580,229,000	1,571,213,000
Stamp taxes on documents, etc.....	90,000,000	112,049,000
Manufacturers' excise taxes:		
Lubricating oils.....	68,029,000	69,559,000
Gasoline.....	836,892,000	946,985,000
Floor tax, gasoline.....		20,000
Tires (wholly or in part of rubber).....	130,055,000	141,883,000
Inner tubes.....	22,512,000	22,270,000
Mechanical pencils, pens and lighters.....	10,885,000	8,366,000
Automobile truck chassis and bodies.....	149,914,000	134,805,000
Other automobile chassis and bodies and motorcycles.....	867,482,000	1,047,813,000
Parts and accessories of automobile and motorcycles.....	134,759,000	136,664,000
Electric, gas and oil appliances.....	97,415,000	50,859,000
Electric light bulbs.....	35,390,000	18,673,000
Radio sets, television sets, phonographs, components.....	185,535,000	136,849,000
Phonograph records.....	8,445,000	8,287,000
Musical instruments.....	9,191,000	10,783,000
Mechanical refrigerators, quick-freeze units, air conditioners.....	75,059,000	38,000,000
Matches, per thousand, and fancy wooden or colored stems.....	9,373,000	5,808,000
Business and store machines.....	48,992,000	57,281,000
Cameras, lenses and films.....	25,196,000	15,157,000
Sporting goods.....	8,140,000	8,112,000
Fishing rods, creels, etc.....	4,625,000	5,347,000
Firearms, shells and cartridges.....	10,266,000	12,401,000
Pistols and revolvers.....	975,000	949,000
Total manufacturers' excise taxes.....	2,689,133,000	2,876,377,000
Retailers' excise taxes:		
Furs.....	39,036,000	27,053,000
Jewelry.....	209,256,000	142,366,000
Luggage.....	79,891,000	50,896,000
Toilet goods.....	110,149,000	71,829,000
Total retailers' excise taxes.....	438,332,000	292,145,000
Miscellaneous taxes:		
Sugar.....	74,477,000	78,512,000
Telephone, telegraph, cable, radio.....	388,893,000	212,458,000
Leased wires.....	23,615,000	17,735,000
Local telephone service.....	359,473,000	290,198,000
Transportation of oil by pipeline.....	29,730,000	43,286,000
Transportation of persons.....	247,415,000	197,201,000
Leases of safe deposit boxes.....	395,554,000	398,023,000
Club dues and initiation fees.....	9,049,000	5,568,000
Bowling alleys, pool tables, etc.....	31,978,000	41,963,000
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices.....	3,227,000	3,364,000
Admissions taxes.....	14,616,000	14,994,000
Narcotics taxes.....	310,264,000	145,357,000
Marihuana taxes.....	883,000	950,000
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed.....	36,000	43,000
Firearms, transfer and occupational taxes.....	16,266,000	18,950,000
Diesel fuel, per gallon.....	8,000	11,000
Wagering.....	17,969,000	24,767,000
Occupational.....	1,008,000	835,000
Excise.....	8,550,000	6,973,000
Other receipts (including repealed taxes).....	3,305,000	7,355,000
Miscellaneous taxes.....	1,936,527,000	1,508,624,000
Total miscellaneous internal revenue.....	10,452,354,000	10,354,202,000
Grand total all internal revenue taxes.....	69,919,591,000	66,288,692,000

U. S. Internal Revenue Collections by Regions, 1954

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue. (For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1954)

Tax receipts are credited by the States in which the collections are made. Receipts in the various States do not indicate the tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes may be eventually borne by persons in other States.

(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts	Total income and employment taxes ¹	Total miscellaneous internal revenue ²	Grand total*
Boston Region	3,534,716	342,971	3,877,687
Augusta, Maine	162,425	8,084	171,409
Boston, Mass.	1,724,719	187,080	1,911,799
Burlington, Vt.	72,310	4,017	76,327
Hartford, Conn.	1,182,880	111,792	1,294,672
Portsmouth, N. H.	118,969	6,469	125,438
Providence, R. I.	273,413	24,028	298,041
New York Region	11,764,235	1,416,718	13,180,953
Albany, 14th N. Y.	1,036,618	53,549	1,090,167
Brooklyn, 1st N. Y.	1,134,662	127,314	1,261,976
Buffalo, 28th, N. Y.	861,819	84,830	946,649
Lower Manhattan, 2nd N. Y.	4,587,250	479,550	5,066,800
Syracuse, 21st N. Y.	423,506	64,350	487,856
Upper Manhattan, 3rd N. Y.	3,720,381	607,124	4,327,505
Philadelphia Region	8,876,180	1,367,142	10,243,321
Baltimore, Md. and D. C.	1,609,131	307,432	1,916,563
Camden, 1st N. J.	351,486	46,075	397,561
Newark, 5th N. J.	1,407,807	264,208	1,672,015
Philadelphia, 1st Pa.	2,232,287	432,867	2,665,154
Pittsburgh, 23rd Pa.	1,889,418	253,016	2,142,434
Scranton, 12th Pa.	514,401	29,702	544,103
Wilmington, Del.	871,651	35,842	905,493
Cincinnati Region	6,806,685	2,241,362	9,048,047
Cincinnati, 1st Ohio	975,279	174,188	1,149,467
Cleveland, 18th Ohio	2,329,942	283,259	2,613,201
Columbus, 11th Ohio	354,713	18,048	372,761
Toledo, 10th Ohio	542,820	56,076	598,897
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,211,338	396,418	1,607,755
Louisville, Ky.	455,529	880,000	1,335,529
Parkersburg, W. Va.	272,119	22,944	295,062
Richmond, Va.	664,946	410,428	1,075,375
Atlanta Region	3,087,772	1,136,722	4,224,494
Atlanta, Ga.	589,434	115,205	704,639
Birmingham, Ala.	362,998	19,127	382,124
Columbia, S. C.	241,603	12,557	254,160
Greensboro, N. C.	686,938	863,900	1,550,839
Jackson, Miss.	130,613	9,965	140,579
Jacksonville, Fla.	605,322	74,293	679,615
Nashville, Tenn.	470,863	41,675	512,539
Chicago Region	11,051,989	2,162,011	13,214,001
Chicago, 1st Ill.	4,444,371	482,561	4,926,932
Springfield, Ill.	596,514	261,365	857,879
Detroit, Mich.	4,882,998	1,240,944	6,123,943
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,128,106	177,741	1,305,847
Omaha Region	4,519,178	599,100	5,118,278
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	67,319	4,327	71,647
Cheyenne, Wyo.	51,971	5,360	57,331
Denver, Colo.	559,719	71,015	630,734
Des Moines, Iowa	497,524	33,341	530,865
Fargo, N. Dak.	61,177	3,168	64,346
Kansas City, 6th Mo.	489,881	52,120	542,002
St. Louis, 1st Mo.	1,026,969	210,853	1,237,822
Omaha, Nebr.	346,519	65,188	411,706
St. Paul, Minn.	956,275	109,572	1,065,847
Wichita, Kans.	461,824	44,155	505,979
Dallas Region	3,225,966	407,067	3,633,033
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	99,805	7,103	106,908
Austin, 1st Tex.	1,109,716	98,132	1,207,849
Dallas, 2nd Tex.	896,161	89,715	985,876
Little Rock, Ark.	149,189	9,850	159,039
New Orleans, La.	463,684	80,977	544,661
Oklahoma City, Okla.	507,410	121,291	628,701
San Francisco Region	6,600,915	778,662	7,379,577
Boise, Idaho	101,688	5,725	107,414
Helena, Mont.	109,924	7,450	117,374
Honolulu, Hawaii	126,966	9,209	136,175
Los Angeles, 6th Calif.	2,586,554	257,709	2,844,263
San Francisco, 1st Calif.	2,144,140	368,559	2,512,700
Phoenix, Ariz.	153,855	9,255	163,110
Portland, Ore.	408,178	21,338	430,016
Reno, Nev.	70,549	14,282	84,830
Salt Lake City, Utah	137,529	13,765	151,294
Seattle, Wash.	761,531	70,871	832,402
Total	59,467,637	10,452,354	69,919,991

TOTALS FOR STATES COMPRISING PART OF OR MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT

Alaska	45,868	2,785	48,654
California	4,730,694	626,268	5,356,963
Illinois	5,040,885	743,925	5,784,811
Missouri	1,516,850	262,974	1,779,824
New Jersey	1,759,293	310,282	2,069,575
New York	11,754,664	1,414,761	13,169,425
Ohio	4,202,754	531,572	4,734,326
Pennsylvania	4,636,105	715,585	5,351,690
Texas	2,005,878	187,847	2,193,725
Washington	715,663	68,805	784,468
Puerto Rico	9,571	1,957	11,528

¹Includes as follows—Corporation income and profit taxes \$21,546,322,000; Individual income tax not withheld \$10,946,578,000; Withheld income tax and old-age insurance \$26,085,633,000; Railroad retirement \$605,221,000; Unemployment insurance \$283,882,000.

²Includes as follows—Estate tax, \$863,344,000; Gift tax, \$71,778,000; Alcohol tax, \$2,783,012,000; Tobacco taxes, \$1,580,229,000; Miscellaneous excise taxes, \$5,150,487,000; All other (inc. repealed taxes) \$3,505,000.

*The figures concerning internal revenue receipts differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of documentary stamps and deposits of internal revenue collected on liquors through customs officers, while the latter represent the deposits of those collections in the Treasury or depositories during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections of the latter part of the fiscal year cannot be deposited or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

Taxable Individual Income Tax Returns 1952

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department

Adjusted gross income classes	Total number of returns	Adjusted gross income	Tax liability
Taxable returns:			
Under \$600	3,966,385	\$1,342,281,000	\$914,000
\$600 under \$1,000	3,163,051	2,541,741,000	50,196,000
\$1,000 under \$1,500	4,810,380	5,989,941,000	279,759,000
\$1,500 under \$2,000	4,712,434	8,252,809,000	489,956,000
\$2,000 under \$2,500	4,806,023	10,815,569,000	764,306,000
\$1,500 under \$3,000	4,914,530	13,520,933,000	1,041,047,000
\$3,000 under \$3,500	4,984,345	16,107,399,000	1,398,839,000
\$3,500 under \$4,000	4,702,594	17,619,912,000	1,580,937,000
\$4,000 under \$4,500	4,118,481	17,487,070,000	1,679,127,000
\$4,500 under \$5,000	3,515,457	16,757,918,000	1,673,264,000
\$5,000 under \$6,000	4,721,071	25,796,358,000	2,971,338,000
\$6,000 under \$7,000	2,889,195	18,646,580,000	2,380,818,000
\$7,000 under \$8,000	1,588,929	11,846,456,000	1,651,896,000
\$8,000 under \$9,000	894,935	7,567,219,000	1,122,814,000
\$9,000 under \$10,000	523,326	4,954,837,000	781,549,000
\$10,000 under \$15,000	983,218	11,679,763,000	2,039,543,000
\$15,000 under \$20,000	324,169	5,552,631,000	1,165,201,000
\$20,000 under \$30,000	252,354	6,084,529,000	1,525,621,000
\$30,000 under \$50,000	152,932	5,758,342,000	1,833,798,000
\$50,000 under \$100,000	65,403	4,340,688,000	1,812,721,000
\$100,000 under \$200,000	14,114	1,863,390,000	935,235,000
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,199	893,049,000	495,908,000
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	416	278,810,000	164,968,000
\$1,000,000 or more	148	289,224,000	180,198,000
Total	56,107,089	216,087,449,000	28,019,853,000
Returns with no adjusted gross income, taxable and nontaxable	421,728	797,541,000	435,000
Grand total	56,528,817	\$215,289,908,000	\$28,020,288,000

Savings by Individuals in the United States

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission

Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals (Billions of dollars)

Type of saving ¹	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 Jan.-Mar.
1. Currency and bank deposits	10.6	2.0	- 1.8	- 1.5	3.6	6.0	6.8	4.8	6.8	- 0.7
2. Savings and loan associations	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.6	4.5	1.1
3. Insurance	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.1	5.0	8.3	9.2	8.5	7.9	1.8
a. Private	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	1.5
b. Government	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.1	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.6	0.3
4. Securities ²	0.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.1	4.0	5.1	1.6	2.1
a. U. S. savings bonds	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3
b. Other U. S. Government ³	- 0.4	0.5	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.5	(*)	0.3	- 2.5	0.7
c. State and local government	- 0.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.2
d. Corporate and other	- 0.6	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	0.9
5. Liquidation of mortgage debt ⁴	- 3.6	- 4.5	- 4.6	- 3.9	- 7.2	- 6.5	- 6.3	- 7.0	- 8.6	- 2.7
6. Liquidation of debt not elsewhere classified ⁵	- 2.3	- 2.7	- 2.3	- 2.4	- 3.2	- 0.5	- 3.8	- 3.2	- 0.4	(*)
7. Total liquid savings	13.7	6.7	3.0	2.9	1.8	11.3	13.0	11.8	11.9	1.7
8. Nonfarm dwellings ⁶	4.1	6.2	8.5	8.1	12.6	11.5	11.6	12.3	14.1	3.5
9. Other durable consumers' goods ⁷	16.6	21.4	22.9	23.8	29.2	27.1	26.8	20.7	28.9	7.7
10. Total Gross Savings (7+8+9)	34.5	34.2	34.3	34.8	43.6	50.0	51.4	53.8	54.9	12.8

¹Includes unincorporated business savings of the types specified.

²After deducting change in bank loans made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.

³Includes Armed Forces Leave bonds.

⁴Mortgage debt to institutions on one- to four-family nonfarm dwellings.

⁵Largely attributable to purchases of automobiles and other durable consumers' goods, although including some debt arising from purchases of consumption goods. The other segments of individuals' debt have been allocated to the assets to which they pertain, viz., saving in insurance and securities.

⁶Construction of one- to four-family nonfarm dwellings less net acquisition of properties by non-individuals; also includes a small amount of construction of nonprofit institutions.

⁷Consumer expenditures on durable goods as estimated by the Department of Commerce.

(*) Indicates less than \$50 million.

U. S. Money in Circulation, by Denominations

Source: Federal Reserve System

Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. (In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total in circulation	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency							Unasorted
		Total	Coin	currency					Total	currency						
				\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20		\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	
1942	15,410	11,576	880	801	55	1,693	4,051	4,096	3,837	1,019	1,910	287	586	9	25	3
1943	20,449	14,871	1,019	909	70	1,973	5,194	5,705	5,580	1,481	2,912	407	749	9	22	2
1944	25,307	17,580	1,156	987	81	2,150	5,983	7,224	7,730	1,996	4,153	555	996	10	24	3
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,732	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24	2
1946	28,352	20,437	1,361	1,029	67	2,178	6,497	9,310	8,518	2,492	4,771	438	783	8	26	3
1947	28,885	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,107	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17	3
1948	28,224	19,529	1,464	1,049	64	2,047	6,060	8,846	8,698	2,494	5,074	400	707	5	17	3
1949	27,600	19,025	1,434	1,066	62	2,004	5,897	8,512	8,578	2,435	5,056	382	689	4	11	3
1950	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12	2
1951	29,206	20,530	1,654	1,182	67	2,120	6,329	9,177	8,678	2,544	5,207	355	556	4	12	2
1952	30,433	21,450	1,750	1,228	71	2,143	6,561	9,696	8,985	2,669	5,447	343	512	4	10	2
1953	30,781	21,636	1,812	1,249	72	2,119	6,565	9,819	9,146	2,732	5,581	333	486	4	11	2
1954	30,509	21,374	1,834	1,256	71	2,098	6,450	9,665	9,136	2,720	5,612	321	464	3	15	2

Stock of Money in the United States

Source: Treasury Department

June 30	Total stock of money in U. S.	Money Held in Treasury				Money Outside of Treasury		
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against U. S. notes (and Treas. notes of 1890)	Total	In Circulation		Per Capita
						Amount	Dollars	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1915	4,050,782,821	1,967,664,597	1,619,428,701	152,977,037	3,702,546,925	3,319,581,654	33.61	
1920	8,158,495,864	2,379,663,573	704,637,755	152,979,026	6,483,470,046	5,467,588,616	51.36	
1925	8,299,382,000	4,176,381,450	2,059,798,696	153,620,986	6,187,048,829	4,815,207,508	41.57	
1930	8,306,564,064	4,021,936,763	1,978,447,640	156,039,088	6,263,074,941	4,521,987,962	36.74	
1935	15,113,034,715	9,997,361,666	7,131,431,261	156,039,431	6,714,514,339	5,567,092,519	43.75	
1940	28,457,959,874	21,836,935,523	19,651,066,772	156,039,431	11,333,196,181	7,847,501,324	59.46	
1945	48,009,399,687	22,202,300,287	19,923,737,751	156,039,431	30,491,765,456	26,746,253,483	191.86	
1946	49,648,010,839	22,649,365,413	20,397,885,216	156,039,431	32,108,938,284	28,244,997,112	200.34	
1947	50,599,351,953	23,633,353,268	22,318,880,445	156,039,431	32,061,221,561	27,992,858,968	196.42	
1948	52,601,128,801	25,890,133,954	24,563,132,422	156,039,431	31,831,754,706	27,902,558,968	190.35	
1949	53,103,980,266	26,861,355,045	25,544,810,696	156,039,431	31,367,726,112	27,492,909,902	184.41	
1950	52,440,353,019	26,646,408,890	25,348,625,209	156,039,431	30,976,045,055	27,156,290,042	179.03	
1951	50,985,938,646	24,176,504,587	22,894,640,726	156,039,431	32,006,292,524	27,809,229,569	180.16	
1952	53,853,745,458	25,810,839,931	24,528,270,090	156,039,431	33,243,443,104	29,025,925,276	184.83	
1953	54,015,346,203	24,960,949,928	23,702,045,916	156,039,431	34,285,716,898	30,124,952,042	188.72	
1954	53,429,404,668	24,480,869,892	23,669,625,208	156,039,431	34,195,207,639	29,921,949,087	184.23	
1955	53,308,618,138	24,250,685,133	23,438,908,407	156,039,431	34,318,726,197	30,229,323,246	182.39	

There is maintained in the U. S. Treasury— (i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured

by the deposit by the Federal Reserve Bank concerned, with its Federal Reserve Agent, of a like amount of collateral consisting of such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or gold certificates, or direct obligations of the United States. Each Federal Reserve Bank must maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. Gold certificates deposited with Federal Reserve Agents as collateral, and those deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as a redemption fund, are counted as part of the required reserve. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

Stock of Money, Classified by Kind, at End of Each Fiscal Year

Source: Treasury Department

June 30	Gold coin and bullion	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver	Federal reserve notes	National bank notes	Other and total	Pct. of tot. to money
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1915	1,985,539,172	568,271,655	185,430,250	84,260,500	819,273,593	4,050,782,821	49.02
1920	2,865,482,492	268,857,494	258,855,239	3,405,877,120	719,037,730	8,158,495,864	35.12
1925	4,360,382,000	522,061,078	283,471,971	1,942,239,530	733,366,074	8,303,631,583	52.54
1930	4,534,865,716	539,599,520	310,978,375	1,746,500,885	698,317,468	8,306,564,064	54.59
1935	19,963,090,869	54,078,371	402,260,615	5,481,778,345	167,190,377	28,457,959,138	63.41
1940	20,212,973,114	493,943,078	825,798,486	23,650,974,895	121,215,375	48,009,399,687	40.83
1945	20,269,934,470	493,580,003	878,958,125	24,839,323,305	115,114,110	49,648,010,839	42.02
1946	21,266,490,450	493,462,387	922,656,000	24,780,494,655	107,322,550	50,599,351,953	44.74
1947	23,532,460,372	493,100,146	952,298,876	24,503,331,215	100,358,076	52,601,128,801	46.07
1948	24,466,324,100	492,857,480	989,455,582	24,040,979,400	93,540,756	53,103,980,266	46.20
1949	24,390,720,268	492,582,858	1,001,573,660	23,602,679,835	87,615,332	52,440,353,019	46.20
1950	21,755,888,335	492,248,551	1,041,945,901	25,573,569,515	82,381,737	50,985,938,646	42.67
1951	23,346,498,498	491,896,851	1,117,889,100	26,698,399,895	74,472,259	53,853,745,458	43.35
1952	22,462,817,840	491,517,862	1,193,757,500	26,543,176,545	70,615,624	54,015,346,203	41.58
1953	21,927,002,967	491,020,651	1,275,666,000	26,629,030,415	67,378,909	53,429,404,668	41.04
1954	21,677,574,826	490,347,400	1,296,140,300			53,308,618,138	.....

Gold coin and bullion (June 30, 1934 and since), excludes gold not held in the Treasury.

Commercial and Industrial Failures in the United States

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; data do not include banks

Year	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities
		(\$1,000)			(\$1,000)			(\$1,000)
1920.....	8,851	295,121	1937.....	9,490	183,253	1946.....	1,129	67,349
1925.....	21,214	443,744	1938.....	12,836	246,505	1947.....	3,474	204,612
1930.....	26,355	668,282	1939A.....	11,408	168,204	1948.....	5,250	234,620
1931.....	28,285	736,310	1939B.....	14,768	182,520	1949.....	9,560	308,109
1932.....	31,822	928,313	1940.....	13,619	166,684	1950.....	9,162	248,283
1933A.....	20,307	502,830	1941.....	11,848	136,104	1951.....	8,058	259,547
1933B.....	19,859	457,520	1942.....	9,405	106,763	1952.....	7,611	283,314
1934.....	12,091	333,959	1943.....	3,221	45,339	1953.....	8,862	394,153
1935.....	12,244	310,580	1944.....	1,222	31,660	1954.....	11,086	462,628
1936.....	9,607	203,173	1945.....	809	30,225			

A business failure, as defined for this record, occurs when a commercial or industrial enterprise is involved in a court proceeding or a voluntary action which is likely to end in loss to creditors. Specifically, the Dun & Bradstreet record of failures includes discontinuances following assignment, voluntary or involuntary petition in bankruptcy, attachment, execution, foreclosure, etc.; voluntary withdrawals from business with known loss to creditors; also enterprises involved in court action, such as receivership, and since June, 1943, reorganization, or arrangement, which ment, voluntary or involuntary petition in

as businesses making voluntary compromises with creditors out of court. Comparison of this series with the bankruptcy reports of the Attorney General of the United States is not possible. The latter give complete coverage of all types of cases, including farmers, employees, professional men and others not in business, all of which are excluded from the Dun & Bradstreet statistics. Revisions were made in the classification of failures in 1933 and 1939. In these years, two sets of figures are given—the original denoted as "A" for comparison with previous years and the revised denoted as "B" for comparison with subsequent years.

All Banks in United States—Number, Deposits

Source: Federal Reserve System

Comprises all national banks in the continental United States and all State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and private and industrial banks and special types of institutions that are treated as banks by the Federal bank supervisory agencies.¹

Date June 30	Number of Banks					Total Deposits (in millions of dollars)				
	Total all banks	Member banks			Nonmember banks		Total all banks	Member banks		
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings	Other		Total	National	State
1920.....	29,715	9,399	8,025	1,374	628	19,688	41,282	25,401	17,159	8,242
1925.....	28,479	9,538	8,066	1,472	621	18,320	51,641	32,457	19,912	12,546
1930.....	23,855	8,315	7,247	1,068	604	14,936	59,835	38,069	23,255	14,834
1935.....	16,047	6,410	5,425	985	569	9,068	51,149	34,938	22,477	12,461
1940.....	14,955	6,398	5,164	1,234	551	8,006	70,770	51,729	33,014	18,715
1945.....	14,542	6,840	5,015	1,825	539	7,163	151,033	118,378	76,534	41,844
1947.....	14,716	6,928	5,012	1,916	530	7,258	153,349	115,435	77,146	38,289
1948.....	14,719	6,925	4,998	1,927	529	7,265	156,353	117,452	78,753	38,699
1949.....	14,680	6,903	4,987	1,916	527	7,250	156,470	116,980	78,219	38,761
1950.....	14,674	6,885	4,971	1,914	527	7,262	163,770	122,707	82,430	40,277
1951.....	14,636	6,859	4,946	1,913	526	7,251	171,860	129,737	86,589	43,149
1952.....	14,599	6,815	4,925	1,890	526	7,258	184,130	138,769	92,720	46,049
1953.....	14,537	6,765	4,874	1,891	525	7,247	189,159	140,830	94,475	46,355
1954.....	14,465	6,721	4,835	1,886	525	7,219	199,508	148,252	99,362	48,890
1955.....	14,309	6,611	4,744	1,867	525	7,173	208,850	154,670	98,636	50,034

¹Includes one bank in Alaska that became a member bank on April 15, 1954.

All Banks—Principal Assets and Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1954

Source: Comptroller of the Currency. (In thousands of dollars)

States	Loans	Invest- ments*	Deposits	States	Loans	Invest- ments*	Deposits
Maine.....	350,527	331,883	828,080	North Dakota.....	195,719	310,671	623,624
N. Hampshire.....	349,398	256,343	683,134	South Dakota.....	221,622	254,400	591,362
Vermont.....	234,990	116,797	394,248	Nebraska.....	531,861	609,247	1,549,516
Massachusetts.....	4,362,539	3,361,943	8,879,885	Kansas.....	729,243	715,947	2,054,435
Rhode Island.....	542,537	433,314	1,154,702	Montana.....	204,389	300,661	687,090
Connecticut.....	1,572,265	1,454,284	3,741,730	Wyoming.....	98,619	144,889	332,887
New England.....	7,412,256	5,954,564	15,681,779	Colorado.....	555,901	617,906	1,553,163
New York.....	25,436,814	17,367,937	52,602,369	New Mexico.....	152,549	101,496	489,542
New Jersey.....	2,513,373	2,613,423	6,518,779	Oklahoma.....	747,501	691,549	2,142,813
Pennsylvania.....	5,282,766	4,767,029	13,551,746	Western.....	3,437,404	3,836,766	10,024,432
Delaware.....	279,347	248,680	666,894	Washington.....	1,169,669	813,842	2,613,742
Maryland.....	864,119	1,092,540	2,480,647	Oregon.....	729,108	618,788	1,767,692
Dist. of Col.....	501,630	505,730	1,335,688	California.....	7,653,343	6,645,310	18,020,376
Eastern.....	34,878,049	26,495,339	77,156,123	Idaho.....	231,330	212,074	532,483
Virginia.....	1,014,263	909,074	2,567,999	Utah.....	315,202	290,786	788,390
West Virginia.....	359,150	474,870	1,057,392	Nevada.....	103,700	125,268	279,923
N. Carolina.....	874,327	747,101	2,325,488	Arizona.....	296,917	242,494	694,203
S. Carolina.....	265,227	320,597	838,998	Pacific.....	10,499,269	8,948,562	24,696,809
Georgia.....	944,299	672,144	2,198,876	Total states....	85,614,543	77,727,053	211,111,392
Florida.....	867,968	1,246,082	2,955,024	Alaska.....	40,869	71,822	147,615
Alabama.....	530,940	549,306	1,555,617	Canal Zone.....	1,240	1,735	21,045
Mississippi.....	320,918	208,870	964,895	Guam.....	5,584	.....	26,336
Louisiana.....	713,796	910,188	2,412,774	Hawaii.....	197,627	132,671	408,858
Texas.....	3,712,301	2,748,962	9,617,646	Puerto Rico.....	194,439	66,709	305,352
Arkansas.....	316,767	346,652	985,129	Samoa.....	87	866	1,236
Kentucky.....	707,047	749,031	1,967,404	Virgin Islands.....	3,883	3,208	8,507
Tennessee.....	1,027,100	818,542	2,558,551	Total posses- sions.....	443,729	277,011	918,949
Southern.....	11,659,103	10,791,419	32,005,793	Tot. U.S. and possessions.....	86,058,272	78,004,064	212,030,341
Ohio.....	3,506,788	4,036,279	9,686,705	*Investment figures above are for U. S. Govern- ment securities, direct and guaranteed obligations. Other investment totals follow: obligations of States and political subdivisions, \$13,244,468,000; other bonds, notes and debentures, \$6,265,784,000; corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Re- serve banks, \$1,009,504,000.			
Indiana.....	1,226,116	1,916,474	4,079,982				
Illinois.....	4,760,786	6,719,872	15,165,165				
Michigan.....	2,436,714	3,172,960	7,242,286				
Wisconsin.....	1,288,569	1,858,928	3,677,930				
Minnesota.....	1,457,401	1,336,758	3,696,678				
Iowa.....	1,034,332	1,041,106	2,707,189				
Missouri.....	2,017,756	1,888,026	5,290,521				
Middle West'n.....	17,728,462	21,700,403	51,546,456				

Annual Fire Losses in the United States

Source: National Board of Fire Underwriters. Up to 1916 figures from Journal of Commerce

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1910.....	\$214,003,300	1922.....	\$506,541,001	1933.....	\$271,453,189	1944.....	\$437,273,000
1912.....	206,438,900	1923.....	535,372,782	1934.....	271,197,296	1945.....	484,054,000
1913.....	203,763,550	1924.....	549,062,124	1935.....	235,263,401	1946.....	554,070,000
1914.....	221,439,350	1925.....	559,418,184	1936.....	260,659,449	1947.....	647,860,000
1915.....	172,033,200	1926.....	561,980,751	1937.....	294,959,238	1948.....	715,074,000
1916.....	258,377,952	1927.....	472,933,969	1938.....	258,477,944	1949.....	651,534,000
1917.....	289,535,050	1928.....	464,607,102	1939.....	275,102,119	1950.....	648,909,000
1918.....	353,878,876	1929.....	469,445,778	1940.....	285,878,697	1951.....	730,084,000
1919.....	320,540,399	1930.....	501,980,624	1941.....	303,895,000	1952.....	815,154,000
1920.....	447,886,677	1931.....	451,643,866	1942.....	314,295,000	1953.....	903,400,000
1921.....	495,406,012	1932.....	400,852,554	1943.....	373,000,000	1954.....	870,984,000

Fires take annually in the United States over 11,000 lives.

Bank Clearings in Chief United States Cities

Source: Except as to Los Angeles, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, N. Y.

Yr. (Cal.)	New York	Phila.	Chicago	Boston	Los Ang.	San Fran.	Detroit	Kan. City
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1935.....	181,651,008	16,909,000	13,194,988	10,645,822	5,852,244	6,478,835	4,623,167	4,348,113
1940.....	160,878,038	21,455,000	16,684,672	11,943,665	7,543,880	7,773,877	6,312,233	4,997,593
1945.....	334,432,654	34,710,000	27,279,588	19,689,729	17,144,078	15,743,086	10,472,971	10,856,497
1950.....	399,308,634	51,102,000	40,674,983	25,348,326	26,504,731	21,982,689	22,855,273	16,707,120
1951.....	431,774,527	55,433,000	44,780,177	28,334,780	31,189,306	27,350,364	26,622,357	18,041,547
1952.....	461,724,036	56,635,000	45,067,442	28,594,904	32,853,070	26,768,895	28,371,736	18,446,675
1953.....	470,289,300	55,662,000	47,999,804	29,772,932	34,980,220	27,282,107	32,254,705	18,280,089
1954.....	532,029,471	57,147,000	48,528,413	30,851,377	36,745,364	28,019,576	31,393,549	18,777,179

Yr. (Cal.)	Pittsb'gh	Cleveland	St. Louis	Minneap.	Baltimore	Cincin.	N. Orleans	Louisville
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1935.....	5,245,718	3,417,055	3,940,654	3,044,735	2,910,637	2,466,319	1,434,458	1,295,116
1940.....	7,074,775	5,734,407	4,822,016	3,787,088	4,201,985	3,245,329	2,149,775	1,933,731
1945.....	12,978,668	11,529,428	9,723,815	9,196,279	8,315,465	6,305,149	4,664,880	4,027,814
1950.....	16,782,419	17,683,829	14,896,444	14,113,814	12,154,904	9,928,712	6,870,927	6,934,397
1951.....	18,483,613	21,580,726	15,994,413	15,842,561	13,645,516	11,054,996	7,435,698	7,578,316
1952.....	19,189,227	22,094,018	16,019,484	15,940,920	14,280,097	11,327,462	7,898,706	7,927,700
1953.....	19,933,159	24,207,950	17,293,908	16,411,560	15,407,346	12,523,539	8,317,963	8,564,086
1954.....	19,136,874	23,296,779	17,450,330	17,436,146	15,521,950	12,613,757	8,679,601	8,729,193

Bank Suspensions

Source: Federal Reserve System. The figures for bank suspensions represent banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).

Year	Suspensions	Deposits	Year	Suspensions	Deposits	Year	Suspensions	Deposits
1928.....	499	142,580,000	1937.....	59	19,723,000	1946.....	None	.....
1929.....	659	230,643,000	1938.....	55	13,012,000	1947.....	1	167,000
1930.....	1,352	853,363,000	1939.....	42	34,998,000	1948.....	None	.....
1931.....	2,294	1,690,669,000	1940.....	22	5,943,000	1949.....	4	2,443,000
1932.....	1,456	715,626,000	1941.....	8	3,726,000	1950.....	3	42,000
1933.....	4,004	3,598,975,000	1942.....	9	1,702,000	1951.....	3	3,113,000
1934.....	57	36,937,000	1943.....	4	6,223,000	1952.....	3	1,414,000
1935.....	34	10,015,000	1944.....	1	405,000	1953.....	4	44,412,000
1936.....	44	11,306,000	1945.....	None	.....	1954.....	3	2,880,000

*Figures for 1933 comprise 628 banks with deposits of \$360,413,000 suspended before or after the banking holiday (the holiday began March 6 and closed March 15) or placed in receivership during the holiday; 2,124 banks with deposits of \$2,520,391,000 which were not licensed following the banking holiday and were placed in liquidation or receivership; and 1,252 banks with deposits of \$718,171,000 which had not been licensed by June 30, 1933.

Gold Reserves of Central Banks and Governments

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

(Millions of dollars; at par of exchange.)

December	U. S.	U. K. ¹	France	Ger- man'y	Neth- erlands	Swit- zer- land	Spain	U.S. S.R.	Italy	Bel- gium	Can- ada	Ar- gen- tina	Jan- pan	In- dia
1930.....	4,225	718	2,190	528	172	138	470	249	279	191	110	412	412	128
1935.....	10,126	1,648	4,395	33	439	456	735	839	270	611	189	444	425	275
1940.....	22,042	1	2,000	29	617	502	.....	.....	120	734	144	416	164	274
1942.....	22,739	1	2,000	29	506	824	42	.....	141	735	161	611	.....	274
1943.....	21,981	1	2,000	29	500	965	91	.....	118	734	230	838	.....	274
1944.....	20,631	1	1,777	29	500	1,158	105	.....	.....	.....	300	992	.....	274
1945.....	20,083	1	1,090	.....	270	1,342	110	.....	24	716	361	1,197	.....	274
1946.....	20,706	1	796	.....	265	1,430	111	.....	28	735	543	1,072	.....	274
1947.....	22,868	1	548	.....	231	1,356	111	.....	58	597	294	322	.....	274
1948.....	24,399	1	548	.....	166	1,387	111	.....	96	624	408	143	.....	266
1949.....	24,563	1	523	.....	195	1,504	85	.....	256	698	496	216	.....	247
1950.....	25,820	1	523	.....	311	1,470	61	.....	256	587	590	216	.....	247
1951.....	22,873	1	548	.....	28	316	1,452	.....	333	621	850	268	.....	247
1952.....	23,252	1	573	.....	140	544	1,411	.....	346	706	896	.....	.....	247
1953.....	22,091	1	576	.....	326	737	1,459	.....	346	776	996	.....	.....	247
1954.....	21,793	1	576	.....	626	796	1,513	.....	346	778	1,080	371	.....	247

¹Beginning 1939 figures represent reserves of Bank of England only.

1954 Gold Reserves in other countries (in millions of dollars)—Brazil 322; Chile 42; Cuba 186; Denmark 31; Egypt 174; Indonesia 81; Iran 138; Mexico 62; New Zealand 33; Norway 45; Peru 35; Currencies based on sterling quoted in dollars and cents; all others quoted in cents and decimals Settlements 196.

United States Foreign Exchange Rates

Currencies based on sterling quoted in dollars and cents; all others quoted in cents and decimals of a cent. (Gold rate \$35 per ounce.)

Country and par Dec. 1, 1955

Europe	Other Continents
Great Britain (\$2.80 per pound).....	Australia (\$2.24 per pound).....
Belgium (50 francs to the dollar).....	Canada (Free).....
Denmark (14.45c per krone).....	New Zealand (\$2.80 per pound).....
France (350 francs per dollar).....	South Africa (\$2.80 per pound).....
Germany (Fed. Republic) 4.2 marks to the dollar.....	
(DM Lib. Cap. Acc.).....	
Holland (3.77 to 3.83 guilders per dollar).....	
Italy (average closing rate for lire for the dollar in Milan and Rome).....	
Norway (14.00 cents per krone).....	
Portugal (28.75 escudos per dollar).....	
Spain (Free peseta).....	
Sweden (19.33 cents per krona).....	
Switzerland (4.37 francs per dollar).....	
	Far East
	Hong Kong (17.5c per Hong Kong dollar).....
	India (Calcutta) (21.00c per rupee).....
	Pakistan (Karachi) (30.225c per rupee).....
	Latin America
	Argentina (18 pesos per dollar) (Free).....
	Brazil (5.4054c per cruzeiro) (official).....
	Colombia (40 cents per peso) (official).....
	Mexico (12.5 pesos per dollar).....
	Peru (parity altered Nov. 14, 1949) (Free).....
	Uruguay (52.63c per peso).....
	Venezuela (29.85c per bolivar).....

N. Y. Stock Exchange Transactions and Seat Prices

Source: New York Stock Exchange

Source: New York Stock Exchange													
Year (Cal.)	Stocks		Bonds		Seats		Year (Cal.)	Stocks		Bonds		Seats	
	Shares	Par Value	High	Low	Shares	Par Value		High	Low				
1900...	No.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	No.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars					
1905...	260,569,000	1,026,254,000	85,000	72,000	1941...	170,603,671	2,111,805,000	35,000	19,000				
1910...	163,705,000	634,863,000	94,000	65,000	1942...	125,685,298	2,311,479,250	30,000	17,000				
1915...	172,497,000	961,700,000	74,000	38,000	1943...	278,741,765	3,254,717,725	45,000	27,000				
1920...	227,636,000	3,868,422,000	115,000	85,000	1944...	263,074,018	2,694,704,000	75,000	40,000				
1925...	459,717,623	3,427,042,210	150,000	99,000	1945...	377,563,575	2,261,985,110	95,000	49,000				
1929*	1,124,800,410	2,996,398,000	625,000	525,000	1946...	363,709,312	1,364,174,150	97,000	61,000				
1930...	810,632,546	2,720,301,800	450,000	205,000	1947...	253,623,894	1,075,541,420	70,000	50,000				
1935...	381,635,752	3,339,458,000	145,000	70,000	1948...	302,218,965	1,013,829,210	68,000	46,000				
1936...	496,046,869	3,339,458,000	174,000	65,000	1949...	272,203,402	817,949,070	49,000	35,000				
1937...	409,464,570	2,792,531,000	134,000	89,000	1950...	524,709,402	1,112,425,170	68,000	46,000				
1938...	297,466,22	1,859,865,000	85,000	61,000	1951...	443,504,076	824,002,920	65,000	52,000				
1939...	262,029,599	2,046,083,000	70,000	51,000	1952...	337,805,179	772,875,640	55,000	39,000				
1940...	207,599,749	1,669,438,000	60,000	33,000	1953...	354,851,325	775,940,140	60,000	38,000				
					1954...	573,374,622	979,510,030	88,000	45,000				

*Record high.

As of the close of business Dec. 31, 1954, there were 1,532 stock issues, aggregating 3,174,250,545 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of \$169,148,544,265.

American Stock Exchange Transactions and Seat Prices

Source: American Stock Exchange

Date	Yearly volumes		Seat price ranges		Date	Yearly volumes		Seat price ranges	
	Stocks	Bonds	High	Low		Stocks	Bonds	High	Low
1929...	476,140,375	\$513,551,000	\$254,000	\$150,000	1944...	71,061,793	\$181,073,500	\$16,000	\$7,500
1930...	222,270,065	863,541,000	225,000	70,000	1945...	143,309,392	167,333,000	32,000	12,000
1934...	60,050,695	1,013,639,000	40,000	17,000	1946...	137,313,214	79,770,000	37,500	19,000
1935...	75,747,764	1,171,440,000	33,000	12,000	1947...	72,376,027	88,638,000	25,000	13,500
1937...	104,178,804	442,361,000	35,000	19,000	1948...	75,016,108	59,757,000	23,000	12,500
1938...	49,640,238	366,974,000	17,500	8,000	1949...	66,201,828	49,636,000	10,000	5,500
1939...	45,729,888	444,497,000	12,000	7,000	1950...	107,792,340	47,549,000	11,000	6,500
1940...	42,928,377	303,902,000	7,250	6,800	1951...	111,629,218	38,832,000	15,500	9,500
1941...	34,656,354	249,705,000	2,600	1,000	1952...	106,237,657	28,565,000	14,000	12,000
1942...	22,301,852	176,704,500	1,700	650	1953...	102,378,937	32,114,800	15,000	10,100
1943...	71,374,283	231,109,000	8,500	1,600	1954...	162,948,716	30,697,000	19,000	10,000

Change of name from New York Curb Exchange was effected January 5, 1953.

Bureau of the Mint

Source: Bureau of the Mint

The first United States Mint was established in Philadelphia, Pa., then the nation's capital, by the Act of April 2, 1792 which provided for gold, silver and copper coinage. Originally, supervisor of the Mint was a function of the Secretary of State, but it became (1799) an independent agency reporting directly to the President. When the Coinage Act of 1873 was passed, all mint and assay office activities were placed under a newly organized Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury.

The Bureau of the Mint manufactures all domestic

coins, acquires gold and silver bullion, safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals, administers the issuance of Treasury licenses for acquisition, possession and use of gold for business purposes. Other activities include the refining of gold and silver, coinage for foreign governments, manufacture of medals for the armed services, manufacture of coinage dies and platinum assay utensils, and special assays of bullion and ores. Coinage production of the three United States Mints for the calendar year 1954 is shown in the statement below.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1954

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total value	Total pieces
SILVER					
Half-dollars—regular	\$6,710,751.50	\$2,496,700.00	\$12,722,790.00	\$21,930,241.50	43,860,483
Half-dollars—commemorative: Booker T. Washington— George Washington Carver	6,003.00	61,012.00	6,003.00	73,018.00	146,036
Quarter-dollars	13,661,375.75	2,958,680.50	10,576,375.00	27,196,431.25	108,785,725
Dimes	11,424,350.30	2,286,000.00	10,639,700.00	24,350,050.30	243,500,503
Total silver	31,802,480.55	7,802,392.50	33,944,868.00	73,549,741.05	396,292,747
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces	2,395,867.50	1,469,200.00	5,856,828.00	9,721,895.50	194,437,910
One-cent pieces	718,733.50	961,900.00	2,515,525.00	4,196,158.50	419,615,850
Total minor	3,114,601.00	2,431,100.00	8,372,353.00	13,918,054.00	614,053,760
Total domestic coinage	34,917,081.55	10,233,492.50	42,317,221.00	87,467,795.05	1,010,346,507

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (PIECES)

Costa Rica, 2,015,000; El Salvador, 17,000,000. Total, 19,015,000.

United States Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts

Source: Treasury Department

Gross. Not reduced by appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, or refunds of receipts.

Year (Fiscal)	Customs		Year (Fiscal)	Customs		Year (Fiscal)	Customs	
	Dollars	Internal Revenue		Dollars	Internal Revenue		Dollars	Internal Revenue
1930...	587,000,903	3,039,295,014	1944...	431,252,168	41,694,987,330	1950...	422,650,329	39,448,607,109
1935...	343,353,034	3,277,690,028	1945...	354,775,542	43,902,001,929	1951...	624,008,052	51,106,094,995
1940...	348,590,635	5,303,139,988	1946...	435,475,072	40,310,333,298	1952...	570,690,379	65,634,894,258
1941...	391,870,013	7,361,674,982	1947...	494,078,260	39,379,408,695	1953...	613,419,582	70,179,973,876
1942...	388,948,422	12,993,117,888	1948...	421,723,028	41,853,485,262	1954...	562,020,618	70,299,651,501
1943...	324,290,778	22,143,968,999	1949...	384,484,790	40,307,284,874	1955(p)	606,396,634	66,271,198,161

(p) Preliminary.

Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives in the U. S.

Source: Farmer Cooperative Service (Marketing Season, 1952-53¹)

A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

State	Associations	Membership	Business ²	State	Associations	Membership	Business ²
	No.	No.	\$1,000		No.	No.	\$1,000
Alabama	55	83,737	33,818	Nebraska	414	234,058	234,595
Arizona	12	41,409	22,944	Nevada	4	989	4,417
Arkansas	115	67,452	89,658	New Hampshire	13	11,740	29,297
California	461	131,479	803,256	New Jersey	65	35,861	133,144
Colorado	112	68,729	163,320	New Mexico	30	10,862	33,162
Connecticut	28	18,067	50,940	New York	392	165,737	480,322
Delaware	15	17,289	19,372	North Carolina	88	405,856	129,034
Dist. of Col.	1			North Dakota	549	241,107	242,475
Florida	107	21,369	125,264	Ohio	305	372,669	547,893
Georgia	81	107,415	65,145	Oklahoma	207	147,686	151,274
Idaho	106	60,586	101,464	Oregon	128	71,808	164,898
Illinois	570	573,337	697,350	Pennsylvania	185	167,271	297,130
Indiana	151	390,497	375,072	Rhode Island	4	3,418	7,140
Iowa	718	398,227	550,528	South Carolina	34	59,225	18,536
Kansas	357	168,432	294,039	South Dakota	321	155,880	179,647
Kentucky	79	376,420	118,285	Tennessee	111	178,451	57,760
Louisiana	53	26,158	46,010	Texas	539	216,897	380,981
Maine	24	23,197	50,367	Utah	70	34,395	82,378
Maryland	63	77,061	94,005	Vermont	38	26,185	71,873
Massachusetts	44	35,210	64,899	Virginia	138	241,153	144,346
Michigan	239	197,429	282,368	Washington	194	108,166	279,048
Minnesota	1,330	570,401	649,174	West Virginia	72	55,036	31,599
Mississippi	132	126,452	124,822	Wisconsin	866	423,034	587,785
Missouri	286	439,315	297,578	Wyoming	26	17,805	27,320
Montana	182	67,038	101,230	Total	10,114	7,474,495	9,539,962

¹Preliminary.

²After adjusting the gross dollar volume for duplication arising from transactions between cooperatives the net business approximately represents the value at the level at which the farmer does business with his cooperatives. It does not include wholesale business of farm supply cooperatives with other cooperatives or terminal market sales performed for local associations.

³Membership and business volume of this association are allocated to the States in which the members reside and the business originates.

Consumer Credit Statistics

Source: Federal Reserve System (Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars)

End of year or month	Total	Installment credit					Noninstallment credit			
		Total	Automobile paper ¹	Other consumer goods paper ¹	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans	Total	Single payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1941	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1942	5,983	3,166	742	1,195	255	974	2,817	713	1,444	660
1943	4,901	2,136	355	819	130	832	2,765	613	1,440	712
1944	5,111	2,176	397	791	119	869	2,935	624	1,517	794
1945	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1946	8,384	4,172	981	1,290	405	1,496	4,212	1,122	2,076	1,014
1947	11,570	6,695	1,924	2,143	718	1,910	4,875	1,356	2,353	1,166
1948	14,411	8,968	3,054	2,842	843	2,229	5,443	1,445	2,713	1,285
1949	17,104	11,516	4,699	4,386	887	2,444	5,588	1,532	2,680	1,376
1950	20,813	14,490	6,342	4,337	1,006	2,805	6,323	1,821	3,006	1,496
1951	21,468	14,837	6,242	4,270	1,090	3,235	6,631	1,934	3,096	1,601
1952	25,827	18,684	8,099	5,328	1,406	3,351	7,143	2,094	3,342	1,707
1953	29,537	22,187	10,341	5,831	1,649	3,366	7,350	2,219	3,411	1,720
1954	30,125	22,467	10,396	5,668	1,616	4,787	7,658	2,420	3,518	1,720
1955 Jan.	29,760	22,436	10,459	5,609	1,574	4,794	7,324	2,371	3,225	1,728
Feb.	29,518	22,508	10,641	5,484	1,550	4,833	7,010	2,427	2,831	1,752
Mar.	29,948	22,974	11,053	5,479	1,530	4,912	6,974	2,481	2,735	1,758
April	30,655	23,513	11,482	5,492	1,534	5,005	7,142	2,496	2,859	1,787
May	31,568	24,149	11,985	5,555	1,546	5,063	7,419	2,589	3,011	1,819

¹Includes all consumer installment credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other consumer goods and secured by the items purchased, whether held by retail outlets or financial institutions. Includes credit on purchases by individuals of automobiles or other consumer goods that may be used in part for business.

²Includes only repair and modernization loans held by financial institutions; such loans held by retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."

United States Life Insurance Purchases, Ownership and Assets

Legal Reserve Life Insurance Companies

Source: Spectator Year Book, Life Insurance Agency Management Association and Institute of Life Insurance. In millions of dollars.

Year	Purchases of life insurance				Insurance in force				Assets
	Ordinary	Group	Industrial	Total	Ordinary	Group	Industrial	Total	
1925	9,440	1,070	3,120	13,630	52,910	4,247	12,318	69,475	11,538
1930	10,750	1,396	3,960	16,100	78,622	9,828	17,963	106,413	18,880
1935	7,280	760	4,010	12,050	70,710	10,283	17,471	98,464	23,216
1940	7,762	723	3,350	10,835	79,408	15,256	20,866	115,530	30,802
1945	9,977	1,295	3,430	14,702	101,651	22,436	27,675	151,762	44,797
1948	15,353	3,165	4,600	23,118	131,580	38,425	31,253	201,208	55,512
1949	15,272	3,326	4,930	23,528	139,329	42,256	32,087	213,672	59,630
1950	18,067	6,907	5,402	30,376	149,791	50,962	33,415	234,168	64,020
1951	19,060	4,552	5,461	29,073	160,164	58,106	34,870	253,140	68,278
1952	21,788	6,168	5,987	33,943	172,259	67,884	36,448	276,591	73,379
1953	25,307	7,675	6,506	39,488	186,710	79,768	37,781	304,259	78,533
1954	27,419	114,279	6,846	148,544	200,743	94,312	38,664	333,719	84,486

¹Includes \$6,738,000,000 of group life on Federal Employees.

Average Consumers' Price Indexes

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base on this page.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in price of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For Cost of Living data on 1935-39=100 base for years 1915 to 1952 consult pages 760 and 761 in the 1953 edition of the WORLD ALMANAC.

Year	All items	Total food	Apparel	Housing						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading, recreation	Other goods, and services
				Total	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels, fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1948 Avg.	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949 Avg.	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.3	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950 Avg.	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951 Avg.	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952 Avg.	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953 Avg.	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954 Avg.	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955 Jan.	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
Feb.	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
Mar.	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
Apr.	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
Aug.	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4

Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees and burial services).

Consumers' Price Indexes, All Items and Food

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100; BASE COMPARED TO 1935-39=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		1947-49=100		1935-39=100	
	All items	Total food	All items	Total food	All items	Total food	All items	Total food
1935 Avg.	58.7	49.7	98.1	98.1	101.8	100.0	170.2	170.2
1936 Avg.	59.3	50.1	99.1	99.1	102.8	101.2	171.9	171.9
1937 Avg.	61.4	52.1	102.7	102.7	111.0	112.6	185.6	185.6
1938 Avg.	60.3	48.4	100.8	100.8	113.5	114.6	189.8	189.8
1939 Avg.	59.4	47.1	99.4	99.4	114.4	114.4	191.3	191.3
1940 Avg.	59.9	47.5	100.2	100.2	114.8	112.6	191.9	191.9
1941 Avg.	62.9	52.2	105.2	105.2	114.3	110.6	191.1	191.1
1942 Avg.	69.7	61.3	116.6	116.6	114.3	110.8	191.1	191.1
1943 Avg.	74.0	68.3	123.7	123.7	114.3	110.8	191.1	191.1
1944 Avg.	75.2	67.4	125.7	125.7	114.2	111.2	190.9	190.9
1945 Avg.	76.9	68.9	128.6	128.6	114.2	111.1	190.9	190.9
1946 Avg.	83.4	79.0	139.5	139.5	114.4	111.3	191.3	191.3
1947 Avg.	95.5	95.9	159.6	159.6	114.7	112.1	191.8	191.8
1948 Avg.	102.8	104.1	171.9	171.9	114.5	111.2	191.4	191.4

Retail Food Prices in Large Cities

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

City	Food at home															
	Total food		Total food at home		Cereals, bakery products		Meats, poultry, fish		Dairy products		Fruits, vegetables					
	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954
United States avg.	111.2	113.9	110.0	113.3	124.1	122.3	102.9	107.6	105.7	105.1	111.3	114.7	105.7	105.1	111.3	114.7
Atlanta, Ga.	110.6	114.8	109.0	114.1	117.8	116.8	105.7	114.2	108.2	108.3	112.7	119.3	108.2	108.3	112.7	119.3
Baltimore, Md.	113.3	115.8	112.0	115.4	121.9	121.9	103.8	110.6	109.1	108.8	118.9	117.9	109.1	108.8	118.9	117.9
Boston, Mass.	110.3	111.4	109.0	110.6	119.6	119.2	100.2	104.5	107.7	105.5	111.2	112.9	107.7	105.5	111.2	112.9
Chicago, Ill.	110.5	111.9	109.0	111.2	119.6	116.9	97.0	102.0	109.5	104.0	114.2	114.4	102.0	109.5	114.2	114.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.5	115.5	110.4	115.4	124.1	120.6	102.9	109.9	106.2	107.8	108.9	114.6	102.9	109.9	106.2	107.8
Cleveland, Ohio	109.6	111.8	108.1	111.3	119.4	118.5	100.1	104.2	102.2	100.1	108.5	111.5	100.1	104.2	102.2	100.1
Detroit, Mich.	113.5	116.4	112.1	115.4	119.7	118.0	101.6	106.8	105.7	103.4	121.9	123.5	105.7	103.4	121.9	123.5
Houston, Tex.	110.1	112.3	109.0	111.5	118.2	117.7	101.9	104.8	109.6	103.4	112.9	115.5	101.9	104.8	109.6	103.4
Kansas City, Mo.	105.8	110.6	104.0	110.3	120.9	120.3	97.5	102.8	94.8	103.6	105.8	111.9	97.5	102.8	94.8	103.6
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.7	112.3	107.5	110.8	128.0	127.0	102.1	108.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	110.6	102.1	108.0	102.9	102.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	111.4	113.4	110.5	113.1	126.1	125.1	99.0	100.9	105.9	101.9	112.6	120.7	99.0	100.9	105.9	101.9
New York, N. Y.	111.4	113.1	110.4	112.8	129.0	125.2	104.8	107.8	105.1	105.2	104.9	110.9	104.8	107.8	105.1	105.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	111.8	114.2	111.1	113.8	125.1	123.0	100.5	103.4	106.6	107.0	109.9	114.8	100.5	103.4	106.6	107.0
Portland, Ore.	110.4	113.5	109.5	113.6	123.5	124.3	103.1	110.9	102.7	105.0	110.7	109.0	103.1	110.9	102.7	105.0
St. Louis, Mo.	112.5	117.0	110.2	115.7	118.8	119.1	102.8	108.9	95.5	99.0	120.4	122.1	102.8	108.9	95.5	99.0
San Francisco, Calif.	111.9	114.3	111.0	113.8	130.9	131.0	106.7	108.8	105.0	105.3	109.9	110.9	106.7	108.8	105.0	105.3
Seranton, Pa.	109.1	112.1	108.8	112.3	119.4	118.6	101.5	108.2	105.1	104.9	108.2	110.6	101.5	108.2	105.1	104.9
Seattle, Wash.	112.2	112.8	111.6	112.7	127.7	126.2	104.1	107.5	108.2	102.8	114.2	112.1	104.1	107.5	108.2	102.8
Washington, D. C.	111.7	114.5	110.1	113.7	121.9	121.5	100.5	105.2	109.4	111.9	110.4	114.4	100.5	105.2	109.4	111.9

Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

Year and month	Total food	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals, bakery products	Meats, poultry, fish	Dairy products	Fruits, vegetables	Other foods ¹
1948 Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5
1949 Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	106.9	101.9	97.5
1950 Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2
1951 Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6
1952 Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3
1953 Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2
1954 Avg.	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8
1955 Jan.	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Feb.	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.3	106.1	110.7	112.1
Mar.	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
Apr.	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Aug.	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6

¹Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

Wholesale Price Indexes

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

The Wholesale Primary Market Price Index is designed to show the rate and direction of the composite of price movements, and to measure price changes not influenced by quality, quantity, terms of sale, etc. Wholesale refers to sales in quantities, not to prices received or paid by wholesale manufacturers and producers.

Group	Revised (1947-49=100)	Aug. 1955 ¹	June 1955	June 1954	June 1953	June 1952	June 1951	June 1950
All commodities		110.8	110.3	110.0	109.5	111.2	115.1	100.2
Farm products		88.1	91.8	94.8	95.4	107.2	113.9	94.5
Processed foods		101.9	103.9	105.0	103.3	108.5	111.3	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods		117.4	115.6	114.2	113.9	112.6	116.2	102.2
Textile products and apparel		95.2	95.2	94.9	97.4	99.0	112.9	93.3
Hides, skins and leather products		93.8	92.9	95.6	101.0	95.9	124.7	99.1
Fuel, power and lighting materials		107.3	106.8	107.8	108.3	105.9	106.3	102.4
Chemicals and allied products		105.9	106.8	106.8	105.6	104.3	110.2	92.1
Rubber and products		148.5	140.3	126.1	125.0	133.4	148.3	109.5
Lumber and wood products		125.0	123.7	116.3	121.5	119.9	124.6	112.4
Pulp, paper and allied products		119.9	118.3	115.8	115.8	116.7	120.2	95.9
Metals and metal products		139.3	132.6	127.1	126.9	121.1	122.7	108.8
Machinery and motive products		128.3	127.1	124.3	123.4	121.3	118.6	106.3
Furniture and other household durables		116.2	115.2	115.4	114.7	111.6	115.0	103.1
Non-metallic minerals—structural		126.1	123.7	119.1	119.4	113.8	113.6	105.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages		121.7	121.6	121.4	115.6	110.8	108.4	101.4
Miscellaneous		89.8	89.1	105.1	95.3	108.1	102.8	96.9

¹Preliminary.

Personal Consumption Expenditures for the U. S.

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce

(In millions of dollars)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1952	1953	1954
Food and tobacco	19,414	17,621	22,223	44,573	63,250	75,101	77,197	78,586
Clothing, accessories, and jewelry	9,713	7,010	8,857	19,706	22,705	24,803	24,634	24,545
Personal care	1,039	802	1,036	1,982	2,355	2,573	2,650	2,759
Housing	11,015	7,640	9,337	12,407	21,356	25,643	27,869	29,758
Household operation	9,585	7,737	10,479	15,530	27,414	28,893	30,228	30,776
Medical care and death expenses	3,382	2,728	3,533	5,756	9,257	10,501	11,178	11,756
Personal business	4,035	3,119	3,646	4,431	5,181	5,380	10,572	11,379
Transportation	6,147	5,281	7,143	6,845	23,225	23,234	27,009	26,928
Recreation	3,990	2,630	3,761	6,139	10,768	11,374	11,832	12,202
Private education and research	683	507	641	974	1,959	2,319	2,447	2,605
Religious and welfare activities	1,209	862	1,012	1,735	2,463	2,855	2,978	3,202
Foreign travel and remittances—net	756	352	223	1,621	1,093	1,652	1,984	2,018
Total personal consumption expenditures	70,968	56,289	71,881	121,699	194,026	218,328	230,578	236,532

Federal Civilian Employment

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

Year and month	Total ¹	Continental U. S.			Washington, D. C. ²		
		Execu- tive ³	Legis- lative	Judi- cial	Total	Execu- tive ³	Legis- lative
1952 Average	2,420,000	2,394,000	22,600	3,900	258,700	237,200	20,800
1953 Average	2,305,000	2,279,000	22,200	3,900	240,900	219,800	20,300
1954 Average	2,188,000	2,161,600	21,900	4,000	227,500	206,700	20,100
1955 January	2,139,000	2,113,200	21,700	4,000	226,700	206,100	19,900
February	2,142,000	2,116,400	21,800	4,000	227,000	207,000	19,900
March	2,148,000	2,112,100	21,800	4,000	228,200	207,500	20,000
April	2,153,000	2,127,400	21,700	4,000	228,200	207,700	19,900
May	2,159,000	2,132,900	21,600	4,000	228,200	207,700	19,900
June	2,183,000	2,157,400	21,700	4,000	231,900	211,300	19,800
July	2,187,000	2,161,400	21,600	4,000	232,400	211,900	19,800

¹Continental United States only.

²Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

³Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations.

Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

AVIATION

Report of Activities of Scheduled Airlines

Source: Air Transport Association of America, Washington, D.C.

COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The scheduled airlines emerged from World War II as an essential part of national defense. Later, Korea showed the usefulness of civilian airlift to national security and the relation of the airline fleet to the military fleet. The Dept. of Defense is fully aware today of the value of airline passenger and cargo capacity in a crisis. Mobilization planning includes immediate use of the airline fleet to supplement military transportation and continued support of the regular commerce of the United States.

For military transportation, the scheduled airlines have formed a Civil Reserve Air Fleet of 290 of their 4-engine aircraft, capable of non-stop over-ocean flights, to support military airlift in an emergency. These planes, representing one-half of the airlines' 4-engine fleet, have been modified to make them adaptable for military use, with airline crews on 48 hours' notice. The combined annual airlift of this fleet is 2.1 billion ton-miles.

AIR FLEET IN RESERVE

The Civil Reserve Air Fleet represents some 400,000,000 dollars worth of aircraft, not to mention the costs of trained crews, maintenance, hangars, ground equipment spare parts and ground personnel. In fact, to maintain such a fleet in readiness might cost the taxpayer almost as much as the value of the fleet each year. To put it another way, in fiscal year 1954, subsidy payments to domestic and international carriers are officially reported as \$73,052,000. For this expenditure, the government has in constant readiness 2.1 billion annual ton-miles of total military airlift at an annual expenditure of 3.84c for each available ton-mile. In addition, the government need not train pilots, co-pilots, navigators, radio operators and mechanics to operate the Reserve Fleet. Skilled and experienced airline personnel will accompany each of the aircraft "for the duration."

At the level of peacetime expenditure which currently exists for the Military Air Transport Service, the maintenance of a comparable airlift capability, excluding aircraft and engine depreciation and the "salaries" of flight crews, would cost the taxpayer approximately 30.8c per each annual available ton-mile.

In addition to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, the scheduled airlines' remaining fleet of approximately 1,100 airplanes, including 2-engine aircraft, would play a role in an emergency. They would provide services essential to the production of supplies and equipment for the Armed Forces. Thus the scheduled airlines would continue to shorten America's first line of defense—the production line.

Although the Civil Reserve Air Fleet is provided by the larger trunk and international carriers, the 14 scheduled local service lines are also an important part of defense. Defense installations call for reliable airline service. Due to decentralization, more and more defense plants are located away from major population centers and must rely upon the local service airlines for fast transportation.

COMMERCE

Larger and faster airplanes and the continued improvement of navigation and traffic control facilities enabled air transportation—domestic, international and territorial—to produce 4,263 bil-

lion available ton-miles in 1954, or more than 3 times the 1946 figure and 13½% more than in 1953.

Along with the growth in service, there has been a growth in promotion and competition. Since 1939 the number of scheduled certified airlines has grown from 22 to 59. There also has been a growth in the variety of service.

Domestic revenue passenger miles in 1954 reached a new high of more than 16 billion, nearly triple the 1946 total and 13½% higher than in 1953 (16,230 billion passenger miles is equivalent to a 120-mile trip by every man, woman and child in the United States). Internationally, revenue passenger miles in 1954 came to 3,743 billion, more than 3½ times the 1946 total and an increase of 10.7% over 1953.

The 14 local service airlines, developed to link America's important intermediate cities with one another and with the larger centers, flew 30,000 route miles with 160 airplanes in 1954. They served 440 cities in 42 states and provided the only airline service to 260 of those cities. In the last 7 years their total of revenue ton-miles flown has multiplied more than 5 times.

The airlines engaged in territorial service helped make the U. S. territories part of the economic life of the U. S. Regular territorial air service brings the territories within hours of the 48 states and, in some instances, is the only feasible means of transportation between scattered communities.

For many years Air Transport Association members, in cooperation with the Post Office Department, have been operating helicopter mail service at Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. In December, 1952, the ATA Rotorcraft Committee assumed responsibility for planning future coordination of helicopters with conventional airplane operations.

In 1954, 2 of the 3 companies which operate helicopters exclusively started passenger service to serve metropolitan areas.

Over the years the U. S. scheduled airlines have promoted low-cost air-coach or tourist-class service so that in 1954 they offered the greatest volume of low cost air service in the world.

Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air-coach services were 32.7% of the total revenue passenger miles. Tourist-class air service accounted for 52.3% of all revenue passenger miles flown by the U. S. scheduled airlines in international service.

Domestic Trunk and Local Service Traffic First Nine Months

	1954	1955
Revenue passengers..	23,600,000	28,182,000
Revenue passenger miles	12,453,167,000	14,902,715,000
Mail ton-miles	57,456,000	62,759,000
Cargo ton-miles	130,166,000	163,515,000
Total revenue ton-miles	1,400,462,000	1,678,714,000

Mail

The first scheduled air service in the United States was designed for the sole purpose of speeding the mails. For a long time, payments for carrying mail were the major source of revenue for young airlines.

Today, payments for carrying the mail are only 8.66% of the revenue of the airlines, although the

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

Year	Lines in operation	Planes in service*	Rev. miles flown	Rev. pass. carried	Cargo ton miles—mail expr. and frt.	Pass. rates cent per mile	Fatalities per 100 million pas. mi.
1952	36	1,059	457,932,471	25,019,742	230,077,973	5.56	0.35
1953	34	1,164	528,066,178	28,170,075	323,927,459	5.45	0.56
1954	34	1,216	554,433,000	31,784,000	326,250,000	5.39	.09
1955 (1st half) ..	33	1,227	305,012,000	18,047,000	197,657,000	5.36	.42

INTERNATIONAL

1952	12	225	103,399,070	2,362,059	94,695,407	7.06	3.1
1953	14	236	114,508,904	3,234,887	107,042,158	6.87	0.06
1954	14	238	124,897,000	3,406,000	145,174,000	6.79	.00
1955 (1st half) ..	14	221	62,571,000	1,848,000	76,099,000	6.75	.05

*A certain number of the planes in international service are also listed on domestic certificates.

amount of air mail service is greater than ever before. Today, air mail is a greater source of revenue for the Post Office than for airlines. In addition to carrying air mail, the airlines are co-operating in an experiment to see whether first-class mail should not receive truly first-class mail service, by going by air whenever air will speed delivery.

In 1954, volume of air mail service reached an all-time high. Domestically, it registered a 11.82% increase, with 81,386,000 ton-miles in 1954 as compared with 72,784,000 ton-miles in 1953. Internationally, it showed a gain of 44.36%, with 35,323,000 ton-miles in 1954 as against 24,468,000 ton-miles in 1953.

In domestic operations, the scheduled airlines returned an \$8,500,000 profit to the Post Office Dept. Since 1952, when subsidy payments were separated from mail payments, air-mail profits to the Post Office have been nearly \$22,000,000. Almost 40% of that amount was realized in 1954.

The experiment in moving standard 3-cent mail by air has been conducted on a space-available

basis between specific points in the eastern part of the U. S. and on the West Coast. The experiment is now well advanced into its second year.

It is still too early to determine its success, but during its first year senders of letters saved a vast amount of delivery time. Hundreds of millions of letters reached destination an average of 11% hours sooner than if they had moved by surface means. The scheduled airlines cooperating in the program flew 9,600,000 ton-miles of mail. Postage revenues to the Post Office Dept. amounted to \$29,500,000. The Department paid the air carriers \$1,830,000 for flying this mail and kept \$27,670,000, or 94% of the total.

This accelerated mail service is not limited to the larger U. S. cities. Intermediate cities are also taking part in the experiment through the operations of local service airlines in 23 states. The new service in no way infringes upon 6-cent air mail. Space is contracted and air transportation is guaranteed for air mail and it continues to enjoy its traditional priority over other mail, passengers and cargo.

Aeronautics Review

Source: Science Service

Crash-resistant, flexible gas tanks for airplanes were tested.

A "stratocell" balloon set a new altitude record at 121,000 feet.

A circular platform about as wide as a man was successfully flown.

The world's first multi-jet attack seaplane was introduced to the public.

An experimental F-80C with a magnesium fuselage was flight tested.

An automatic ejection seat was put into use in vertical take-off planes.

A new "windmill parachute" made possible drop of military supplies from high altitudes.

A simulated wind speed of 11,400 miles an hour was maintained for 10 minutes in a wind tunnel.

A ski-wheel landing gear was developed to enable a bomber to land on water, snow, mud and ice.

A "ducted fan" jet engine, quieter and more economical on fuel than conventional jets was tested.

A weather measuring system to tell pilots when to expect to see vital ground reference points was developed.

An experimental wing flap that would permit vertical take-off for conventional looking planes was tested.

A trail of turbulent air was found to follow an airplane, extending for miles and persisting as much as a minute.

The field of noise surrounding a jet bomber in flight was found to be shaped like an apple with the stem pulled out.

A speed record was set for an 18-kilometer (about 11 mi.) course when a Sabre jet fighter was flown at 822 mph.

The periodic wobbling of airplanes during flight called "snaking" was found to be caused by atmospheric turbulence.

Conventional jet fighter planes were launched from a truck platform, making use of the launching equipment of guided missiles.

A record was broken for speed in flight from California to New York when a Thunderstreak flew 2,445.9 miles in 3 hrs., 46 min.

The U. S. Air Force awarded a contract for the development of a vertical rising, man-bearing plane resembling a "flying saucer."

A strato-sailplane, huge two-man glider with pressurized cockpit, was proposed to explore the stratosphere, riding the jet stream.

A new transatlantic record was set when British flyers flew from London to New York and back in a total flying time of 13 hrs., 47 min.

A vertical transparent television tube for an airplane windshield was devised to replace a multitude of dials on the instrument panel.

A closed circuit speed record for a 500-kilometer (about 300 mi.) course was set when a Douglas A4D-1 was flown at 695 miles per hour.

A tiny electronic computer operating on transistors instead of tubes was developed to aid airplane pilots in making split-second decisions.

A new design principle called the area rule was developed and found to give airplane speed gains of 25% in the range above the speed of sound.

A new design principle called boundary layer control was developed; it will enable high speed airplanes to land and take off in shorter distances.

A system was developed for remote control of jet planes with provision for an electronic "brain" to take over control in case radio signals are cut off.

A research rocket was designed to carry 150 pounds of scientific instruments 180 miles into the air during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

A Flying Venetian Blind, an experimental airplane with a bank of slats attached to its wings permitting vertical take-off and landing, was tested successfully.

A convertiplane with a helicopter rotor above the fuselage powered by small jet units at the tip of each blade and a small pusher propeller mounted between the double tail was made public.

A rocket was designed to carry an aluminum ball containing instruments 75 miles into the upper air where it would be dropped; the project was part of plans for the International Geophysical Year.

Through experiments with nylon balls fired at a speed equivalent to 15,000 mph, it was found that the gases around a super-supersonic missile dissociate when the projectile reaches Mach 10, serving to cool the surface of the missile.

Earnings of Major Airlines for 9 Months; Jan.-Sept., 1955

Source: Air Transport Division of Brooks Earning Indicator, Inc.
(In thousands of dollars)

	Total operating revenue		Net operating income		Rev. plane miles		Rev. passenger miles		Load factor per cent	
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
American*	\$194,895	\$154,481	\$ 31,136	\$ 8,408	90,612	72,863	3,267,465	2,516,643	68.3	67.7
Brant*	34,760	34,066	2,668	4,221	21,675	19,841	510,587	456,818	59.6	59.5
Capital	38,043	35,901	946	1,504	23,512	22,068	615,116	573,626	58.8	59.1
Colonial*	7,370	7,093	172	118	4,421	3,920	103,129	101,574	57.5	62.8
Continental	11,691	8,934	674	679	8,848	6,011	183,636	121,860	54.2	53.9
Delta*	47,050	39,865	5,763	2,542	24,201	23,844	767,882	620,816	63.9	58.2
Eastern*	148,483	127,916	21,936	13,332	69,608	64,540	2,713,917	2,322,535	62.5	58.5
National*	39,587	32,205	7,013	2,957	18,109	16,538	705,549	562,244	64.8	59.4
Northwest*	54,165	47,393	4,743	3,334	22,581	19,647	779,205	690,317	59.1	59.5
Northeast	7,816	7,226	251	297	5,177	4,872	91,135	81,718	59.4	57.2
Trans-World*	163,433	155,267	11,639	18,764	72,061	66,864	2,635,600	2,468,300	65.8	68.7
United*	179,270	148,166	22,139	17,241	82,734	72,485	3,054,512	2,464,742	69.1	67.2
Western	23,172	17,964	3,593	1,488	13,537	11,636	386,798	295,330	60.1	56.4
Total	\$940,735	\$816,477	\$112,673	\$74,885	457,076	405,129	15,784,531	13,276,523	64.9	63.5

*Inc. foreign operations.

INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL RECORDS

Source: The National Aeronautic Association, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., representative in the United States of the Federation Aéronautique Internationale, world sport governing body for aeronautics. The International Aeronautical Federation was formed (1905) by representatives from Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, with headquarters in Paris. Regulations for the control of official records were signed Oct. 14, 1905. World records are defined as maximum performances, regardless of class or type of aircraft used. Records to Nov. 1, 1955.

WORLD AIR RECORDS

Maximum speed over a straightaway course—1,323.312 km.p.h. (822.266 m.p.h.)—Col. H. A. Hanes, USAF, United States, Aug. 20, 1955.

Maximum speed over a closed circuit—1,171.788 km.p.h. (728.114 m.p.h.)—Robert O. Rahn, United States, Oct. 16, 1953.

Distance, Airline—18,081.990 kms. (11,235.6 miles)—Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, USN.; Comdr. Eugene F. Rankin, USN.; Comdr. Walter S. Reid, USN.; Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabelling, USN.; United States, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1946.

Distance, closed circuit—8,854.3 miles—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter and Capt. W. J. Valentine, United States; Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1-3, 1947.

Altitude—22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet)—(Balloon)—Anderson and Stevens, U. S., Nov. 11, 1935.

All other records, international in scope, are termed World "Class" records and are divided into classes: Airships, free balloons, airplanes, seaplanes, amphibians, gliders, and rotorplanes. Airplanes (Class C) are sub-divided into Group I, jet-powered, and Group II, reciprocating engines. A partial listing of such records follows:

WORLD "CLASS" RECORDS

AIRPLANES (Class C, Group I—Jet-powered)

Distance in closed circuit without refueling (International)—1,938.700 kms. (1,143.134 miles)—Elisabeth Boselli, France; Mistral aircraft, Oran-Mont de Marsan course, Feb. 21, 1955.

Distance in straight line without refueling (International)—2,231.200 kms. (1,448.550 miles)—Elisabeth Boselli, France; Mistral aircraft; Creil to Agadir, March 1, 1955.

Altitude (International)—19,406 meters (63,668 feet)—Wing Comdr. Walter F. Gibb, Great Britain; Canberra jet bomber, two Bristol Olympus turbojet engines; Bristol, England, May 4, 1953.

Maximum speed over straightaway course, 3 kilometers (International)—1,211.746 km.p.h. (752.943 m.p.h.)—Lt. Comdr. James B. Berdin, United States, Douglas XF4D Delta-wing monoplane, Westinghouse J-40-WE-8 jet engine; Salton Sea, Calif., Oct. 3, 1953.

Maximum speed over straightaway course, 15-25 kilometers (International)—1,323.312 km.p.h. (822.266 m.p.h.)—Col. H. A. Hanes, USAF, United States; North American F-100C, J-57 P-21 engine; Edwards, Calif., Aug. 20, 1955.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) (International)—1,171.788 km.p.h. (728.114 m.p.h.)—Robert O. Rahn, United States; Douglas XF4D Delta-wing monoplane, Westinghouse J-40-WE-8 jet engine; Edwards, Calif., Oct. 16, 1953.

Speed for 500 kilometers (International)—1,045.206 km.p.h. (649.460 m.p.h.) Maj. John L. Armstrong, USAF, United States; North American F-86H, GE J-73-GE-3 engine; Vandalia, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1954.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers in closed circuit (International)—900.660 km.p.h. (559.643 m.p.h.)—Capt. A. Hans M. Neij, Sweden; SAAF S. 29, deHavilland "Ghost" engine; Nyköping-Natra Course, March 23, 1955.

Speed for 2,000 kilometers (1,242.739 miles) without payload (International)—708.592 km. p. h. (440.298 m. p. h.)—Lt. John J. Hancock, USAF, United States, F-80, Allison J-33 engine, Dayton, Ohio, May 19, 1946. (United States)—same.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) with payload of 1,000 kilograms (International)—660.526 km. p. h. (410.431 m. p. h.)—Lt. Col. T. P. Gerrity, pilot; Capt. W. K. Rickert, co-pilot, USAF, United States; Douglas XA-26F, 2 Pratt & Whitney R-2800 engines and 1 GE 1-16 jet engine; Dayton, Ohio, June 20, 1946. (United States)—same.

Climb to 12,000 meters (International)—3 min. 09.5 sec.—Richard Bellingham, Great Britain; Gloster Meteor Mark 8 W.A. 820; Gloucestershire, England, Aug. 31, 1951.

AIRPLANES (Class C, Group II—Reciprocating Engines)

Distance, closed circuit—8,854.3 miles—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter and Capt. W. J. Valentine, United States; Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1-2, 1947.

Distance, Airline (International)—18,081.990 kms. (11,235.6 miles)—Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, USN.; Comdr. Eugene F. Rankin, USN.; Comdr. Walter S. Reid, USN., and Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabelling, USN.; United States; Lockheed P-2V-1; from Pearce Field, Perth, Australia, to Port Columbus, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1946. (United States)—same.

Altitude (International)—17,083 meters (56,046 feet)—Mario Pezzi, Italy; Caproni 161 Biplane, Montecelio, Oct. 22, 1938. (United States)—14,603 meters (47,910 feet)—Major F. F. Ross, pilot; Lieut. D. M. Davis, co-pilot, USAF, Boeing B-29, Harmon Field, Guam, May 15, 1946.

Maximum speed over 3-kilometer measured course (International)—755.138 km. p. h. (469.220 m. p. h.)—Fritz Wendel, Germany, Messerschmitt B. F. 109R, Augsburg, April 26, 1939. (United States)—663.054 km. p. h. (412.002 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, Thermal, Calif., Dec. 17, 1947.

Maximum speed at high altitude (International)—741.339 km. p. h. (464.374 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, near Indio, Calif., April 9, 1951. (United States)—same.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) without payload (International)—755.668 km. p. h. (469.549 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, Coachella Valley, Calif., Dec. 10, 1947. (United States)—same.

Speed for 500 kilometers (310.685 miles) without payload (International)—703.376 km. p. h. (436.995 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, Desert Center-Mt. Wilson Course, Dec. 29, 1949. (United States)—same.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) without payload (International)—693.780 km. p. h. (431.094 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, near Palm Springs, Calif., May 24, 1948. (United States)—same.

Speed for 2,000 kilometers (1,242.739 miles) without payload (International)—720.134 km. p. h. (447.470 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, near Palm Springs, Calif., May 22, 1948. (United States)—same.

Speed for 5,000 kilometers (3,106.849 miles) without payload (International)—544.590 km. p. h. (338.392 m. p. h.)—Capt. J. E. Bauer, Pilot; Capt. J. E. Cotton, co-pilot, USAF, United States; Boeing B-29, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1946. (United States)—same.

Speed for 10,000 kilometers (6,213.698 miles) without payload (International)—439.665 km. p. h. (273.195 m. p. h.)—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter, pilot; Capt. W. J. Valentine, co-pilot, USAF, United States; Boeing B-29, Dayton, Ohio, July 29-30, 1947. (United States)—same.

LIGHT AIRPLANES (Class C-1-c—2,204.6 to 3,858 lbs.)

Since Jan. 1, 1949, classification of light planes for record certification purposes is based on gross weight rather than the former method of considering only a plane's engine cylinder displacement. The engine cylinder displacement classes were abolished effective Dec. 31, 1949.

Distance, Airline (International)—7,977.920 kilometers (4,957.240 miles)—William P. Odom, United States; Beech Bonanza Model 35; from Honolulu, T. H., to Teterboro, N. J., March 7-8, 1949. United States—same. (Class C-1-d—3,858.1 to 6,613.9 lbs.)

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) in a closed circuit (International)—519.480 km. p. h. (322.789 m. p. h.)—Miss R. M. Sharpe, Great Britain; Vickers Supermarine Spitfire 5-B; Wolverhampton, June 17, 1950.

Speed for 500 kilometers (310.685 miles) in a closed circuit (International)—471.348 km. p. h. (292.881 m. p. h.)—Y. D. Forostenco. U.S.S.R.; YAK II, Touchino-Skhodnia course, July 12, 1951.

AMPHIBIANS (Class C-3)

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) without payload (International)—389.273 km.p.h. (241.883 m.p.h.)—R. R. Colquhoun, Great Britain; Vickers Supermarine Seagull I, Marston Moor, July 22, 1950.

Distance, Airline (International)—2,300.860 kilometers (1,429.685 miles)—Maj. Gen. F. M. Andrews and crew, United States; from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Langley Field, Va., June 29, 1936.

(United States)—337.079 km.p.h. (209.451 m.p.h.)—Maj. A. P. deSeversky, Miami, Fla., Dec. 19, 1936.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) (International)—Speed 299.461 km. p. h. (186.076 m. p. h.)

—Capt. W. P. Sloan and Capt. B. L. Boatner, U. S. A., AC, United States, Dayton, O., July 31, 1939.

(United States)—same.

GLIDERS (Class D—Single-place)

Distance, straight line (international)—861.272 kilometers (535.169 miles)—Richard H. Johnson, United States; Odessa, Texas, to Salina, Kans., Aug. 5, 1951. **(United States)**—same.

Distance to predetermined destination (International)—636.877 kms. (395.736 miles)—V. I. Efimenko, U.S.S.R., A-9 Sallplane; from Grabtsevo (Kalouga) to Melovoe (Vorochilovograd), June 6, 1952. **(United States)**—535.757 kms. (332.903 miles)—Wallace R. Wiberg; Odessa, Texas, to Guymon, Okla., Aug. 5, 1951.

Distance to predetermined point with return to point of departure—500.020 kms. (310 miles)—Lyle A. Maxey, United States; Kerns Sallplane; from El Mirage, Calif., to Independence, Calif., and return. Sept. 4, 1955. **(United States)**—same.

Altitude gained (International)—9,174.5 meters (30,100 feet)—William S. Ivans, Jr., United States; Bishop, Calif., Dec. 30, 1950. **(United States)**—same.

Altitude above sea level (International)—12,832 meters (42,100 feet)—William S. Ivans, Jr., United States; Bishop, Calif., Dec. 30, 1950. **(United States)**—same.

ROTORPLANES (Class E)

Distance, airline (International)—1,958.796 kms. (1,217.137 miles)—Elton J. Smith, United States, Bell 47D1 Helicopter; from Ft. Worth, Texas, to Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1952. **(United States)**—same.

Altitude (International)—8,209 meters (26,931 feet)—Jean Boulet, SE Alouette Helicopter; Buc Airport, June 6, 1955. **(United States)**—7,474 meters (24,521 feet)—W/O Billy I. Wester, United States; Sikorsky XH-39 Helicopter; Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 17, 1954.

Maximum speed over straightaway course (3 kilometers) (International)—251.067 km.p.h. (156.006 m.p.h.)—W/O Billy I. Wester, United States; Sikorsky XH-39 Helicopter; Windsor Locks, Conn., Aug. 26, 1954. **(United States)**—same.

AIRSHIPS (Class B)

Airline distance (International)—6,384.500 kms. (3,967.137 miles)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, Germany; L. Z. 127, "Graf Zeppelin," 5 Maybach 450-550 HP engines; from Lakehurst, N. J., U.S.A., to Friedrichshafen, Germany, October 29, 30, 31 and Nov. 1, 1928.

FREE BALLOONS (Tenth category, 4001 cu. meters or more)

Duration (International)—87 hours—H. Kaulen, Germany, Dec. 13 to 17, 1913. **(United States)**—51 hours, Lieut. C'mdr. T. G. W. Settle and Lieut. Charles H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, Chicago, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1933.

Altitude (International)—22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet)—Capt. Orvil Anderson and Capt. Albert Stevens, United States, take-off approximately 11 miles southwest of Rapid City, S. D., landing approximately 12 miles south of White Lake, S. D., Nov. 11, 1935.

F. A. I. COURSE RECORDS

Los Angeles to New York (International)—1,050.135 km.p.h. (652.522 m.p.h.)—Lt. Col. Robert Scott, USAF, United States; Republic F-84F Thunderstreak, Wright J-65B3 jet engine; International Airport to Floyd Bennett Field, March 9, 1955. Distance: 2,445.9 miles; elapsed time: 3 hours 44 min., 53.8 sec. **(United States)**—same.

New York, N. Y., to Los Angeles, Calif. (International)—893.105 km.p.h. (554.949 m.p.h.)—Lt. John M. Conroy, United States; North American F-86A, Sabre Jet, GE J-47-13 jet engine; May 21-22, 1955. Distance: 2,445.9 miles; elapsed time: 4 hours, 24 min., 26.64 sec. **(United States)**—same.

Los Angeles-New York-Los Angeles (International)—696.229 km.p.h. (432.616 m.p.h.)—Lt. John M. Conroy, USANG, United States; North American F-86A Sabre Jet, GE J-47-13 jet engine; May 21-22, 1955. Distance: 4,891.8 miles; elapsed time: 11 hours, 18 min., 27 sec. **(United States)**—same.

London to Capetown, Africa (International)—783.078 km.p.h. (486.581 m.p.h.)—W/C G. G. Petty, pilot, Sqdn. Leaders T. P. MacGarry and J. McD. Craig, navigators; Canberra B. MK II, WH 699, 2 Rolls Royce jet engines, Dec. 17, 1953. Elapsed time: 12 hours 21 minutes 3.8 seconds.

Capetown, Africa, to London (International)—728.648 km.p.h. (452.760 m.p.h.)—W/C A. H. Humphrey, pilot; Sqdn. Leaders D. Bower and R. F. Powell, navigators, Great Britain; Canberra B. MK II WH 699, Dec. 19, 1953. Elapsed time: 13 hours 16 minutes 25.2 seconds.

Havana to Washington, D. C. (International)—Speed, 563.900 km.p.h. (350.328 m.p.h.)—Woodrow W. Edmondson, United States, Nov. 27, 1947. Elapsed time: 3 hrs., 15 min., 13 sec. **(United States)**—same.

New York to London (International)—Speed 272.345 km. p. h. (169.227 m. p. h.)—Henry T. Merrill and John S. Lambe, U.S., May 9-10, 1937. Elapsed time: 20 hrs., 29 mins., 45 secs. **(United States)**—same.

London to Cairo, Egypt (International)—686.558 km. p. h. (426.607 m. p. h.)—John Cunningham, Great Britain; de Havilland DH Mark I Comet, 4 Ghost jet engines, April 24, 1950. Elapsed time: 5 hours, 6 minutes, 58.3 seconds.

Belfast to Gander, Newfoundland (International)—774.255 km. p. h. (481.099 m. p. h.)—Wing Commander R. P. Beaumont and crew, Great Britain; Canberra bomber, two Rolls-Royce turbo-jet engines, Aug. 31, 1951. Elapsed time 4 hours 18 minutes, 24.4 seconds.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL AND INTER-CITY RECORDS

West to East Transcontinental (Jet-propelled)—Col. W. W. Millikan, ANGUS, United States; North American F-86F-25 monoplane, GE J-47-17 jet engine; International Airport to Floyd Bennett Field, Jan. 2, 1954. Distance: 2,445.9 miles. Elapsed time: 4 hours 6 minutes 16 seconds. Average speed: 595.910 m.p.h.

West to East Transcontinental (Reciprocating engine—solo)—Joe DeBona, North American F-51C monoplane; International Airport to Idlewild, Mar. 31, 1954. Distance: 2,469.92 miles. Elapsed time: 4 hours 24 minutes 17 seconds. Average speed: 560.744 m.p.h.

Riverside, Calif., to Philadelphia, Pa.—Maj. L. J. Stevens, commander; Maj. F. J. Weedman, pilot; Capt. G. L. Fornes, observer; Boeing B-47 Stratojet; March AFB to International Airport, Sept. 4, 1955. Elapsed time: 3 hrs., 57 min., 59.2 sec.; distance: 2,337.4 miles; average speed: 589.294 m.p.h.

West to East (Multi-engine military aircraft)—Col. C. S. Irvine and crew, USAF; Boeing B-29, Burbank, Calif., to Floyd Bennett Field, Dec. 11, 1945. Distance: 2,453.807 miles. Elapsed time: 5 hours, 27 minutes, 19.2 seconds. Average speed: 450.385 m. p. h.

West to East Transcontinental (Commercial transport)—Capt. Joseph B. Glass, pilot, crew, and 39 passengers American Airlines DC-7; International Airport to Idlewild, Mar. 29, 1954. Distance: 2,469.92 miles. Elapsed time: 6 hours 10 minutes. Average speed: 400.528 m.p.h.

East to West Transcontinental (Reciprocating engine—solo)—A. Paul Mantz, North American P-51 monoplane; from LaGuardia Airport to Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., Sept. 3, 1947. Distance: 2,453.805 miles. Elapsed time: 7 hrs. 4 sec. Average speed: 350.488 m.p.h.

East to West (Multi-engine military aircraft)—Capt. Boyd L. Grubaugh and crew; Boeing B-29, La Guardia Airport to Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., Aug. 1, 1946. Distance: 2,453.805 miles. Elapsed time: 7 hours, 28 minutes, 3 seconds. Average speed: 328.598 m. p. h.

New York to Washington, D. C.—Capt. M. L. Smith, USAF; April 21, 1946; elapsed time: 29 min. 15 sec. Distance: 214 miles. Average speed: 438.974 m.p.h.

Los Angeles to Washington, D. C.—Lt. Col. H. F. Warden, Capt. G. W. Edwards; Dec. 8, 1945; elapsed time: 5 hrs., 17 min., 34 sec. Distance: 2,295 miles. Average speed: 433.610 m.p.h.

March Field, California, to Mitchel Field, N. Y.—Lt. Ben. S. Kelsey, USAAF, Feb. 11, 1939. Elapsed time: 7 hrs., 45 mins., 36 secs.

FEMININE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS

West to East—Jacqueline Cochran, from Burbank, Calif., to Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1938. Elapsed time, 10 hrs., 27 mins., 55 secs. Speed, 234.776 m.p.h.

East to West—Louise Thaden and Blanche Noyes, from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Los Angeles, Calif., April 19-20, 1935; elapsed time: 13 hours, 33 min.

Air Line Distances Between Principal Cities in the United States

Source: Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Distances in statute miles from/to	Atlanta, Ga.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Dallas, Texas	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Houston, Texas	Indianapolis, Ind.
Atlanta, Ga.		937	587	369	554	721	1,212	596	701	426
Boston, Mass.	937		581	740	1,551	1,769	1,603	618	1,601	807
Chicago, Ill.	587	581		252	308	803	920	238	940	165
Cincinnati, O.	369	740	252		222	814	1,094	235	892	100
Cleveland, O.	554	551	308	222		1,025	1,227	90	1,114	263
Dallas, Texas	721	1,551	803	814	1,025		663	999	225	763
Denver, Colo.	1,212	1,769	920	1,094	1,227	663		1,156	879	1,000
Detroit, Mich.	596	613	238	235	90	999	1,156		1,105	240
Houston, Texas	701	1,605	940	892	1,114	225	879	1,105		865
Indianapolis, Ind.	426	807	165	100	263	763	1,000	240	865	
Jacksonville, Fla.	285	1,017	563	626	770	908	1,467	341	821	999
Kansas City, Mo.	676	1,251	414	541	700	451	558	645	644	453
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,936	2,596	1,745	1,897	2,049	1,240	831	1,983	1,374	1,809
Louisville, Ky.	319	826	269	90	311	726	1,038	316	803	107
Memphis, Tenn.	337	1,137	482	410	630	420	879	623	484	384
Miami, Fla.	604	1,255	1,188	952	1,087	1,111	1,726	1,152	968	1,024
Minneapolis, Minn.	907	1,123	355	605	630	862	700	543	1,056	511
Nashville, Tenn.	214	943	397	238	459	617	1,023	470	665	251
New Orleans, La.	424	1,359	706	443	1,483	949	1,482	919	318	1,220
New York, N. Y.	748	1,885	1,113	570	405	1,374	1,631	482	1,420	646
Oklahoma City, Okla.	757	1,495	692	758	951	190	505	910	413	689
Omaha, Neb.	817	1,282	432	622	739	586	488	669	794	525
Philadelphia, Pa.	666	271	666	503	360	1,299	1,579	443	1,341	585
Pittsburgh, Pa.	521	483	410	257	115	1,070	1,320	205	1,137	330
Portland, Ore.	2,172	2,540	1,758	1,985	2,055	1,633	982	1,969	1,836	1,885
St. Louis, Mo.	467	1,038	262	309	492	547	796	455	679	231
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,583	2,099	1,453	1,668	937	1,337	1,482	1,200	1,566	1,256
San Francisco, Cal.	2,139	2,699	1,858	2,043	2,166	1,483	949	2,091	1,645	1,949
Seattle, Wash.	2,182	2,493	1,737	1,972	2,026	1,681	1,021	1,938	1,891	1,872
Washington, D. C.	543	393	597	404	306	1,185	1,494	396	1,220	494

Distances in statute miles from/to	Jacksonville, Fla.	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Louisville, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.	285	676	1,936	319	337	604	907	214	424	748
Boston, Mass.	1,017	1,251	2,596	826	1,137	1,255	1,123	943	1,359	1,885
Chicago, Ill.	583	414	1,745	269	482	1,188	355	397	833	713
Cincinnati, O.	626	541	1,897	90	410	952	605	238	706	570
Cleveland, O.	770	700	2,049	311	630	1,087	630	459	924	405
Dallas, Texas	908	451	2,490	736	420	1,111	862	617	443	1,374
Denver, Colo.	1,467	558	821	1,038	1,279	1,087	823	1,023	1,482	1,631
Detroit, Mich.	821	644	1,983	316	623	1,152	543	470	939	482
Houston, Texas	821	644	1,983	316	623	1,152	543	470	939	482
Indianapolis, Ind.	699	453	1,809	107	384	1,024	511	251	712	646
Jacksonville, Fla.		950	2,147	594	590	326	1,191	499	504	838
Kansas City, Mo.	950		1,356	480	369	1,241	413	473	680	1,097
Los Angeles, Cal.	2,147	1,356		1,829	1,603	2,319	1,524	1,780	1,673	2,451
Louisville, Ky.	594	480	1,829		320	872	605	154	323	652
Memphis, Tenn.	590	369	1,603	320		872	605	154	323	652
Miami, Fla.	604	1,255	2,339	919	872		1,511	815	669	1,092
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,191	1,123	1,524	605	699	1,511		697	1,051	1,018
Nashville, Tenn.	499	473	1,780	154	197	815	697		469	761
New Orleans, La.	504	680	1,673	623	358	669	1,051	469		1,171
New York, N. Y.	838	1,097	2,451	652	957	1,092	1,018	761	1,171	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	986	296	1,181	678	422	1,226	693	605	577	1,328
Omaha, Neb.	1,098	166	1,315	580	529	1,397	607	607	847	1,444
Philadelphia, Pa.	758	1,038	582	881	1,019	985	685	1,089	833	1,185
Pittsburgh, Pa.	703	781	2,136	344	660	1,010	743	472	919	317
Portland, Ore.	2,439	1,497	825	1,950	1,849	2,708	1,427	1,969	2,063	2,445
St. Louis, Mo.	751	238	1,589	242	240	1,061	466	254	598	875
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,837	925	579	1,402	1,250	2,089	987	1,393	1,434	1,972
San Francisco, Cal.	2,374	1,506	347	1,986	1,802	2,594	1,584	1,963	1,926	2,571
Seattle, Wash.	2,455	1,506	959	1,943	1,867	2,734	1,395	1,975	2,101	2,408
Washington, D. C.	647	945	2,300	476	765	923	934	569	966	205

Distances in statute miles from/to	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Omaha, Neb.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis, Mo.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
Atlanta, Ga.	757	817	666	521	2,172	467	1,583	2,139	2,182	543
Boston, Mass.	1,495	1,282	2,596	826	2,540	1,137	2,269	2,699	2,493	393
Chicago, Ill.	692	410	1,758	257	1,758	1,262	1,260	1,558	1,737	597
Cincinnati, O.	758	622	503	257	1,985	309	1,453	2,043	1,972	404
Cleveland, O.	951	739	360	115	2,055	492	1,568	2,166	2,026	306
Dallas, Texas	190	586	1,299	1,070	1,633	547	999	1,483	1,681	1,185
Denver, Colo.	505	488	1,579	1,320	982	796	371	949	1,021	1,494
Detroit, Mich.	910	669	443	205	1,969	455	1,492	2,091	1,938	396
Houston, Texas	413	794	1,341	1,137	1,836	679	1,200	1,645	1,891	1,220
Indianapolis, Ind.	689	525	585	330	1,885	231	1,356	1,949	1,872	494
Jacksonville, Fla.	286	1,098	758	703	2,439	751	1,337	2,374	2,455	647
Kansas City, Mo.	950	166	1,038	781	1,497	238	925	1,506	1,506	945
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,936	1,315	2,592	2,136	825	1,589	579	347	959	2,300
Louisville, Ky.	678	580	582	344	1,950	242	1,402	1,986	1,943	476
Memphis, Tenn.	422	529	881	660	1,849	240	1,250	1,802	1,867	765
Miami, Fla.	1,226	1,397	1,019	1,010	2,708	1,061	2,089	2,594	2,734	923
Minneapolis, Minn.	693	290	985	743	1,427	466	987	1,584	1,395	934
Nashville, Tenn.	605	607	685	472	1,969	254	1,393	1,963	1,975	569
New Orleans, La.	577	847	1,089	919	2,063	598	1,434	1,926	2,101	965
New York, N. Y.	1,328	1,144	2,451	652	2,445	1,019	1,018	2,091	2,408	205
Oklahoma City, Okla.		408	1,260	1,014	1,486	459	862	1,385	1,524	1,153
Omaha, Neb.	408		1,094	836	1,371	354	833	1,429	1,369	1,014
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,260	1,094		259	2,412	811	1,925	2,523	2,380	123
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,014	836	259		2,165	559	1,668	2,264	2,138	192
Portland, Ore.	1,486	1,371	2,412	2,165		1,723	636	534	145	2,354
St. Louis, Mo.	459	354	811	559	1,723		1,162	1,744	1,724	712
Salt Lake City, Utah	862	833	1,925	1,668	636	1,723		600	678	2,442
San Francisco, Cal.	1,888	1,429	2,523	2,264	534	1,724	701		678	2,329
Seattle, Wash.	1,524	1,369	2,350	1,453	145	1,724	601			
Washington, D. C.	1,153	1,014	123	192	2,354	712	1,848	2,442	2,329	

Air Line Distances Between Principal Cities of the World

Source: USAF Aeronautical Chart & Information Center

Distances in statute miles from/to	Azores	Baghdad	Berlin	Bombay	Buenos Aires	Cairo	Cape Town	Chicago	Guam	Honolulu
Azores.....		3,849	2,212	5,862	5,385	3,244	5,670	3,305	8,891	7,421
Baghdad.....	3,849		2,040	2,022	8,215	7,85	4,923	6,424	6,291	8,445
Berlin.....	2,212	2,040		3,947	7,411	1,795	5,985	4,410	7,042	7,305
Bombay.....	5,862	2,022	3,947		9,380	2,698	5,115	8,056	4,758	8,012
Buenos Aires.....	5,385	8,215	7,411	9,380		7,428	4,270	5,600	10,368	7,653
Cairo.....	3,244	785	1,795	2,698	7,428		4,500	6,130	7,083	8,840
Cape Town.....	5,670	4,923	5,985	5,115	4,270	4,500		8,494	8,802	11,534
Chicago.....	3,305	6,424	4,410	8,056	5,600	6,130	8,494		7,366	4,245
Guam.....	8,891	6,291	7,042	4,758	10,368	7,083	8,802	7,366		3,801
Honolulu.....	7,421	8,445	7,305	8,012	7,653	8,840	11,534	4,245	3,801	
Istanbul.....	2,874	1,000	1,080	2,992	7,568	765	5,220	5,485	6,881	8,109
Juneau.....	4,715	6,101	4,570	6,871	7,760	6,269	10,382	2,310	5,088	2,825
London.....	1,636	2,568	577	4,468	6,919	2,175	6,010	3,960	7,454	7,228
Manila.....	8,250	4,902	6,130	3,191	11,042	5,710	7,486	8,145	1,595	5,300
Melbourne.....	11,891	8,150	9,992	6,140	7,202	8,720	6,402	9,672	3,548	5,520
Mexico City.....	4,584	8,069	6,047	9,731	4,595	7,688	5,517	1,685	7,533	3,779
Montreal.....	2,545	5,752	3,725	7,509	5,615	5,414	7,931	752	7,711	4,910
Moscow.....	3,126	1,590	1,000	3,131	8,375	1,805	6,300	4,980	6,100	7,035
New Orleans.....	3,718	7,146	5,173	8,929	4,902	6,816	8,300	833	7,711	4,216
New York.....	2,604	5,975	3,965	7,794	5,300	5,600	7,764	713	7,958	4,960
Panama.....	3,918	7,807	5,902	9,832	3,319	7,128	7,025	2,320	9,023	5,246
Paris.....	1,694	2,385	540	4,359	6,891	1,995	5,807	4,140	7,549	7,438
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,300	7,012	6,220	8,335	1,220	6,146	3,770	5,300	11,710	8,285
San Francisco.....	5,114	7,321	5,659	8,394	6,487	7,450	10,247	1,858	5,804	2,395
Santiago, Chile.....	5,718	8,760	7,782	9,980	6,915	7,947	5,514	5,311	9,818	6,861
Seattle.....	4,720	6,848	5,715	8,145	7,760	6,823	10,209	1,737	5,088	2,707
Shanghai.....	7,229	4,393	5,215	3,133	5,183	5,183	8,061	7,061	1,920	4,934
Singapore.....	8,242	4,443	6,165	2,425	6,005	6,005	9,371	2,223	3,850	7,079
Sydney.....	12,141	8,320	10,000	6,316	7,335	8,965	6,840	9,272	3,299	5,073
Tokyo.....	7,370	5,242	5,540	4,188	11,408	5,950	9,155	6,300	1,564	3,850

Distances in statute miles from/to	Istanbul	Juneau	London	Manila	Melbourne	Mexico City	Montreal	Moscow	New Orleans	New York
Azores.....	2,874	4,715	1,636	8,250	11,891	4,584	2,545	3,126	3,718	2,604
Baghdad.....	1,000	6,101	2,568	4,902	8,150	8,069	5,752	1,590	7,146	5,975
Berlin.....	1,080	4,570	577	6,130	9,992	6,047	3,725	1,000	5,173	3,965
Bombay.....	2,992	6,871	4,468	3,191	6,140	9,731	7,509	3,131	8,929	7,794
Buenos Aires.....	7,568	7,760	6,919	11,042	7,202	4,595	5,615	8,375	4,902	5,500
Cairo.....	765	6,269	2,175	5,710	8,720	7,688	5,414	1,805	6,816	5,300
Cape Town.....	5,220	10,382	7,083	7,486	6,402	8,517	7,931	6,300	8,300	7,764
Chicago.....	5,485	2,310	3,960	8,145	5,615	1,685	752	4,980	833	7,313
Guam.....	6,881	5,088	7,454	1,595	5,300	7,760	7,111	6,100	7,711	7,958
Honolulu.....	8,109	2,825	7,223	5,300	10,368	7,568	7,010	7,035	4,216	4,960
Istanbul.....		5,498	1,550	5,664	9,088	7,760	4,790	1,000	6,225	5,009
Juneau.....	5,498		4,416	5,869	8,162	3,210	2,635	4,534	2,860	2,874
London.....	1,550	4,416		6,672	10,476	5,550	3,245	1,550	4,674	3,465
Manila.....	5,664	5,869	6,672		3,941	8,835	5,130	8,778	8,510	8,510
Melbourne.....	9,088	8,162	10,476	3,941		8,430	10,404	8,963	9,282	10,384
Mexico City.....	7,110	3,210	5,550	8,835	8,430		2,315	6,663	876	2,090
Montreal.....	4,790	2,635	3,245	8,186	10,404	2,315		4,385	1,449	330
Moscow.....	1,090	4,534	1,550	8,963	6,663	4,385			5,820	4,665
New Orleans.....	6,225	2,860	4,674	8,778	9,282	876	1,449			1,171
New York.....	5,009	2,874	3,465	8,510	10,384	2,090	330	4,665	1,171	
Panama.....	6,750	4,456	5,310	10,283	9,029	1,494	2,525	6,711	1,600	2,211
Paris.....	1,401	4,632	210	6,677	10,430	5,716	3,420	1,544	4,840	3,600
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,389	7,611	5,766	11,259	8,206	4,770	5,095	7,175	4,743	4,820
San Francisco.....	6,705	1,530	5,355	9,965	7,865	1,887	2,539	5,870	1,926	2,571
Santiago, Chile.....	8,143	7,320	7,252	10,943	7,002	4,197	5,456	8,781	4,500	5,122
Seattle.....	6,070	7,760	6,641	8,194	7,760	2,335	2,285	5,205	2,101	2,408
Shanghai.....	4,962	4,869	5,715	1,152	5,005	8,022	7,053	4,235	7,786	7,371
Singapore.....	5,375	7,240	6,745	1,479	3,768	10,318	9,200	5,235	10,146	9,330
Sydney.....	9,285	7,659	10,555	3,944	453	8,052	9,954	9,005	8,855	9,933
Tokyo.....	5,560	4,011	5,940	1,865	5,091	7,021	6,455	4,650	6,912	6,740

Distances in statute miles from/to	Panama	Paris	Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	Santiago, Chile	Seattle	Shanghai	Singapore	Sydney	Tokyo
Azores.....	3,918	1,694	4,300	5,114	5,718	4,720	7,229	8,242	12,141	7,370
Baghdad.....	7,807	2,385	7,012	7,521	8,760	6,848	4,393	4,443	8,320	5,242
Berlin.....	5,902	540	6,220	5,655	7,782	5,045	5,215	6,165	10,000	5,540
Bombay.....	9,832	4,391	8,335	8,394	9,980	7,744	3,133	2,425	6,316	4,188
Buenos Aires.....	3,319	6,891	1,220	6,487	731	6,915	12,197	9,868	7,335	11,408
Cairo.....	7,128	1,995	6,146	7,450	7,947	6,823	5,183	5,145	8,965	5,950
Cape Town.....	7,025	5,807	3,770	10,247	10,209	8,061	6,005	6,840	9,155	7,764
Chicago.....	2,320	4,140	3,960	1,855	5,311	1,737	7,061	9,371	9,272	6,300
Guam.....	9,023	7,549	11,710	5,804	9,815	5,668	1,920	2,923	3,299	1,564
Honolulu.....	5,246	7,438	8,285	2,395	6,661	2,707	4,934	6,709	5,073	3,850
Istanbul.....	6,750	1,401	6,389	6,705	8,143	4,962	5,375	9,285	8,855	5,560
Juneau.....	4,456	4,632	7,611	1,530	7,320	870	7,240	7,659	4,011	5,940
London.....	5,310	210	5,766	5,355	7,252	4,790	5,715	6,745	10,555	5,940
Manila.....	10,283	6,677	11,259	6,965	10,943	6,641	1,152	1,479	3,944	1,865
Melbourne.....	9,029	10,430	8,206	7,865	7,002	8,194	5,005	3,768	453	5,091
Mexico City.....	1,494	5,716	4,770	1,887	4,197	2,335	8,022	10,318	8,052	7,021
Montreal.....	2,525	3,420	5,095	2,539	5,456	2,285	7,053	9,200	9,954	6,455
Moscow.....	6,711	1,544	7,175	5,870	8,781	5,205	4,235	5,235	9,005	4,650
New Orleans.....	1,600	4,840	4,743	1,926	4,500	2,101	7,786	10,146	8,855	6,912
New York.....	2,211	3,600	4,820	2,571	5,122	2,408	7,371	9,530	9,933	6,740
Panama.....		5,440	3,311	3,349	3,000	3,648	9,324	11,800	8,758	8,429
Paris.....	5,440		5,699	5,565	7,239	5,000	5,754	6,671	10,544	6,032
Rio de Janeiro.....	3,311	5,699		6,621	1,816	6,890	11,336	9,774	8,400	11,533
San Francisco.....	3,349	5,565	6,621		5,937	678	6,145	8,444	7,416	5,135
Santiago, Chile.....	3,000	7,239	1,816	5,937		6,445	11,712	10,189	7,046	10,705
Seattle.....	3,648	5,000	6,890	678	6,445		5,713	8,068	7,445	4,755
Shanghai.....	9,324	5,754	11,336	6,145	5,713	5,713		2,364	4,899	1,097
Singapore.....	11,800	6,671	9,774	8,444	10,189	8,068	2,364		3,915	3,805
Sydney.....	8,758	10,544	8,400	7,416	7,046	7,445	4,899	3,915		4,860
Tokyo.....	8,429	6,032	11,533	5,135	10,705	4,755	1,097	3,305	4,860	

BOOKS

Best Sellers and Highlights of U. S. Production

Book production in 1955 was running slightly higher than in 1954 when reports for the first 10 months were in. Up to Nov. 1, 1955, 10,287 titles had been registered, as compared with 10,100, an increase of 187. New editions of older works accounted for about 8% of the 1955 total. Fiction titles showed a slight decrease, as they had in 1954; the 10-mo. figure was 1,778, compared with 1,861 in 1954. But children's books increased, 1,276 against 1,161. There were also increases in titles of biography, travel, general literature, criticism, medicine, science and technical works. Religious titles were fewer and seemed to have reached their peak in 1954.

American book publication in 1954 produced a total of 11,901 new titles and new editions of older titles, as against 12,050 in 1953. The decrease was credited to fewer imports from abroad, not new books, originating in the United States. The largest increase was in religion, 61 more titles than in 1953.

There were 117 fewer titles in fiction, but this was because there were fewer new editions; new novels increased slightly, 1,512 as against 1,495. Juvenile books with 1,342 titles showed a decrease of 52 titles. Other categories: biography, 743 titles, down 33; education, 260, up 30; fine arts, 314, up 20; general literature and criticism, 556, up 1; travel, 311, down 40; history, 605, up 15; law, 292, up 30; philosophy, ethics, 315, down 17; religion, 875, up 61; science, 707, up 12; technical and military, 444, up 33.

Publishers with the largest lists of new titles in 1954 were: Doubleday (and subsidiaries) 424; Macmillan, 348; Harper (with Hoesber) 295; Oxford, 254; McGraw-Hill, 234; Prentice-Hall (with Hawthorn) 186; Vantage, 168; Simon & Schuster, 163; Lippincott, 147; Dodd, Mead, 135; Little, Brown, 130; Random, 129; Longmans, 126; Dutton, 124; Crowell, 115; Holt, 112; Houghton Mifflin, 111; Knopf, 104; Bobbs Merrill, 102; Rinehart, 102. Among pocket-size books Popular led with 121 titles, Dell and New American Library each had 116. Pocket Books, 111, Bantam and Pennant, 102.

NOVELS OF THE YEAR

Andersonville, a novel reproducing the impact of the terrible Confederate prison on captives and captors was termed Mackinlay Kantor's best work. Sincerely, Willis Wayde, by John F. Marquand, The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit, by Sloan Wilson, and Cash McCall, by Cameron Hawley, author of Executive Suite, used radio and business promotion as effective backgrounds. In Something of Value Robert Ruark made best-seller lists with details of brutalities in turbulent Kenya. The long-awaited novel by Herman Wouk, Marjorie Morningstar, disclosed a sympathetic use of Jewish customs in New York in describing a girl with theatrical ambitions. The device of issuing Thomas D. Costain's The Tontine in two volumes did not discourage readers; the tale was based on a British insurance scheme of the 19th century. Robert Penn Warren added to his career with Band of Angels and John O'Hara returned with a clinical novel of marital frustration, Ten North Frederick.

Other novels of the hour were A Charmed Life, by Mary McCarthy; The Prophet, by Sholem Asch; Alice Sligh Turnbull's The Golden Journey; Madison Cooper's The Haunted Hacienda; Robert Graves' The Lost Eagles; Heritage, by Anthony West; Coromandel! by John Masters; These Lovers Fled Away, by Howard Spring and Jessamyn West's Love, Death and the Ladies Drill Team. Thomas Mann's The Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man, appeared shortly before his death, at 80. Trial, by Don Mankiewicz was the Harper prize novel. Bonjour Tristesse by Francois Sagan, from the French, was high on best-seller lists and Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis amused large numbers. No Time for Sergeants, by Mac Hyman, again proved the popularity of a good army story.

William Faulkner did not publish an original work in 1955 but a revision of some of his earlier stories in Big Woods.

GENERAL LITERATURE

In non-fiction the essay gained prestige by Anne Morrow Lindbergh's Gift from the Sea. Robert E. Spiller made a long-needed valuation of modern writing in The Cycle of American Literature. Edmund Wilson wrote with distinction in Dead Sea Scrolls. Gordon N. Ray, professor of English and authority on Thackeray, published Thackeray: the Uses of Adversity, and Thackeray's Contributions to the Morning Chronicle, Edge of the Sea, by Rachel Carson, added up to her reputation. Science also was served by The Natural History of North American Amphibians and Reptiles by Jas. A. Oliver and Wild America by Roger Tory Peterson and James Fisher.

John Lewis Bradley edited Ruskin's Letters from Venice, and Barbara P. McCarthy edited Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Boyd. Bernard DeVoto's essays in The Easy Chair appeared the week of his untimely death in November. The theater was represented by How Not to Write a Play, by Walter Kerr; Acting is Believing, by Chas. J. McGar a study of Stanislavsky's methods, and The Living Stage, by Kenneth Macgowan and Wm. Melnitz. The public could read plays by current favorites in New Voices in the American Theatre, the authors being Tennessee Williams,

Arthur Miller, George Axelrod, Robert Anderson and Herman Wouk. Alfred Kazin collected a group of his critical essays in The Inmost Leaf.

Books on religious and inspirational subjects remained high in popularity in 1955, although new titles were fewer. Billy Graham's The Secret of Happiness had a first printing of 125,000 copies; Norman Vincent Peale added to his audience with Inspiring Messages for Daily Living; Fulton J. Sheen published Thinking Life Through.

An encouraging development was the increasing popularity of paper-bound reprints of classics and other works of literature, showing that book buyers respond when prices are moderate.

ADVENTURE AND TRAVEL

Africa was the subject of a number of books, including Inside Africa, by John Gunther; The Dark Eye in Africa, by Laurens van der Post, and The African Giant, by Stuart Cloete. Mountaineering was recorded in High Adventure by Edmund Hillary, who conquered Everest; South Col by Wilfrid Noyce; Everest, by Michel Morin; The Conquest of Mt. McKinley, by Belmore Browne; The Abominable Snowman, by Ralph Izzard and other books. The Caves Beyond by Joe Lawrence, Jr., and Roger W. Brueker told the story of Floyd Collins; 2,000 Fathoms Down, by Georges Huot and Pierre Wilm described a descent into the earth. William Lord described the Titanic disaster in A Night to Remember.

BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The final volume in the late J. G. Randall's Lincoln studies, Last Full Measure, was completed by Richard N. Current. Gen. Chas. de Gaulle gave his war memoirs in the title simply An Autobiography. Mrs. Fiske and the American Theatre was the work of Archie Binns. A needed work in the field of architecture was Talbot Hamlin's Benjamin Henry Latrobe. Edward A. Weeks described his work as an editor and his reading in The Open Heart. One of the most popular best-sellers was Gertrude Lawrence as Mrs. A., by her husband, Richard Aldrich. Wm. Brandon wrote a new account of John C. Fremont in The Men and the Mountain. Recent American politics was reviewed in the first volume of Harry S. Truman's memoirs, Year of Decisions, which had the highest earnings of the year, despite pedestrian writing. Buffalo Bill and the Wild West, by Henry Blackman Sell and Victor Weybright typified the continued popularity of books dealing with characters of the western plains, while The American West, by Lucius Beebe and Charles Clegg supplied chronicle and pictures of the early days.

Also of importance were Dylan Thomas in America, an Intimate Journal, by the poet's former associate, John Malcolm Brinnin; Yehudi Menuhin, by Robert Magidoff; Longfellow, by Edward Wagenknecht; Jefferson Davis, by James Bishop. The Day Lincoln Was Shot, by James Bishop, showed that there were unexplored passages in the Lincoln story. The Pictorial History of American Presidents, by John and Alice Durant, offered biographical data. Of historical interest were Tales of the Mississippi, by Samuel, Huber and Ogden; The Frontier Years, by Mark H. Brown and W. R. Felton, and Civil War in Pictures, text by Fletcher Pratt.

firmed; lung cancer death rate for those who smoke 2 or more packs of cigarettes a day is more than 3 times that of those who smoke less than one pack; the death rate of those who smoke less than 10 cigarettes a day is "appreciable"; deaths from this cause are very low among non-smokers, whether of urban or rural areas; pipe smoking is associated with the disease far less than cigarettes; there is "no significant association" between cigar smoking and lung cancer. The doctors reported lung cancer death rates appeared to be from 3 to 9 times as high among those who smoked cigarettes at some time as among non-smokers, and 5 to 16 times as high among heavy cigarette smokers as among non-smokers. In 1954 about 20,000 men died of lung cancer.

The methods of choosing smokers and non-smokers for study by Drs. Hammond and Horn were criticized as inadequate by Dr. Joseph Berkson of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and published in the Proceedings of the Mayo Clinic in July, 1955. He said: "It is unwarranted to conclude from the present statistical studies that smoking does cause cancer." Dr. W. C. Huepner, chief of the environmental cancer section of the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., published a study in *CA*, organ of the American Cancer Society, concluding that evidence pointed not to a single cause, but to numerous industrial atmospheric air-pollutants as in great part responsible for cancer, and that data suggest "that cigarette smoking is not a major factor" and did not have a predominant role in the increase of lung cancer. Dr. Paul Kotin of the Univ. of Southern California said not everybody who has lung cancer has smoked, but all have breathed polluted air.

Dr. Cornelius Rhoades, head of Sloan-Kettering Institute and Memorial Center, New York, reported for the Institute that "the conclusion is inescapable to me and to my associates that a real relationship exists between the long, con-

tinued inhalation of cigaret smoke and cancer of the lung." He said about one in 5 cases are not associated with smoking but probably 4 out of 5 are. "Very much evidence backs this up."

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee, which first financed studies with \$500,000, has increased its fund to \$1,000,000. Dr. Clarence Cook Little, its scientific director, has stated that no cancer-causing agents have been identified in cigarettes.

The National Cancer Institute, an agency of U. S. Public Health Service, is supporting a strong national program of research. For the 1955 fiscal year Congress increased its budget from \$19,730,000 to \$21,737,000.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

American Cancer Society, Inc., 521 West 57th St., New York, N. Y., is the national organization. In its Annual Report for 1954, issued 1955, it reported a 10% decline since 1944 in cancer deaths among women between 25 and 75. This is credited to earlier detection and improved treatment, so that 100,000 women are saved annually who would not have been saved ten years ago. But the growing number of older people has raised the incidence of the disease to one in 4, so that 40,000,000 Americans are in danger of having the disease, according to the estimate. ACS says only about one-quarter of those afflicted by cancer survive the disease today. Wider opportunity for research, medical education and services must be opened in the U. S. to check the disease.

In the fund-raising campaign of 1955 the 51 divisions in the U. S. and possessions obtained over \$24,000,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over the 1954 collections.

Officers include Walter J. Kohler, ch., of the board; James S. Adams, vice ch., Howard C. Taylor, Jr., pres., 1954-55, and Dr. C. V. Brindley pres. 1955-56; Melford R. Runyon, exec. vice pres. Dr. Chas. S. Cameron, medical and scientific dir.

Other Health Agencies

Eye-Bank for Sight Restoration, Inc., 210 East 64th St., New York, N. Y., supplies eye-tissue for the blind and supports research and training. Human eyes may be willed for transplantation.

National Assn. for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y., supports mental health clinics, training of personnel, research and public education with voluntary contributions averaging \$1,250,000 annually.

National Nephrosis Foundation, Inc., 143 E. 35th

St., New York, N. Y. supports clinics, research projects and studies in childhood nephrosis and allied kidney disorders. Nephrosis Foundation of New York & New Jersey has hq at 140 W. 58th St., New York, N. Y.

United Cerebral Palsy, 369 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., has 325 affiliates and supports studies to increase understanding of cerebral palsy and related neurological conditions. In 1954 its grants totalled \$500,000.

Medical Research Summary

Source: Science Service

Intimate kissing was reported responsible for infectious mononucleosis.

A new remedy to speed recovery from mumps was found in the streptococcus germ enzymes, streptokinase and streptodornase.

For persons who have trouble wearing false teeth, a way to anchor the lower ones directly to the jawbone was developed.

Successful transplantation of the thyroid gland from the neck of the 21-day-old baby immediately after its death to the groin of a 29-year-old woman was reported.

Evidence that human beings develop immunity to syphilis after penicillin treatment, suggesting the possibility of vaccination, was obtained.

Whether or not a mole is malignant can be determined by a simple radio-activity test, it was announced.

A frozen human semen bank was successfully established experimentally.

The first skin bank in a civilian hospital storing cadaver skin for burn victims was established.

New drug for gout and rheumatoid arthritis was found in chemical produced in body from phenylbutazone and made synthetically.

Two partially synthetic steroid drugs, metacortandralone and metacortandracin, were reported promising in arthritis and in relieving pain due to bronchial asthma and swollen lung tissue.

Fluorohydrocortisone, synthetic hormone 10 to 50 times more active than the natural one, was reported useful for treating Addison's disease and for diagnosing degree of adrenal gland function and distinguishing between adrenal gland cancer and over-stimulation of the adrenals by the pituitary gland in the head.

Success was reported in stopping bad nose bleeds by injections of estrogen, or female hormone.

Apparatus for taking X-ray pictures at an exposure of one-thousandth of a second instead of the usual one-sixtieth, was expected to be

useful in taking X-ray pictures of the heart and its blood vessels.

A chemical basis for itching was found in protein-splitting enzymes called proteases.

A human kidney transplanted from one identical twin to another functioned well for more than 9 months. Longest previous survival was 5½ mos.

Radioactive potassium was used to study chemical activity of the heart muscle.

The heart was found to have two zones, with severe disease of the inner one failing to show on the electrocardiogram.

Camoform was reported promising in amebic dysentery and the non-dysentery form of the disease.

Adrenal glands hormones were reported life-saving for patients in shock after acute heart attacks.

Tonsils and similar glands in the small intestines known as Peyer's patches were pinpointed as primary sites of polio infection.

Tests were started of a weakened live virus throat swab to protect against poliomyelitis.

The paralytic process in polio was reported halted in 48 hours instead of 5 to 7 days by injections of the anti-inflammation enzyme, trypsin.

Successful tests of a vaccine against type 3 APC virus, cause of a common-cold-like illness, with hope for extensive trial in military recruits of a vaccine against 3 types of APC virus were announced.

Benzpyrene was incriminated as the probable lung cancer agent in both cigarettes and city but not rural air.

New antibiotics, or mold remedies, announced were: Soframycin, Rovamycin, Eulicin, streptolydigin, rubidin, streptonivcin, Actinomycin C, Vancomycin, penicillin V, Amphotericins A and B, thioestreptol, Albamycin, Synergistin, cathomycin, and Ramnacin.

New Discoveries in Science, 1955

Science Service, 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D. C., is an educational institution that furnishes scientific information, promotes the Science Clubs of America, conducts the annual science talent search for the Westinghouse Science Scholarships, and in many activities acts as an agency of liaison between scientists and laymen. It provides newspapers with wire and mail reports of scientific developments and issues Science News Letter, a weekly Chemistry, a monthly, and other publications. Science Clubs of America stimulates amateur interest in science, especially on the part of youth, and school clubs may affiliate without cost. There are now over 15,000 affiliated, with about 300,000 members. The organization administers the National Science Fair held annually in cooperation with newspapers in leading cities. Each year 40 contestants in the science talent search are invited to Washington, D. C., for the Science Talent Institute, where scholarships are awarded.

The following summary was prepared by Science Service, Watson Davis, Director.

ASTRONOMY

A true radio star, first observed radio source of stellar size, was discovered at the north boundary of the constellation Hydra.

Jupiter was found to be the source of radio noise outbursts, the first planet known to act as such a source.

Discovery was reported of the star with smallest known mass, only one-twelfth that of the sun.

The largest star in the universe, Alpha Herculis, was reported to be 200,000 times the diameter of our sun.

Observations made during the lunar eclipse of a stellar radio source indicated that the moon's atmosphere is less than a trillionth as dense as the earth's at sea level.

A sky survey with a large radio telescope disclosed 1,936 heavenly sources sending out radio waves, 500 of which have known positions.

Volcanoes on Mars were reported to erupt as frequently as those on earth; they were thought to explain the origin of strange gray clouds billowing from the surface.

Constellations of blue stars in the Large Cloud of Magellan contain a few stars more than 200,000 times as bright as our sun.

The U.S. Naval Observatory moved its 40-inch telescope to Flagstaff, Ariz.; a new astronomical observatory was under construction near Philadelphia, and two major observatories teamed up to study solar radiation.

The longest eclipse of the sun with the longest period of totality since 717 A.D. occurred on June 20, 1955.

Nine comets were reported during the year, one of which was a rare split comet that appeared almost like a double star. Two were visible to the naked eye.

Plans were completed for construction of a national radio telescope with a 120-foot saucer.

The first section of the Sky Atlas, product of the National Geographic-Palomar Observatory Sky Survey that has been going on since 1949, was published in July at Palomar Observatory, Calif. It disclosed the first 200 sky charts, giving many stars and galaxies photographed by the 48-in. Big Schmidt telescope, some of them 600,000,000 light years away. One light year is about 6 million million miles. The Atlas will be completed in 1956 and will contain 1,758 photomaps. The price per copy, covering only printing costs, is \$2,000.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Changes and discoveries, as reported, include: New species of plants created by irradiation of the parents with atomic bombardment.

Atomic particle radiation was used to induce hereditary changes in plants to make them immune to certain diseases.

Penicillin's germ-killing power was not wholly responsible for its ability to stop up the growth of pigs; it is one or more products from the breakdown of penicillin when it is no longer effective as an antibiotic.

Tobacco mosaic and cucumber mosaic viruses were inhibited by a chemical extract from the seeds of plants.

A gas-filled X-ray tube and a total reflection camera were combined to form a new instrument for studying small viruses and protein molecules.

Tar from both machine-smoked and naturally-smoked cigarettes was found to cause cancer-like tumors on plants.

A chemical (3-Cl-IPC) was found to stop the sprouting of stored potatoes and reduce rotting.

After exposure to atomic radiation, potatoes were found to keep for a year at 48°F.

Green plants were found to luminesce like fireflies, though on a small scale, and a substance was prepared in the laboratory that may be identical to the chemical that makes plants give off light.

A plant growth regulator gave promise of wiping out poison ivy and other pest plants and was observed to cause albinism in the plants on which it is applied.

Chemicals were found that produce degenera-

tive arthritis and bone, joint and artery changes in rats, leading to hope of reversing the changes. Antibodies to all three types of polio were found in blood serum of cows.

Ordinary smallpox vaccination was found to stop a plague of mouse pox, technically termed infectious ectromelia.

A bacterium that thrives on the deadly poison potassium cyanide was discovered.

DDT and also aldrin, dieldrin and endrin were found to be highly toxic to game birds, either killing adults or interfering with the hatching or survival of chicks.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Crystals were formed of a highly purified polio virus, removing a little of the mystery surrounding viruses; the crystal has a rectangular box shape with a triangular pyramid on each hand.

An improved model of the streaming birefringence apparatus accurately measured the length of giant elongated molecules such as those in certain viruses.

An infectious virus was created in the laboratory by putting together a protein and a nucleic acid, neither in itself infectious.

A new atomic battery has a hot core of radioactive polonium that acts on 40 thermocouples to produce electric energy.

A button-sized battery delivers constant-voltage electricity for 2 years through use of indium as anode.

An engine powered by solar heat was designed to pump water.

A battery charged by the sun's rays was used experimentally to power a transistor radio set.

An atomic light source which can continue for years resulted from bombardment of phosphors by particles from radioactive strontium 90.

Five major atomic power reactor projects were under construction in 1955; atomic engines powered the submarines USS Nautilus and USS Sea Wolf, and two prototype submarine power plants were put to use.

Measurement of the speed of ultrasonic sound passing through liquid organic chemicals provided a new tool for chemical analysis.

A solar cooker was devised with a covering of reflecting plastic that folds up like an umbrella for carrying but opens to concentrate the sun's rays for cooking.

Soaking in water was found to protect living tissues from radiation injury.

Elements 99 and 100 were named einsteinium and fermium to honor two great scientists who died within the year. Element 101 was produced in small quantity (17 atoms) and named mendelevium for the Russian scientist.

Radio waves from heavenly sources were found to show absorption lines just as does light from stars, providing astronomers with a new yardstick for measuring distances within the Milky Way.

New and economical processes of recovering uranium from ore were announced; kerosene is used in one process and the other makes use of ion exchange resins in the form of plastic beads.

A new type of experimental transistor set a high frequency record, reversing current from positive to negative more than a billion times a second.

Boron nitride, an ivory-like substance, proved similar to graphite in resistance to acids but having high electrical resistivity.

An inquiry into the possibility of danger from atomic radiation to life on earth was begun by the National Academy of Sciences.

Protons, hearts of hydrogen atoms, were polarized, an atomic physics achievement equivalent in importance to the discovery of polarization of light.

One of the last gaps in the middle of the list of radioactive forms of common metals was filled by the identification of manganese 53.

Nucleic acids and cholesterol were synthesized from simple acetic compounds.

The complete structure of the ACTH molecule was determined, and each of the 39 amino acids contained was identified.

Amino acids, basic stuff of life, were produced

spontaneously by sending electric charges through an atmosphere similar to that of the primitive earth.

A method was reported for achieving lower temperatures than ever before possible by causing atomic nuclei to absorb energy from the motion of atoms when they are released from a strong magnetic field.

Diamonds were made artificially by combining enormous pressure with temperatures of over 5000°F.; garnets were made from mineral hornblende on the same press.

A key building block of living matter, carbamyl phosphate, involved in the building up of urea and the nucleic acids, was discovered and synthesized.

The male sex hormone, testosterone, was synthesized directly from simple coal tar chemicals.

A new concept, the "geon," or gravitational-electromagnetic entity, tying together the familiar effects of both forces, was developed.

A crystalline chemical, stevioside, from the leaves of a wild Paraguayan shrub, was found to be 300 times as sweet as sugar and a cyclic component attached to stevioside offered promise of becoming a raw material for cortisone-like compounds for use against arthritis.

Better fuels including improved gasoline were extracted from crude petroleum by using the common chemical urea to trap "straight chain" molecules.

Technetium was found useful in the construction of atomic reactors.

Molten metallic sulfides were found to conduct electricity as does an ordinary wire.

New chemical understanding of how the evolution of the stars can build light elements into heavier ones was derived from information about isotope transformation in recent studies of fusion reactions.

Radioactive beryllium 7 was found created in the upper air by bombardment of cosmic rays on atoms of nitrogen and oxygen.

Through creation of the anti-proton in the University of California bevatron, it was shown that this particle actually exists and that annihilation of matter would result from the collision of the anti-proton with a proton.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

New devices and discoveries, as reported, include:

A liquid form of nylon.

A loudspeaker with a 4-mile range.

A tiny radio transmitter powered solely by voice.

A postage-stamp size battery to power a defense device.

A missile guided to its target by heat waves from the target.

A torpedo with transistors that reached the target through sound waves in the water.

Paper from synthetic fibers, including nylon.

Paper from glass fiber: used in cigarettes; it doesn't burn, but holds the ash.

A process for coating steel automobile parts with aluminum, to prevent corrosion.

A process for making gasolines of more than 100-octane for high compression engines.

An automatic device for calling elevator floors, based on tape and loud speakers.

Rubber vulcanized without heat or sulfur by exposing experimental rubber to short gamma rays from cobalt 60.

A tiny shock-proof radio transmitter mounted in 20-millimeter projectiles to measure their rotation.

Thousands of simultaneous telephone conversations transmitted in a single two-inch pipe over long distances with the use of waves of 35,000 to 75,000 megacycles.

Television signals and 12-channel telephone conversations transmitted through space for 200 miles without relay stations, using ultra-high frequencies.

A system to broadcast color television programs without a camera.

A tiny ceramic vacuum tube making ultra-high frequency television channels more practical.

An experimental color television receiver that projects images on a cabinet screen.

A "traveling wave" television antenna, consisting of a pipe with thin slots cut in it, emitting a circular wave with no gaps.

New lubricants for extremely low temperature service in turbojet engines, made from one of the major constituents of turpentine.

Silicone rubber in a new tire for supersonic aircraft, to withstand temperatures above 500°F.

Intense heat of over 2800°F. produced in a small furnace the size of a waste basket.

A silicon-modified enamel for coating of electrical wires to make possible smaller electric motors with greater power.

A midget radio transmitter operating on power from the sun's rays converted into electricity by selenium converter.

A new method of radio propagation at very

high frequencies, 90% reliable over distances of 600 to 1,200 miles.

Glass rods split in two to guide extremely short millimeter radio waves.

Safety devices on new models of automobiles; including safety belts, energy-absorbing pad on dash, safety double latches on doors, and recessed steering wheel post.

PATENTS

The U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., furnishes copies of patents for a fee. The number of the patent is given in parentheses. Patents of the year include:

A device that emits a whistle when a tire has a slow leak. (2,705,471)

A new method for producing fresh water from sea water. (2,705,407)

A composition for deterring the desire for tobacco, including lobeline sulphate and an anti-acid, suitable for use in capsules, pills or gum. (2,705,695)

A device for illuminating the hats of bandsmen by means of light bulbs controlled by batteries at the waist. (2,705,751)

A turntable under a military tank which can be lowered to scrape dirt and on which the tank can turn. (2,705,378)

A device for tying square knots for splicing broken wires of a wire recorder. (2,705,656)

A patent for an automatic choke, a "mechanism for controlling the starting and operation of internal combustion engines," first applied for in 1932, now granted General Motors Corp., which bought it from the inventors, Peter J. and Clarence H. Jorgensen. (2,705,484)

U. S. Patent Office, May 18, issued a patent on a nuclear reactor to the Atomic Energy Commission. The invention was made by the late Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard, scientists of the University of Chicago, where the first chain reaction was touched off Dec. 2, 1942. Licenses for industrial use of nuclear reaction will be issued under this patent. (2,708,656)

The Norden bombsight, kept under security wraps for more than 32 years. (2,703,932)

A typewriter that types out words or whole phrases when a code letter is pressed. (2,717,686)

An atomic clock, accurate to one second in 100,000, based on the constant, natural vibration frequency of atoms in ammonia or other molecules. (2,699,503)

The world's largest sun furnace, located in the French Pyrenees. (2,707,903)

A method for separating man-made curium and americium from the rare-earth elements of the lanthanide series. (2,711,362)

A continuous fluidized process for making low-boiling titanium tetrachloride from difficult ores. (2,701,179, 2,701,180)

A propeller-driven motor vehicle for use on ice or packed snow, but adaptable for land or water use. (2,705,935)

A flying submarine with marine propeller and engine for use in the water, and wings and jet engines for travel in the air. (2,720,367)

A water ski that will hold the skier up on water even when he is not in motion. (2,716,246)

A brake shoe that automatically reverses an airplane's propellers for a fast stop when a saddle on the plane contacts a deck plate on a carrier's landing strip. (2,716,009)

A fuel gas that can be substituted for natural gas without adjustment of home appliances. (2,707,675)

An improved method for preparing hydrazine, chemical used in rocket fuels. (2,710,248)

An improved earplug that not only stops noise from reaching the eardrums, but maintains a static pressure difference between the two sides of the eardrum, effective against low frequency noise. (2,719,523)

A glass window that yields instead of shattering when exposed to explosion. (2,721,157)

A collapsible steering wheel that gives when a driver is thrown against it. (2,716,355)

An automobile safety strap that automatically tightens to hold the rider only when the car makes a sudden stop. (2,705,529)

A vertical take-off airplane of the class nicknamed "pogo planes." (2,712,420)

A pod-like escape capsule for pilots of supersonic aircraft, which becomes a boat if it drops on water. (2,702,680)

A method for vulcanizing silicone rubbers for use as high-temperature gaskets. (2,704,748)

A method for synthesizing milk to feed young animals. (2,703,285)

A radio-radar missile control apparatus for detonating a string of missiles at predetermined targets. (2,703,399)

A method for use of radioactive cobalt 60 or strontium 90 in radio pulse generators and transmitters that can be left unattended for a long

A whooping cough vaccine produced by supersonic vibrations. (2,701,226)

THEATER—OPERA—FILMS

Broadway's Principal Events of 1954-55

PLAY PRODUCED BEFORE OCT. 1, 1954, CLOSED OR CONTINUING AFTER DEC. 1, 1955

*Still running Dec. 1, 1955; M designates Musical play; Stars listed appeared in original cast

Play and stars	Opened and closed	Per-form-ances	Play and stars	Opened and closed	Per-form-ances
The Seven Year Itch Tom Ewell, Vanessa Brown	Nov. 20, 1952 Aug. 13, 1955	1,141	Caine Mutiny Court Martial Lloyd Nolan, John Hodiak, Henry Fonda	Jan. 20, 1954 Jan. 15, 1955	405
Can-Can (M) Peter Cookson, Lilo	May 7, 1953 June 25, 1955	892	King of Hearts Jackie Cooper, Donald Cook	Apr. 1, 1954 Nov. 27, 1954	276
Tea and Sympathy Deborah Kerr, John Kerr	Sept. 30, 1953 June 8, 1955	712	Anniversary Waltz Kitty Carlisle, Macdonald Carey	Apr. 7, 1954 Sept. 24, 1955	615
Comedy in Music (M) Victor Borge	Oct. 2, 1953	804*	By The Beautiful Sea (M) Shirley Booth, Wilbur Evans	Apr. 8, 1954 Nov. 27, 1954	270
Teahouse of the August Moon David Wayne, John Forsythe	Oct. 15, 1953 Oct. 31, 1955	893	The Pajama Game (M) John Raitt, Janis Paige, Eddie Foy, Jr	May 13, 1954	648*
The Solid Gold Cadillac Josephine Hull, Loring Smith	Nov. 5, 1953 Feb. 12, 1955	532	Dear Charles Tallulah Bankhead, Fred Keating	Sept. 15, 1954	155
Kismet (M) Alfred Drake, Doretta Morrow	Dec. 3, 1953 Apr. 23, 1955	580	All Summer Long John Kerr, June Walker	Sept. 23, 1954 Nov. 13, 1954	60
Oh, Men! Oh, Women! Franchot Tone, Betsy von Furstenberg	Dec. 17, 1953 Nov. 13, 1954	390	The Boy Friend (M) Julie Andrews, John Hower	Sept. 30, 1954 Nov. 26, 1955	485

PLAYS PRODUCED OCT. 1, 1954, TO DEC. 1, 1955

Play	Stars	Opened	Run
—1954—			
Blues, Ballads and Sin-Songs (M).....	Libby Holman.....	Oct. 4	12
Reeling Figure.....	Georgiann Johnson, Percy Waram.....	Oct. 7	117
On Your Toes (M).....	Vera Zorina, Bobby Van.....	Oct. 11	64
Fragile Fox.....	Dane Clark, Don Taylor.....	Oct. 12	55
The Tender Trap.....	Robert Preston, Kim Hunter.....	Oct. 13	101
Sing Me No Lullaby.....	Beatrice Straight, Richard Kiley.....	Oct. 14	28
Peter Pan (M).....	Mary Martin, Cyril Ritchard.....	Oct. 20	149
A Stone For Dany Fisher.....	Zero Mostel, Susan Cabot.....	Oct. 21	100
The Traveling Lady.....	Kim Stanley, Lenny Chapman.....	Oct. 27	30
The Rainmaker.....	Geraldine Page, Darrin McGavin.....	Oct. 29	124
Quadrille.....	Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne.....	Nov. 3	150
Fanny (M).....	Ezio Pinza, Walter Szlezak.....	Nov. 4	450*
The Living Room.....	Barbara Bel Geddes, Walter Fitzgerald.....	Nov. 17	22
Able's Irish Rose.....	Ludwig Donath, Anna Appel.....	Nov. 18	20
Wedding Breakfast.....	Lee Grant, Harvey Lembeck.....	Nov. 21	113
Sandhog.....	Alice Ghostley, Jack Cassidy.....	Nov. 23	48
One Eye Closed.....	Haila Stoddard, Tom Helmore.....	Nov. 24	3
Mrs. Patterson (M).....	Eartha Kitt, Enid Markey.....	Dec. 1	310
Hit the Trail (M).....	Irma Petina, Robert Wright.....	Dec. 2	8
The Bad Seed.....	Nancy Kelly, Patty McCormack.....	Dec. 8	326
Lunatics and Lovers.....	Denis King, Sheila Bond.....	Dec. 13	344
Witness for the Prosecution.....	Francis L. Sullivan, Patricia Jessel.....	Dec. 16	397*
Portrait of a Lady.....	Jennifer Jones, Douglas Watson.....	Dec. 21	4
What Every Woman Knows.....	Helen Hayes, Kent Smith.....	Dec. 22	15
Black-Eyed Susan.....	Vincent Price, Kay Medford.....	Dec. 23	4
Characterizations.....	Ruth Draper, Paul Draper.....	Dec. 26	24
The Saint of Bleeker Street (M).....	Gloria Lane, David Poler.....	Dec. 27	92
The Flowering Peach.....	Menasha Skulnik, Berta Gersten.....	Dec. 28	135
Anastasia.....	Vivica Lindfors, Eugenie Leontovich.....	Dec. 29	284
House of Flowers (M).....	Pearl Bailey, Juanita Hall.....	Dec. 30	181
—1955—			
The Fourposter.....	Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn.....	Jan. 5	23
The Doctor's Dilemma.....	Geraldine Fitzgerald, Roddy McDowall.....	Jan. 11	48
Festival.....	Paul Henreid, Betty Field.....	Jan. 18	23
The Time of Your Life.....	Franchot Tone, Lenka Peterson.....	Jan. 19	15
The Grand Prize.....	June Lockhart, John Newland.....	Jan. 26	21
Plain and Fancy (M).....	Gloria Marlowe, Richard Cook.....	Jan. 27	365*
The Wisteria Tree.....	Helen Hayes, Walter Matthau.....	Feb. 2	15
Southwest Corner.....	Eva LaGallienne, Parker Fennelly.....	Feb. 3	36
The Desperate Hours.....	Karl Malden, Nancy Coleman.....	Feb. 10	212
Tonight in Samarkand.....	Louis Jourdan, Jan Farrand.....	Feb. 16	28
The Wayward Saint.....	Paul Lukas, Liam Redmond.....	Feb. 17	21
The Dark is Light Enough.....	Katharine Cornell, Tyrone Power.....	Feb. 23	69
Silk Stockings (M).....	Hildegard Nell, Don Ameche.....	Feb. 24	319*
Bus Stop.....	Kim Stanley, Anthony Ross.....	Mar. 2	314*
Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.....	Barbara Bel Geddes, Burl Ives.....	Mar. 24	288*
Once Over Lightly.....	Sono Osato, Zero Mostel.....	Apr. 3	22
Three For Tonight (M).....	Marge and Gower Champion, Harry Belafonte.....	Apr. 6	86
Champagne Complex.....	Polly Bergen, Donald Cook, John Dall.....	Apr. 12	23
Ankles Aweigh (M).....	Betty and Jane Kean.....	Apr. 18	176
All In One.....	Paul Draper, Alice Ghostley, Myron McCormick.....	Apr. 19	46
Inherit the Wind.....	Paul Muni, Ed Begley.....	Apr. 21	240*
The Honeyes.....	Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn, Dorothy Stickney.....	Apr. 28	36
Damn Yankees.....	Gwen Verdon, Ray Walston.....	May 5	241*
Once Upon a Tailor.....	Oscar Karlwels, Anne Hegira.....	May 23	3
Seventh Heaven.....	Ricardo Montalban, Gloria de Haven.....	May 26	44
Almost Crazy.....	Kay Medford, Jas. Shelton.....	June 20	23
Catch A Star.....	Pat Carroll, Trude Adams, David Burns.....	Sept. 7	15
Othello.....	Wm. Marshall, Jan Farrand.....	Sept. 21	15
Henry IV, Part I.....	Jerome Kilty, Thayer David.....	Sept. 26	24
A Day by the Sea.....	Hume Cronyn, Jessica Tandy.....	Sept. 27	46
Hear, Hear (M).....	Fred Waring.....	Sept. 28	46
Songs and Impressions.....	Maurice Chevalier.....		

Plays produced Oct. 1, 1954, to Dec. 1, 1955, continued

Play	Stars	Opened	Run
A View from the Bridge	Van Heflin, Eileen Heckart	Sept. 29	71*
The Young and Beautiful	Lois Smith, Peter Brandon	Oct. 2	65
Tiger at the Gates	Michael Redgrave, Laureen MacGrath	Oct. 3	101*
Island of Goats	Laurence Harvey, Uta Hagen	Oct. 4	6
The Diary of Anne Frank	Susan Strasberg, Jos. Schildkraut	Oct. 5	30
The Wooden Dish	Polly Rowles, Jane Rose	Oct. 6	12
Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure	Beryl Kaye, Paddy Stone	Oct. 10	61*
The Carefree Tree	Farley Granger, Janice Rule	Oct. 11	24
Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter	Orson Bean, Jayne Mansfield	Oct. 13	56*
A Roomful of Roses	Patricia Neal, Betty Lou Kelm, Darryl Richard	Oct. 17	58*
No Time for Sergeants	Andy Griffith, Roddy McDowall	Oct. 20	47*
The Desk Set	Shirley Booth, Frank Milan	Oct. 24	53*
Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme	Jean Meyer, Louis Selinger, Beatrice Bretty	Oct. 25	8
The Comedie Francaise	Repertory	Oct. 25	
The Chalk Garden	Slobhan McKenna, Gladys Cooper	Oct. 26	40*
Deadfall	Joanne Dru, John Ireland	Oct. 27	35
The Heavenly Twins	Faye Emerson, Jean Pierre Aumont	Nov. 4	35
Hatful of Rain	Shelley Winters, Ben Gazzara	Nov. 9	24*
The Vamp	Carol Channing, Will Geer	Nov. 10	23*
The Lark	Julie Harris, Boris Karloff	Nov. 17	16*
Janus	Margaret Sullivan, Robert Preston, Claude Dauphin	Nov. 23	8*
Pipe Dream	Helene Traubel, William Johnson	Nov. 30	1*

Opera Season, 1955-56

OPERA IN U. S. A.

A survey of operatic activities in the United States in 1955 was made by Opera News, published by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc., New York, N. Y. It disclosed a tremendous amount of opera (amateur and professional) sung throughout the country. In addition to the major companies many smaller units are performing, and colleges and high schools are regularly producing standard works. In all over 380 groups were giving one or more performances.

New York had the largest representation, with 53 groups accounted for. In addition to the Metropolitan and New York City Opera companies, the larger units included Amato, with 164 performances of 12 operas; Community Opera, Inc., Juilliard School of Music, L. Petri Opera group, San Carlo Opera Co. Besides those mentioned in the following article there were regular opera seasons by Cosmopolitan Opera Co., San Francisco; Civic Opera Assn., Santa Monica, Calif.; Greater Denver Opera Assn., Denver; Fine Art Opera Co., Chicago; Kentucky Opera Assn., Louisville; New Orleans Opera House Assn., New Orleans; Civic Opera Co., Baltimore; New England Opera Theatre, Boston, giving 55 performances in 22 states; Midwest Opera Assn., St. Louis; Opera Assn., Chautauqua, N. Y.; the Empire State Festival at Ellenville, N. Y.; Opera Under the Stars, Rochester, N. Y.; County Civic Opera Co., White Plains, N. Y.; Grass Roots Opera Co., Raleigh, N. C., which gave 98 performances of 10 chamber works in 24 cities; Karamu Playhouse, Cleveland, O.; Opera Assn., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lyric Theatre, Dallas, Tex.; Civic Opera Assn., Fort Worth, and Northwest Grand Opera Co., Seattle, Wash., touring.

METROPOLITAN OPERA, NEW YORK

The 71st season of the Metropolitan Opera Assn., New York, N. Y. opened Nov. 14, 1955 and was scheduled to extend through April 14, 1956, with a total of 146 performances of 24 operas. The season opened with a new production of the Tales of Hoffman, in French, with Pierre Monteux conducting. The repertory of operas included Carmen, Don Pasquale, Lucia Di Lammermoor, Andrea Chenier, Faust, Così Fan Tutte, The Magic Flute (in English), Le Nozze Di Figaro, Boris Godunov,

The Tales of Hoffman, La Boheme, Manon Lescaut, Tosca, Samson et Dalila, Fledermaus, Rosenkavalier, Aida, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Forza del Destino, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg and Parsifal.

In observance of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's birth, Bruno Walter was scheduled to return to the Metropolitan in January, 1956, to conduct a revival of The Magic Flute, staged by Herbert Graf, with new scenery and costumes by Harry Horner. The English text of Ruth and Thomas Martin was to be used. The first production since 1945-46 of the Donizetti opera-buffa, Don Pasquale, served as the Metropolitan debut of the young American conductor, Thomas Schippers. Director of the work, sung in Italian, was Dino Yan-nopoulos.

Making their Metropolitan debuts during the 1955-56 season were two baritones, Tito Gobbi and Hermann Uhde. Returning to the Opera House after varying absences were Mariquita Moll, Jussi Bjorling, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Martial Singher and Theodor Uppman.

Roster of Artists

The complete roster for 1955-56 follows:

Sopranos—Licia Albanese, Lucine Amara, Nadine Conner, Lisa Della Casa, Victoria de los Angeles, Jean Fenn, Vilma Georgiou, Hilde Gueden, Margaret Harshaw, Laurel Hurley, Dorothy Kirsten, Heidi Krall, Maria Leone, Brenda Lewis, Virginia MacWatters, Zinka Malanov, Mariquita Moll, Patrice Munsel, Herva Nelli, Jarmila Novotna, Roberta Peters, Lily Pons, Della Rigal, Eleanor Steber, Renata Tebaldi, Astrid Varnay, Shakeh Vartenissian, Thelma Votipka, Dolores Wilson.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Marian Anderson, Rosalind Elias, Herta Glaz, Martha Lipton, Jean Madeira, Mildred Miller, Elena Nikolaidi, Nell Rankin, Regina Resnik, Margaret Roggero, Rise Stevens, Blanche Tebom, Sandra Warfield.

Tenors—Charles Anthony, Kurt Baum, Jussi Bjorling, Giuseppe Campora, Gabor Carelli, Eugene Conley, Albert Da Costa, Mario Del Monaco, Alessio De Paolis, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Paul Franke, Giulio Gari, Thomas Hayward, Charles Kullman, James McCracken, Jan Peerce, Brian Sullivan, Set Svanholm, Richard Tucker, Cesare Vailletti, Ramon Vinay.

Long Run Plays

PLAYS IN NEW YORK

Life With Father	3,213	Hellzapoppin'	1,404	Kiss Me Kate	1,077
Tobacco Road	3,182	Angel Street	1,295	Anna Lucasta	957
Able's Irish Rose	2,327	Lightnin'	1,291	Kiss and Tell	955
Oklahoma!	2,246	The King and I	1,246	The Moon Is Blue	924
South Pacific	1,925	Guys and Dolls	1,200	Can-Can	892
Harvey	1,775	Mister Roberts	1,157	Teahouse of the August Moon	860
Born Yesterday	1,643	Annie Get Your Gun	1,147	Tea and Sympathy	712
Voice of the Turtle	1,558	The Seven Year Itch	1,141		
Arsenic and Old Lace	1,444	Pins and Needles	1,108		

PLAYS IN LONDON

Chu Chin Chow	2,236	Oklahoma!	1,543	Arsenic and Old Lace	1,327
Blithe Spirit	1,987	Charley's Aunt	1,466	The Farmer's Wife	1,329
Worm's Eye View	1,745	The Beggar's Opera	1,463	Annie Get Your Gun	1,304
Me and My Girl	1,646	Our Boys	1,362	A Little Bit of Fluff	1,241
Together Again	1,566	Maid of the Mountains	1,352	While the Sun Shines	1,154

Baritones—Ettore Bastianini, John Brownlee, Arthur Budney, Walter Cassel, George Cehanovsky, Otto Edelmann, Tito Gobbi, Frank Guarrera, Clifford Harvuot, Osie Hawkins, Ralph Herbert, George London, Calvin Marsh, Robert McFerrin, Robert Merrill, Josef Metternich, Paul Schoeffler, Martial Singher, Hermann Uhde, Theodor Uppman, Frank Valentino, Leonard Warren.

Basses—Lorenzo Alvary, Salvatore Baccaloni, Fernando Corena, Lawrence Davidson, Dezzo Ernster, Jerome Hines, Nicola Moscona, Gerhard Pechner, Norman Scott, Louis Sgarro, Cesare Siepi, Giorgio Tozzi, Luben Vichey.

Conductors and Guest Conductors—Dimitri Mitropoulos, Pierre Monteux, Bruno Walter, Fausto Cleva, Rudolf Kempe, Max Rudolf, Thomas Schippers, Fritz Sledry. Associate conductors—Pietro Cimara, Tibor Kozma. Asst. Conductors—Jan Behr, Julius Burger, Otello Ceroni, Antonio Dell'Orefice, Corrado Muccini, Martin Ritt, Ignace Strasfogel, Victor Trucco, Walter Taussig.

Productions staged by Peter Brook, Desire De-frere, Herbert Graf, Tyrone Guthrie, Garson Kanin, Josef Mankiewicz, Cyril Ritchard, Margaret Webster, Dino Yannopoulos.

Choreographer—Zachary Solov. Solo Dancer—Carmen de Lavallade.

In its spring, 1955, tour, the Metropolitan gave 58 performances in 16 cities, including Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Dallas, Houston, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Bloomington, Ind., Lafayette, Ind., Chicago, Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que., Canada.

Auditions of the Air

The National Council of the Metropolitan, established under the leadership of Mrs. August Belmont, is an auxiliary organization for promoting nationwide interest in the Metropolitan. It holds regional auditions to prepare singers for the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air and expands the information work of the Central Opera Service. During 1955 auditions were held in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dallas and Tulsa. These were to be repeated in 1956, with the addition of auditions in Denver, Seattle, Atlanta and Cleveland.

The \$2,000 top prize in the 1955 Auditions of the Air was won by Louis Quillico, baritone, of Montreal, Que., Canada. Miss Madeline Chambers, soprano, White Plains, N. Y., won \$1,250, and William Lewis, tenor, Tulsa, Okla., won \$750.

Special scholarships were won by Raymond R. Angelich, bass-baritone, and Albert Da Costa, tenor. The scholarships were awarded by the Fisher Foundation.

The Metropolitan Opera Guild observed its 20th anniversary Nov. 2, 1955.

Rudolf Bing is general manager of the Opera. Officers are Lauder Greenway, vice ch. of the board and ch. executive committee; Lowell Waldmond, pres.; Floyd W. Jefferson, vice pres.; S. Sloan Coit, treas., and Reginald Allen, secy.

NEW YORK CITY OPERA CO.

New York City Opera Co. presented two full seasons of opera, spring and fall, in 1955. The fall season, Oct. 5 through Nov. 6, was the 24th of the company at the New York City Center of Music and Drama. It called for 34 performances of 14 operas. The novelty was William Walton's opera, *Troilus and Cressida*, composed in 1954 and sung for the first time in London that year. An innovation was the production of *The Golden Slippers* by Tschalkovsky in an English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin. The New York City Opera Co. also used English versions of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Fledermaus*, the *Marriage of Figaro*, *Cinderella* (Rossini), *Love for Three Oranges* and the *Bartered Bride*.

Operas performed in the original language were *Madama Butterfly*, *La Boheme*, *Carmen*, *La Traviata*, *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *I Pagliacci*.

The company had the professional help of William Walton, Margaret Webster and Nicolai Rimsky-Saffir. Joseph Rosenstock was general director and John S. White assistant general director. Choreographer was Ray Harrison. The conductors and musical staff were: Emerson Buckley, Herbert Grossman, Everett Lee, Thomas P. Martin, Bertha Melnik, Joseph Rosenstock, Julius Rudel, Kurt Saffir.

Artists were:

Sopranos—Adele Addison, Peggy Bonini, Maria Teresa Carrillo, Emilia Cundari, Madeline Chambers, Phyllis Curtin, Ellen Faulk, Jean Fenn, Marjorie Gordon, Mary LeSawyer, Eva Likova, Dolores Mari, Jacquelynn Moody, Mija Novic, Rosa Savio. Beverly Sills, Frances Yeend.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Edith Evans, Irene Kramarich, Rosemary Kuhlmann, Gloria Lane, Margery MacKay, Margery Mayer.

Tenors—Richard Cassilly, Jon Crain, Davis Cunningham, John Drury, Jack Harrold, Norman Kelley, Lloyd Thomas Leach, Ernest McChesney, Barry Morell, Rudolf Petrak, Michael Pollock, Robert Rounseville, Luigi Vellucci, Earl William.

Baritones and Bases—Donald Gramm, Bernard Green, Joshua Hecht, Leon Lishner, Thomas Powell, Arthur Newman, Louis Quillico, John Reardon, Jan Rubes, Lawrence Winters, Robert Rue, William Shriner, Yi-Kwei Sze, Richard Torigl, Richard Wentworth, William Wilderman.

The New York City Opera Co. arranged for 22 performances on its fall tour, 7 in Boston, 9 in Detroit, 2 in East Lansing, Mich., 4 in Cleveland. The repertory included *La Boheme*, *Cavalleria Rusticana* and *I Pagliacci*, *Carmen*, *Cinderella*, *Die Fledermaus*, *Love for Three Oranges*, *Marriage of Figaro*, *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Traviata*. Tour began Nov. 7 and concluded Nov. 27, 1955.

LYRIC THEATRE, CHICAGO

The Lyric Theatre, Chicago, expanded its second opera season from 3 to 5 weeks and found an enthusiastic reception. Between Oct. 31 and Dec. 3, 1955, it presented 13 standard operas, one masque and two ballets. Novelties were Puccini's *Il Taborro*, not produced in Chicago since 1919; the new stage production of Lord Byron's *Love Letter* (de Banfield), and Bellini's *I Puritani*, with Maria Meneghini-Callas. The masque was *Il Ballo Delle Ingrate* by Monteverdi and the ballets were *Revanche* and *The Merry Widow*. Other operas were *Aida*, *Il Trovatore*, *La Boheme*, *Madama Butterfly*, *Rigoletto*, *Faust*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *L'Elisir d'Amore*, *L'Amore del Tre Re*, *Un Ballo in Maschera*.

Artists included 5 stars of Milan's *La Scala*: Maria Meneghini-Callas, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Nicola Rossi-Lemeni, Tito Gobbi and Rossana Carteri; Also Renata Tebaldi, Jussi Bjoerling, Ettore Bastianini, Ebe Stignani, Dorothy Kirsten, Astrid Varnay, Teresa Stich-Randall, Leopold Simoneau, Gertrude Ribla, Carlo Bergonzi, Anita Cerquetti, Mariano Caruso, Robert Weede, William Wilderman, Richard Torigl, Claramae Turner, Gloria Lind, Lloyd Harris, Kenneth Smith, Lawrence White, Miles Nekolny, Hugh Thompson, Cesare Bardelli, Andrew Foldi, Eunice Alberts, Mignon Dunn, Peggy Bonini, Marilu Adams and Ardis Krainik. Conductors were Maestro Nicola Rescigno, artistic director, and Tullio Serafin. George Lawner was assistant to the artistic director.

The ballet group, under the direction of Ruth Page, had as guest artists, Alicia Markova, Vera Zorina, Oleg Briansky, Sonia Arova and Bentley Stone. Also dancing principal roles were Barbara Steele, Kenneth Johnson and Carol Lawrence.

Stage directors were William Wymetal, Vladimir Rosing, Aldo Mirabella Vassallo, Hizi Koyke, and Richard Baldrige. Hassard Short was production supervisor for *The Merry Widow*.

CINCINNATI

Cincinnati Summer Opera Assn. held its 34th successful season June 25 to July 30, 1955, in the modernized Opera Pavilion in the Zoo, 26 performances. The operas were *Aida*, *Carmen*, *La Boheme*, *Madama Butterfly*, *Faust*, *Lakme*, *Manon*, *Martha*, *Masked Ball*, *Rigoletto*, *La Traviata*, and *Turandot*. Stars from leading opera companies participated, including, among others, Dorothy Kirsten, Eva Likova, Herva Nelli, Roberta Peters, Tomiko Kanazawa, Gracielee Rivera; Cesare Bardelli, Frank Guarrera, Lloyd Harris, Nicola Mascona, Frank Valentino, Wm. Wilderman; John Alexander, Eugene Conley, Charles Kullman, Brian Sullivan, Virginia Assandri. Conductors and staff included Fausta Cleva, Marcel Frank, Mario Mazzoni, Carlo Moresco, Nicholas Rescigno, Lydia Arova was premiere danseuse and Lucien Prideaux choreographer. Robt. L. Sidell is managing director and Raymond G. Nemo administrative director.

KANSAS CITY

The Starlight Theater in the Kansas City, Mo., municipally-owned Swope Park, gave its 5th season of musicals with 77 performances of 10 plays June to September. Attendance was in excess of 450,000. South Pacific played to capacity for 2 weeks and *Guys and Dolls* was another big hit. The repertory included *Naughty Marietta*, *Babes in Toyland*, *Brigadoon*, *Bittersweet*, *Finian's Rainbow*, *Me and Juliet*, and *Wonderful Town*. Richard

Berger was production director and William M. Symon business manager.

SAINT LOUIS

St. Louis Municipal Opera gave its 37th season of summer light opera in its outdoor theater June 10 to Aug. 28, with a total of 86 performances to 679,662 patrons, two performances being omitted on account of rain. The success of the season made it unnecessary to call on the guarantors for financial support. Rain and cold weather in June held down the size of the audiences. Half of the season was termed the Rodgers and Hammerstein Stage Festival and included performances of South Pacific, The King and I, Carousel and the Rodgers and Hammerstein Concert, which ran 6 nights. South Pacific was the bill for two weeks and called out the largest attendance, a total of 157,474. Other musicals were The Merry Widow (10 nights), Brigadoon, Wonderful Town, The Vagabond King, Guys and Dolls, The Desert Song and Allegro.

Among the artists who appeared in principal roles were Annamary Dickey, Stephanie Augustine, Joan Bowman, Lewis Bolyard, Bob Shaver, Mary Kreste, Robert Pagent, Oliver Cliff, Christine Mathews, Edwin Steffe, Walter Klavun, Ruth Lawrence, Terry Saunders, Peter Turgeon, Erik Rhodes, Norman MacKaye, Christine Palmer and Eugene Dorian.

SAINT PAUL

St. Paul Civic Opera Assn. opened its fall, 1955, season Oct. 20 with Madama Butterfly for 3 performances through Oct. 22. For 1956 it scheduled Kiss Me Kate, 3 performances, Jan. 12-14, and Annie Get Your Gun, 3 performances, Apr. 12-14. Leo Kopp is musical director, Phil Fein stage director and Edward A. Furni manager. Performances are given in the theater of the Municipal Auditorium.

PITTSBURGH

The 1955-56 season of Pittsburgh Opera opened at Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 3 with The Masked Ball with Herva Nelli, Cesare Bardelli, Rudolf Petrak and Margery Mayer in the principal roles. Ten performances constituted the season, with The Masked Ball Nov. 3 and 4, Otello Dec. 1 and 3, and the 1956 performances scheduled as follows: Carmen, Feb. 9 and 11; Don Pasquale, Mar. 8 and 10, and Madama Butterfly, Apr. 5 and 7. Leading roles were sung by Ramon Vinay, Rosa Savoia, Mildred Miller, Mary Martha Briney, Louis Roney, Wm. Shriner, Patrice Munsel, Davis Cunningham, Gerhard Pechner, Licia Albanese, Robt. Dean, Giulio Gari. General Director is Richard Karp and the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra provided the music.

SAN ANTONIO

The Grand Opera Festival of San Antonio Symphony Orchestra for 1956 is the 14th annual production and was scheduled to open Feb. 4 with Turandot, with Frances Yeend as Turandot; others in the cast are Valfrido, Richard Torigi, Geo. Tallone, Virginio Assandri, Luba Albanese and Ira Bowles. Other operas scheduled: Barber of Seville, Feb. 5, with Roberta Peters as Rosina, Bacalloni as Bartolo, Cesare Bardelli as Figaro and Valerido Patocchi as Basilio. Tosca, Feb. 11, with Eleanor Steber as Tosca, Richard Tucker as Cavaradosi, Robt. Weede as Scarpia and Bacalloni as Sacristan; Faust, Feb. 12, with Dorothy Wareskjold as Marguerite, Nicola Moscona as Mephisto, Igor Goran as Valentino, Jussi Boerling as Faust, Emile Renan as Wagner, Frances Bible as Siebel and Ruth Thorsen as Marthe. Victor Alessandro is musical director; Anthony L. Stivanello stage director, Charles Stone and Ira Bowles are chorus masters.

PHILADELPHIA GRAND OPERA

The new Philadelphia Grand Opera Company entered the 1955-56 season artistically and materially strengthened. It represents a consolidation of the Philadelphia Civic and the Philadelphia La Scala companies and has received financial support from the City of Philadelphia, thus making possible a larger complement of great singers. The season opened at the Academy of Music Oct.

13 with Rigoletto and the company performed La Boheme Nov. 10 and Madama Butterfly Dec. 30. The 1956 schedule included L'Armored Dei Tre Re, Jan. 11; Barber of Seville, Feb. 17; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci Mar. 2; Aida Mar. 16.

Stars included:

Sopranos and Contraltos—Licia Albanese, Nadine Conner, Vivian Della Chiesa, Lisa DiJulio, Ellen Faulstich, Maria Gasi, Eva Likova, Virginia MacWatters, Margaret Roggero, Bidu Sayao, Claramae Turner, Sandra Warfield.

Tenors—Kurt Baum, Eugene Conley, Jon Crain, Walter Fredericks, Jan Pearce, Robert Rounseville, Cesare Valletti, Ramon Vinay.

Baritones and Basses—Lorenzo Alvary, Cesare Bardelli, George Cehanovsky, Frank Guarrera, John Lawler, Nicola Moscona, Gerhard Pechner, Thomas Perkins, Giuseppe Valdengo.

The staff of the new company is as follows: Anthony Terracciano, general manager; John Lawler, associate manager; Humbert A. Pelosi, production consultant; Giuseppe Bamboschek, artistic director and conductor; Desire Defrere and Anthony Stivanello, stage directors; Vernon Hammond, conductor; Angelo Bove, Jr., orchestra manager; William Sena, ballet master and choreographer.

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Opera Co. gave its 33rd annual series of opera Sept. 15-Oct. 20, 1955, in War Memorial Opera House, presenting 25 performances, including 3 matinees for young people under the auspices of the San Francisco Opera Guild. Operas sung included Verdi's Macbeth, which is rarely heard, Charpentier's Louise and William Walton's new Troilus and Cressida. Others were Aida, Der Rosenkavalier, Don Giovanni, Andrea Chenier, Le Coq d'Or, I Pagliacci, Lohengrin, Faust and Carmen. Artists and staff included:

Sopranos and Contraltos—Licia Albanese, Janette Allen, Eleanor Avery, Frances Bible, Inge Borkh, Helen Carey, Rosanna Carteri, Peggy A. Covington, Margaret Cox, Jeannine Crader, Mattiwlida Dobbs, Elizabeth M. Garnier, Betty Gordon, Yvonne M. Gotelli, Katherine Hilgenberg, Sophie Karras, Dorothy Kirsten, Sybil Knapp, Jan McArt, Nell Rankin, Ruth Roehr, Margaret Roggero, Olga Ronec, Dolores San Miguel, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Eileen Scott, Renata Tebaldi, Claramae Turner, Donna Walker, Dorothy Wareskjold, Maria West.

Tenors—Virginio Assandri, William Booth, Galilano Daneluz, Alessio De Paolis, Walter Fredericks, Willis Frost, Raymond Hammons, Carl Hague, Chris Lachona, Richard Lewis, Raymond Manton, Ernest McChesney, Jan Pearce, William Petersen, Joseph Petit, John Segale, Brian Sullivan, Richard Tucker, Roberto Turrini.

Baritones and Basses—Lorenzo Alvary, Winther Andersen, Heinz Blankenburg, George Cehanovsky, Otto Edelmann, Paul Guenter, Colin Harvey, Ralph Herbert, Desire Ligeti, Cornell MacNeil, Dave Manning, Douglas Mayock, Pierce Murphy, Carl Palangi, Cesare Siepi, John Taylor, Giorgio Tozzi, Albert Turner, Vahan Toolatjan, Leonard Warren, Robert Weede, Alexander Welitsch.

Artistic Director—Kurt Herbert Adler. Manager—Howard K. Skinner. Conductors—Kurt Herbert Adler, Ernesto Barbin, Fausto Cleva, Glauco Curjel, Otto Guth, Karl Kritz, Erich Leinsdorf, Jean Morel, Corrado Muccini, Uberto Zanolli.

SAN FRANCISCO COSMOPOLITAN

Cosmopolitan Opera Co., San Francisco, Calif., announced its spring, 1956 season of 7 performances of 8 operas to take place at War Memorial Opera House between Feb. 10 and Mar. 2. Operas: La Boheme, Cavalleria Rusticana, I Pagliacci, La Traviata, Il Trovatore, Barber of Seville and Carmen. Stars from the Metropolitan and New York City Companies include Bidu Sayao, Kurt Baum, Herva Nelli, Regina Resnik, Giulio Gari, Cesare Bardelli, Eva Likova, Robt. Rounseville, Davis Cunningham, Virginia MacWatters and Salvatore Baccaloni. Dario Shindell is general director. Carlo Moresco, conductor.

Copenhagen's Tivoli Most Popular

Tivoli, famous popular resort in the center of Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sept. 12, 1955, closed its 112th season of 134 days, reporting a total attendance of 4,065,000, averaging over 30,000 a day. When Tivoli was first laid out it was in the out-skirts of the city; today the City Hall stands just beyond its boundary. Tivoli is a collection of restaurants, dance and concert halls, with accommodations for visitors who love to linger beside tables, but it also makes concessions to self-service stands and floors for jitterbugs.

Outstanding Motion Pictures Released in U. S. in 1955

Selected by Alton Cook, Motion Picture Critic, New York World-Telegram and Sun

Title	Released by	Stars
AMERICAN		
African Lion, The	Walt Disney	Documentary
Bad Day at Black Rock	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Spencer Tracy, Robert Ryan
Battle Cry	Warner Brothers	Van Heflin, Aldo Ray
Big Knife, The	United Artists	Jack Palance, Ida Lupino
Blackboard Jungle	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Glenn Ford
Blood Alley	Warner Brothers	John Wayne, Lauren Bacall
Bridges at Toko-Ri, The	Paramount	William Holden, Grace Kelly
Chief Crazy Horse	Universal	Victor Mature
Cinerama Holiday	Stanley Warner Cinerama	Documentary
Cobweb, The	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Richard Widmark, Lauren Bacall
Daddy Long Legs	Twentieth Century-Fox	Fred Astaire, Leslie Caron
Davy Crockett	Walt Disney	Fess Parker
Desperate Hours, The	Paramount	Humphrey Bogart, Fredric March
East of Eden	Warner Brothers	Julie Harris, James Dean
Far Horizons, The	Paramount	Ray MacMurray
Girl in the Red Velvet Swing, The	Twentieth Century-Fox	Fred Miland, Joan Collins
Glass Slipper, The	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Leslie Caron
Good Morning, Miss Dove	Twentieth Century-Fox	Jennifer Jones
Guys and Dolls	Samuel Goldwyn	Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Hit the Deck	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	James Powell, Tony Martin
House of Bamboo	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Robert Ryan
How to Be Very, Very Popular	Twentieth Century-Fox	Betty Grable, Sheree North
I Am a Camera	Twentieth Century-Fox	Julie Harris
Interrupted Melody	Remus	Glenn Ford, Eleanor Parker
It's Always Fair Weather	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Gene Kelly, Dan Dailey
Jupiter's Darling	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Esther Williams
Lady and the Tramp	Walt Disney	Cartoon feature
Left Hand of God, The	Twentieth Century-Fox	Humphrey Bogart
Life in the Balance, A	Twentieth Century-Fox	Ricardo Montalban
Long Gray Line, The	Columbia	Tyrone Power
Love is a Many Splendored Thing	Twentieth Century-Fox	Jennifer Jones
Love Me or Leave Me	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Doris Day, James Cagney
Man Called Peter, A	Twentieth Century-Fox	Richard Todd
Man from Laramie, The	Columbia	James Stewart
Marty	United Artists	Ernest Borgnine
Mister Roberts	Columbia	Henry Fonda, James Cagney
My Sister Ellen	Warner Brothers	Janet Leigh
Night of the Hunter, The	Columbia	Robert Mitchum, Shelley Winters
Not as a Stranger	United Artists	Olivia de Havilland, Robert Mitchum
Oklahoma!	United Artists	Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones
Phenix City Story, The	Magna	No stars
Prince of Players	Allied Artists	Richard Burton
Quentin Durward	Twentieth Century-Fox	Robert Taylor
Racers, The	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Kirk Douglas
Rebel Without a Cause	Twentieth Century-Fox	James Dean
Rose Tattoo, The	Warner Brothers	Anna Magnani
Seven Little Foys, The	Paramount	Bob Hope
Seven Year Itch, The	Twentieth Century-Fox	Marilyn Monroe
Shrike, The	Universal	Jose Ferrer
Strategic Air Command	Paramount	James Stewart
Summertime	United Artists	Katharine Hepburn
Svengali	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Hildegard Neff
Three for the Show	Columbia	Betty Grable
Tight Spot	Ginger Rogers	
To Catch a Thief	Cary Grant, Grace Kelly	
To Hell and Back	Audie Murphy	
Trial	Glenn Ford	
Trouble With Harry, The	Edmund Gwenn	
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea	James Mason	
Unchained	Elroy Hirsch	
View from Pompey's Head, The	Richard Egan, Dana Wynter	
Violent Saturday	Victor Mature	
Virgin Queen, The	Bette Davis	
We're No Angels	Humphrey Bogart	

ENGLISH

Chance Meeting	J. Arthur Rank	Odile Versois
Court Martial	Romulus	David Niven
Deep Blue Sea, The	Twentieth Century-Fox	Vivien Leigh
The Divided Heart	J. Arthur Rank	Cornell Borchers
Doctor in the House	J. Arthur Rank	Dirk Bogarde
Front Page Story	Associated Artists	Jack Hawkins
Innocents in Paris	Favorite	Alastair Sim
Intruder, The	Associated Artists	Jack Hawkins
Man Who Loved Redheads, The	London Films	Maira Shearer
The Purple Plain	United Artists	Gregory Peck
Simba	J. Arthur Rank	Dirk Bogarde
Stranger's Hand, The	DCA	Richard Basehart
Three Cases of Murder	Associated Artists	Orson Welles
To Paris With Love	J. Arthur Rank	Alec Guinness

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Bed, The	France-Italy	Richard Todd
Diabolique	France	Simone Signoret
Dr. Knock	France	Louis Jouvet
Game of Love, The	France	Nicole Berger
Gate of Hell	Japan	Machiko Kyo
Great Adventure, The	Sweden	Anders Norberg
Hill 24 Doesn't Answer	Israel	Nonprofessional cast
Holiday for Henrietta	France	Dany Robin
Mademoiselle Gohette	France-Italy	Silvana Pampanini
One Summer of Happiness	Sweden	Folke Sundquist
Sheep Has Five Legs, The	France	Fernandel
Umberto D.	Italy	Vittorio de Sica, director
Wages of Fear, The	France	Yves Montand

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Growth of Radio and Television in U. S.

Source: MART, Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

Year 1	Total Radio Sets Made		Total Receiving Tubes Made		Television sets Made		Auto Sets in Use
	Number	Dollars*	Number	Dollars*	Number	Dollars*	
1930	3,827,800	300,000,000	52,000,000	119,600,000			2,000,000
1935	6,026,800	330,192,480	71,000,000	50,000,000			7,500,000
1940	11,800,000	450,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000			9,000,000
1942 ¹	4,400,000	184,000,000	87,700,000	94,000,000			8,000,000
1943 ¹			17,000,000	19,000,000			7,000,000
1944 ¹			22,000,000	25,000,000			6,000,000
1945 ¹	500,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000			7,000,000
1946	14,000,000	700,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000			9,000,000
1947	17,000,000	800,000,000	220,000,000	260,000,000	250,000	100,000,000	14,000,000
1948	16,000,000	700,000,000	200,000,000	230,000,000	1,000,000	350,000,000	11,000,000
1949	10,000,000	500,000,000	200,000,000	350,000,000	3,000,000	950,000,000	20,000,000
1950	14,600,000	721,000,000	383,000,000	644,000,000	7,500,000	2,700,000,000	17,000,000
1951	13,000,000	605,000,000	430,000,000	640,000,000	5,600,000	2,100,000,000	20,000,000
1952	10,000,000	500,000,000	330,000,000	740,000,000	6,300,000	2,360,000,000	25,000,000
1953	13,400,000	536,000,000	410,000,000	920,000,000	7,300,000	1,675,000,000	29,000,000
1954	11,200,000	470,400,000	400,000,000	880,000,000	6,500,000	1,170,000,000	32,000,000
1955 [†]	12,500,000	485,000,000	500,000,000	890,000,000	7,500,000	1,215,000,000	35,700,000

*Figures for sets include value of tubes in receivers. In recent years (except 1942 to 1946), replacement tubes have run 25% to 40% of total tube sales. All figures are at retail value.

¹WPB ordered (April, 1942) all civilian radio-set production stopped and factories converted to war production. Reconversion to civilian-radio production began August, 1945.

[†]'55 figures on radio and TV sets are estimated sales at retail—not production.

HOMES WITH RADIOS, TOTAL SETS IN USE

Year	Homes with Radio Sets Number	Total Radio Sets in Use in U. S.	Year	Homes with Radio Sets Number	Total Radio Sets in Use in U. S.
1930	12,048,762	13,000,000	1948	40,000,000	82,000,000
1935	22,869,000	30,500,000	1949	42,000,000	89,000,000
1940	29,000,000	51,000,000	1950	45,000,000	98,000,000
1943	32,000,000	58,000,000	1951	45,850,000	107,000,000
1944	33,000,000	57,000,000	1952	46,000,000	114,500,000
1945	34,000,000	56,000,000	1953	48,000,000	120,500,000
1946	35,000,000	65,000,000	1954	50,000,000	127,000,000
1947	37,000,000	73,000,000	1955	52,000,000	135,000,000

Television sets in use at close of (1952) 22,000,000; (1953) 28,000,000; (1954) 33,000,000; (1955) 38,700,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION SETS IN U. S. AND WORLD

Data are for Dec. 31, 1955

United States homes with radios	52,000,000	Total radio sets in rest of world: North America (not incl. U.S.), 12,500,000;
Secondary sets in above homes	40,500,000	South America, 14,000,000; Europe, 75,000,000; Asia, 20,000,000; Australia, 8,000,000; Africa, 4,000,000
Radios in business places, institutions, etc.	10,000,000	
Automobile radios	35,700,000	
Television sets	38,700,000	
Total sets in United States	176,900,000	Total sets in world
		310,400,000

BROADCAST STATIONS IN U. S. (Nov. 1, 1955)

	AM	FM	TV Commercial	TV Educational
Stations on air	2,719	499	331 UHF	7 VHF
Under construction (C Ps)	160	54	106 UHF	3 UHF
Applications	209	11	54 VHF	7 VHF
			105 UHF	14 UHF
			141 VHF	
			16 UHF	

RECORD PLAYERS AND TAPE RECORDERS

RECORD PLAYER TURNTABLES OWNED		Total	Record players sold to consumers in 1955: 4,000,000 at retail value of \$120,000,000.
Speeds			
78-only (RPM)	13,000,000		
33-only (RPM)	200,000		
45-only (RPM)	3,500,000		
78-33 (RPM)	75,000		
3-speed (RPM)	14,000,000		
TOTAL	30,775,000		

TAPE RECORDERS

Tape recorders sold to consumers in 1955: 325,000 units at retail value of \$48,750,000.
Estimated number of tape recorders owned (excluding commercial units): 825,000.

Radio Authorizations for 1955, by Categories

Radio authorizations on the books of the Federal Communications Commission, as of July 31, 1955, totaled more than 1,400,000. More than 300,000 of these were non-broadcast, over 6,000 others were broadcast and the remainder were various types of radio operator authorizations.

Authorizations in the non-broadcast field were:

Amateurs	137,700
Marine	51,500
Aeronautical	44,500
Industrial	25,200
Public safety	18,600
Land transportation	20,600
Common carrier	1,200
Miscellaneous	3,200

Operator authorizations were:

Commercial	986,400
Amateur	137,000

These radio station authorizations represent the number about 600,000 are mobile.

About 65 categories of stations were rendering different types of radio communication services on the land, on the sea, and in the air.

Broadcast authorizations were:

AM commercial	2,873
FM commercial	555
FM educational	129
TV commercial	584
TV educational	34
TV auxiliary	534
TV experimental	15
International	39
Remote pickup	1,558
Miscellaneous	45

use of more than 800,000 transmitters, of which

Television Highlights, 1955

Source: Albert J. Forman, ed., Technician and Circuit Digests Magazine, Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

The rapid growth of television continued unabated during 1955, setting new records. About 7,800,000 TV sets were purchased, bringing the U. S. total in use to 39,400,000. Approximately 1,400,000 old sets were scrapped. 70% of all homes had TV receivers, although 96% of all dwelling units were within TV signal range. Only 3.5% own two or more sets. Home viewers showed their definite preference for 21-inch screens, over 80% having purchased sets of this size.

PROGRAMS

Advertisers spent over \$1 billion to sponsor programs and 465 TV stations operated to bring information and entertainment to every segment of the American people. TV sets are the greatest retail value of any consumer commodity, reported H. Leslie Hoffman, pres., Radio-Electronic-Television Manufacturers Assn. In an address celebrating National TV & Radio Week (Sept. 18-24), Mr. Hoffman estimated that the average consumer was paying only 3c per hour to watch television; this figure includes set depreciation and servicing.

Electronic journalism received a boost in January when the first filmed excerpts of a press conference with Pres. Eisenhower was released for showing on TV. In March TV received its share of Emmy awards. See *Special Awards*.

The battle over pay-as-you-see TV, sometimes called toll TV or subscription TV, reached its peak by June 9, the Federal Communications Commission's deadline for filing comments prior to FCC's decision to allow or prevent fee TV. Toward year's end, no decision had been reached. Chief proponents of subscription TV are Paramount's International Telemeter, Skiatron, and Zenith's Phonevision. These companies assert paid TV would bring better programs without commercials; that by collecting a small charge from viewers who desire the service, more expensive shows than advertisers can afford could be shown. Opponents of subscription TV, including the TV networks, National Association of Radio & TV Broadcasters and the Joint Committee on Toll TV consisting of theater owners, claim that fee TV would destroy free TV, that the public would be forced to pay for what it already gets without charge.

Theater TV showing of the Marciano-Moore championship fight resulted in the second largest boxing gate in history. This match was not shown on home screens. About 325,000 fight fans attended over 125 movie theaters to see the match, paying \$1,240,000 in admissions.

TV SERVICING

Set owners paid a record \$975,000,000 for parts and \$825,000,000 for labor to service their TV receivers. According to combined reports from 40 TV-electronic service technician associations, at least 75% of this business was done by full-time servicemen. There are 60,000 service outlets employing 100,000 technicians in this category. An all-time high of 2,750,000 picture tubes and 150,000,000 radio-TV receiving tubes were replaced.

COLOR TV

What was probably the most successful show in the history of TV was seen on March 7, over NBC, by an estimated 65,000,000 viewers. It was the 2-hour play, Peter Pan, presented in color.

Fall of 1955 saw the first major push in color TV, with programs running close to 75 hours per month, a five-fold increase over 1954. Color receiver prices dropped from \$1,000-\$1,200 to \$700-\$800, and further price reductions were in prospect as sales volume increased.

Among the many excellent plays shown in color were Heidi, Cyrano de Bergerac, Alice in Wonderland, The Constant Husband, Caine Mutiny Court Martial, and The Devil's Disciple. More people saw these and other shows in color than ever before, but the overwhelming percentage of viewers saw them in black-and-white, because only a relatively small number of color sets are in use. An estimated 50,000 color TV receivers were purchased in 1955.

Among technical advances was the first cross-country transmission of color TV recorded on video magnetic tape. On May 12 an experimental program was sent over commercial microwave relays from RCA's David Sarnoff Research Center, Princeton, N. J., to the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing laboratory in St. Paul, Minn.

The end of September saw the introduction of a new color picture tube, a three-gun post-acceleration type with electron-optical masking, by General Electric. Production is not expected to start until 1957. Meanwhile, RCA continued promoting its shadow-mask tube already in mass production.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories developed a new kind of studio color TV pickup system called Vitascan. It employs cathode-ray tube beam to scan the scene, with photomultiplier tubes picking up the reflected light, thereby eliminating the need for an iconoscope.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Willis Motors Electronics Div. announced in January the first experimental flat TV picture tube, only a few inches deep. This was heralded as a possible step toward picture-on-the-wall TV.

In March, Bell Telephone Laboratories and Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported the transmission of TV programs 200 miles without any relays.

DuMont demonstrated the Electroncam for the first time on April 14. It is a combination electronic camera which transmits a TV scene and records it on film simultaneously, thereby providing high quality kinescopes and low cost film production.

Printed circuits were used in a sizable number of TV sets for the first time in 1955. This method utilizes automation production techniques.

FCC raised the power limitation for very high towers, and started considering whether low-power VHF drop-in stations should be allowed. Both would have the effect of extending the broadcast service radius to more people.

CBS, GE and RCA utilized closed-circuit TV systems to facilitate information exchange and instruction in medicine.

FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

London had its first taste of commercial TV Sept. 22, competing with the established single channel service of the government-owned British Broadcasting Corp. Commercials are strictly regulated, with advertisers having no control over the actual production of shows. Public acceptance of the new service was reported as excellent.

TV activity in about 40 foreign countries rose to peak levels. An estimated 8,000,000 sets were in use, the great majority of them in Great Britain and Canada, served nearly 150 stations.

In several foreign countries, particularly in Asia, where per capita income is low, numerous central TV sets were set up in village squares, town halls and similar locations where large numbers of people could gather to view a single set.

The leading importers of TV and allied electronic equipment made in the U. S. were Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Venezuela, Italy and Colombia.

Annual Bill of U. S. for Radio and Television

Source: MART, Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

Sale of time by broadcasters, 1955.....	\$1,000,000,000	Phonograph records, 250,000,000.....	\$310,000,000
Talent costs.....	200,000,000	Radio repairs and supplies:	
Electricity, batteries, etc. to operate		95,000,000 replacement tubes.....	237,000,000
176,900,000 radio & TV receivers.....	750,000,000	Parts, accessories, etc.....	425,000,000
12,500,000 radio receivers, at retail		Labor.....	850,000,000
value.....	485,000,000		
7,500,000 television receivers, at retail			
value.....	1,215,000,000	Total.....	\$5,472,000,000

Deaths—Dec. 1, 1954 to Dec. 1, 1955

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS

Baumeister, Willi, 66; Stuttgart, Sept. 1.
Benziger, August, 88; New York, Apr. 13.
Bernstein, Mrs. Aline Frankau, 74; New York, Sept. 7.
de Stael, Nicholas, 41; Antibes, Mar. 18.
Dwight, Mabel, 79; Sellersville, Pa., Sept. 4.
Howe, George, 68; Philadelphia, Apr. 16.
Leger, Fernand, 74; Gif-sur-Yvette, France, Aug. 17.
Leigh, William R., 88; New York, Mar. 11.
Maginnis, Charles D., 88; Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.
Milles, Prof. Carl, 80; Lidengoe, Sweden, Sept. 19.
Ochs, Col. Milton B., 91; Chattanooga, Tenn., Apr. 30.
Pechstein, Max, 73; West Berlin, June 29.
Pogany, Willy, 72; New York, July 30.
Raemisch, Waldemar, 67; Rome, Apr. 14.
Reid, Albert, 83; New York, N.Y., Nov. 27.
Stokes, Frank W., 96; New York, Feb. 12.
Stoughton, Arthur A., 87; Mount Vernon, N.Y., Jan. 13.
Tanguy, Yves, 55; Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 15.
Utrillo, Maurice (Valadon), 71; Dax, France, Nov. 5.
Van Ingen, William B., 96; Utica, N.Y., Feb. 5.

BUSINESS LEADERS

Adler, Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs, 62; New York City, Oct. 3.
Ball, George A., 92; Muncie, Ind., Oct. 22.
Beck, Alexander Samuel, 93; Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 11.
Bloom, Edgar Selden, 80; New York, Aug. 14.
Breguet, Louis, 75; Paris, France, May 4.
Burnett, R. W. (Dick), 57; Shreveport, La.
Burton, Dr. William M., 89; Miami, Fla., Dec. 29.
Chamblin, Walter W., Jr., 57; Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 23.
Clark, Edgar M., 85; Phoenix, Ariz., July 31.
Cluett, George A., 82; Williamstown, Mass., July 7.
DuPont, Eugene, 81; Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14.
Fales, Frederick Sayward, 82; New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 24.
Fraser, Duncan W., 79; New York, Dec. 20.
Goldschmidt, Jakob, 72; New York, Sept. 23.
Gulbenkian, Calouste S., 86; Lisbon, Portugal, July 20.
Harrington, Thomas F., 53; in Candlewood Isle, Conn., July 10.
Hayden, Josiah Willard, 81; Arlington, Va., June 15.
Hays, Arthur Garfield, 73; New York, Dec. 14.
Inverforth, Lord, 90; London, Eng., Sept. 17.
Kress, Samuel H., 92; New York City, Sept. 22.
Lawson-Johnston, Capt. Percy, 61; New York, June 19.
Lefaucheux, Pierre-Andre, 56; near St. Dizier, France, Feb. 11.
Mayer, Oscar F., 95; Chicago, Mar. 11.
McCormick, Charles R., 84; Portland, Ore., Feb. 24.
Miller, Frederick C., 48; Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17.
Monte-Sano, Vincent, 76; New Rochelle, N.Y., May 22.
Nias, Henry, 76; New York City, Aug. 22.
Pannill, Charles J., 75; Bronxville, N.Y., Feb. 7.
Pigott, Sir Stephen, 75; Closeburn, Scotland, Feb. 27.

Pulitzer, Joseph, 70; St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 30.
Reynolds, Richard S., 73; Richmond, Va., July 29.
Roberts, William Alva, 57; Milwaukee, Apr. 12.
Roehling, Hermann, 82; Mannheim, Germany, Aug. 24.
Rothschild, Baron Louis de, 72; Jamaica, B.W.I., Jan. 15.
Sanger, John B., 63; New York, Aug. 23.
Scranton, Worthington, 78; West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 13.
Seiberling, Frank A., 95; Akron, O., Aug. 11.
Self, James C., 79; Greenwood, S. C., July 21.
Simmons, E. Henry H., 78; New York, May 21.
Sloan, Geo. A., 61; New York, N.Y., May 20.
Stearns, Frank B., 76; Cleveland, O., July 5.
Wiman, Chas. Deere, 63; Moline, Ill., May 12.
Young, Chas. D., 76; V-P Penn. R.R., 1932-48, Philadelphia, May 13.
Zimmer, H. Ward, 57; New York, Jan. 28.

MILITARY LEADERS

Bryant, Vice Adm. Elliot H., 59; Annapolis, Md., Oct. 16.
Cantacuzene, Prince Michael, 79; Sarsaota, Fla., Mar. 25.
Clement, Lt. Gen. William T. (ret.), Bethesda, Md., Oct. 17.
Edson, Maj. Gen. Merritt A. (Marine Corps, Ret.), 58; Washington, D.C., Aug. 14.
Fleming, Maj. Gen. Philip B., 67; Washington, D.C., Oct. 6.
Gasser, Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. (ret.), 79; Washington, D.C., Oct. 29.
Gatch, Vice Adm. Thomas L., 63; San Diego, Calif., Dec. 16.
Glenn, Gen. Edgar E., 58; San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 9.
Govorov, Marshal Leonid, 58; Moscow, Mar. 19.
Gowrie, Earl of, 82; London, May 3.
Graziani, Marshal Rodolfo, 72; Rome, Jan. 11.
Hardy, Jack W., 52; Los Angeles, July 3.
Herr, Maj. Gen. John K. (ret.), 76; Washington, D.C., Mar. 12.
Hooper, Rear Adm. Stanford C. (ret.), 70; Miami Beach, Fla., Apr. 6.
Kreger, Maj. Gen. Edward Albert, 87; San Antonio, Tex., May 25.
Lentaingue, Lt. Gen. Walter D. E., 55; London, June 24.
Linares, Lt. Gen. Gonzales de, 58; Baden-Baden, Germany, Mar. 3.
March, Gen. Peyton C. (ret.), 90; Washington, D.C., Apr. 13.
Malmed, Lawrence, 40; Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 24.
Palmer, Brig. Gen. John McAuley (ret.), 85; Washington, D.C., Oct. 26.
Pariani, Gen. Alberto, 78; Malcesine del Garda, Italy, Mar. 1.
Perry, Rear Adm. John R., 56; Washington, D.C., Sept. 25.
Purnell, Rear Adm. William R. (ret.), 68; Palo Alto, Calif., Mar. 5.
Silk, Lt. Col. Edward A., 39; Sampson Air Force Base, N.Y., Nov. 19.
Smith, Walter D., 79; Washington, D.C., Sept. 20.
Somervell, Gen. Brehon (ret.), 62; Ocala, Fla., Feb. 13.
Sprague, Vice Adm. C. A. F. (ret.), 58; San Diego, Calif., Apr. 11.
Summerrall, Gen. Chas. Pelot, 88; Washington, D.C., May 14.
Thackrey, Vice Adm. Lyman A., 57; San Diego, Calif., Apr. 14.
Towers, Adm. John H., 70; Queens, N.Y., Apr. 30.

Truesdell, Maj. Gen. Karl (U.S.A. Ret.), 72; Silver Lake, N.Y., July 16.
Verleger, Capt. William F., 77; New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 3.

POLITICAL FIGURES

Abernathy, Charles Laban, 82; New Bern, North Carolina, Feb. 23.
Amery, L. S., 81; London, Eng., Sept. 16.
Arciszewski, Tomasz, 74; London, Eng., Nov. 20.
Avers, Roy E., 72; Lewistown, Mont., May 23.
Baird, David, Jr., 74; Camden, N.J., Feb. 28.
Barclay, Edwin J., 73; Liberia, Nov. 6.
Bernardes, Dr. Arthur Da Silva, 80; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Mar. 23.
Boyce, Sir Leslie, 59; Gloucester, Eng., May 30.
Bridoux, Gen. Eugene, 67; Madrid, June 6.
Brown, Fred H., 75; Somersworth, N.H., Feb. 3.
Burchill, Thomas F., 72; Far Rockaway, N.Y., Mar. 26.
Butler, Robert, 58; New York, N.Y., Sept. 15.
Cohen, Charles N., 63; Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 29.
Crowther, Dr. Frank, 85; Pueblo, Colo., July 20.
Davis, John W., 81; Charleston, S.C., Mar. 24.
Dingell, Rep. John D., 61; Washington, D.C., Sept. 19.
Durkin, Martin P., 61; Washington, D.C., Nov. 13.
Eugene, Archduke of Hapsburg, 91; Merano, Italy, Dec. 30.
Fielder, James F., 87; Montclair, N.J., Dec. 2.
Flack, Joseph, 60; Aboard S. S. United States, May 8.
Gibson, Hugh S., 71; Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 12.
Greenwood, Ernest, 70; Bay Shore, L.I., June 15.
Healy, Matthew Garth, 61; New York, Dec. 18.
Hedtoft, Hans, 51; Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 29.
Holt, Rush D., 49; Bethesda, Md., Feb. 8.
Huerta, Adolfo de la, 72; Mexico City, July 9.
Hull, Cordell, 83; Washington, D.C., July 23.
Jardine, William M., 76; San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 17.
Jarman, Pete, 62; Washington, D.C., Feb. 17.
Karolyi, Count Michael, 80; Vence, France, Mar. 20.
Kennedy, Martin J., 63; New York, Oct. 27.
Keenan, Joseph B., 66; Ashboro, N.C., Dec. 8.
Kirkwood, Lord, 82; Glasgow, Scotland, Apr. 16.
Kreger, Maj. Gen. Edw. A., 87; San Antonio, May 25.
Locker, Jesse D., 64; Monrovia, Liberia, Apr. 10.
Londonderry, Marquis of, 52; London, Eng., Oct. 18.
Maximos, Demetrios, 82; Athens, Greece, Oct. 15.
McDermott, Michael James, 61; Washington, Aug. 5.
McNutt, Paul V., 63; New York, Mar. 24.
Mera, Juan de Dios Martinez, 80; Guayaquil, Oct. 27.
Merriam, Frank F., 89; Long Beach, Calif., Apr. 25.
Minger, Rudolf, 73; Schuepfen, Switzerland, Aug. 23.
Mirkin-Guetzovitch, Dr. Boris, 63; Paris, France, Apr. 1.
Mitchell, William DeWitt, 80; Syosset, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 24.
Mohammed Ali, Prince, 79; Lausanne, Switzld., Mar. 17.
Neison, John E., 80; Augusta, Me., Apr. 11.
Oglesby, Woodson R., 88; Quincy, Fla., Apr. 30.

Pani, Alberto J., 77; Mexico City, Aug. 25.
 Persons, Wm. Frank, 78; Cranford, N.J., May 27.
 Papagos, Marshal Alexander, 71; Athens, Greece, Oct. 4.
 Peurifoy, John E., 48; Bangkok, Thailand, Aug. 12.
 Remon, Jose Antonio, 46; Panama City, Panama, Jan. 2.
 Roberts, Owen J., 80; Philadelphia, May 17.
 Rogers, Dwight L., 68; Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Dec. 1, 1954.
 Saunders, Robert H., 51; London, Ont., Jan. 16.
 Smathers, William H., 64; Asheville, N.C., Sept. 24.
 Subasic, Ivan, 63; Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Mar. 23.
 Templeton, Charles A., 84; Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 15.
 Tribhubana, King of Nepal, 48; Zurich, Switzerland, Mar. 13.
 Turoyanovsky, Alexander A., 73; Moscow, June 24.
 Utterback, John Gregg, 83; Bangor, Me., July 11.
 Vial, Richard B., 59; Chicago, Ill., July 29.
 Von Prittwitz, Dr. Friedrich, 71; Munich, Germany, Sept. 1.
 Frank T. Tobey, 64; Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.
 Zimmerman, Fred R., 74; Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14.

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Arida, Cardinal Antoine Pierre, 81; Beirut, May 19.
 Baranick, Most Rev. Anton, 50; reported Mar. 10 by Vatican.
 Brown, Rev. Dr. Frank Chilton, 65; Atlanta, Ga., July 2.
 Cavouridis, Archbishop Chrysostom, 85; Athens, Oct. 13.
 DeJong, Johannes Cardinal, 69; Utrecht, Netherlands, Sept. 8.
 Dimmet, Abbe Ernest, 88; Paris, Dec. 8.
 Drexel, Mother Mary Katherine, 96; Cornwall Heights, Pa., Mar. 3.
 Gregory, Metropolitan, 86; Leningrad, Russia, Nov. 12.
 Imitzer, Theodor Cardinal, 79; Vienna, Austria, Oct. 9.
 McCarthy, Most Rev. Joseph E., 78; Portland, Maine, Sept. 8.
 Mott, Dr. John R., 89; Orlando, Fla., Jan. 31.
 Schulman, Rev. Dr. Samuel, 91; New York, Nov. 2.

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

Bailey, Dr. Liberty Hyde, 96; Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 25.
 Boas, Dr. Ernst P., 64; New York, Mar. 9.
 Booth, Hubert Cecil, 83; Croydon, Eng., Jan. 14.
 Einstein, Dr. Albert, 76; Princeton, N.J., Apr. 18.
 Fleming, Alexander, 73; London, Mar. 11.
 Guile, Dr. Hubert V., 74; New York, Jan. 30.
 Hale, Dr. William J., 79; Midland, Mich., Aug. 8.
 Hoover, Theodore J., 84; Santa Cruz, Calif., Feb. 4.
 Keith, Sir Arthur, 88; Downe, Eng., Jan. 7.
 McDonald, Dr. Ellice, 78; near Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30.
 Seidlin, Dr. Samuel Martin, 59; New York, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1955.
 Teilhard de Chardin, Rev. Pierre, 73; New York, Apr. 10.

SOCIAL, CIVIC LEADERS

Bingham, Harry P., 67; Palm Beach, Fla., Mar. 25.
 Colvin, Mrs. David Leigh, 73; Clearwater, Fla., Oct. 30.
 Davila, Dr. Carlos, 68; Washington, D.C., Oct. 19.
 Kittredge, Mabel, 87; Hyannis, Mass., May 8.
 Preston, Alice, 83; East Islip, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 17.
 Rupprecht, Crown Prince of Bavaria, 86; Southern Germany, Aug. 2.
 Swope, Mrs. Gerard, Ossining, N.Y., Oct. 28.

Tobin, Daniel J., 80; Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.
 White, Walter F., 61; New York, Mar. 21.
 Whitehouse, Wm. Fitzhugh, 76; Newport, May 27.
 Wilson, Mrs. Justina Leavitt, 85; Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 9.

SPORTS FIGURES

Agganis, Harry, 25; Cambridge, Mass., June 27.
 Ayulo, Manuel, 33; Indianapolis, May 17.
 Baumgartner, Stanwood F., 60; Germantown, Penn., Oct. 4.
 Burns, Tommy, 73; Vancouver, B.C., May 10.
 Davis, Jos. E., 77; Upper Brookville, L.I., N.Y., May 17.
 Dinneen, Bill, 78; Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 13.
 Foreman, Al, 49; Montreal, Canada, Dec. 23.
 Galt, Clark Calvin, 85; Washington, Oct. 27.
 Hahn, Archie, 74; Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 21.
 Hayes, Frank, 40; Point Pleasant, N.J., June 22.
 Lepine, Alfred, 54; near Montreal, Can., Aug. 2.
 McGowan, Bill, 58; Silver Spring, Md., Dec. 9.
 Miller, Leonard, 91; Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 9.
 Morgan, Daniel F., 82; New York, July 7.
 Murphy, Daniel, 79; Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 22.
 Myrra, Onni, 62; San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 22.
 Pasquel, Jorge, 48; near Mexico City, Mar. 7.
 Robertson, George H., 70; New York, July 3.
 Schneider, Hannes, 64; North Conway, N.H., Apr. 26.
 Thompson, Alexis, 43; Englewood, N.J., Dec. 20.
 Turkin, Hy, 40; New York, June 24.
 Ward, Arch, 58; Chicago, Ill., July 8.
 Wolgast, Ad, 67; Camarillo, Calif., Apr. 14.
 Woodward, William, Jr., 35; Oyster Bay, N.Y., Oct. 30.
 Young, Denton True (Cy), 88; Newcomerstown, O., Nov. 4.

THEATER, CONCERT

Arnheim, Gus, 57; Beverly Hills, Calif., Jan. 19.
 Arnold, Seth, 70; New York, Jan. 3.
 Ayres, Lemuel, 40; New York, Aug. 14.
 Ball, Susan, 22; Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 5.
 Bara, Theda, 65; Los Angeles, Apr. 7.
 Bauer, Marion Eugenia, 67; South Hadley, Mass., Aug. 10.
 Belmont, Daisy, 80; New York, Dec. 12.
 Blackwell, Carlyle, 71; Miami, Fla., June 17.
 Bonner, Isabel, 47; Los Angeles, Calif., July 1.
 Bos, Coenraad V., 79; Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Aug. 5.
 Bradley, Jean, 28; Milan, Italy.
 Braham, Horace, 62; New York, N.Y., Sept. 7.
 Burkhard, Willy, 55; Zurich, Switzerland, June 18.
 Busse, Henry, 61; Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 23.
 Byrd, Sam, 47; Durham, N.C., Nov. 14.
 Cahill, Lily, 69; San Antonio, Tex., July 20.
 Celestin, Oscar (Papa), 70; New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.
 Chekhov, Michael, 64; Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 30.
 Collier, Constance, 75; New York, Apr. 25.
 Cooper, Wyllis, 56; Flemington, N.J., June 22.
 Dean, James, 24; Paso Robles, Calif., Sept. 30.
 Donaldson, Arthur, 86; Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 28.

Downes, Olin (Edwin), 69; New York, Aug. 22.
 Easton, Florence, 70; New York City, Aug. 13.
 Elliott, Madge, 59; New York City, Aug. 8.
 Enesco, Georges, 73; Paris, France, May 4.
 Friedberg, Carl R. H., 84; near Bolzano, Italy, Sept. 12.
 Friganza, Trilke, 84; Flintridge, Calif., Feb. 27.
 Gallagher, Richard S. (Skeets), 64; Santa Monica, Cal., May 22.
 George, Gladys, 50; Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 8.
 Golden, John, 80; Bayside, Queens, N.Y., June 17.
 Gorcey, Bernard, 67; Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 11.
 Grisman, Samuel H., 64; Albany, N.Y., Mar. 1.
 Hammerstein, Arthur, 84; Palm Beach, Florida, Oct. 12.
 Hampden, Walter, 75; Los Angeles, Calif., June 11.
 Hartman, Mrs. Grace, 48; Van Nuys, Calif., Aug. 8.
 Hempel, Frieda, 70; Berlin, Germany, Oct. 7.
 Hodiak, John, 41; Tarzana, Calif., Oct. 19.
 Honegger, Arthur, 63; Paris, Nov. 28.
 Howard, Tom, 69; Long Branch, N.J., Feb. 27.
 Hoyt, Julia, 58; New York, N.Y., Oct. 31.
 Hubbell, Raymond, 75; Miami, Fla., Dec. 13.
 Johnson, James P., 61; Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 17.
 Jones, Margo, 42; Dallas, Tex., July 24.
 Joyce, Alice, 65; Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 9.
 Kemper, Collin, 87; Bronxville, N.Y., Nov. 27.
 Kramer, Alexander M., 61; Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 25.
 Legal, Ernest, 74; West Berlin, June 29.
 Levey, Ethel, 72; New York, Feb. 27.
 Loeb, Philip, 61; New York, Sept. 1.
 Lorraine, Lillian, 63; New York, Apr. 17.
 McDonald, Harl, 55; Princeton, N.J., Mar. 30.
 Miranda, Carmen, 41; Beverly Hills, Calif., Aug. 5.
 Moore, Tom, 41; Santa Monica, Calif., Feb. 12.
 Murnan, Ona, 48; New York, Feb. 11.
 Paley, Herman, 76; song writer, Hollywood, Nov. 4.
 Powers, Tom, 65; Manhattan Beach, Calif., Nov. 9.
 Ross, Anthony, 46; New York, Oct. 25.
 Ross, Jerry (Jerold Rosenberg), 29; New York, Nov. 11.
 Rouverol, Aurania, 69; Palo Alto, Calif., June 23.
 Rowland, Edward C. H., 72; Surrey, Eng., Mar. 12.
 Sakall, S. J., 67; Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 12.
 Sterling, Andrew B., 80; Stamford, Conn., Aug. 11.
 Thurston, Harry (Marcus Cowan), 81; Red Bank, N.J., Sept. 2.
 Walsh, J. Brandon, 72; New York, Jan. 13.
 Weston, Ruth, 49; Orange, N.J., Nov. 6.
 Wilcox, Robert, 44; Rochester, N.Y., June 11.

WRITERS, EDUCATORS

Agee, Jas., 45; New York, May 16.
 Ames, Prof. Adelbert, Jr., 74; Hanover, N.Y., July 3.
 Arze, Dr. Jose Antonio, 51; in Cochabamba, Bolivia, Aug. 23.
 Aswell, James, 49; Natchitoches, La., Feb. 20.
 Ayres, Ruby Mildred, 72; Weybridge, Eng., Nov. 14.
 Batchelder, 73; Woodstock, Vt., June 18.

- Bentley, Prof. Madison, 84; Palo Alto, Calif., May 29.
 Booth, George F., 84; Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 31.
 Boucher, Dr. Chauncey S., 69; Petoskey, Mich., Aug. 13.
 Brace, Donald C., 73; New York, N.Y., Sept. 20.
 Bredin, Walter, 59; Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 22.
 Bryan, Dr. Charles Faulkner, 43; Pinson, Ala., July 7.
 Bryan, William, 95; Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 21.
 Burns, Robert Elliott, 65; East Orange, N.J., June 5.
 Cameron, George T., 82; San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 3.
 Carnegie, Dale, 66; New York, Nov. 1.
 Carter, Amos G., 75; Fort Worth, Texas, June 23.
 Chase, Beatrice, 80; Newton Abbot, Eng., July 3.
 Chase, Harry W., 72; Sarasota, Fla., Apr. 20.
 Chaumeix, Andre, 80; Paris, France, Feb. 23.
 Chwining, Mrs. Anne Page Meelze, 77; Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 17.
 Claudel, Paul, 86; Paris, France, Feb. 23.
 Clayton, John Bell, 48; Los Angeles, Feb. 10.
 Coffin, Robert P. Tristram, 62; Portland, Me., Jan. 20.
 Conlan, Frank (Peter Murphy), 81; East Islip, N.Y., Aug. 24.
 Cooper, Fletcher E., 93; Yonkers, N.Y., Feb. 19.
 Crowell, Cedric R., 65; Roxbury, Conn., June 25.
 Curley, William A., 81; New York, Oct. 23.
 Curtis, Lionel, 83; London, Eng., Nov. 24.
 Davis, Dr. Jesse Buttrick, 84; Newton, Mass., Nov. 2.
 De Mille, William C., 76; Playa del Rey, Calif., Mar. 5.
 De Voto, Bernard, 58; New York, N.Y., Nov. 13.
 Engstrand, Stuart, 51; Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 9.
 Espina y Tagle, Concha, 76; Madrid, May 19.
 Fabre, Emile, 86; Paris, France, Sept. 25.
 Farjeon, Joseph Jefferson, 72; Hove, England, June 6.
 Fite, Dr. Warner, 88; Philadelphia, June 23.
 Finley, Ruth E., 70; Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 24.
 Gaither, Frances (Jones), 66; Rockledge, Fla., Oct. 28.
 Goddard, Col. Calvin H., 63; Washington, D.C., Feb. 22.
 Grasset, Bernard, 74; Paris, Oct. 20.
 Green, Josiah, 44; Duluth, Minn., June 1.
 Gropper, Milton Herbert, 58; New York, Oct. 27.
 Hallett, Abend, 66; Sonora, Calif., Nov. 27.
 Henderson, Daniel, 75; Clinton, New Jersey, Nov. 13.
 Hilton, James, 54; Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 20.
 Holding, Elizabeth Sanxy, 65; New York City, Feb. 7, 1955.
 Houston, Herbert S., 88; New York, May 15.
 Huntress, Frank G., Jr., 85; San Antonio, Tex., July 30.
 Jackson, Joseph H., 60; San Francisco, Calif., July 15.
 James, Marquis, 64; Rye, New York, Nov. 19, 1955.
 Johnson, Dr. Allan Chester, 73; Princeton, N. J., Mar. 2.
 Kimball, Marie Goebel, Philadelphia, Mar. 2.
 Larue, Prof. Carl Downey, 67; Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 19.
 Lea, Fanny Heaslip, 70; New York, Jan. 13.
 Libin, Solomon, 83; New York, Apr. 14.
 McCormick, Robert R., 74; near Chicago, Apr. 1.
 McClelland, Dr. George W., 75; Little Deer Isle, Me., Aug. 20.
 McClure, Dr. Charles Freeman, 90; Princeton, N. J., July 23.
 McCormick, Col. Robert Rutherford, 74; Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.
 Mann, Thomas, 80; Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 12.
 Miller, Bob, 59; Nyack, N.Y., Aug. 26.
 Milton, George Fort, 60; Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.
 Minevich, Borrah, 52; Paris, June 26.
 Minton, Melville, 70; in New York, Aug. 1.
 Morgan, James, 93; Pasadena, Calif., May 12.
 Morrow, Mrs. Dwight W., 81; Englewood, N.J., Jan. 23.
 Mygatt, Gerald, 67; New York, June 2.
 Newmeyer, Arthur G., 70; Washington, D.C., Oct. 12.
 O'Brien, R. L., 90; Washington, D.C., Nov. 23.
 Ortega y Gasset, José, 72; Madrid, Spain, Oct. 18.
 Orton, Mrs. Helen Fuller, 82; Jackson Heights, Queens, N.Y., Feb. 16.
 Payne, Robert, 78-80; New York, Feb. 24.
 Pickel, Dr. Margaret Barnard, 57; Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 7.
 Platt, Henry W., 51; Beechhurst, Queens, Nov. 22.
 Plievier, Theodor Avegno, 63; Switzerland, Mar. 12.
 Putnam, Dr. Herbert, 93; Woods Hole, Mass., Aug. 15.
 Ray, E. Lansing, 71; Rye Beach, N.H., Aug. 30.
 Riskin, Robert, 58; San Fernando, Calif., Sept. 20.
 Robbins, Reginald C., 85; Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 19.
 Sherwood, Robert E., 59; New York, Nov. 14.
 Simmons, Dr. George Finlay, 60; Glen Ellyn, Ill., July 19.
 Sloane, Robert R., 42; Los Angeles, Apr. 3.
 Snow, Thad, 73; Carro, Ill., Jan. 15.
 Stevens, Wallace, 75; Hartford, Conn., Aug. 2.
 Thorpe, Merle, 75; Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.
 Vachell, Horace A., 93; Bath, Eng., Jan. 10.
 Wallace, David, 66; Centre Ossipee, N.H., June 15.
 White, Paul W., 53; San Diego, Calif., July 9.
 Wyman, Phillips, 60; Redding, Conn., May 27.
 Young, Sophie Swannstrom, 80; Zion, Ill., July 1.
- ### OTHER PERSONALITIES
- Abt, Dr. Isaac A., 87; pediatrician, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23.
 Bethune, Mary McLeod, 79; founder Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., May 18.
 Carter, Amos Giles, 75; Chrmn. pub. Ft. Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, June 23.
 Cobb, Col. Candler, 68; lawyer, New York, May 24.
 Corbett, Col. Jim, 80; big-game hunter, Kenya, April 19.
 Coty, Mme. Germaine Corblet, 63; wife of French president, Rambouillet, France, Nov. 12.
 Deakin, Arthur, 64; British union leader, Leicester, Eng., May 1.
 Doyle, Denis Conan, 43; spiritualist, son of A. Conan Doyle, Mysore, India, Mar. 9.
 Duffy, Frank, 94; former A. F. of L. officer, Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.
 Evans, Sillman, 61; pres.-publisher Nashville Tennessean, Fort Worth, June 26.
 Flynn, Nora Langhorne, 65; sister of Lady Astor, an original Gibson Girl model, Tryon, N.C., July 16.
 Gourielli, Prince Archil, 60; husband of Helena Rubinstein, New York, Nov. 22.
 Halsey, Dr. Robert H., 82; physician, New York, Sept. 15.
 Henson, Matthew A., 88; Only American to accompany Adm. Peary to North Pole; New York, Mar. 9.
 Herveaux, Jane, 65; Aviation pioneer; London, Eng., Jan. 15.
 Hooper, C. E., 56; Originator of radio and television popularity survey; Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 15.
 Horder, Lord, 84; Petersfield, (physician to the monarchs of England) Eng., Aug. 13.
 Hubbard, Mrs. Helen F., 83; (philanthropist), Paris, France, Aug. 6.
 Isham, Col. Ralph H., 64; collector of rare manuscripts, New York, June 13.
 Jackson, H. Nelson, 82; Made first trans-continental auto trip; Burlington, Vt., Jan. 14.
 Johnson, Adelaide, 106; advocate of women's rights, Washington, D.C., Nov. 10.
 Kane, Francis Fisher, 88; Phila. attorney supported liberal causes, Belmont, Mass., May 22.
 Kleberg, Richard M., 67; Co-owner of King Ranch in Texas and former U.S. Representative; Hot Springs, Ark., May 8.
 Lederer, Mrs. Charlotte, 84; Santa Margherita, Italy, Aug. 22.
 Lee, Shavey (Lee J. Wayne), 52; Unofficial mayor of Chinatown; New York, Mar. 15.
 Macfadden, Bernard, 87; physical culturist, Jersey City, N.J., Oct. 12.
 McGinnis, Stanley P., 51; Hollywood, Fla., Sept. 3.
 Mengarini, Countess Giuseppina Pacelli, 83; (sister of Pope Pius), Rome, Italy, Aug. 7.
 Meyer, Arthur S., 75; labor mediator, Scarsdale, N.Y., Aug. 6.
 Milne, J. Scott, 57; labor leader, Washington, D.C., July 20.
 Oldfield, Mrs. Bessie; widow of auto racer, Santa Monica, Calif., Nov. 5.
 Page, Rinaldo E., 64; owner & publisher of Wilmington, N.C. Star-News newspapers, Durham, N.C., Feb. 2.
 Palmer, Harry S., 72; cartoonist, Miami, Florida, Aug. 17.
 Pegler, Julia Harpman, 61; wife of W. Pegler, Rome, Italy, Nov. 9.
 Putnam, Dr. Herbert, 93; (former librarian of Congress), Quissett, Mass., Aug. 14.
 Roberts, Owen, Josephus, 80; U. S. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice 1930-45, West Vincent Twp., Pa., May 17.
 Rubenstein, Serge, 46; Russian-born financier, New York, Jan. 27.
 Smith, Arthur W., 48; son of the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith; New York, N.Y., Sept. 7.
 Smith, Bruce, 63; criminologist, Southampton, N.Y., Sept. 18.
 Smith, Gerald H., 42; pres. Street & Smith, Publications, Princeton, N.J., June 18.
 Spellman, William, 97; father of Francis Cardinal Spellman, Abington, Mass., Nov. 11.
 Stephens, Harold Montelle, 69; jurist, Washington, May 28.
 Taylor, William O., 84; ed and publisher, The Boston Globe, Marion Mass., July 15.
 Vir Den, Ray, 59; advertising exec., publisher, Great Neck, L.I., Nov. 27.
 Vollmer, August, 79; pioneer of modern political science, Berkeley, Calif., Nov. 4.
 Walsh, J. Brandon, 72; creator of comic strip Little Annie Rooney, New York, Jan. 13.
 White, William Chapman, 52; Washington, D.C., Nov. 28.
 Wollman, Kate, 85; philanthropist, New York, Oct. 15.
 Wyman, Phillips, 60; publisher Redbook & Bluebook magazines, Redding, Conn., May 27.

Forest Fires in 1955; Loss in California

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

During the first nine months of 1955 unusual and spectacular forest fires burned tremendous acreages and drew national attention.

First trouble spot of the year was the South where swamps caught on fire. Although the fires originated in many different ways, the primary reason for the extensive burn was the low water level. Several years of drought left many southern swamps with 4 to 5 feet less water in them than usual. It took summer rains to douse the fires and raise the water level.

The scene of trouble shifted then to California. A passing lightning storm one June weekend left some 490 fires in its wake on National Forest lands alone. Not since 1918 had northern California forests been so hard hit in June. The fires were quickly controlled with the cooperation of the state forest fire fighting organization, private landowners, and use of new equipment, smoke-jumpers, and helicopters.

But troubles were not over for California. Between Aug. 27 and Sept. 13, on Federal, state, and privately owned lands: 436 forest fires burned 307,113 acres valuable for timber, watershed protection, and recreation. Approximately 1,250,000 board feet of commercial timber with a value at wholesale of over \$100,000,000 burned. Of this less than 75% could be salvaged. Millions of seedlings, which would have supplied timber for the future, were killed outright. Cost of replanting will be about \$5,000,000. Losses of houses, other buildings, and improvements totalled \$3,800,000.

State and Federal agencies could not place a dollar figure on watershed losses. They estimated, however, that one fire alone damaged 72,000 acres on the Santa Ynez watershed north and west of Santa Barbara with a potential value of \$6,000,000.

On Sept. 10, the peak of this siege of fire in California, over 14,000 men, 550 bulldozers, and 3,000 fire fighting supply and service vehicles were on the fire lines. State and Federal forest firefighting agencies spent more than \$3,500,000 to bring the fires under control.

Decrease in Total Fires

In spite of these bad fires in California, the national forest system as a whole reported only 7,072 fires between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30, 1955, as compared with 8,967 for the same period of the preceding year, and with a five-year average for the same period of 9,178.

During 1954 state and Federal agencies reported a total of 176,891 forest fires in the United States. The average for the past 5 years was 181,740.

On lands under organized protection against

fire (figures are not available on causes of fire on unprotected lands) campers started 4,875 fires in 1954 as compared with 5,140 in 1953 and 5,667 in 1952. This reduction occurred in spite of an estimated 22% increase in the recreation use of the woods since 1952.

During 1954, 40,520 fires were of incendiary origin; 30,139 were caused by trash and brush heap fires that got out of control; smokers started 23,330 fires. Other causes were railroads, 2,872; lumbering operations, 2,928; lightning, 7,780; miscellaneous, 14,650.

The Smokey Bear campaign, conducted by state and Federal forest services under the direction of the Advertising Council, continued to encourage forest fire prevention, as did also the Keep Green Programs sponsored by forest industries and the State Foresters, and other organized efforts of state publicity bureaus, women's groups, men's clubs, and young people's organizations.

The breakdown of fires and acreages burned in 1954 by regions follows:

Region	No. of fires	Acreage burned
Rocky Mountain	5,200	102,674
Pacific	4,677	178,639
North Central	11,748	693,432
Southern	137,709	7,217,180
Eastern	17,557	641,038

New Fire-fighting Methods

Spurred to action by previous disastrous fire losses in 1953, Federal, state, and local forest fire fighting agencies in California pooled men and facilities in 1954 to test new fire fighting methods. Also participating in the study were the University of California School of Forestry, U.C.L.A. Engineering Dept., Federal Civil Defense, U. S. Weather Bureau, California Office of Civil Defense, and 6 branches of the Dept. of Defense, and some private industries.

The studies included tests of chemicals sprayed in water solution on forest fuels around a fire to make an effective fire line that would stop the spread of the flames. The studies also indicated that these chemical fire lines may be put in by aerial application. The project also tested the use of aircraft working in conjunction with ground crews. Helicopters laid hose in steep rough terrain in a fraction of the time required by large crews on the ground. Large helicopters could deliver men and fire pumps with water to any part of a fire in rugged terrain and could supply water to a fire at close range. These new fire fighting techniques showed great promise in tests. Much remained to be done in perfecting such methods for use on fires.

Seven Modern Civil Engineering Wonders of the United States

The American Society of Civil Engineers, founded 1852 and the oldest organization of engineers in the United States, on Oct. 20, 1955, published the report of its special committee naming the Seven Modern Civil Engineering Wonders of the United States. The project originated during the society's centennial year and led to nomination by members, of whom the society has 39,000. Over 200 projects were considered. The final seven:

Chicago Sewage Disposal System, of the Sanitary District of Chicago. Involved "Herculean tasks" by means of which the Chicago drainage canal was dug, the Chicago River reversed, control gates built at the former mouth of the river, and sewage discharged via the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers into the Mississippi. "Activated sludge plants" treat sewage to make it safe for discharge into the canal.

Colorado River Aqueduct, Southern California. longest conduit ever built, carrying water by canal, tunnel, siphon, over desert land, serving 66 municipalities with pop. of 6,000,000.

Empire State Building, New York. N. Y. man's tallest building, 102 stories, plus 222-ft. television tower, total 1,472 ft., 57,000 tons of steel, 75 mi. of water mains, 17,000,000 ft. of communication wires. Building weighs 365,000 tons, less than the weight of excavated material.

Grand Coulee Dam and Columbia River Basin Project, by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. See description, pages 211, 212.

Hoover Dam, by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

World's tallest dam. "In mastery of mind over matter it set a new level of attainment." Cooling process was hastened by circulating cold water through network of pipes laid on each 5-ft. lift of concrete. Construction set pace for subsequent dams. See description, page 212.

Panama Canal, called "greatest of geographical surgical operations." Led to new data through quantity of earth removed, size of machinery, control of disease. See page 193.

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Between its twin suspension spans is a great center anchorage pier, "the most spectacular foundation job of modern times," involving the sinking of a gigantic caisson to a depth of 242 feet. This was done with the aid of unique dome-shaped dredging wells which permitted the use of compressed air to control the flotation of the huge units. A tunnel was bored through Yerba Buena Island the largest, not the longest, tunnel in the world.

All projects but one, the Empire State Building, were built by public agencies. Five will pay costs through charges or tolls. In judging the wonders the committee considered contribution to community welfare, pioneering in design and construction, uniqueness, beauty, size and the extent to which a project was copied successfully. The final committee was composed of James Kip Finch, dean emeritus of the School of Engineering, Columbia Univ., Waldo G. Bowman, New York; Louis R. Howson, Chicago; Malcolm Pirnie, New York; Daniel V. Terrell, Lexington, Ky.; Ralph A. Tudor, San Francisco.

Latest Sports Records of 1955

Additions to Data on Pages 797-896 to Dec. 1

Auto Racing (P. 834)—President's Cup race, 100 mi., Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 16—Sherwood Johnston, Greenwich, Conn. (Jaguar D). Average: 87.9 m.p.h.

Baseball (Pp. 797-812)—Walter Alston, first manager to bring World Series championship to Brooklyn, voted National League's Manager of the Year by members of Baseball Writers' Assn. of America, Nov. 14.

Boxing—Major Pro Bouts (Pp. 842-843)—Johnny Holman def. Boardwalk Billy Smith (KO-7), Miami Beach, Oct. 26. Johnny Gonsalves def. Lulu Perez (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Oct. 28. Danny Giovannelli def. Paolo Melis (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, New York, N.Y., Oct. 31. Frankie Ryff def. Paddy De Marco (D-10), Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2. Fred Gallana, Spain, def. Ray Famechon, France (TKO-7) for European feather-weight championship, Paris, Nov. 2. Bobby Boyd def. George Johnson (TKO-8), Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4. Danny Giovannelli def. Danny Jo Perez (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, Nov. 7. Johnny Saxton def. Ralph (Tiger) Jones (D-10), Oakland, Calif., Nov. 9. Carmelo Costa def. Joey Lopes (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Nov. 11. Bobby Courchesne def. Miguel Berrios (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, Nov. 14. Toxie Hall def. Ezzard Charles (D-10), Providence, R.I., Nov. 14. Bob Baker def. Sgt. J. P. Reed (D-10), Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 15. Ewart Potgieter, Union of So. Africa drew (D-10) with James Parker, Canada, London, Eng., Nov. 15. Chuck Splieser def. Paddy Young (TKO-2), Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16. Willie Pastrano def. Joey Rowan (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Nov. 18. Carmine Fiore def. Rinzy Nocero (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, Nov. 21. Al Andrews def. Jimmy Martinez (D-10), Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 22. Vince Martinez def. Chris Christensen (D-10), St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23. Eduardo Lausse def. Gene Fullmer (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Nov. 25. Rex Layne def. Mike Hammer (D-10), Miami Beach, Nov. 29. Carmen Basillo def. Tony DeMarco (TKO-12), to retain world welterweight championship, Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.

Chess Championships (P. 895)—International chess masters tournament, Zagreb, Yugoslavia—Vassily Smyslov, USSR, 14½-4½.

Dog Show Winners (P. 851)—Junior Showmanship Competition sponsored by Professional Handlers' Assn. (Leonard Brumby, Sr. Memorial Trophy)—Mary Donnelly, 14, Jersey City, N. J. Albany K.C., Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer (Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D.C.). Troy (N.Y.) K.C., Oct. 23—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, Bronx County K.C., Bronx, N. Y., Oct. 29—Chungking Tino, red Pekinese (Seafren Kennels, Devon, Pa.). 23rd Progressive Dog Club fixture, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30—Chungking Tino, Yonkers (N.Y.) K.C., Nov. 5—Ch. Adastra Magic Fame, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Union County K.C., Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 6—Ch. Blakleen van Aseltine, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Mohawk Valley K.C., Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 12—Ch. Fancy Bombardier, bloodhound (Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sheahan, Torrington, Conn.). Onondaga K.A., Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 13—Ch. Adastra Magic Fame, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Newark (N.J.) K.C., Nov. 20—Ch. Adastra Magic Fame, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Boxer Club of Long Island, Valley Stream, L. I., Nov. 27—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill (Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse). Queensboro K.C., Jamaica, N. Y., Nov. 26—Ch. Chungking Tino, red Pekinese (Seafren Kennels, Devon, Pa.).

Golf Champions (Pp. 856-858)—Ryder Cup, Palm Springs, Calif., Nov. 6—United States team defeated British professional challengers, 8-4. Canadian Amateur Championship, Calgary, Alta.—Moe Norman, Rockway Golf Club, Kitchener, Ont., defeated Lyle Crawford, Vancouver, B. C. Metropolitan P.G.A., Elmsford, N. Y., Oct. 28—Harry Cooper, 285.

Horse Racing (Flat) (Pp. 819-830)—Horse Champions of the Year (The Morning Telegraph and Daily Racing Form poll)—Horse of the Year: Nashua. Other champions—Best 2-year-old filly: Doubledogdare; Best 3-year-old filly as well as leading handicap filly: Misty Morn; Best sprinter: Berseem; Best grass horse: St. Vincent; best steeplechaser: Nejl.

La Crosse Champions (P. 860)—Canadian Championship (Mann Cup)—Shamrocks, Victoria, B.C., western Canada champions, defeated Trallerners, Peterborough, Ont., eastern champions, 4 games to one.

Power Boat Racing Records (P. 888)—One-mile records confirmed to Nov. 15—7-Litre: 125.436 m.p.h.; George Byers' Miss DeSoto; Melbourne, Ky., Sept. 25. One thirty-six Hydro: 83.899 m.p.h.; Bob Boehm's Jerky; Salton Sea, Calif., Oct. 24, 1955. Five-mile records made in competition—7-Litre: 81,000 m.p.h.; Marion Cooper's Hornet; New Martinsville, W. Va., Sept. 25. One thirty-six Hydro: 63.390 m.p.h.; Wallace Rowland's Cavalier II; New Martinsville, W. Va., Sept. 25. **World Jet Speedboat Record**—216.2 m.p.h.—Donald M. Campbell, Great Britain, at Lake Mead near Boulder City, Nev., Nov. 16.

Power Boat Racing Champions (P. 889)—International Cup Regatta, Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 2—Guy Lombardo's Tempo VII, driven by Danny Foster, 1,200 points. Madison Regatta, Madison, Ind., Oct. 23—Tempo VII driven by Danny Foster, Detroit, Mich.

World Swimming Records (P. 885)—Existing world records broken—Men's 100-meter Breast Stroke: 1:09.2, by Horst Fritzsche, Germany, at Berlin, Nov. 22. Women's 220-yard long course record: 2:02.5, by Lorraine Crapp, Australia, at Sydney, Nov. 25.

National Swimming Championships (P. 886)—National Women's Long Distance Championship, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Aug. 20—1. Kitty Kannary, Detroit, Mich.; 2. Jane Katz, New York, N. Y.; 3. Karen Newbold, Indianapolis, Ind. Time—1:27:27.0.

Track and Field Championships (Pp. 878-882)—National Women's Pentathlon Championship, Morristown, N. J., Oct. 15—Barbara Mueller, Chicago, Ill., 3,539 points.

World Track and Field Records (Pp. 871-872)—Existing records bettered—Two Hours: 22 miles 418 yards; Joe Lancaster, Great Britain, near Walton-on-Thames, England, Oct. 22. 5,000-Meter: 13:40.6; Sándor Iharos, Hungary, at Budapest, Oct. 23 also bettered three-mile record with time of 13:14.2. 25,000-Meter: 1 hr. 16 min. 34.6 sec.; Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, at Celakovic, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 29. Women's Shot Put: 16.67 meters (54 feet 8½ inches); Galina Zybina, USSR, Tiflis, USSR, Nov. 15. Women's Broad Jump: 6.31 meters (20 feet 8½ inches); Galina Vinogradova, USSR, Tiflis, USSR, Nov. 18. Men's 30,000-meter Walk: 2 hours 20 min. 40.2 sec.; Anatoli Vedyakov, USSR, Moscow, Oct. 8.

Walking, Cross-Country Runs and Marathons (P. 817)—National 10,000-meter Cross Country Run, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20—Horace Ashenfelter. Time: 31:39.1.

Yacht Racing (P. 896)—World Star Championship, Havana, Cuba, Nov. 24—Charles de Cardenas, Havana.

Professional Football in 1955

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Conference Standings Through Nov. 27

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Cleveland Browns	7	2	1	.778	284	187
Washington Redskins	7	3	0	.700	198	178
New York Giants	4	5	1	.444	216	184
Chicago Cards	4	5	1	.444	197	190
Pittsburgh Steelers	4	6	0	.400	171	227
Philadelphia Eagles	3	6	1	.333	211	211

WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Los Angeles Rams	6	3	1	.667	209	200
Chicago Bears	6	4	0	.600	256	221
Baltimore Colts	5	4	1	.556	176	184
Green Bay Packers	5	5	0	.500	213	238
Detroit Lions	3	7	0	.300	191	230
San Fran. Forty-Niners	3	7	0	.300	184	246

Box Scores of 1955 World Series Games

FIRST GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Sept. 28

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Reese, ss.	5	0	1	2	5
Snider, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
Campanella, c.	5	0	0	5	1
Furillo, rf.	4	2	3	1	0
Hodges, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
J. Robinson, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2
Zimmer, 2b.	2	0	1	1	3
Newcombe, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Bessent, p.	0	0	0	0	1
bKellert.	1	0	1	0	0
cHoak.	0	0	0	0	0
Labine, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	10	24	14

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Bauer, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
McDougald, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Noren, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Berra, c.	3	1	1	5	0
Collins, 1b.	3	3	2	6	1
Howard, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Martin, 2b.	3	0	2	2	3
Rizzuto, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
aE. Robinson.	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Ford, p.	2	1	0	1	3
Grim, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	6	9	27	10

aAt bat for Rizzuto in sixth when Martin was out attempting to steal home.

bSingled for Bessent in eighth.

cRan for Kellert in eighth.

Brooklyn.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0-5
New York.....0 2 1 1 0 2 0 0 0-6

Error—McDougald.

Runs batted in—Furillo, Zimmer 2, Howard 2.

Snider, Noren, Collins 3.

Three-base hits—Robinson, Martin. Home runs—

Furillo, Howard, Snider, Collins 2. Stolen base—

Robinson. Sacrifice fly—Zimmer. Double plays—

Zimmer and Hodges; Martin, Rizzuto and Collins;

Hodges, Reese and Hodges. Left on bases—Brook-

lyn 9, New York 2. Bases on balls—Off Ford 4

(Gilliam 2, Furillo, Zimmer), Newcombe 2 (Col-

lins, Ford), Labine 1 (Berra). Struck out—By Ford

2 (Snider, J. Robinson), Newcombe 4 (McDougald,

Howard, Rizzuto, Ford), Grim 2 (Reese, Furillo).

Hits—Off Newcombe 8 in 5½ innings. Bessent

0 in 1½, Ford 9 in 8, Labine 1 in 1, Grim 1 in 1.

Runs and earned runs—Off Newcombe 6 and 6,

Ford 5 and 3. Winning pitcher—Ford. Losing

pitcher—Newcombe

Umpires—Summers (A.), plate; Ballanfant (N.),

first base; Honochick (A.), second base; Dascoli

(N.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field; Donatelli

(N.), right field. Time of game—2:31. Paid at-

tendance—63,869.

How runs were scored—Both teams scored two

runs in the second inning. For the Dodgers,

Furillo hit Ford's first pitch into the lower right

field stands for a home run. Hodges rolled out to

Martin. Robinson hit to left center for a triple,

scoring on Zimmer's single to Martin. Newcombe

was out. Ford to Collins, Zimmer advancing.

Gilliam walked. Reese forced Gilliam, McDougald

to Martin. In the Yankee half, with one out,

Collins walked, then scored ahead of Howard

who hit a home run into the left field stands.

Martin flied to Furillo. Rizzuto rolled out to

Robinson. The score was kept even through the

third, each scoring once. Snider scored a homer

into the upper right field stand for the Dodgers.

Campanella flied out to McDougald. Furillo

walked. Hodges flied to Noren. Robinson was out

on strikes. In the Yankee half of the third, Ford

walked and Bauer singled, advancing Ford to

second. McDougald was out, Reese to Hodges,

Ford and Bauer advancing. Noren was out,

Zimmer to Hodges. Ford scoring. Berra was

tossed out by Newcombe. Yankees drew ahead

in the fourth when Collins hit the first pitch

into the right field stands for a home run.

Howard was called out on strikes on three pitches.

Martin singled to left and was out stealing.

Campanella to Reese. Rizzuto was called out on

strikes. The Yankees scored two more in the sixth.

Noren grounded to Hodges. Berra singled to right.

Collins hit his second home run of the game over

the scoreboard into the bleachers, scoring Berra

ahead of him. Howard grounded to Reese. Martin

tripled over Gilliam's head (Bessent replaced

Newcombe). Martin was out stealing home. The

Dodgers scored the game's last two runs in the

eleventh. Furillo singled to left. Hodges flied to Howard. Robinson hit to McDougald and reached second on McDougald's error. Furillo reaching third. Zimmer's sacrifice fly to Noren scored Furillo, and Robinson went to third, then stole home on a close decision. Kellert, batting for Bessent, singled. Gilliam popped to McDougald.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 63,869; net receipts, \$412,232.15; Commissioner's share, \$61,834.82; players' share, \$210,238.40; clubs' and leagues' share, \$140,158.93.

SECOND GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Sept. 29

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Reese, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Snider, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Campanella, c.	3	0	0	11	2
Furillo, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Hodges, 1b.	3	0	0	6	1
J. Robinson, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1
Zimmer, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
Loes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Bessent, p.	0	0	0	0	0
cKellert.	1	0	0	0	0
Spooner, p.	0	0	0	0	1
dHoak.	0	0	0	0	0
Labine, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	2	5	24	11

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Bauer, rf.	1	0	1	3	0
Cerv, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
McDougald, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Noren, cf, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Berra, c.	3	1	2	6	1
Collins, 1b.	3	1	0	5	0
Howard, lf, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
Martin, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Rizzuto, ss.	1	0	1	2	1
aE. Robinson.	0	0	0	0	0
bJ. Coleman, ss.	1	0	0	2	2
Byrne, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	4	8	27	8

aHit by pitch for Rizzuto in fourth.

bRan for E. Robinson in fourth.

cHit into double play for Bessent in fifth.

dWalked for Spooner in eighth.

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0-2

New York.....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0-4

Errors—Zimmer 2.

Runs batted in—Snider, Howard, Martin, Byrne

2, Gilliam.

Two-base hit—Reese. Double plays—Campanella

and Zimmer; Zimmer, Reese and Hodges; Hodges

and Reese; J. Coleman, Martin and Collins; Berra

and Martin; Martin, J. Coleman and Collins. Left

on bases—Brooklyn 4, New York 5. Bases on balls—

Off Byrne 5 (Furillo, Campanella, J. Robinson,

Hodges, Hoak), Loes 1 (Collins), Spooner 1

(Noren). Struck out—By Byrne 6 (Gilliam, Zim-

mer 2, Reese, Snyder, Hodges), Loes 5 (McDougald,

Collins, Howard, Martin, Cerv), Spooner 5 (Mc-

Dougald 2, Collins, Martin, J. Coleman), Labine

1 (Berra). Hits—Off Loes 7 in 3½ innings, Bessent

0 in 1½, Spooner 1 in 3, Labine 0 in 1. Runs and

earned runs—Off Loes 4 and 4, Byrne 2 and 2. Hit

by pitcher—By Loes (Berra, E. Robinson). Win-

ning pitcher—Byrne. Losing pitcher—Loes.

Umpires—Ballanfant (N.), plate; Honochick

(A.), first base; Dascoli (N.), second base; Sum-

mers (A.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field;

Donatelli (N.), right field. Time of game—2:28.

Paid attendance—64,707.

How runs were scored—Brooklyn scored one run

and the Yankees four in the fourth inning. Reese

doubled along the right field line and scored on

Snider's single to right. Snider was out trying

to make it a two-bagger. Campanella walked.

Furillo flied to Noren. Hodges also flied deep to

Noren. In the Yankee half, McDougald singled

to right. Noren grounded out to Hodges; Mc-

Dougald was doubled on Hodges' throw. Berra

singled to left. Collins walked Howard singled to

left, scoring Berra. Collins reaching second.

Martin singled to left, scoring Collins. Robinson

batting for Rizzuto, was hit, filling the bases.

Byrne singled to center, scoring Howard and

Martin. (Bessent replaced Loes) Cerv rolled out

to Zimmer. Dodgers scored once in the fifth.

Robinson walked. Zimmer singled to left. Kellert

batting for Bessent, hit into a double play, Cole-

man to Martin to Collins. Gilliam singled to left

scoring Robinson. Reese was called out on strikes.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 64,707; net receipts,

\$413,469.03; Commissioner's share, \$62,020.35;

players' share, \$210,869.21; clubs' and leagues

share, \$140,579.47.

Two-game totals—Paid attendance, 128,576; net receipts, \$825,701.18; Commissioner's share, \$123,855.17; players' share, \$421,107.61; clubs' and leagues' share, \$280,738.40.

THIRD GAME

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Cerv., lf. cf.	4	0	0	3	0
McDougald, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
Berra, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Mantle, cf. rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Skowron, 1b.	4	1	2	5	2
Howard, rf. lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Martin, 2b.	4	0	0	3	0
Rizzuto, ss.	2	0	1	2	1
Turley, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Morgan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
aBauer, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Kucks, p.	0	0	0	0	0
bCarey, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Sturdivant, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	3	7	24	7

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Reese, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
Snider, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Campanella, c.	5	1	3	6	0
Furillo, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Hodges, 1b.	5	0	0	14	0
Robinson, 3b.	5	2	2	0	7
Amoros, lf.	1	1	1	2	1
Podres, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total	34	8	11	27	14

aFlied out for Morgan in fifth.

bTripled for Kucks in seventh.

New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	—8

Error—Campanella.

Runs batted in—Campanella 3, Mantle, Gilliam, Reese 2, Furillo, Carey, Amoros.

Two-base hits—Skowron, Furillo, Robinson, Campanella. Three-base hit—Carey. Home runs—Campanella, Mantle. Sacrifice—Podres. Double play—Reese, Gilliam and Hodges. Left on bases—New York 5, Brooklyn 1. Bases on balls—Off Podres 2 (Rizzuto 2), Turley 2 (Reese, Gilliam), Morgan 3 (Reese, Amoros, Snyder), Kucks 1 (Amoros), Sturdivant 1 (Gilliam). Struck out—By Podres 6 (Martin, Cerv 3, Skowron, Howard), Turley 1 (Snider), Morgan 1 (Podres). Hits—Off Turley 3 in 1½ innings, Morgan 3 in 2½, Kucks 1 in 2, Sturdivant 4 in 2. Runs and earned runs—Off Turley 4 and 4, Morgan 2 and 2, Sturdivant 2 and 2, Podres 3 and 2. Hit by pitcher—By Turley (Amoros). Winning pitcher—Podres. Losing pitcher—Turley.

Umpires—Honochick (A.), plate; Dascoli (N.), first base; Summers (A.), second base; Ballanfant (N.), third base; Donatelli (N.), left field; Flaherty (A.), right field. Time of game—2:20. Paid attendance—34,209.

How runs were scored—The Dodgers scored first with two runs in the first inning. Gilliam flied out. Reese walked. Snider struck out. Campanella hit a homer into the left field stands, scoring Reese ahead of him. Furillo flied out to Mantle. Each scored two in the second. With a 2-1 count Mantle hit a homer into the lower center field stands. Skowron doubled along the left field line. Howard was out, Robinson to Hodges. Martin struck out. Rizzuto singled to left, scoring Skowron. Turley was put out. In the Dodger half, Hodges flied to Cerv in center. Robinson singled to center. Amoros was hit. Podres bunted safely to Turley, filling the bags. Gilliam walked, scoring Robinson. Morgan replaced Turley on the mound. Reese walked on four pitches, scoring Amoros. Snider forces Podres. Skowron to Berra. Campanella lined out to Martin. Brooklyn scored two more in the fourth. Gilliam singled to left. Reese flied to Cerv. Snider walked. Campanella singled to left on the first pitch, scoring Gilliam and sending Snider to third. Furillo fouled to Howard. Snider scoring after the catch. Hodges was thrown out by Rizzuto. Yankees scored once and the Dodgers twice in the seventh. With two out, Rizzuto walked. Carey, batting for Kucks, tripped to left, scoring Rizzuto. Cerv struck out. For the Dodgers, with one out, Robinson doubled to left, reaching third when Howard threw to second base. Amoros singled to right, scoring Robinson. Podres forced Amoros. Sturdivant to Rizzuto. Gilliam walked. Reese singled to center, scoring Podres. Snider lifted a fly to Howard.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 34,209; net receipts, \$225,499.37; Commissioner's share, \$33,824.91;

players' share, \$115,004.68; clubs' and leagues' share, \$76,669.78.

Three-game totals—Paid attendance, 163,785; net receipts, \$1,051,200.55; Commissioner's share, \$157,680.08; players' share, \$536,112.29; clubs' and leagues' share, \$357,408.18.

FOURTH GAME

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Noren, cf.	5	0	1	3	0
McDougald, 3b.	5	1	1	1	0
Mantle, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
Berra, c.	3	2	0	4	1
Collins, 1b.	2	0	0	11	1
Howard, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Martin, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3
Rizzuto, ss.	3	0	1	2	2
Larsen, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Kucks, p.	0	0	0	0	1
aE. Robinson.	1	0	1	0	0
bCarroll.	0	0	0	0	0
R. Coleman, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
cSkowron.	1	0	0	0	0
Sturdivant, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	24	10

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, 2b.	4	1	2	1	4
Reese, ss.	4	1	2	1	2
Snider, cf.	4	1	1	6	0
Campanella, c.	5	2	3	4	0
Furillo, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Hodges, 1b.	4	1	3	11	0
J. Robinson, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Amoros, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Erskine, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Bessent, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Labine, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	37	8	14	27	12

aSingled for Kucks in sixth.

bRan for E. Robinson in eighth.

cFlied out for Morgan in eighth.

New York	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	0	—8

Errors—None.

Runs batted in—McDougald, Rizzuto, Gilliam, Martin 2, Campanella, Hodges 3, Snider 3, E. Robinson.

Two-base hits—Gilliam, Campanella, Martin. Home runs—McDougald, Campanella, Hodges, Snider. Stolen bases—Rizzuto, Collins. Gilliam. Sacrifices—Howard, Reese. Double play—J. Robinson, Gilliam and Hodges. Left on bases—New York 7, Brooklyn 9. Bases on balls—Off Erskine 2 (Collins 2), Bessent 1 (Berra), Labine 1 (Rizzuto), Larsen 2 (Amoros, Gilliam), Sturdivant 1 (Snider). Struck out—By Erskine 3 (Noren, Mantle 2), Bessent 1 (McDougald), Larsen 2 (Furillo, Bessent), Kucks 1 (Furillo), R. Coleman 1 (Labine). Hits—Off Erskine 3 in 3 (faced two batters in fifth), Bessent 3 in 1½, Larsen 5 in 4 (faced one batter in fifth), Kucks 3 in 1, R. Coleman 5 in 1 (faced three batters in seventh), Morgan 0 in 1, Sturdivant 1 in 1, Labine 3 in 4½. Runs and earned runs—Erskine 3 and 3, Larsen 5 and 5, Kucks 2 and 2, R. Coleman 1 and 1, Labine 2 and 2. Winning pitcher—Labine. Losing pitcher—Larsen. Umpires—Dascoli (N.), plate; Summers (A.), first base; Ballanfant (N.), second base; Honochick (A.), third base; Donatelli (N.), left field; Flaherty (A.), right field. Time of game—2:57. Paid attendance—36,242.

How runs were scored—Yankees scored first, with one in the first inning. With one out, McDougald hit a home run into lower left center. The Bombers scored their second in the second. Collins walked. Howard sacrificed. Collins advancing to second. Rizzuto singled to center, scoring Collins. Brooklyn's first score came in the third. Amoros walked. Erskine popped out to the third. Gilliam doubled down the left field line, on a four. Amoros doubled down the left field line, scoring Amoros. The Yankees added one and the Dodgers three in the fourth. Berra singled to left, scoring Amoros. Bessent replaced Erskine, and Collins walked. Bessent attempted sacrifice for Bessent fielded Howard's attempted sacrifice for a force play at third. Collins for the Dodgers, scored on Martin's single to right. For the Dodgers, Martin stole second. Reese beat out Gilliam walked. Snider hit a long homer over the right field barrier, scoring Gilliam and Reese ahead of him. Two Yankee runs were scored in the sixth. Howard singled, scoring on Martin's double to center. Pinch hitter Eddie Robinson singled to right, scoring Martin. Brooklyn added

one run in the seventh, on hits by Campanella, Furillo and Hodges.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 36,242; net receipts, \$232,826.08; Commissioner's share, \$34,923.91; players' share, \$118,741.30; clubs' and leagues' share, \$79,160.87.

Four-game totals—Paid attendance, 199,027; net receipts, \$1,284,026.63; Commissioner's share, \$192,603.99; players' share, \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$436,569.05.

FIFTH GAME

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 2

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Howard, lf.....	4	0	1	0	0
Noren, cf.....	4	0	0	2	0
McDougald, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	2
Berra, c.....	4	2	2	9	1
Collins, rf, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	0
E. Robinson, 1b.....	2	0	1	6	0
cCarroll.....	0	0	0	0	0
Bauer, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Martin, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	3
Rizzuto, ss.....	1	0	0	2	0
aSkowron.....	1	0	0	0	0
J. Coleman, ss.....	1	0	0	0	1
dCarey.....	1	0	0	0	0
Grim, p.....	2	0	0	0	1
bCerv.....	1	1	1	0	0
Turley, p.....	0	0	1	0	1
eByrne.....	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	32	3	6	24	9

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	5
Reese, ss.....	3	0	0	4	3
Snider, cf.....	4	2	3	0	0
Campanella, c.....	3	0	0	6	0
Furillo, rf.....	4	1	1	1	0
Hodges, 1b.....	3	1	2	14	1
J. Robinson, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	3
Amoros, lf.....	4	1	1	1	0
Craig, p.....	0	0	0	0	1
Labine, p.....	2	0	0	0	1
Total.....	29	5	9	27	14

aFouled out for Rizzuto in fourth.
bHit homer for Grim in seventh.
cRan for E. Robinson in eighth.
dGrounded out for J. Coleman in ninth.
eGround out for Turley in ninth.
New York.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0-3
Brooklyn.....0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 -5

Errors—Reese, J. Robinson.

Runs batted in—Amoros 2, Snider 2, Martin, Cerv, Berra, J. Robinson.

Two-base hit—Snider. Home runs—Amoros, Snider 2, Cerv, Berra. Sacrifices—Craig, Hodges. Double plays—Gilliam, Reese and Hodges; Martin and E. Robinson; J. Coleman, Martin and E. Robinson; Hodges, Reese and Hodges; J. Robinson, Gilliam and Hodges. Left on bases—New York 7, Brooklyn 7. Bases on balls—Off Craig 5 (Collins, E. Robinson 2, McDougald, Howard), Grim 4 (Reese, Craig, J. Robinson, Campanella), Turley 1 (Gilliam). Struck out—By Craig 4 (Howard 2, Collins, E. Robinson), Labine 1 (Collins), Grim 5 (Campanella, Furillo, Hodges, Amoros 2), Turley 5 (Labine 2, Reese, Campanella, Amoros). Hits—Off Craig 4 in 6 innings (faced two batters in seventh), Grim 6 in 6, Turley 3 in 2, Labine 2 in 3. Runs and earned runs—Off Craig 2 and 2, Grim 4 and 4, Turley 1 and 1, Labine 1 and 1. Winning pitcher—Craig. Losing pitcher—Grim. Umpires—Summers (A.), plate; Ballanfant (N.), first base; Honochick (A.), second base; Dascoli (N.), third base; Donatelli (N.), left field; Flaherty (A.), right field. Time of game—2:40. Attendance—36,796.

How runs were scored—The Dodgers scored first with two runs in the second, when Amoros hit a homer with a runner on base. Brooklyn's third inning run also was a homer, by Snider. The Yankees scored once in the fourth, when Martin drove in a run with his single. The Brooks' fifth inning run was Snider's second homer. The Yankees' second run of the game was scored in the seventh when Cerv, batting for Grim, drove his first series home run into the lower left stand. Each team added a final run in the eighth. The Dodgers' was singled home by Robinson; the Yankees' was Berra's homer over the right field wall.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 36,796; net receipts, \$234,848.18; Commissioner's share, \$35,227.23; clubs' and leagues' share, \$199,620.95 (players share only in first four games).

Five-game totals—Paid attendance, 235,823; net receipts, \$1,518,874.81; Commissioner's share, \$227,831.22; players' share (first four games only), \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$636,190.00.

SIXTH GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Oct. 2

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, 2b, lf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Reese, ss.....	4	1	1	3	2
Snider, cf.....	1	0	0	1	0
aZimmer, 2b.....	2	0	0	1	1
Campanella, c.....	3	0	0	5	0
Furillo, rf.....	3	0	1	1	0
Hodges, 1b.....	3	0	0	7	1
J. Robinson, 3b.....	4	0	0	2	3
Amoros, lf, cf.....	4	0	1	2	0
Spooner, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Meyer, p.....	2	0	0	0	1
cKellert.....	1	0	0	0	0
Roebuck, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
Total.....	30	1	4	24	8

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Rizzuto, ss.....	3	1	0	1	5
Martin, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	2
McDougald, 3b.....	3	1	0	0	5
Berra, c.....	3	1	1	8	0
Bauer, rf.....	4	1	3	0	0
Skowron, 1b.....	2	1	1	6	0
bCollins, 1b.....	1	0	0	5	1
Cerv, cf.....	4	0	1	2	0
Howard, lf.....	4	0	0	1	0
Noren, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ford, p.....	4	0	0	0	1
Total.....	32	5	8	27	14

aStruck out for Snider in fourth.

bWalked for Skowron in fifth.

cPopped out for Meyer in seventh.

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1
New York.....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -5

Error—J. Robinson.

Runs batted in—Berra, Bauer, Skowron 3.

Furillo.
Home run—Skowron. Stolen base—Rizzuto. Double plays—McDougald, Martin and Skowron; J. Robinson and Hodges. Left on bases—Brooklyn 7, New York 7. Bases on balls—Off Ford 4 (Hodges, Campanella, Zimmer, Gilliam), Spooner 2 (Rizzuto, McDougald), Meyer 2 (Berra, Collins). Struck out—By Ford 8 (Reese, Snider, Meyer, Zimmer 2, Campanella, Furillo, Amoros), Spooner 1 (Martin), Meyer 4 (Howard 3, Martin). Hits—Off Spooner 3 in 1/2, Meyer 4 in 5 1/2, Roebuck 1 in 2. Runs and earned runs—Off Spooner 5 and 5, Ford 1 and 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ford (Furillo). Wild pitch—Ford. Winning pitcher—Ford. Losing pitcher—Spooner. Umpires—Ballanfant (N.), plate; Honochick (A.), first base; Dascoli (N.), second base; Summers (A.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field; Donatelli (N.), right field. Time of game—2:34. Attendance—64,022.

How runs were scored—The Bombers scored all five of their runs in the first inning. Rizzuto walked. Martin, with a full count, struck out. Rizzuto stealing second, McDougald walked. Berra singled to center, scoring Rizzuto and sending McDougald to third. Bauer singled to left, scoring McDougald, Berra stopping at second. Skowron hit a homer into the right field stands, scoring Berra and Bauer ahead of him. (Meyer replaced Spooner) Cerv singled to Hodges. Howard was out on strikes. Ford fled to Amoros. The Dodgers scored their lone tally in the fourth. Reese singled. Zimmer, batting for Snider, was called out on strikes. Campanella walked. Furillo singled to left, scoring Reese. Hodges forced Furillo, Rizzuto to Martin. Robinson forced Hodges, Ruzzuto to Martin.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 64,022; net receipts, \$411,090.72; Commissioner's share, \$61,633.61; clubs' and leagues' share, \$349,427.11.

Six-game totals—Paid attendance, 299,845; net receipts, \$1,929,965.53; Commissioner's share, \$289,494.83; players' share (first four games only), \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$985,617.11.

SEVENTH GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Oct. 4

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, lf, 2b.....	4	0	1	2	0
Reese, ss.....	4	1	1	2	6
Snider, cf.....	3	0	0	2	0
Campanella, c.....	3	1	1	5	0
Furillo, rf.....	3	0	0	3	0
Hodges, 1b.....	2	0	1	10	0
Hoak, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	1
Zimmer, 2b.....	2	0	0	0	2
aShuba.....	1	0	0	0	0
Amoros, lf.....	0	0	0	2	1
Podres, p.....	4	0	0	0	1
Total.....	29	2	5	27	11

NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Rizzuto, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Marlin, 2b.	3	0	1	1	6
McDougald, 3b.	4	0	3	1	1
Berra, c.	4	0	1	4	1
Bouer, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Skowron, lb.	4	0	1	11	1
Cerv, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Howard, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Byrne, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Grim, p.	0	0	0	1	0
bMantle	1	0	0	0	0
Turley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	8	27	14

aGrounded out for Zimmer in sixth.

bPopped out for Grim in seventh.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Error—Skowron.

Runs batted in—Hodges 2.

Two-base hits—Skowron, Campanella, Berra. Sacrifices—Snider, Campanella. Sacrifice fly—Hodges. Double play—Amoros, Reese and Hodges. Left on bases—Brooklyn 8, New York 8. Bases on balls—Off Byrne 3 (Hodges, Gilliam, Furillo), Grim 1 (Hoak), Turley 1 (Amoros), Podres 2 (Rizzuto, Martin). Struck out—By Byrne 2 (Snider, Zimmer), Grim 1 (Reese), Turley 1 (Snider), Podres 4 (McDougald, Byrne 2, Bauer). Hits—

Off Byrne 3 in 5½ innings, Grim 1 in 1½, Turley 1 in 2. Runs and earned runs—Off Byrne 2 and 1. Wild pitch—Grim. Losing pitcher—Byrne.

Umpires—Honochick (A.), plate; Dascoli (N.), first base; Summers (A.), second base; Ballanfant (N.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field; Donatelli (N.), right field. Time of game—2:44. Paid attendance—62,465.

How runs were scored—The Dodgers won their first World Series on Podres' shutout. Their first score came in the fourth. Snider struck out. Campanella hit the second pitch into left field for a double. Furillo was out, Rizzuto to Skowron, Campanella advancing to third. Hodges singled to left, scoring Campanella. Hoak was thrown out. Their second and final tally came in the sixth. After one strike, Reese singled past Rizzuto. Snider sacrificed, Byrne to Skowron, but was safe when Skowron dropped the ball making the tag. Reese reached second. Campanella sacrificed, Byrne to Martin. Furillo walked, filling the bases. (Grim replaced Byrne) Hodges hit a sacrifice fly to Cerv. Reese scoring. Hoak walked. Shuba, batting for Zimmer, went out, Skowron to Grim.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 62,465; net receipts, \$407,549.81; Commissioner's share, \$61,132.47; clubs' and leagues' share, \$346,417.34.

Seven-game totals—Paid attendance, 362,310; net receipts, \$1,337,515.34; Commissioner's share, \$350,627.30; players' share (first four games only), \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$1,332,034.45.

Major Pennant Winners, 1901-1955

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Per Cent	Manager
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Grimm
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	J. J. Collins
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack
1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack
1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack
1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Mack
1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carigan
1917	Chicago	100	64	.649	Rowland
1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barlow
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason
1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker
1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins
1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins
1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins
1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris
1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris
1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins
1927	New York	110	44	.714	Huggins
1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins
1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack
1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack
1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack
1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy
1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin
1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane
1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane
1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy
1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy
1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy
1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy
1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker
1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy
1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy
1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy
1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell
1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O'Neill
1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin
1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris
1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Boudreau
1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel
1950	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1951	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel
1952	New York	95	59	.617	Stengel
1953	New York*	99	52	.656	Stengel
1954	Cleveland	111	43	.721	Lopez
1955	New York	96	58	.623	Stengel

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Per Cent	Manager
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance
1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance
1909	Pittsburgh	110	50	.686	Clarke
1910	Chicago	99	54	.647	McGraw
1911	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw
1912	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw
1913	New York	94	59	.615	Stallings
1914	Boston	90	62	.592	Moran
1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran
1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson
1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw
1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell
1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran
1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson
1921	New York	94	50	.614	McGraw
1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw
1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw
1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw
1925	Pittsburgh	95	53	.621	McKechnie
1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby
1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush
1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie
1929	Chicago	98	54	.645	McCarthy
1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597	Street
1931	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street
1932	Chicago	90	64	.584	Grimm
1933	New York	91	61	.599	Terry
1934	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Frisch
1935	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm
1936	New York	91	62	.597	Terry
1937	New York	95	57	.625	Terry
1938	Chicago	89	63	.586	Hartnett
1939	Cincinnati	97	57	.630	McKechnie
1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie
1941	Brooklyn	100	54	.649	Durocher
1942	St. Louis	106	48	.688	Southworth
1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1944	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1945	Chicago	98	50	.636	Grimm
1946	St. Louis	98	58	.628	Dyer
1947	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Shotton
1948	Boston	91	62	.595	Southworth
1949	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Shotton
1950	Philadelphia	91	63	.591	Sawyer
1951	New York	98	59	.624	Durocher
1952	Brooklyn	96	57	.627	Dressen
1953	Brooklyn	105	49	.682	Dressen
1954	New York	97	57	.630	Durocher
1955	Brooklyn	98	55	.641	Alston

* First major league team ever to win pennant five years in succession.

Long Throw Record

Outfielder Don Grate of Chattanooga (Southern Association) threw a baseball 443 feet 3½ inches during field day exercises in Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1953, breaking his own record of 434 feet 1 inch, set Sept. 7, 1952. A previous long-standing record had been set by Sheldon Lejeune who threw a baseball 426 feet 9½ inches, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1910.

Baseball World Championships, 1903-1955

Yr.	Winners	Won	Losers	Won	Yr.	Winners	Won	Losers	Won
1903	Boston, A. L.	5	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	3	1930	Phila., A. L.	4	St. Louis, N. L.	2
1904	N. Y., N. L.	refused play	Boston, A. L.	1	1931	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	3
1905	N. Y., N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	1	1932	N. Y., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	0
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1933	N. Y., N. L.	4	Wash., A. L.	1
1907*	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0	1934	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1	1935	Detroit, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1909	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3	1936	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1910	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1	1937	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1
1911	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2	1938	N. Y., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	0
1912*	Boston, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3	1939	N. Y., A. L.	4	Cincinnati, N. L.	0
1913	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1	1940	Cinc., N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	0	1941	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1915	Boston, A. L.	4	Phila., N. L.	1	1942	St. Louis, N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	1
1916	Boston, A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1	1943	N. Y., A. L.	4	St. Louis, N. L.	1
1917	Chicago, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2	1944	St. Louis, N. L.	4	St. Louis, A. L.	2
1918	Boston, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1945	Detroit, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	3
1919	Cincinnati, N. L.	5	Chicago, A. L.	3	1946	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Boston, A. L.	3
1920	Cleveland, A. L.	5	B'klyn, N. L.	2	1947	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	3
1921	N. Y., N. L.	5	N. Y., A. L.	2	1948	Cleveland, A. L.	4	Boston, N. L.	2
1922*	N. Y., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	0	1949	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1923	Wash., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2	1950	N. Y., A. L.	4	Phila., N. L.	0
1924	Wash., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3	1951	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1925	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Wash., A. L.	3	1952	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	3
1926	St. Louis, N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	3	1953†	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	2
1927	N. Y., A. L.	4	Pittsb., N. L.	0	1954	N. Y., N. L.	4	Cleve., A. L.	0
1928	N. Y., A. L.	4	S. Louis, N. L.	0	1955	B'klyn., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	3
1929	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1					

* One tie game. † First major league club to win five world championships in succession.

World Series Attendance and Receipts Since 1923

Yr.	Clubs	G.	Atten.	Rpts.	Yr.	Clubs	G.	Atten.	Rpts.
1923	N. Y. (A)-N. Y. (N)	6	301,430	1,063,815	1940	Cinc., (N)-Detroit (A)	7	281,927	1,322,328
1924	Wash. (A)-N. Y. (N)	7	283,665	1,093,104	1941	New York (A)-B'klyn (N)	5	235,773	1,107,762
1925	Pitts. (N)-Wash. (A)	7	282,848	1,182,854	1942	St. Louis (N)-N. Y. (A)	5	277,101	1,205,249
1926	St. Louis (N)-N. Y. (A)	7	328,051	1,207,864	1943	N. Y. (A)-St. Louis (N)	5	277,312	1,105,784
1927	N. Y. (A)-St. Louis (N)	4	201,705	783,217	1944	S. Louis (N)-St. L. (A)	6	206,708	906,122
1928	N. Y. (A)-St. Louis (N)	4	199,072	777,290	1945	Detroit (A)-Chicago (N)	7	333,457	1,592,454
1929	Phila. (A)-Chicago (N)	5	190,490	859,494	1946	St. Louis (N)-Boston (A)	7	250,071	1,052,920
1930	Phila. (A)-St. Louis (N)	6	212,619	953,772	1947	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	7	389,763	2,137,549
1931	St. Louis (N)-Phila. (A)	7	231,567	1,030,723	1948	Cleveland (A)-Boston (N)	6	358,362	1,633,685
1932	N. Y. (A)-Chicago (N)	4	191,998	713,377	1949	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	5	236,710	1,129,627
1933	New York (N)-Wash. (A)	5	163,076	679,365	1950	New York (A)-Phila. (N)	4	196,009	953,669
1934	St. L. (N)-Detroit (A)	7	281,610	1,128,995	1951	New York (A)-N. Y. (N)	6	341,977	1,633,457
1935	Detroit (A)-Chicago (A)	6	286,672	1,173,794	1952	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	7	340,906	1,622,753
1936	N. Y. (A)-N. Y. (N)	6	302,924	1,304,399	1953	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	6	307,350	1,779,269
1937	N. Y. (A)-N. Y. (N)	5	238,142	1,085,994	1954	New York (N)-Clev. (A)	4	251,507	1,566,203
1938	N. Y. (A)-Chicago (N)	4	200,833	851,166	1955	Brooklyn (N)-N. Y. (A)	7	362,310	2,337,515
1939	N. Y. (A)-Cincinnati, (N)	4	183,849	845,329					

Receipts since 1948 do not include fees for radio and television rights. This revenue customarily goes to players' pension fund.

How Players Shared World Series Money
(Players share in first four games only)

Yr.	G.	Winning Players'	Share	Losing Players'	Share	Yr.	G.	Winning Players'	Share	Losing Players'	Share
1937	5	Yankees	\$6,471	Giants	\$4,489	1947	7	Yankees	\$5,830	Dodgers	\$4,081
1938	4	Yankees	5,783	Cubs	4,674	1948	6	Indians	6,772	Braves	4,570
1939	4	Yankees	5,542	Reds	4,193	1949	5	Yankees	5,665	Dodgers	4,272
1940	7	Reds	5,803	Tigers	3,531	1950	4	Yankees	5,737	Phillies	4,801
1941	5	Yankees	5,943	Dodgers	4,829	1951	6	Yankees	6,446	Giants	4,951
1942	5	Cardinals	6,192	Yankees	3,351	1952	7	Yankees	6,026	Dodgers	4,200
1943	5	Yankees	6,123	Cardinals	4,321	1953	6	Yankees	8,280	Dodgers	6,178
1944	6	Cardinals	4,626	Browns	2,743	1954	4	Giants	*11,147	Indians	*6,712
1945	7	Tigers	6,443	Cubs	3,903	1955	7	Dodgers	9,768	Yankees	5,598
1946	7	Cardinals	3,757	Red Sox	2,052						

*Record shares. In 1955 the Brooklyn Dodgers divided their players' pool into 30 full shares of \$9,768.21 and ten varying partial shares. The New York Yankees distributed 34 full shares and 12 partial shares.

45 Records Set, 28 Tied in 1955 World Series

- Forty-five records were set and 28 were tied in the 1955 World Series, 32 of the new standards being accredited to the Yankees. A partial list of new records follows:
- Most games, total Series—52—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees.
 - Most games, total Series, one club—52—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees.
 - Most Series played, shortstop—9—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees.
 - Most games played, shortstop, total Series—52—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees.
 - Most Series eligible as player and coach—15—Frank Crosetti and Bill Dickey, Yankees.
 - Most times four home runs, Series—2—Duke Snider, Dodgers.
 - Most home runs, total Series, NL player—9—Duke Snider, Dodgers.
 - Most runs batted in, total Series, NL player—20—Duke Snider.
 - Most double plays, first baseman, Series—11—Gil Hodges, Dodgers.
 - Most double plays started, first baseman, Series—3—Gil Hodges, Dodgers.
 - Most double plays, shortstop, seven-game Series—7—Pee Wee Reese, Dodgers.
 - Most home runs, seven-game Series, both clubs—17—Dodgers 9, Yankees 8.
 - Most home runs, NL club, Series—9—Dodgers.
 - Most total bases, seven-game Series, both clubs—182—Dodgers 95, Yankees, 87.
 - Most extra bases on long hits, seven-game Series, both clubs—69—Dodgers 37, Yankees 32.
 - Most double plays, Series, both clubs—19—Dodgers 12, Yankees 7.
 - Most double plays, Series, one club—12—Dodgers.
 - Most double plays, game, both clubs—6—Yankees 3, Dodgers 3.
 - Most Series played—21—Yankees.
 - Most games played, total Series, one club—114—Yankees.
 - Most games won, total Series, one club—74—Yankees.
 - Largest receipts, Series—\$3,512,515.34, including TV and radio fees.

Champion Batters and Their Averages

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Year	Player	Club	Aver.	Year	Player	Club	Aver.
1931	Haley	St. Louis	.349	1931	Simmons	Philadelphia	.390
1932	O'Doul	Brooklyn	.368	1932	Alexander	Det.-Bost.	.367
1933	Klein	Philadelphia	.368	1933	Foxx	Philadelphia	.356
1934	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.362	1934	Gehrig	New York	.363
1935	Vaughan	Pittsburgh	.385	1935	Myer	Washington	.349
1936	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.373	1936	Appling	Chicago	.388
1937	Medwick	St. Louis	.374	1937	Gehrig	Detroit	.371
1938	Lombardi	Cincinnati	.342	1938	Foxx	Boston	.349
1939	Mize	St. Louis	.349	1939	DiMaggio	New York	.381
1940	Garns	Pittsburgh	.355	1940	DiMaggio	New York	.382
1941	Reiser	Brooklyn	.343	1941	Williams	Boston	.406
1942	Lombardi	Boston	.330	1942	Williams	Boston	.356
1943	Musial	St. Louis	.357	1943	Appling	Chicago	.328
1944	Walker	Brooklyn	.357	1944	Boudreau	Cleveland	.327
1945	Cavarretta	Chicago	.355	1945	Stirnswess	New York	.309
1946	Musial	St. Louis	.365	1946	Vernon	Washington	.353
1947	Walker	Philadelphia	.363	1947	Williams	Boston	.343
1948	Musial	St. Louis	.376	1948	Williams	Boston	.369
1949	Robinson	Brooklyn	.342	1949	Kell	Detroit	.342
1950	Musial	St. Louis	.346	1950	Goodman	Philadelphia	.354
1951	Musial	St. Louis	.355	1951	Fain	Philadelphia	.344
1952	Musial	St. Louis	.336	1952	Fain	Philadelphia	.327
1953	Furillo	Brooklyn	.344	1953	Vernon	Washington	.337
1954	Mays	New York	.345	1954	Avila	Cleveland	.341
1955	Ashburn	Philadelphia	.338	1955	Kaline	Detroit	.340

Champions in 1955 based on unofficial statistics available at close of season.

Home Run Leaders, 1927-1955

American League			National League		
Year	Player	Home Runs	Year	Player	Home Runs
1927	Ruth, New York	60	1927	Wilson, Chicago; Williams, Philadelphia	30
1928	Ruth, New York	54	1928	Bottomley, St. Louis; Wilson, Chicago	31
1929	Ruth, New York	46	1929	Klein, Philadelphia	43
1930	Ruth, New York	49	1930	Wilson, Chicago	56
1931	Ruth, New York; Gehrig, New York	46	1931	Klein, Philadelphia	31
1932	Foxx, Philadelphia	58	1932	Klein, Philadelphia; Ott, N. Y.	38
1933	Foxx, Philadelphia	48	1933	Klein, Philadelphia	28
1934	Gehrig, New York	49	1934	Kollins, St. Louis; Ott, New York	35
1935	Foxx, Phila.; Greenberg, Det.	36	1935	Berger, Boston	34
1936	Gehrig, New York	49	1936	Ott, New York	33
1937	DiMaggio, New York	46	1937	Ott, New York; Medwick, St. Louis	31
1938	Greenberg, Detroit	58	1938	Ott, New York	36
1939	Foxx, Boston	35	1939	Mize, St. Louis	28
1940	Greenberg, Detroit	41	1940	Mize, St. Louis	43
1941	Williams, Boston	37	1941	Camilli, Brooklyn	34
1942	Williams, Boston	36	1942	Ott, New York	30
1943	York, Detroit	34	1943	Nicholson, Chicago	29
1944	Etten, New York	22	1944	Nicholson, Chicago	23
1945	Stevens, St. Louis	24	1945	Holmes, Boston	28
1946	Greenberg, Detroit	44	1946	Kiner, Pittsburgh	23
1947	Williams, Boston	32	1947	Kiner, Pittsburgh; Mize, New York	51
1948	DiMaggio, New York	39	1948	Kiner, Pittsburgh; Mize, New York	40
1949	Williams, Boston	43	1949	Kiner, Pittsburgh	54
1950	Rosen, Cleveland	37	1950	Kiner, Pittsburgh	47
1951	Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	33	1951	Kiner, Pittsburgh	42
1952	Doby, Cleveland	32	1952	Kiner, Pittsburgh; Sauer, Chicago	37
1953	Rosen, Cleveland	43	1953	Mathews, Milwaukee	47
1954	Doby, Cleveland	32	1954	Kluszewski, Cincinnati	49
1955	Mantle, New York	37	1955	Mays, New York	51

Champion Pitchers and Their Averages

(Based on 15 or more victories)

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Yr.	Pitcher	Club	Aver.	Yr.	Pitcher	Club	Aver.
1925	Sherdel	St. Louis	.714	1925	Coyleskie	Washington	.800
1926	Kremer	Pittsburgh	.769	1926	Uhle	Cleveland	.711
1927	Benton	New York	.708	1927	Hoyt	New York	.808
1928	Benton	New York	.735	1928	Crowder	St. Louis	.769
1929	Root	Chicago	.760	1929	Grove	Philadelphia	.848
1930	Fitzsimmons	New York	.731	1930	Grove	Philadelphia	.886
1931	Derringer	St. Louis	.692	1931	Grove	New York	.810
1932	Wartke	Chicago	.786	1932	Allen	Philadelphia	.750
1933	Cantwell	Boston	.667	1933	Grove	New York	.839
1934	Dean	St. Louis	.811	1934	Gomez	Detroit	.720
1935	Lee	Chicago	.765	1935	Aker	New York	.731
1936	Hubbell	New York	.813	1936	Pearson	Cleveland	.738
1937	Hubbell	New York	.733	1937	Allen	New York	.789
1938	Lee	Chicago	.733	1938	Ruffing	Boston	.842
1939	Derringer	Cincinnati	.781	1939	Grove	Detroit	.750
1940	Fitzsimmons	Brooklyn	.889	1940	Rowe	New York	.808
1941	Riddle	Cincinnati	.826	1941	Gomez	New York	.833
1942	French	Brooklyn	.789	1942	Bonham	Boston	.783
1943	Cooper	St. Louis	.724	1943	Chandler	Detroit	.735
1944	Wilks	St. Louis	.810	1944	Hughson	Boston	.806
1945	Brecheen	St. Louis	.789	1945	Newhouse	New York	.704
1946	Dickson	St. Louis	.714	1946	Ferriss	Boston	.783
1947	Jansen	New York	.808	1947	Reynolds	Boston	.793
1948	Brecheen	St. Louis	.741	1948	Kramer	New York	.724
1949	Roe	Brooklyn	.714	1949	Raschl	Cleveland	.774
1950	Maglie	New York	.818	1950	Feller	Philadelphia	.800
1951	Roe	Brooklyn	.853	1951	Shantz	New York	.842
1952	Wilhelm	New York	.769	1952	Lopat	Chicago	.762
1953	Erskine	Brooklyn	.750	1953	Consuegra	New York	
1954	Antonelli	New York	.800	1954	Byrne		
1955	Newcombe	Brooklyn		1955			

The 1955 champions are based on unofficial statistics available at close of season. ERA leaders in 1955: Friend, Pittsburgh (N), 2.84; Pierce, Chicago (A), 1.97.

National League Records in 1955

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	Brooklyn	Milwaukee	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Pittsburgh	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
B'klyn.....	15	13	16	12	14	14	14	98	55	.641	—	
Milw.....	7	14	14	13	15	11	11	85	69	.552	13	
N. Y.....	9	8	10	10	13	17	17	80	74	.519	18	
Phila.....	6	8	12	11	12	13	15	77	77	.500	21	
Cinc.....	10	9	11	11	11	11	14	75	79	.487	23	
Chicago.....	7	12	10	11	11	11	17	72	81	.471	26	
St. Louis.....	8	11	9	9	11	12	16	68	86	.442	30	
Pitts.....	8	11	5	7	8	11	10	60	94	.390	38	

CLUB BATTING (Unofficial)

	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
B'klyn.....	5,193	857	1,406	228	43	201	800	77	.271
Cinc.....	5,270	761	1,424	210	28	181	723	51	.270
Milw.....	5,275	743	1,377	218	54	182	697	42	.261
St. L.....	5,266	654	1,375	227	35	143	609	64	.261
N. Y.....	5,289	703	1,377	167	34	169	643	38	.260
Phila.....	5,092	675	1,297	203	49	132	631	42	.255
Chi.....	5,215	626	1,287	183	54	164	594	35	.247
Pitts.....	5,173	560	1,262	207	60	91	528	21	.244

CLUB FIELDING (Unofficial)

	g.	po.	a.	e.	dp.	pc.
Philadelphia.....	154	4,058	1,467	107	117	.981
Brooklyn.....	154	4,134	1,668	131	153	.978
New York.....	154	4,160	1,741	142	158	.977
Cincinnati.....	154	4,089	1,696	138	170	.977
Chicago.....	154	4,135	1,708	147	152	.975
St. Louis.....	154	4,132	1,652	146	153	.975
Milwaukee.....	154	4,139	1,598	151	153	.974
Pittsburgh.....	154	4,085	1,744	165	168	.972

Triple plays—Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING (Unofficial)

(100 at bats or more)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Newcombe, Brooklyn.....	57	117	18	42	7	23	1	.359
Ashburn, Phila.....	140	533	91	180	3	42	11	.338
Mays, N. Y.....	152	580	122	185	51	127	24	.319
Musial, St. L.....	154	562	97	179	33	108	5	.319
Campanella, Brooklyn.....	123	446	81	142	32	107	2	.318
Kluszewski, Cl.....	153	612	116	162	47	113	1	.314
Aaron, Milw.....	153	602	106	189	27	106	3	.314
Furillo, B'klyn.....	140	523	83	164	26	95	4	.314
Post, Cin.....	154	601	116	186	40	108	7	.309
Snider, B'klyn.....	148	538	126	166	42	136	8	.309
Bell, Cin.....	154	610	88	188	27	104	4	.308
Mueller, N. Y.....	148	605	67	185	8	83	1	.306
Rhodes, N. Y.....	94	187	22	57	6	32	1	.305
Burgess, Phila., Cin.....	123	442	71	133	21	78	1	.301
J. O'Brien, Pitts.....	84	278	22	83	1	25	1	.299
Logan, Milw.....	154	595	95	177	13	82	3	.297
Ennis, Phila.....	146	564	82	167	29	120	4	.296
Banks, Chi.....	154	596	98	176	44	117	8	.295
Moon, St. L.....	152	593	86	175	19	76	10	.295
Long, Pitts.....	131	418	59	122	16	79	0	.292
Hodges, B'klyn.....	150	546	75	158	27	102	2	.289
Mathews, Milw.....	141	499	108	144	41	101	3	.289
Baumholtz, Chi.....	105	280	33	81	1	26	0	.289
Bridges, Cin.....	94	168	20	48	1	18	1	.286
Lynch, Pitts.....	88	282	43	80	5	28	2	.284
Reese, B'klyn.....	145	553	99	156	10	61	7	.282
Dark, N. Y.....	115	475	77	134	9	45	2	.282
Temple, Cin.....	150	588	94	165	0	50	19	.281
Viridon, St. L.....	144	534	58	150	17	68	2	.281
Crowe, Milw.....	104	303	40	85	15	55	1	.281
Watkins, Phila.....	33	107	10	30	2	14	0	.280
Cooper, Chi.....	54	111	11	31	7	15	0	.279
Bruton, Milw.....	149	635	106	175	9	47	25	.276
Burbrink, St. L.....	58	170	11	47	0	15	1	.276
Lockman, N. Y.....	147	576	76	157	15	49	3	.273
Lopata, Phila.....	99	303	51	82	22	58	4	.271
Repuski, St. L.....	147	512	64	138	23	73	5	.270
Schoendienst, St. L.....	145	553	68	148	11	51	7	.268
McMillan, Cin.....	151	470	49	126	1	38	4	.268
Baker, Chi.....	154	610	82	163	11	51	9	.267
Groat, Pitts.....	151	521	35	139	4	50	0	.267
Parko, Milw.....	86	251	29	67	5	34	1	.267
Torgeson, Phila.....	47	150	29	40	1	17	2	.267
Hofman, N. Y.....	96	207	32	55	10	28	0	.266
Forday, Chi.....	150	574	69	152	17	64	8	.265
Jackson, Cin.....	138	499	73	132	21	70	0	.265
Boyer, St. L.....	147	530	78	140	18	61	22	.264
Adcock, Milw.....	84	238	40	76	15	45	0	.264
Hamner, Phila.....	104	405	57	104	5	43	0	.257
Thomson, Mil.....	101	343	39	88	12	56	2	.257
Terwilliger, N. Y.....	80	257	29	66	1	18	0	.257

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
G. Freese, Pitts.....	51	179	17	46	3	22	1	.257
Jones, Phila.....	146	516	65	132	16	81	6	.256
Robinson, Bkn.....	105	317	51	81	8	36	12	.256
King, Chi.....	113	301	43	77	11	45	2	.256
Elliott, St. L.....	68	117	9	30	1	12	0	.256
Clemente, Pitts.....	124	474	48	121	5	47	2	.255
Sarni, St. L.....	107	325	32	83	3	34	1	.255
Greengrass, Cin.-Phila.....	107	362	44	92	12	38	0	.254
Harmon, Cin.....	96	197	29	50	5	28	9	.254
E. Freese, Pitts.....	134	455	69	115	14	44	4	.253
Irvin, N. Y.....	51	150	16	38	1	17	3	.253
Roberts, Phila.....	51	107	12	27	2	13	0	.252
Walker, B'klyn.....	48	103	6	26	2	13	1	.251
Williams, N. Y.....	82	247	25	62	4	15	0	.251
Gilliam, B'klyn.....	147	538	110	134	7	40	15	.249
Amoros, Bkn.....	119	388	59	96	10	51	10	.247
Tanner, Milw.....	97	243	27	60	6	27	0	.247
Thomas, Pitts.....	142	510	72	125	25	71	2	.245
Thompson, N. Y.....	135	432	65	106	17	63	2	.245
Gonbus, Cin.-Phila.....	99	242	27	59	4	27	0	.244
Hemus, St. L.....	96	206	36	50	5	21	1	.243
Stephenson, St. L.....	67	111	19	27	0	6	2	.243
Palyas, Phila., Cin.....	95	274	37	66	8	36	2	.241
Grammas, St. L.....	128	366	32	88	3	25	4	.240
Seminick, Cin.-Phila.....	99	304	33	73	12	35	1	.240
Hoak, B'klyn.....	94	279	50	67	5	19	8	.240
Jablonski, Cin.....	74	221	28	53	9	28	0	.240
Zimmer, B'klyn.....	88	280	38	67	15	50	5	.239
Shepard, Pitts.....	94	264	24	63	2	23	1	.239
Crandall, Milw.....	133	440	62	104	26	61	2	.236
Miksis, Chi.....	131	482	52	113	9	41	2	.234
Morgan, Phila.....	136	483	61	112	10	48	5	.232
Harris, N. Y.....	79	263	27	61	12	36	0	.232
E. O'Brien, Pitts.....	75	237	26	55	0	8	4	.232
Chitt, Chi.....	113	338	24	78	11	41	0	.231

PITCHING RECORDS (Unofficial)

(50 innings or more)

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	era.
Freeman, Cin..	52	91	94	30	36	7	4	2.18
Miller, Phila.	40	89	79	28	31	8	4	2.43
Bessent, B'klyn	24	63	51	21	29	8	1	2.71
LaPalme, St. L.	56	92	77	34	37	4	3	2.74
Schmidt, St. L.	20	130	89	58	86	7	6	2.77
Craig, B'klyn..	21	91	81	43	46	5	3	2.77
King, Pitts...	17	54	60	14	21	1	3	2.83
Friend, Pitts...	44	200	178	52	98	14	9	2.84
Jeffcoat, Chi..	50	102	107	53	31	8	6	2.92
Grissom, N. Y.	55	89	76	41	46	5	4	2.98
Rogovin, Phila.	12	73	60	17	28	5	3	3.08
Buhl, Milw....	38	202	169	109	117	13	11	3.21
Newcombe, B'klyn.	34	234	222	38	143	20	5	3.23
Labine, B'klyn.	60	145	121	55	66	13	5	3.23
Spahn, Milw...	39	246	248	63	109	17	14	3.26
Face, Pitts...	42	126	127	40	81	5	7	3.29
Roberts, Phila.	41	305	292	53	161	23	14	3.30
Antonelli, N. Y	38	234	206	82	142	14	16	3.35
Klipstein, Cin	39	138	120	60	68	9	10	3.39
Giel, N. Y....	34	82	70	49	47	4	4	3.40
Johnson, Milw.	40	92	81	56	43	5	7	3.42
Meyer, Phila..	50	110	75	66	94	6	11	3.44
Nuxhall, Cin..	50	257	240	78	98	17	12	3.47
Crone, Milw...	33	140	116	41	76	10	9	3.47
Rush, Chi....	33	234	204	73	130	13	11	3.50
Dickson, Phila.	36	216	190	81	91	12	11	3.50
Negray, Phila.	19	72	71	21	29	4	3	3.50
Loes, B'klyn..	22	128	116	46	84	10	4	3.52
Minner, Chi..	22	158	173	47	52	9	9	3.59
McCall, N. Y..	42	95	85	37	50	6	5	3.60
Collum, Cin..	32	134	128	36	48	9	8	3.63
Spooner, Bkn..	29	99	79	41	76	8	6	3.73
Hearn, N. Y..	39	226	224	66	86	14	16	3.74
Maglie, N. Y..	23	130	143	48	71	9	5	3.74
Erskine, Bkn..	31	195	185	64	86	11	8	3.78
Poholsky, St. L	30	151	143	34	67	9	11	3.81
Law, Pitts....	43	201	221	61	80	10	10	3.85
Fowler, Cin..	46	208	198	63	94	11	10	3.89
Wilhelm, N. Y.	59	103	105	41	72	4	1	3.93
Podres, B'klyn	27	159	160	57	114	10	10	3.96
Nichols, Milw.	34	144	141	67	44	9	8	4.00
Hall, Pitts...	15	94	92	27	46	6	6	4.02
Burdett, Milw.	42	230	253	73	71	13	8	4.03
Black, B'klyn-Cin	38	118	120	30	63	6	2	4.04
Jones, Chi....	36	242	175	185	197	14	20	4.05
Monzant, N. Y	28	95	98	43	53	4	8	4.07
Kline, Pitts...	36	137	161	55	49	6	13	4.14
Gross, Cin...	17	67	79	16	32	4	5	4.16
Conley, Milw..	22	155	152	52	107	11	7	4.18
Arroyo, St. L..	35	159	162	63	68	11	8	4.19
Liddle, N. Y..	33	106	96	61	56	10	4	4.25
Hacker, Chi...	35	213	202	44	80	11	15	4.27
Jackson, St. L.	37	177	189	72	87	9	14	4.37
Haddix, St. L.	37	210	216	62	149	12	16	4.41
Wehmeler, Phila.	31	193	175	70	85	10	12	4.43

American League Records in 1955

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Boston	Detroit	Kansas City	Baltimore	Washington	Woon	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
N. Y.	9	11	14	12	15	19	16	96	58	623	—	
Cleveland	13	12	11	12	17	19	9	93	61	604	3	
Chicago	11	10	9	13	14	12	17	91	63	591	5	
Boston	8	11	9	9	13	14	15	84	70	545	12	
Detroit	10	10	8	9	12	13	17	79	75	513	17	
Kans. City	7	5	8	8	10	12	13	63	91	409	33	
Baltimore	3	3	10	8	9	10	14	57	97	370	39	
Wash.	6	13	5	7	5	9	8	53	101	344	43	

CLUB BATTING (Unofficial)

	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Chi.	5,221	725	1,400	203	36	116	676	69	268
Detroit	5,283	775	1,407	210	38	130	721	41	266
Bost.	5,272	755	1,392	238	39	137	708	41	264
K. City	5,336	638	1,395	189	46	121	587	22	261
N. Y.	5,162	762	1,342	177	55	175	716	55	260
Cleveland	5,145	698	1,325	175	31	148	654	27	258
Wash.	5,133	598	1,277	177	54	80	565	25	249
Balt.	5,256	540	1,262	173	39	54	499	34	240

CLUB FIELDING (Unofficial)

	g.	po.	a.	e.	dp.	pc.
Chicago	155	4,134	1,732	111	142	9814
Cleveland	154	4,159	1,563	109	152	9813
Boston	154	4,153	1,707	134	138	978
New York	154	4,107	1,628	129	180	978
Kansas City	155	4,129	1,725	145	174	976
Detroit	154	4,142	1,606	139	158	976
Washington	154	4,073	1,690	155	170	974
Baltimore	156	4,166	1,705	167	155	972

Triple plays—Cleveland, Baltimore.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING (Unofficial)

(100 at bats or more)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Valo, Kan. C.	112	283	50	103	3	35	5	364
Hale, Balt.	67	182	13	65	0	29	0	357
Williams, Bost.	98	320	77	114	28	83	2	356
Kalline, Det.	152	588	121	200	27	102	6	340
Naragon, Cleve.	57	127	12	41	1	13	1	323
Power, Kan. C.	147	596	90	190	19	75	0	319
Skowron, N.Y.	108	288	46	92	12	61	1	319
J. D. Phillips, Detroit	56	117	15	37	1	20	0	316
Slaughter, N. Y.-K. C.	118	276	50	87	5	36	1	315
Kell, Chicago	128	429	44	134	8	81	2	312
Fox, Chicago	154	636	100	198	6	58	7	311
Courtney, Chi.-Wash.	94	275	33	85	3	39	0	309
Kuenn, Det.	145	620	101	190	8	62	8	306
Smith, Cleve.	154	607	123	186	22	77	10	306
Mantle, N. Y.	147	517	121	158	37	99	8	306
Vernon, Wash.	150	538	74	162	14	85	0	301
Simpson, Cleve.-K. C.	115	397	43	119	5	52	3	300
Phillie, Cleve.-Balt.	126	415	65	124	8	49	1	299
Paula, Wash.	115	351	34	105	6	45	2	299
Moss, Balt.-Chicago	61	115	10	34	4	13	0	296
Goodman, Bost.	149	599	100	176	0	52	5	294
Stephens, Bost.	109	157	25	46	3	18	0	293
Doby, Cleve.	131	491	91	143	26	75	2	291
Lopez, Kan. C.	128	483	50	140	15	68	1	290
Howard, N. Y.	97	279	32	81	10	43	0	290
Minoso, Chi.	139	517	79	149	10	70	19	288
McDougald, New York	141	533	79	152	13	53	6	285
Runnels, Wash.	134	503	66	143	2	49	3	284
Boone, Det.	135	500	61	142	20	116	1	284
Klaus, Bost.	134	541	83	153	7	60	7	283
Piersall, Bost.	149	515	68	146	13	61	5	283
Torgerson, Det.	89	300	58	85	9	50	9	283
Niemann, Chi.	98	272	36	77	11	53	1	283
Dropo, Chi.	141	453	55	127	19	79	0	280
Tuttle, Det.	154	603	102	168	14	76	6	279
Dyck, Balt.	61	191	30	55	2	22	1	279
Bauer, N. Y.	139	492	97	137	20	53	8	278
Trinidad, Balt.	140	481	57	133	12	65	0	277
Jensen, Bost.	152	573	95	158	26	116	15	276
Berra, N. Y.	147	541	84	147	27	108	1	272
Avila, Cleve.	141	537	83	146	13	61	1	272
Slevers, Wash.	144	509	74	138	25	106	1	271
Smith, Balt.	135	424	41	115	4	51	1	271
Orveto, Wash.	100	263	24	71	0	25	1	270
Rivera, Chi.	146	454	71	120	10	52	25	264
Pope, Cleve.-Baltimore	121	326	39	86	7	52	5	264
Kennedy, Balt.-Chicago	109	284	28	75	9	48	0	264
Astroth, K. C.	101	271	29	71	5	23	2	262

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
White, Bost.	143	544	62	142	11	64	1	261
Folles, Cleve.	62	111	13	29	1	7	0	261
Lollar, Chi.	138	428	67	111	16	61	2	259
House, Det.	102	328	37	85	15	53	0	259
W. Shantz, Kans. City	79	217	18	56	1	12	0	258
Carey, N. Y.	135	510	73	131	7	47	3	257
Woodling, Balt.-Cleveland	126	404	55	104	8	58	3	257
Rizzuto, N. Y.	81	144	20	37	1	9	7	257
Throneberry, Boston	60	144	21	37	6	27	0	257
Maxwell, Balt.-Detroit	59	113	19	29	7	18	0	257
Dente, Cleve.	73	105	10	27	0	10	0	257
Carrasquel, Chicago	145	523	83	134	11	52	1	256
Diering, Balt.	137	371	38	95	3	31	5	256
Fain, Det.-Cleveland	111	254	31	65	2	29	5	256
Miranda, Balt.	153	486	43	124	1	37	4	255
Zernial, K. C.	120	413	63	105	30	83	1	254
Groth, Chi.-Wash.	93	260	34	66	4	28	3	254
Finigan, K. C.	150	545	72	138	9	68	1	253
Noren, N. Y.	132	371	49	94	8	58	5	253
Wertz, Cleve.	74	257	30	65	14	55	1	253
Evers, Balt.-Cleveland	99	251	31	63	8	39	2	251
DeMaestri, Kan. City	123	457	42	14	6	36	3	249
Abrams, Balt.	118	309	59	76	6	32	2	246
Hatton, Bost.	126	380	48	83	4	49	0	245
Rosen, Cleve.	139	492	61	120	21	81	4	244
Yost, Wash.	122	375	63	91	7	48	4	243
Kiner, Cleve.	112	321	56	78	18	54	0	243
Zauchin, Bost.	130	476	65	114	27	93	2	240

PITCHING RECORDS (Unofficial)

(60 innings or more)

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	era.
Pierce, Chi.	33	206	162	64	157	15	10	1.97
Konstanty, New York	45	73	68	25	18	7	2	2.22
Moss, Cleve.	57	83	81	22	69	4	3	2.39
Wight, Cleve.-Balt.	36	141	135	48	60	6	8	2.43
Ford, N. Y.	39	254	188	113	136	18	7	2.62
Consuegra, Chi.	44	126	119	19	33	6	5	2.64
Wynn, Cleve.	32	230	207	80	123	17	11	2.82
Kinder, Bost.	43	67	57	15	30	5	5	2.82
Dorish, Chi.-Baltimore	48	82	76	37	28	5	3	2.85
Kiely, Bost.	33	90	91	37	36	3	3	2.90
Sullivan, Bost.	35	260	235	100	129	18	13	2.91
Score, Cleve.	33	227	157	154	244	16	10	2.93
Hoeft, Det.	32	220	186	75	133	16	7	2.99
Hurd, Bost.	43	81	72	38	48	8	6	3.00
Howell, Chi.	35	74	70	24	24	8	3	3.04
Susce, Bost.	29	144	123	49	60	9	7	3.06
Larsen, N. Y.	19	97	81	51	44	9	2	3.06
Turley, N. Y.	36	247	168	177	210	17	13	3.10
Byrne, N. Y.	27	160	137	87	76	16	5	3.15
Sturdevant, New York	33	68	48	41	47	1	3	3.18
Lary, Det.	36	225	232	89	96	14	15	3.24
Morgan, N. Y.	40	72	72	24	17	7	3	3.25
Donovan, Chi.	29	187	186	48	87	15	9	3.27
Henry, Bost.	17	60	56	22	23	2	4	3.30
Harshman, Chi.	32	180	144	97	115	11	7	3.35
Aber, Det.	39	80	86	27	37	6	3	3.38
Kucks, N. Y.	29	127	122	44	47	8	7	3.40
Zuverink, Det.-Baltimore	42	115	118	31	45	4	8	3.44
Wilson, Balt.	34	235	200	87	94	12	18	3.45
Johnson, Chi.	17	99	95	52	71	7	4	3.45
Feller, Cleve.	25	83	71	31	25	4	4	3.47
Gorman, K. C.	57	109	99	36	44	7	6	3.55
Delock, Bost.	29	144	136	61	88	9	7	3.59
Narleski, Cleve.-McDermott	60	111	95	53	95	9	1	3.73
Wash.	31	156	139	102	76	10	10	3.75
Schmitz, Wash.	32	165	187	54	48	7	10	3.76
Lemon, Cleve.	35	211	217	73	100	18	10	3.80
Martin, Chi.	37	52	50	22	23	2	3	3.81
Ramos, Wash.	45	131	121	39	31	5	11	3.85
Lopat, N. Y.-Baltimore	26	136	158	25	34	7	12	3.90
Wiesler, N. Y.	16	53	39	49	22	6	3	3.92
Fornieles, Chic.	26	85	84	29	72	13	10	3.93
Gromek, Det.	28	181	183	37	90	13	8	3.96
Trucks, Chic.	32	175	176	59	94	12	16	3.97
Garver, Det.	33	231	249	67	84	12	16	3.97
Garcia, Cleve.	38	211	230	55	121	11	13	3.97
Houtteman, Cleve.	35	124	126	45	52	10	6	3.99
Brown, Bost.-Baltimore	17	61	53	28	28	1	4	3.99
Palica, Balt.	33	170	165	83	67	5	11	4.02
Fixon, Bost.	31	209	207	85	96	12	10	4.05
Moore, Balt.	46	152	130	80	81	10	10	4.14
Grim, N. Y.	26	93	81	41	63	7	5	4.16
Irmer, Det.	36	80	76	29	28	4	3	4.16

Major League Baseball Attendance

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	*1955	1954	1953		*1955	1954	1953
Brooklyn	1,033,589	1,020,531	1,163,419	New York	1,490,136	1,475,171	1,537,811
New York	825,202	1,155,067	811,518	Cleveland	1,221,770	1,335,472	1,069,176
Chicago	875,800	748,183	763,658	Boston	1,203,029	931,127	1,026,132
Pittsburgh	469,389	475,494	572,757	Detroit	1,181,846	1,079,847	884,658
Milwaukee	2,005,836	2,131,188	1,826,397	Kansas City	1,393,054	*304,666	*362,113
St. Louis	849,130	1,039,698	880,242	Chicago	1,175,785	1,231,629	1,191,353
Philadelphia	922,886	738,991	853,644	Washington	425,857	503,542	595,594
Cincinnati	690,963	704,167	548,086	Baltimore	852,039	1,060,910	*297,238
Total	7,672,795	8,013,519	7,419,721	Total	8,943,515	7,922,364	6,964,076
Previous Years				Previous Years			
1952—6,339,148		1949—4,984,718		1952—8,293,896		1949—10,730,647	
1951—7,244,002		1948—9,770,743		1951—8,882,674		1948—11,150,099	
1950—8,320,616		1947—10,388,470		1950—9,142,361		1947—9,564,543	

*Data for 1955 are based on unofficial figures available at close of regular season. Kansas City figures for 1953 and 1954 refer to Philadelphia. Baltimore 1953 figures refer to former St. Louis Browns. Major league baseball established a new all-time attendance record during 1948 by drawing 20,972,601 fans. The Cleveland Indians led, setting an all-time attendance mark by playing before 2,620,627 fans at home.

The record paid attendance for a baseball game was established Oct. 10, 1948 in the fifth game of the World Series when 86,288 paid their way into Municipal Stadium in Cleveland, Ohio.

The record paid attendance for a regular season game is 84,587 established Sept. 12, 1954, in Municipal Stadium, Cleveland, Ohio, during a double header in which the Cleveland Indians twice beat the New York Yankees, 4 to 1 and 3-2. Including the pass list of 1,976, the overall attendance was 86,563, largest major league crowd. The previous record paid attendance, 82,781, was set at Municipal Stadium by the Indians and the Philadelphia Athletics, June 20, 1948.

The record attendance for a night game is 78,382, established in the Municipal Stadium, Cleveland (Aug. 20, 1948) in a game between the Cleveland Indians and the Chicago White Sox.

Record attendance for an exhibition game—71,289, established in a night game in Yankee Stadium, New York, June 25, 1951, between the New York Yankees and Brooklyn Dodgers.

Most Valuable Player Awards

Awards listed below were made by the Leagues, 1922-1929, and by the Baseball Writers' Association since 1931.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year	Player	Club
1924	Dazzy Vance	Brooklyn
1925	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis
1926	Bob O'Farrell	St. Louis
1927	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh
1928	Jim Bottomley	St. Louis
1929	Rogers Hornsby	Chicago
1930	No award	
1931	Frankie Frisch	St. Louis
1932	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia
1933	Carl Hubbell	New York
1934	Dizzy Dean	St. Louis
1935	Gabby Hartnett	Chicago
1936	Carl Hubbell	New York
1937	Joe Medwick	St. Louis
1938	Ernie Lombardi	Cincinnati
1939	Bucky Walters	Cincinnati
1940	Frank McCormick	Cincinnati
1941	Dolph Camilli	Brooklyn
1942	Mort Cooper	St. Louis
1943	Stan Musial	St. Louis
1944	Martin Marion	St. Louis
1945	Phil Cavarretta	Chicago
1946	Stan Musial	St. Louis
1947	Bob Elliott	Boston
1948	Stan Musial	St. Louis
1949	Jackie Robinson	Brooklyn
1950	Jim Konstanty	Philadelphia
1951	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn
1952	Henry J. (Hank) Sauer	Chicago
1953	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn
1954	Willie Mays	New York

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Year	Player	Club
1924	Walter Johnson	Washington
1925	Roger Peckinpaugh	Washington
1926	George Burns	Cleveland
1927	Lou Gehrig	New York
1928	Mickey Cochrane	Philadelphia
1929	No award	
1930	No award	
1931	Lefty Grove	Philadelphia
1932	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1933	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1934	Mickey Cochrane	Detroit
1935	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1936	Lou Gehrig	New York
1937	Charley Gehring	Detroit
1938	Jimmy Foxx	Boston
1939	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1940	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1941	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1942	Joe Gordon	New York
1943	Spurgeon Chandler	New York
1944	Hal Newhouser	Detroit
1945	Hal Newhouser	Detroit
1946	Ted Williams	Boston
1947	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1948	Lou Boudreau	Cleveland
1949	Ted Williams	Boston
1950	Phil Rizzuto	New York
1951	Larry (Yogi) Berra	New York
1952	Robert (Bobby) Shantz	Philadelphia
1953	Al Rosen	Cleveland
1954	Yogi Berra	New York

Professional Baseball Government

Ford C. Frick, 56, president of the National League, was elected commissioner, Sept. 20, 1951, for a seven-year term at an annual salary of \$65,000.

Commissioner—Ford C. Frick.

Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Segar.

Office—30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

President, secretary, treasurer—Warren C. Giles.

Chairman of Board—John A. Heyder.

Manager Service Bureau—David J. Grote.

Office—2601 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

President, secretary, treasurer—William Harbridge.

Manager Service Bureau—Earl J. Hilligan.

Office—310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

President-treasurer—George M. Trautman.

Director Public Relations—Robert L. Finch.

Office—720 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Bendix Trophy Race, 1955

The 1955 Bendix Air Race held Sept. 4 at Philadelphia, Pa. during the National Aircraft Show, Sept. 3-5, was won by Col. Carlos M. Talbott, USAF World War II pilot, who flew a Super Sabre F-100C, the nation's first supersonic combat plane, 2,325 miles from George Air Force Base, Victorville, Calif., to International Airport in 3 hours 48 minutes 4 seconds, at an average speed of 610.-726 m.p.h., with one five-minute refueling stop

at McConnell AFB, Wichita, Kans. Record for the Bendix Race is an average 616.208 m.p.h., set in 1954 by Capt. Edward W. Kenny in a F-84F Thunderstreak.

Winning plane in the General Electric race of three B-47 medium bombers was piloted by Maj. Leonard J. Stevens, Chicago, Ill. It covered the 2,337 miles from March AFB, Riverside, Calif., in 3 hours 57 minutes 59.2 seconds at an average speed of 589,294 m.p.h.

Major League No-Hit Games Since 1920

(Complete Nine-inning Games)

Date	Pitcher	Clubs	Score
1920—July 1	Johnson	Washington-Boston A.	1-0
1922—April 30	Robertson (1)	Chicago-Detroit A.	2-0
1922—May 7	Barnes	New York-Philadelphia A.	6-0
1923—Sept. 4	Jones	New York-Philadelphia A.	2-0
1923—Sept. 7	Ehlnke	Boston-Philadelphia A.	4-0
1924—July 17	Haines	St. Louis-Boston N.	5-0
1925—Sept. 13	Vance	Brooklyn-Philadelphia N (1st game)	10-1
1926—Aug. 21	Lyons	Chicago-Boston A.	6-0
1929—May 8	Hubbell	New York-Pittsburgh N.	11-0
1931—April 29	Ferrell	Cleveland-St. Louis A.	9-0
1931—Aug. 8	Burke	Washington-Boston A.	5-0
1934—Sept. 18	Newsom (2)	St. Louis-Boston A.	1-2
1934—Sept. 21	P. Dean	St. Louis-Brooklyn N. (2nd game)	3-0
1935—Aug. 31	Kennedy	Chicago-Cleveland A.	5-0
1937—June 1	Dietrich	Chicago-St. Louis A.	8-0
1938—June 11	Vander Meer	Cincinnati-Boston N.	3-0
1938—June 15	Vander Meer	Cincinnati-Brooklyn N (night game)	6-0
1938—Aug. 27	Pearson	New York-Cleveland A (2nd game)	13-0
1940—April 16	Feller (3)	Cleveland-Chicago A.	1-0
1940—April 30	Carleton	Brooklyn-Cincinnati N.	3-0
1941—Aug. 30	Warneke	St. Louis-Cincinnati N.	2-0
1944—April 27	Tobin	Boston-Brooklyn N.	2-0
1944—May 15	Shoun	Cincinnati-Boston N.	1-0
1944—June 22	Tobin	Boston-Philadelphia N (5 innings)	7-0
1945—Sept. 9	Fowler	Philadelphia-St. Louis A.	1-0
1946—April 23	Head	Brooklyn-Boston N.	5-0
1946—April 30	Feller	Cleveland-New York A.	1-0
1947—June 18	Blackwell	Cincinnati-Boston N (night game)	6-0
1947—July 10	Black	Cleveland-Philadelphia A.	3-0
1947—Sept. 3	McCahan	Philadelphia-Washington A.	3-0
1948—June 30	Lemon	Cleveland-Detroit A.	2-0
1948—Sept. 9	Barney	Brooklyn-New York N. (night game)	7-0
1950—Aug. 11	Blekford	Boston-Brooklyn N. (night game)	3-0
1951—May 6	Chambers	Pittsburgh-Boston A. (2nd game)	2-1
1951—July 1	Feller	Cleveland-Detroit A. (1st game)	1-0
1951—July 12	Reynolds	New York-Cleveland A. (night game)	8-0
1951—Sept. 28	Trucks	New York-Boston A. (first game)	1-0
1952—May 15	Trucks	Detroit-Washington A.	5-0
1952—June 19	Erskine	Brooklyn-Chicago N.	1-0
1952—Aug. 25	Trucks	Detroit-New York A.	6-0
1953—May 6	Holloman	St. Louis-Philadelphia A (night game)	2-0
1954—June 12	Wilson	Milwaukee-Philadelphia N.	4-0
1955—May 12	Jones	Chicago-Pittsburgh N.	4-0

(1) Perfect game, no one reaching first base. (2) Newsom pitched nine hitless innings, then allowed one hit in tenth. (3) Opening game of season.

Longest Games Played in the Major Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE—26 INNINGS, Boston, May 1, 1920

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0

Game called on account of darkness after 3 hours and 50 minutes of play.

Batteries—Cadore and Elliott; Oeschger and Gowdy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—24 INNINGS, Boston, Sept. 1, 1906

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0

Time of game 4 hours 47 minutes. Batteries—Coombs and Powers; Harris and Carrigan and Criger.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—24 INNINGS, Philadelphia, July 21, 1945

	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0

Time of game, 4 hours 48 minutes; called on account of darkness. Batteries—Mueller (19½ innings).

Trout (4½) and Swift; Christopher (13), Berry (11) and Rosar.

LONGEST EXTRA-INNING GAME, BY TIME—NATIONAL LEAGUE—5 hours 19 minutes—

Brooklyn 6, Boston 2 (20 innings), July 5, 1940.

LONGEST SCORELESS TIE—NATIONAL LEAGUE—19 INNINGS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1946

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0

Game called on account of darkness after 4 hours and 40 minutes of play.

Batteries—Vander Meer (15), Gumbert (4) and Mueller; Gregg (10), Casey (5), Herring (3), Behrman (1) and Edwards.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Boston Braves (National League) played 20 scoreless innings.

Aug. 1, 1918, before Pittsburgh won in the 21st inning, 2 to 0.

LONGEST 9-INNING GAME—AMERICAN LEAGUE—3 Hr. 52 Min.—New York, N. Y., May 1953

The longest nine-inning game in the history of major league baseball—3 hours 52 minutes—was

played in Yankee Stadium, New York, May 25, 1953, between the New York Yankees and the

Boston Red Sox. The Red Sox won, 14-10. It required 2 hours 18 minutes to complete the first

five innings and involved 32 players, 10 of them pitchers. One Boston pitcher, Maury McDermott,

was in the game two and three-quarter hours before being knocked out in the sixth inning.

National Non-Professional Baseball Champions

State champions qualify annually in the National Baseball Congress Tournament in Wichita, Kans. To the United States champions there is awarded a \$10,000 cash purse. The National Baseball Congress also sanctions District and State tournaments.

Year	Champion	Runner-up
1950	Fort Wayne (Ind.) Capeharts	Elk City (Okla.) Elks
1951	Plymouth Oilers, Sinton, Texas	Atwater (Calif.) Packers
1952	Fort Myer (Va.) Colonials	Port Leonard Wood (Mo.) Hilltoppers
1953	Fort Leonard Wood (Mo.) Hilltoppers	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers
1954	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers	Springfield (Mo.) Generals
1955	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers	Sinton (Texas) Plymouth Oilers

Babe Ruth's Lifetime Record, 1914-1935

George Herman (Babe) Ruth, one of baseball's greatest players, died in Memorial Hospital, New York City (Aug. 16, 1948), of cancer after two years' illness. He was 53. Born in Baltimore, Feb. 6, 1895, Babe Ruth spent most of his youth in St. Mary's Industrial School in that city. When he left the school in 1914, he joined the Baltimore Orioles as a pitcher and outfielder, and later in the same year was sold to the Boston Red Sox where he quickly made his mark as a left-handed pitcher. Thus began his baseball career which continued until 1938 and during which he established many records. He played with the New York Yankees from 1920 to 1934 as an outfielder, and in 1927 set a new record of 60 home runs in one season. His last public appearance was at the premiere of the motion picture "The Babe Ruth Story" in New York City, July 26, 1948.

Year	Club	League	Pos.	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1914	Baltimore-Providence	Inter.	P-of	46	121	22	28	1	4	.231	20	87	4	.964
1914	Boston	American	P.	5	10	1	2	0	0	.200	0	8	0	1.000
1915	Boston	American	P-of	42	92	16	29	4	0	.315	17	63	2	.976
1916	Boston	American	P-of	67	136	18	37	3	0	.272	24	83	3	.973
1917	Boston	American	P-of	52	123	14	40	2	0	.325	19	101	2	.984
1918	Boston	American	P-lb-of	95	317	50	95	11	6	.300	270	72	18	.950
1919	Boston*	American	P-of	130	432	103	139	29	7	.322	239	49	3	.990
1920	New York	American	lb-of	142	458	158	172	54	14	.376	259	21	19	.986
1921	New York	American	Of-lb	152	540	177	204	59	17	.378	348	16	13	.986
1922	New York	American	Of	110	403	94	128	35	2	.315	226	14	9	.964
1923	New York	American	Of	152	522	151	205	41	17	.393	378	20	11	.973
1924	New York	American	Of	153	521	143	200	46	9	.378	340	18	14	.962
1925	New York	American	Of	98	359	61	104	25	2	.290	207	15	6	.974
1926	New York	American	Of	152	495	139	184	47	11	.372	308	11	7	.979
1927	New York	American	Of	151	540	158	192	60	7	.356	328	14	13	.963
1928	New York	American	Of	154	536	163	173	54	4	.323	304	9	8	.975
1929	New York	American	Of	135	499	121	172	46	5	.345	240	5	4	.984
1930	New York	American	Of	145	518	150	186	49	10	.359	266	10	10	.965
1931	New York	American	Of	145	534	149	199	46	5	.373	287	5	7	.972
1932	New York	American	Of-lb	133	457	120	156	41	2	.341	212	10	9	.961
1933	New York	American	Of	137	459	97	138	34	4	.301	215	9	7	.970
1934	New York	American	Of	125	365	78	105	22	1	.288	197	3	8	.962
1935	Boston	National	Of	28	72	13	13	6	0	.181	39	1	2	.952

Major league totals.....2,503 8,396 2,174 2,873 714 123 .342 4,673 557 175 .968

Ruth hit a total of 5,793 bases; 506 doubles, 136 triples and 113 sacrifices. Runs batted in 2,209; Bases on Balls 2,056 and Struck out 1,330 times.

The longest home run on record was hit by Ruth (1919) in a game between the Boston Red Sox and New York Giants in Tampa, Fla. The ball travelled 587 feet.

*Sold to New York A. L. for \$125,000, January, 1920.

WORLD'S SERIES RECORD

Year	Club	League	Pos.	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1915	Boston	American	Ph.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
1916	Boston	American	P.	1	5	0	0	0	0	.200	2	4	0	1.000
1918	Boston	American	P-of	3	5	0	1	0	0	.200	1	5	0	1.000
1921	New York	American	Of	6	16	3	5	1	2	.313	9	0	0	1.000
1922	New York	American	Of	5	17	1	2	0	0	.118	9	0	0	1.000
1923	New York	American	Of-lb	6	19	8	7	3	0	.368	17	0	1	.944
1926	New York	American	Of	7	20	6	6	4	1	.300	8	2	0	1.000
1927	New York	American	Of	4	15	4	6	2	1	.400	10	0	0	1.000
1928	New York	American	Of	4	16	9	10	3	0	.625	9	1	0	1.000
1932	New York	American	Of	4	15	6	5	2	0	.333	8	0	1	.889

World series totals.....41 129 37 42 15 4 .325 73 12 2 .977

ALL-STAR GAME RECORD

Year	League	Pos.	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1933	American	Of	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	.500	1	0	0	1.000
1934	American	Of	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000

All-star game totals.....6 2 2 0 0 1 2 .333 1 0 0 1.000

PITCHING RECORD

Year	Club	League	G	IP	W	L	Pct	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1914	Baltimore-Providence	International	35	245	22	9	.709	210	88	101	139	...	...
1914	Boston	American	4	22	2	1	.667	21	12	10	7	2	3.91
1915	Boston	American	39	218	18	6	.750	166	80	59	85	112	2.44
1916	Boston	American	44	324	23	12	.657	230	83	63	118	170	1.75
1917	Boston	American	41	326	23	13	.639	244	93	73	108	128	2.02
1918	Boston	American	20	166	13	7	.650	125	51	41	49	40	2.22
1919	Boston	American	17	133	8	5	.615	148	59	44	58	30	2.97
1920	New York	American	1	4	1	0	1.000	3	4	2	2	0	4.50
1921	New York	American	2	9	2	0	1.000	14	10	4	10	2	4.00
1930	New York	American	1	9	1	0	1.000	11	3	3	3	2	3.00
1933	New York	American	1	9	1	0	1.000	12	5	5	3	0	5.00

Major league totals.....163 1,220 92 44 .667 974 400 307 443 486 2.24

WORLD'S SERIES PITCHING RECORD

Year	Club	League	G	IP	W	L	Pct	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1916	Boston	American	1	14	1	0	1.000	6	1	1	3	4	0.64
1918	Boston	American	2	17	2	0	1.000	13	2	2	7	4	1.06

World's series totals.....3 31 3 0 1.000 19 3 3 10 8 0.87

RUTH'S REGULAR RECORDS

Most home runs, lifetime—714.
Most home runs, American League—708.
Most home runs, World Series—15.
Most home runs, season—60.
Most years leading in home runs—12.
Most years 50 or more home runs—4.
Most years 40 or more home runs—11.
Most times two or more homers in game—72.
Most home runs with bases full, season—4 (tied).
Most home runs, five consecutive games—7 (tied).
Most runs in league, season—177.

Most years leading league in runs—8.
Most runs batted in, lifetime—2,209.
Most years league leader in runs batted in—6.
Most years 100 or more runs batted in—13 (tied).
Most long hits, lifetime—1,356.
Most years league leader in long hits—7.
Most long hits, season—119.
Most extra bases on long hits, lifetime—2,920.
Most years league leader in extra bases on long hits—9.
Most extra bases on long hits, season—253.
Most years 100 or more extra bases on long hits—14 (tied).

Most years 200 or more extra bases on long hits—4.
 Most total bases, season—457.
 Most years league leader in total bases—6 (tied).
 Highest slugging percentage, lifetime—.690.
 Most years league leader in slugging percentage—13.
 Highest slugging percentage, season—.847.
 Most bases on balls, lifetime—2,056.
 Most years league leader, bases on balls, lifetime—11.
 Most consecutive years league leader, bases on balls—4.
 Most years 100 or more bases on balls—13.
 Most bases on balls, season—170.
 Most strikeouts, lifetime—1,330.

RUTH'S WORLD SERIES RECORDS

Most series played—10 (tied).
 Most series hitting .300 or better—6.
 Highest batting average—series—.625.
 Most runs, total series—37.
 Most runs, game—4 (tied).
 Most consecutive games, one or more runs—9.
 Most base hits—four game series—10.
 Most two-base hits, four game series—3 (tied).
 Most home runs, total series—15.
 Most home runs, six game series—3.
 Most home runs, seven game series—4 (tied).
 Most times two home runs, game—2 (tied).
 Most total bases, total series—96.
 Most total bases, four game series—22.
 Most total bases, game—12.
 Most long hits in four game series—6.
 Most long hits in six game series—5 (tied).
 Most long hits, total series—22.
 Most extra base hits—total series—54.
 Most extra bases, game—9.
 Most times batted in three runs, one inning—2.
 Most bases on balls—total series—33.
 Most bases on balls, six game series—8.
 Most bases on balls, seven game series—11.
 Most bases on balls, game—4.
 Most strikeouts, total series—30.

PITCHING RECORD

Most consecutive innings pitched, no runs (total series)—29½.
 Pitcher winning longest game—14 innings.

RUTH'S OVERALL PAY

Year	Team	Salary
1914	Baltimore (Int.)	\$600
*1914	Boston (Amer.)	1,300
1915	Boston (Amer.)	3,500
1916	Boston (Amer.)	5,000
1917	Boston (Amer.)	7,000
1918	Boston (Amer.)	10,000
1919	Boston (Amer.)	20,000
1920	New York (Amer.)	30,000
1921	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1922	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1923	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1924	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1925	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1926	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1927	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1928	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1929	New York (Amer.)	80,000
1930	New York (Amer.)	80,000
1931	New York (Amer.)	75,000
1932	New York (Amer.)	50,000
1933	New York (Amer.)	35,000
1934	New York (Amer.)	40,000
1935	Boston (Nat.)	15,000
1936	Brooklyn (Nat.)	
Total		\$925,900

*Bought by Red Sox from Baltimore and farmed to Providence (I. L.).

It is estimated Ruth received \$500,000 from World Series games and other sources, bringing his total to \$1,425,000.

Ruth's No. 3 Yankee uniform was retired (June 13, 1948) and sent to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Members of National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum

The shrine of organized baseball, dedicated June 12, 1939, is located in Cooperstown, N. Y.

IMMORTALS

Alexander, Grover C.	Evers, John J.	McGraw, John J.
Anson (Cap), Adrian C	Ewing (Buck), William B.	Nichols (Kid), Charles A.
Baker (Home Run), J. Frank	Fox, James E.	O'Rourke, James
Barrow Edward G.	Frisch, Frank	Ott (Mel), Melvin T.
Bender, Charles (Chief)	Gehrig (Lou), Henry Louis	Pennock, Herbert J.
Brenahan, Roger	Gehring, Charles	Plank, Edward
Brouthers, Dan	Griffith, Clark C.	Radbourne (Old Hoss), Charlie
Brown (Three Finger), Mordecai P.	Grove (Lefty), Robert M.	Robinson, Wilbert
Bukey, Morgan C.	Hartnett (Gabby), Charles L.	Ruth (Babe), George H.
Burkett, Jesse C.	Heilmann, Harry Edwin	Schalk, Raymond W.
Cartwright, Alexander J., Jr.	Hornsby, Rogers	Simmons (Al), Aloysius Harry
Chadwick, Henry	Hubbell, Carl	Sisler, George H.
Chance, Frank L.	Jennings, Hugh	Spalding, Albert G.
Chesbro, John D.	Johnson, Byron B.	Speaker (Tris), Tristram E.
Clarke, Fred	Johnson, Walter P.	Terry, William H.
Cobb, Tyrus R.	Keeler, William	Tinker, Joseph B.
Cochrane (Mickey), Gordon S.	Kelly (King), Mike	Traynor (Pie), Harold J.
Collins, Edward T.	Klem, William J.	Vance (Dazzie), Arthur Charles
Collins, James	Lajoie, Napoleon	Waddell (Rube), George Edward
Comiskey, Charles A.	Landis, Kenesaw M.	Wagner (Honus), John Peter
Connolly, Thomas H.	Lyons, Theodore A.	Wallace, Roderick J.
Cummings (Candy), W. A.	Mack, Connie	Walsh, Edward A.
Dean (Dizzy), Jay Hanna	Maranville, Walter J.	Waner, Paul Glee
DeJahanty, Ed	(Rabbit)	Wright, George
Dickey, William M.	Mathewson, Christy	Wright, Harry
DiMaggio, Joseph Paul	McCarthy, Thomas F.	Young (Cy), Denton T.
Duffy, Hugh	McGinnity, Joseph J.	

Home Run Distances in Baseball Parks

Source: Clubs' and Leagues' Service Bureaus
 (For seating capacities, see Page 833)

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
City	Name of park	Ft. from plate to fence			City	Name of park	Ft. from plate to fence		
		RF	CF	LF			RF	CF	LF
New York	Yankee Stadium	296	461	301	New York	Polo Grounds	258	480	280
Boston	Fenway Park	302	420	315	Brooklyn	Ebbets Field	297	403	348
Cleveland	Municipal Stadium	320	410	320	Chicago	Wrigley Field	353	400	355
Detroit	Briggs Stadium	325	440	340	Pittsburgh	Forbes Field	300	457	365
Chicago	Comiskey Park	352	415	352	Cincinnati	Crosley Field	342	387	328
Washington	Griffith Stadium	328	423	385	St. Louis	Busch Stadium	310	426	351
Baltimore	Memorial Stadium	309	450	309	County Stadium		315	402	320
Kansas City	*Kansas City Stad.	354	442	330	Philadelphia	Connie Mack Stad.	331	468	334

*New home of Kansas City Athletics (former Philadelphia Athletics).

American Legion Junior Baseball World Champions

1933—Chicago, Ill.	1939—Omaha, Nebr.	1945—Shelby, N. C.	1951—Los Angeles, Calif.
1934—Cumberland, Md.	1940—Albemarle, N. C.	1946—New Orleans, La.	1952—Cincinnati, Ohio
1935—Gastonia, N. C.	1941—San Diego, Calif.	1947—Cincinnati, Ohio	1953—Yakima, Wash.
1936—Spartanburg, S. C.	1942—Los Angeles, Calif.	1948—Trenton, N. J.	1954—San Diego, Calif.
1937—Lynn, Mass.	1943—Minneapolis, Minn.	1949—Oakland, Calif.	1955—Cincinnati, Ohio
1938—San Diego, Calif.	1944—Cincinnati, Ohio	1950—Oakland, Calif.	

Minor League Pennant Winners in 1955

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	Montreal	Toronto	Cubans	Rochester	Syracuse	Buffalo	Columbus	Richmond	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Montreal	10	11	16	14	16	12	16	95	59	.617		
Toronto	12	15	10	18	14	15	94	59	.614		1/2	
Cubans	11	7	16	14	13	12	14	87	66	.569	7 1/2	
Rochester	6	11	6	12	15	11	15	76	77	.497	18 1/2	
Syracuse	8	12	8	10	10	13	13	74	79	.484	20 1/2	
Buffalo	8	4	9	7	12	15	10	65	89	.422	30	
Columbus	8	8	9	11	9	7	12	64	89	.418	30 1/2	
Richmond	6	7	8	7	8	10	12	58	95	.379	36 1/2	

Batting Averages (Unofficial)

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Nelson, Montreal	154	505	184	37	129	.364
Williams, Montreal	143	518	171	33	63	.330
R. Wilson, Montreal	150	599	192	9	85	.321
A. Wilson, Toronto	150	580	179	16	118	.320
Sullivan, Columbus	118	413	131	29	92	.317
Jacobs, Columbus	122	456	144	0	36	.316
Clark, Rochester	130	415	129	23	83	.311
Kazanski, Syracuse	140	478	148	9	62	.310
Cimoli, Montreal	144	520	160	9	85	.308
Brandt, Rochester	151	586	178	12	68	.304
Fernandez, Montreal	139	491	148	4	61	.301
Marasco, Richmond	131	418	126	10	48	.301

Pitching Averages (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Club	g.	ip.	so.	w.	l.	pct.
Mickens, Montreal	49	126	63	12	3	.800
Crimian, Toronto	41	211	87	19	6	.760
Lehman, Montreal	34	240	114	22	9	.710
Cox, Montreal	27	149	78	11	5	.688
Wojek, Montreal	36	167	106	12	6	.667
Lovenguth, Syracuse	39	169	98	15	8	.652
Scantlebury, Cubans	40	151	77	13	9	.591
K. Johnson, Toronto	30	199	135	14	10	.583

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Club	Seattle	San Diego	Hollywood	Los Angeles	Portland	San Francisco	Oakland	Sacramento	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Seattle	16	10	10	16	15	14	14	95	77	.552		
San Diego	8	13	11	14	13	10	23	92	80	.535	3	
Hollywood	14	11	14	10	13	16	13	91	81	.529	4	
Los Angeles	14	13	14	13	12	19	11	81	52	.459	9	
Portland	12	10	14	11	13	13	13	86	86	.500	9	
San Fran.	9	11	11	12	11	15	11	80	92	.465	15	
Oakland	10	14	8	11	11	13	10	77	95	.448	18	
Sacramento	10	5	11	12	11	13	14	76	96	.442	19	

Batting Averages (Unofficial)

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Metkovich, Oakland	151	532	178	17	79	.335

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Club	Minneapolis	Omaha	Denver	Louisville	Toledo	St. Paul	Indianapolis	Charleston	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Minneapolis	10	12	13	13	16	10	11	17	92	62	.597	
Omaha	10	11	11	10	10	13	16	84	70	.545	8	
Denver	9	11	9	10	10	13	18	83	71	.539	9	
Louisville	9	11	13	7	13	15	15	83	71	.539	9	
Toledo	6	12	12	15	13	10	13	81	73	.526	11	
St. Paul	12	12	9	9	9	12	12	77	78	.497	15 1/2	
Indianapolis	11	6	7	9	12	9	13	67	86	.438	24 1/2	
Charleston	5	6	4	7	9	10	9	50	104	.325	42	

Batting Averages (Unofficial)

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Pless, Minneapolis	156	593	200	26	107	.337
Torre, Toledo	150	544	178	7	73	.325
Schell, Omaha	131	443	144	18	95	.325
Regalado, Indianapolis	139	545	172	9	88	.310
Malzone, Louisville	154	607	183	9	85	.309
Tettelbach, Denver	144	554	171	31	99	.307
Wilson, Minneapolis	140	541	166	4	49	.306
Johnson, Denver	152	555	170	12	67	.303
Keough, Louisville	151	588	178	10	68	.302
Garcia, Toledo	154	577	174	10	68	.302

Pitching Averages (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Club	g.	ip.	so.	w.	l.	pct.
Robinson, Toledo	30	138	101	14	4	.778
Pearce, Omaha	28	164	103	12	5	.706
Worthington, Minn.	39	239	150	19	10	.655
Schroll, Louisville	31	149	82	11	6	.647
R. G. Smith, Louisville	23	127	85	10	6	.625
Trowbridge, Toledo	29	182	135	13	8	.619
Templeton, St. Paul	37	206	181	14	9	.609
Casale, Louisville	24	213	186	17	11	.607

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Blisko, Los Angeles	168	622	204	37	124	.328
Brovla, Oakland	114	372	121	19	73	.325
Baxes, San Francisco	143	504	163	5	64	.323
Roberts, Hollywood	123	452	145	8	49	.321
Marquez, Portland	112	381	119	8	57	.312
G. Wade, Los Angeles	101	378	117	8	27	.310
V. Jones, Los Angeles	172	665	206	7	91	.309
Mickelson, Portland	164	604	186	12	87	.308
Wilson, Portland	155	616	189	2	23	.307
Peterson, San Diego	154	576	176	2	38	.306
Bright, Sacramento	120	459	140	12	73	.305

Pitching Averages (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Club	g.	ip.	so.	w.	l.	pct.
Kretlow, Seattle	22	150	110	14	3	.824
Munger, Hollywood	36	272	133	23	8	.742
Elston, Los Angeles	53	224	146	17	6	.739
Trimble, Hollywood	37	134	91	11	4	.733
Lown, Los Angeles	61	114	96	12	5	.706
Bradford, San Francisco	51	149	63	12	5	.706

Junior World Series of 1955

The minor leagues' Junior World Series of 1955 was won by the Minneapolis Millers (American Association) by defeating the Rochester Red Wings (International League), 4 games to 3.

First Game, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 21

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	1	1	3
Rochester	0	0	1

Batteries—Worthington and Sawatski; Markell, Faszholtz, Woolridge, Ludwig, Jacobs and St. Claire. Winning pitcher, Worthington; loser, Markell. Attendance, 8,685.

Second Game, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 22

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	3

Batteries—Constable, Nicholas, Melliere, and Sawatski; Deal and St. Claire. Winning pitcher, Deal; loser, Constable. Attendance, 7,065.

Third Game, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 24

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	0	0	0
Rochester	0	1	5

Batteries—Konikowski, Melliere, Corwin, Nichols, and Sawatski; Blaylock and St. Claire. Winning pitcher, Blaylock; loser, Konikowski. Attendance, 11,519.

Fourth Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0
Minneapolis	0	2	0

Batteries—Markell, Jacobs, Woolridge, Helm, and St. Claire; Worthington and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Worthington; loser, Jacobs. Attendance, 8,643.

Fifth Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1
Minneapolis	0	0	0

Batteries—Deal and St. Claire; Constable, Byerly, Melliere, and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Deal; loser, Constable. Attendance, 3,127.

Sixth Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 27

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Minneapolis	0	1	0

Batteries—Blaylock, Jacobs, and St. Claire; Konikowski, Constable, Worthington, and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Worthington; loser, Jacobs. Attendance, 3,360.

Seventh Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 28

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Minneapolis	0	0	1

Batteries—Deal, Markell, Woolridge, and St. Claire; Byerly, Melliere, Worthington, and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Melliere; loser, Deal. Attendance, 9,927.

Record of All-Star Baseball Games, 1933-1955

An All-Star game is played annually by teams composed of players from the American and National League selected by a nation-wide poll of fans. After deductions for taxes and expenses, a portion of receipts normally goes to the Ball Players' Benevolence Fund and other current worthy causes, balance to the players' pension fund. The game was not played in 1945.

FIRST GAME—Chicago, July 6, 1933

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	1	0
Paid attendance—49,200; receipts \$51,203.50 and \$5,175 for radio rights.			

SECOND GAME—New York City, July 10, 1934

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	1	0	3
Paid attendance—48,363; receipts \$52,982.			

THIRD GAME—Cleveland, July 8, 1935

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	2	1	0
Paid attendance—69,812; receipts \$82,179.12.			

FOURTH GAME—Boston, July 7, 1936

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	2	0
Batteries—Grove, Rowe, Harder and R. Ferrell; Dickey; J. Dean, Hubbell, C. Davis, Warneke and Hartnett. Winner, J. Dean; loser, Grove.			

Paid attendance—25,556; receipts \$24,588.80.

FIFTH GAME—Washington, July 7, 1937

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	2	3
Batteries—J. Dean, Hubbell, Blanton, Grissom, Mungo, Walters and Hartnett. Mancuso; Gomez, Bridges, Harder and Dickey. Winner, Gomez; loser, J. Dean.			

Paid attendance—31,391; receipts \$28,475.18.

SIXTH GAME—Cincinnati, July 6, 1938

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	1	0	0
Batteries—Gomez, Allen, Grove and Dickey; Vander Meer, W. Lee, M. Brown and Lombardi. Winner, Vander Meer; loser, Gomez.			

Paid attendance—27,067; receipts \$38,469.05.

SEVENTH GAME—New York City, July 11, 1939

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	0	2
Batteries—Derringer, Leo, Fette and Lombardi; Ruffing, Bridges, Feller and Dickey. Winner, Bridges; loser, Lee.			

Paid attendance—62,892; receipts \$75,701.

EIGHTH GAME—St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1940

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	3	0	0
Batteries—Ruffing, Newsom, Feller and Dickey; Hayes, Hemsley; Derringer, Walters, Wyatt, French, Hubbell and Lombardi, Phelps, Danning. Winner, Derringer; loser, Ruffing.			

Paid attendance—32,373; receipts \$36,723.03.

NINTH GAME—Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1941

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	0	1
Batteries—Wyatt, Derringer, Walters, Passeau and Owen, Lopez, Danning, Feller, Lee, Hudson, Smith and Dickey, Hayes. Winner, Smith; loser, Passeau.			

Paid attendance—54,674; receipts \$63,267.08.

10th GAME—New York City, July 6, 1942

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	0	0
Batteries—Chandler, Benton and Tebbetts; M. Cooper, Vander Meer, Passeau, Walters and W. Cooper, Lombardi. Winner, Chandler; loser, M. Cooper.			

Paid attendance—33,694; receipts \$86,102.98.

11th GAME—Philadelphia, July 13, 1943

	R.	H.	E.
National	1	0	0
American	0	3	1
Batteries—M. Cooper, Vander Meer, Sewell, Javery and W. Cooper, Lombardi; Leonard, Newhouser, Hughson and Early. Winner, Leonard; loser, M. Cooper.			

Paid attendance—31,938; receipts \$65,674.

12th GAME—Pittsburgh, July 11, 1944

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	0	4
Batteries—Borowy, Hughson, Muncieff, Newhouser, Newsom, and Hemsley, Hayes; Walters, Raffensberger, Sewell, Tobin and W. Cooper, Mueller. Winner, Raffensberger; loser, Hughson.			

Paid attendance—29,589; receipts \$81,275.

13th GAME—Boston, July 9, 1946

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	2	0	1
Batteries—Passeau, Higbe, Blackwell, Sewell, Cooper, Lamanno; Feller, Newhouser, Kramer, Hayes, Rosar, Wagner. Winner, Feller; loser, Passeau.			

Paid attendance, 34,906; receipts, \$111,338.

14th GAME—Chicago, July 8, 1947

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	0	1
Batteries—Newhouser, Shea, Spence, Masterson, Page and Rosar; Blackwell, Brecheen, Sain, Spahn and Cooper, Edwards. Winner, Shea; loser, Sain.			

Paid attendance, 41,123; receipts, \$105,314.90.

15th GAME—St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1948

	R.	H.	E.
National	2	0	0
American	0	1	3
Batteries—Branca, Schmitz, Sain, Blackwell, Cooper and Masi; Masterson, Raschi, Coleman, Rosar and Tebbetts. Winner, Raschi; loser, Schmidt.			

Paid attendance—34,009; receipts, \$93,477.07.

16th GAME—New York City, July 12, 1949

	R.	H.	E.
National	4	0	2
American	2	1	0
Batteries—Raschi, Farnell, Trucks, Brissie and Tebbetts and Berra; Bickford, Pollett, Blackwell, Roe, Spahn, Newcombe, Munger and Semnick and Campanella. Winner, Trucks; loser, Newcombe.			

Paid attendance—32,577; receipts \$79,225.02.

17th GAME—Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1950

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	2	0
American	0	1	0
Batteries—Konstanty, Jansen, Blackwell, Roberts, Newcombe, and Campanella; Raschi, Lemon, Houtteman, Reynolds, Gray, Feller, and Berra, Hegan. Winner, Blackwell; loser, Gray.			

Paid attendance—46,127; receipts, \$126,179.51.

18th GAME—Detroit, Mich., July 10, 1951

	R.	H.	E.
National	1	0	3
American	0	1	0
Batteries—Roberts, Maglie, Newcombe, Blackwell and Campanella; Garver, Lopat, Hutchins, Farnell and Berra. Winner, Maglie; loser, Lopat.			

Paid attendance—52,075; receipts, \$124,294.07.

19th GAME—Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1952

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	2
American	1	0	0
Batteries—Simmons, Rush and Campanella; Raschi, Lemon, Shantz, and Berra. Winner, Rush; loser, Lemon.			

Paid attendance—32,785; receipts, \$108,762.40.

20th GAME—Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1953

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	0
American	0	0	2
Batteries—Pierce, Reynolds, Garcia, Paige and Berra; Roberts, Spahn, Simmons, Dickson and Campanella. Winner, Spahn (N.); loser, Reynolds (A.).			

Paid attendance—30,846; receipts, \$155,654.

21st GAME—Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1954

	R.	H.	E.
National	0	0	5
American	0	4	1
Batteries—Roberts, Antonelli, Spahn, Grissom, Conley, Erskine, and Burgess; Keegan, Stone, Trucks, Porterfield, Ford, Consuegra, Lemon, and Berra. Winner, Stone; loser, Conley.			

Paid attendance—68,751; receipts, \$259,204.

22nd GAME—Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1955

	R.	H.	E.
National	4	0	0
American	0	0	0
Batteries—Pierce, Wynn, Ford, Sullivan, and Berra; Roberts, Haddix, Newcombe, Jones, Nuxhall, Conley, and Crandall, Burgess, Lopata. Winner, Conley; loser, Sullivan.			

Paid attendance—45,314; receipts, \$179,545.50.

RECAPITULATION

	Won	Lost
American League	13	9
National League	9	13
Total attendance, 1,011,062; total receipts, \$2,039,635.22.		

Morrisville Wins 1955 Little League World Series

Morrisville, Pa., won the 1955 Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 26 when Rich Cominski hit an extra-inning home run in the seventh inning to defeat Delaware Township, N. J., 4-3, before an audience of 10,000. Auburn, Ala., defeated Winchester, Mass., 1-0, in the third place consolation play-off.

22nd Annual All-Star Baseball Game

22nd Annual All-Star Baseball Game

The 22nd Annual All-Star Game between the American and National Leagues was played at Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1955. Won by the National League, 6 to 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
AB.	R. H.	PO.	A. E.
2	2	2	2

The 22nd Annual All-Star Game between Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1955. Won by the National League, 6 to 5.							NATIONAL LEAGUE						
AMERICAN LEAGUE													
	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.		AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Guenn, ss	3	1	1	1	3	0	Schoendienst, 2b	6	0	2	3	2	0
Arrasquel, ss	3	0	1	2	0	1	Ennis, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0
ox, 2b	3	1	1	2	0	0	cMusial, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
vid, 2b	1	0	0	1	2	0	Snider, cf	2	0	2	3	0	0
Williams, lf	3	1	0	0	0	0	Mays, cf	3	2	2	9	1	0
Smith, lf	1	0	1	1	0	0	Kluszewski, lb	5	1	0	0	3	1
Antle, cf	6	1	2	3	0	0	Mathews, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0
erra, c	6	1	1	8	2	0	Jackson, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	0
Kaline, rf	4	0	1	6	0	0	Mueller, rf	2	1	2	0	0	0
Vernon, lb	5	0	0	2	0	0	dAaron, rf	2	0	0	2	1	0
Finigan, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	Banks, ss	3	0	1	1	1	0
Rosen, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	Logan, ss	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pierce, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	Crandall, c	1	0	0	2	0	0
Jensen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	eBurgess, c	3	0	0	10	0	0
Wynn, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	hLopata, c	0	0	0	1	1	0
gPower	0	0	0	0	1	0	Roberts, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ford, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	aThomas	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sullivan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	Haddix, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
							fHodges	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Newcombe, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
							lBaker	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Jones, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
							Nuxhall, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Conley, p						
Total	44	5	10	*33	9	2		45	6	13	36	12	1

*None out when winning run was scored.
eBanned out for Roberts in third.

*None out when winning run was scored.

*None out when winning.
aPopped out for Roberts in third.

bPopped out for Pierce in fourth.

cStruck out for Ennis in fourth.

cStruck out for Ellis in
dBan for Mueller in fifth.

Hit into force out for Crandall in fifth.

American.....
National.....

Runs batted in—Mantle 3, Vernon, Logan, Jackson, Aaron, Musial.

son, Aaron, Musial.

Two-base hits—Kluszewski, Kalne. Home runs—Mantle, Musial. Sacrifices—Pierce, Avila. Double plays—Kluszewski, Banks and Roberts; Wynn, Carrasquel and Vernon. Left on bases—American 12, National 8. Bases on balls—Roberts 1 (Williams), Ford 1 (Aaron), Jones 2 (Vernon, Rosen), Nuxhall 3 (Smith, Kalne, Avila), Sullivan 1 (Musial). Strike outs—Pierce 3 (Ennis, Snider, Banks), Haddix 2 (Kalne, Finigan), Wynn 1 (Musial), Newcombe 1 (Avila), Jones 1 (Mantle), Nuxhall 5 (Ford, Vernon, Rosen, Sullivan, Smith).

fSingled for Haddix in sixth.
gPopped out for Wynn in seventh.
hSafe on error for Burgess in seventh.
iFiled out for Newcombe in seventh.

0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-5
0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1-6

Sullivan 4 (Mays, Jackson, Logan, Lopata), Conley
2 (Keline, Vernon, Rosen). Pierce 1 in 3.

Hits—Off Roberts 4 in 3 innings, Pierce 1 in 3.
Haddix 3 in 3, Wynn 3 in 3, Newcombe 1 in 1.
Nuxhall 2 in 3 1/3.

Haddix 3 in 3, Wynn 3 in 3, Newcomb 2 in 3, Jones 0 in 2, Ford 5 in 1, Nuxhall 2 in 3, Sullivan 4 in 3 (faced one batter in twelfth). Runs and earned runs—Roberts 4, Sullivan 1.

Sullivan 4 in 3 1/2 (aced one). Conley 0 in 1. Runs and earned runs—Roberts 1 and 4, Haddix 1 and 1, Ford 5 and 3, Sullivan 1 and 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jones (Kaline). Wild pitch—By Grondall. Winning pitcher—By Jones.

and 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jones (Raney). Winning
pitch—Roberts. Passed ball—Crandall. Umpire
pitcher—Conley. Losing pitcher—Sullivan. Summers
Bogges (N.).

pitcher—Conley. Losing pitcher—Summers.
—Barlick (N.), Soar (A.), Boggess (N.), Summers
(A.), Secory (N.), Runge (A.). Time—3:17. At-
tendance—45,314. Receipts (gross)—\$179,545.50.

(A.), Secory (N.), Range
tendance—45,314. Receipts (gross)—\$179,545.50.

Conference Football Winners

Conference Football Winners						
Yr.	Ivy League	Big 10-9	Pacific Coast Conference	Atlantic Coast Conference	Southeastern Conference	Southwest Conference
1943	Navy.....	Purdue-Mich.....	U. S. C.....	Duke.....	Georgia Tech.....	Texas.....
1944	Army.....	Ohio State.....	U. S. C.....	Duke.....	Georgia Tech.....	T. C. U.....
1945	Army.....	Indiana.....	U. S. C.....	Duke.....	Alabama.....	Texas...
1946	Yale-Harvard-Penn..	Illinois.....	U. C. L. A.....	North Carolina.....	Ga.-Tenn.....	Rice-Ark.....
1947	Penn.....	Michigan.....	U. S. C.....	William & Mary.....	Mississippi.....	S. M. U.....
1948	Cornell.....	Michigan.....	Calif.-Oregon.....	Clemson.....	Georgia.....	S.M.U.....
1949	Cornell.....	Ohio State-Mich.....	California.....	North Carolina.....	Tulane.....	Rice.....
1950	Princeton.....	Michigan.....	California.....	Washington & Lee.....	Kentucky.....	Texas.....
1951	Princeton.....	Illinois.....	Stanford.....	Maryland.....	Georgia Tech.....	T. C. U.....
1952	Penn.....	Wis.-Purdue.....	So. Calif.....	Duke.....	Georgia Tech.....	Texas.....
1953	Cornell.....	Mich. St.-Ill.....	U. C. L. A.....	Duke.....	Alabama.....	Texas-Rice.....
1954	Cornell-Yale.....	Ohio State.....	U. C. L. A.....	Duke.....	Mississippi.....	Arkansas.....
1955	Princeton.....	Ohio State.....	U. C. L. A.....	Maryland.....	Miss.-Auburn.....	T. C. U.....

Professional Football Champions

Professional Football Champions				
Year	Eastern Div.	Western Div.	Playoff	Leading Scorer
1944	New York Giants....	Green Bay Packers....	Green Bay 14, New York 7.....	Hutson, Green Bay.. 85
1945	Washington Redskins.	Cleveland Rams.....	Cleveland 15, Washington 14.....	Van Buren, Philadelphia.. 110
1946	New York Giants....	Chicago Bears.....	Chicago 24, New York 14	Fritsch, Green Bay.. 100
1947	Philadelphia Eagles....	Chicago Cards.....	Chicago 28, Philadelphia 21.....	Harder, Chicago.... 102
1948	Philadelphia Eagles....	Chicago Cards.....	Philadelphia 7, Chicago 0.....	Harder, Chicago.... 110
1949	Philadelphia Eagles....	Los Angeles Rams.....	Philadelphia 14, Los Angeles 0.....	Harder Chicago..... } 102 Roberts, N. Y..... }
1950	Cleveland Browns....	Los Angeles Rams.....	Cleveland 30, Los Angeles 28.....	Walker, Detroit.... 128
1951	Cleveland Browns....	Los Angeles Rams.....	Los Angeles 24, Cleveland 17.....	Hirsch, Los Angeles. 102
1952	Cleveland Browns....	Detroit Lions.....	Detroit 17, Cleveland 7.....	Soltan, San Francisco 94
1953	Cleveland Browns....	Detroit Lions.....	Detroit 17, Cleveland 16	Soltan, San Francisco. 114
1954	Cleveland Browns....	Detroit Lions.....	Cleveland 56, Detroit 10	Walston, Phila..... 114

Canadian College Football in 1955

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE													
	W.	L.	T.	F.	A.	Pts.		W.	L.	T.	F.	A.	Pts.
Queens.....	5	1	0	96	59	10	McGill.....	2	3	1	86	102	5
Toronto.....	4	2	0	111	53	8	Western.....	0	5	1	47	136	1

Championship playoff—Queens University, Kingston, Ont., defeated University of Toronto, 18-0.

Leading American colleges, nicknames and colors. See Addenda for late games.

CORNELL
(Big Red)

14	Lehigh	6
6	Colgate	21
20	Harvard	7
6	Yale	34
20	Princeton	26
34	Columbia	19
20	Brown	7
0	Dartmouth	7
39	Pennsylvania	7

DARTMOUTH
(Indians, Big Green)

20	Colgate	21
21	Holy Cross	29
0	Brown	7
13	Lafayette	21
14	Harvard	9
0	Yale	20
14	Columbia	7
7	Cornell	0
3	Princeton	6

DAYTON
(Flyers)

15	Cincinnati	14
26	Kent State	13
7	Louisville	19
6	Xavier (Ohio)	12
7	Tennessee	53
7	Chattanooga	9
7	Holy Cross	13
0	Miami (Ohio)	21
13	Miss. South	19

DENVER
(Pioneers)

19	Iowa State	7
33	Drake	7
19	Colo. A. & M.	20
61	Montana	13
7	Utah	27
33	Brigham Young	0
33	New Mexico	6
60	Colo. Coll.	9
39	Utah State	6
6	Wyoming	3

DETROIT
(Titans)

7	Toledo	12
41	Wichita	0
0	Houston	0
0	Boston College	23
7	Okla. A. & M.	0
0	Cincinnati	7
20	Marquette	0
6	Villanova	0
19	Tulsa	13

DICKINSON
(Red Devils)

0	Western Md.	31
8	Swarthmore	0
20	F. & M.	34
0	Carnegie Tech.	26
0	Juniata	27
0	Randolph-Mac.	19
0	P. M. C.	39
7	Johns Hopkins	6

DRAKE
(Bulldogs)

28	N. Dakota State	6
7	Denver	33
14	Iowa Teachers	21
39	Wash. (Mo.)	19
2	Boston Univ.	32
40	Bradley	27
27	Iowa State	21
6	Wichita	59

DREXEL TECH
(Dragons)

7	W. Chester Tech.	0
20	Ursinus	13
23	F. & M.	14
33	Lycoming	16
34	Johns Hopkins	13
24	Western Md.	7
27	Coast Guard	7
20	Penn. M. C.	6

DUKE
(Blue Devils)

33	N. C. State	7
21	Tennessee	0
47	William & Mary	7
20	Ohio State	14
7	Pittsburgh	26
0	Georgia Tech.	27
7	Navy	6
41	South Carolina	7
14	Wake Forest	0

FLORIDA
(Gators)

20	Miss. State	14
7	Georgia Tech.	14
0	Auburn	13
28	Geo. Wash.	0
18	L. S. U.	14
7	Kentucky	10
19	Georgia	13
0	Tennessee	20
6	Vanderbilt	21
6	Miami	7

FLORIDA STATE
(Seminoles)

7	N. C. State	0
0	Miami, Fla.	34
20	Virginia Tech.	34
14	Georgia	47
0	Georgia Tech.	34
16	Villanova	13
19	Furman	6
39	The Citadel	0
6	Miss. South	21

F. & M.
(Diplomats)

14	Johns Hopkins	7
34	Dickinson	20
6	Drexel Tech.	23
0	Albright	20
9	Western Md.	13
0	Carnegie Tech.	12
13	Muhlenberg	18
0	Gettysburg	46

FURMAN
(Purple Hurricanes)

0	Army	81
6	Wofford	27
0	South Carolina	19
19	The Citadel	25
0	Auburn	52
7	N. C. State	33
19	Florida State	6
23	Davidson	9
20	Clemson	40

GEO. WASHINGTON
(Colonials)

25	Y. M. I.	6
13	Virginia	0
0	Florida	28
25	Pennsylvania	6
16	W. & M.	0
13	Virginia Tech.	7
7	West Virginia	13
0	Richmond	0
0	Maryland	19

GEORGIA
(Bulldogs)

13	Mississippi	26
14	Vanderbilt	13
7	Clemson	26
28	North Carolina	7
47	Florida State	14
0	Tulane	14
35	Alabama	14
13	Florida	19
13	Auburn	16
3	Georgia Tech.	21

GEORGIA TECH
(Yellow Jackets)

14	Miami	6
14	Florida	7
20	S. M. U.	7
7	L. S. U.	7
12	Auburn	14
34	Florida State	0
27	Duke	7
7	Tennessee	2
26	Alabama	3
21	Georgia	0

GETTYSBURG
(Bullets)

27	Bucknell	6
46	Albright	6
53	Muhlenberg	21
15	Lafayette	14
0	Delaware	36
34	Western Md.	7
46	F. & M.	0

HAMILTON
(Continental)

27	R. P. I.	0
28	Wagner	7
26	Swarthmore	12
20	Haverford	13
6	Kenyon	0
13	Union	19

HARVARD
(The Crimson)

60	Massachusetts	6
7	Cornell	20
21	Columbia	7
9	Dartmouth	14
26	Bucknell	26
7	Princeton	6
6	Brown	14
7	Yale	21

HAVERFORD
(Fords)

7	Wagner	6
0	Juniata	7
6	Ursinus	12
13	Hamilton	20
29	Union	13
22	Susquehanna	6
13	Swarthmore	6

HOBART
(Statesmen)

14	Wagner	7
44	Allegheny	7
0	Buffalo	0
53	Kenyon	0
25	Union	14
26	St. Lawrence	14
19	Hamilton	0
0	Alfred	6

HOFSTRA
(Flying Dutchmen)

13	Maryland State	19
0	St. Lawrence	19
13	Bridgeport	0
12	Northeastern	21
7	Upsala	28
0	Cortland State	25
12	Wilkes	34
13	Springfield	0
13	King's Point	0

HOLY CROSS
(Crusaders)

42	Temple	7
29	Dartmouth	21
15	Colgate	14
20	Quantico	0
9	Boston Univ.	12
13	Syracuse	49
6	Dayton	7
6	Marquette	18
0	Connecticut	6
7	Boston Coll.	26

IDAHO
(Vandals)

7	Washington	14
13	Utah	20
14	Arizona	47
0	Coll. of Pacific	20
0	Wash. State	9
0	Oregon	25
14	Oregon State	33
49	Brigham Young	6
31	Montana	0

ILLINOIS
(Fighting Illini)

20	California	13
40	Iowa State	0
12	Ohio State	27
21	Minnesota	13
7	Michigan St.	21
0	Purdue	13
25	Michigan	6
17	Wisconsin	14
0	Northwestern	7

INDIANA
(Hoosiers)

13	Michigan State	20
0	Notre Dame	19
6	Iowa	20
14	Villanova	20
20	Northwestern	7
21	Ohio Univ.	14
13	Ohio State	20
0	Michigan	30
4	Purdue	6

IOWA
(Hawkeyes)

28	Kansas State	7
14	Wisconsin	37
7	Indiana	6
20	Purdue	20
13	U. C. L. A.	33
21	Michigan	33
0	Minnesota	0
10	Ohio State	20
14	Notre Dame	17

IOWA STATE
(Cyclones)

7	Denver	19
0	Illinois	40
7	Kansas	7
20	Missouri	14
6	Kansas State	9
21	Drake	27
7	Nebraska	10
0	Oklahoma	52
0	Colorado	40

JOHNS HOPKINS
(Blue Jays)

7	F. & M.	14
6	Carnegie Tech.	26
6	Hamp. Sydney	19
18	Rand-Macon	21
13	Drexel Tech.	34
19	Swarthmore	6
6	Dickinson	7
33	W. Maryland	0

JUNIATA
(Indians)

14	Moravian	6
7	Haverford	0
14	Lycoming	13
0	Dickinson	7
54	Susquehanna	0
47	Grove City	0
39	Swarthmore	0
38	Ursinus	6

KANSAS
(Jayhawks)

14	Texas Christian	47
13	Washington St.	0
0	Colorado	12
7	Iowa State	7
6	Oklahoma	44
14	S. M. U.	33
14	Nebraska	19
0	Kansas State	46
12	Okla. A. & M.	7
13	Missouri	7

KANSAS STATE
(Wildcats)

20	Wyoming	38
7	Iowa State	28
0	Nebraska	16
42	Marquette	0
6	Colorado	34
9	Iowa State	40
7	Oklahoma	7
46	Kansas	0
21	Missouri	0
0	Okla. A. & M.	28

KENTUCKY
(Wildcats)

7	S. U.	19
21	Mississippi	14
28	Villanova	0
14	Auburn	14
14	Miss. State	20
10	Florida	7
20	Rice	16
0	Vanderbilt	34
41	Memphis State	7
23	Tennessee	0

KING'S COLLEGE

0	Delaware State	13
13	Mansfield State	6
26	St. Vincent's	20
19	Bloomsburg St.	20
7	W. Chester Tech.	27
0	Scranton	20
20	Kings Point	6

KINGS POINT
(Mariners)

0	R. P. L.	6
7	Wagner	6
0	Rochester	44
12	Upsala	19
0	Alfred	19
6	King's	20
0	Hofstra	13

LAFAYETTE
(Leopards)

7	Muhlenberg	0
41	Carnegie Tech.	14
6	Delaware	14
21	Dartmouth	13
34	Bucknell	13
15	Gettysburg	15
7	Rutgers	7
35	Lehigh	6

LEBANON VALLEY (Flying Dutchmen) <i>Blue and White</i>		MICHIGAN (Wolverines) <i>Marlee and Blue</i>		NAVY (Midshipmen) <i>Blue and Gold</i>		OHIO STATE (Buckeyes) <i>Scarlet and Gray</i>	
14 Wilkes	7	42 Missouri	7	7 Wm. and Mary	0	28 Nebraska	20
0 Penn M. C.	33	14 Michigan State	7	26 South Carolina	0	0 Stanford	6
0 Muhlenberg	32	26 Army	2	21 Pittsburgh	0	27 Illinois	12
7 Moravian	33	14 Northwestern	2	34 Penn State	14	14 Duke	20
14 St. Vincent's	52	14 Minnesota	13	33 Pennsylvania	0	26 Wisconsin	16
12 Albright	27	33 Iowa	21	7 Notre Dame	21	49 Northwestern	0
26 Ursinus	21	6 Illinois	25	7 Duke	7	20 Indiana	13
7 Locoming	25	30 Ohio State	17	47 Columbia	0	20 Iowa	10
LEHIGH (Engineers) <i>Brown and White</i>		MICHIGAN STATE (Spartans) <i>Green and White</i>		NEBRASKA (Cornhuskers) <i>Scarlet and Cream</i>		OHIO U. (Bobcats) <i>Green and White</i>	
6 Cornell	14	20 Indiana	13	0 Hawaii	6	6 Youngstown	0
19 Delaware	13	7 Michigan	14	20 Ohio State	28	13 Marshall	6
27 Bucknell	20	38 Stanford	14	16 Kansas State	0	40 Toledo	13
21 Gettysburg	18	21 Notre Dame	7	0 Texas A. & M.	27	14 Kent State	20
21 Rutgers	14	21 Illinois	7	7 Pittsburgh	21	7 Miami, Ohio	34
27 Temple	14	27 Wisconsin	0	18 Missouri	12	14 Indiana	21
39 V. M. I.	0	27 Purdue	0	19 Kansas	14	40 W. Michigan	14
51 Albright	19	42 Minnesota	14	10 Iowa State	7	0 Bowling Green	13
6 Lafayette	35	33 Marquette	0	37 Colorado	20	32 Mor. Harvey	13
LOUISIANA STATE (Tigers) <i>Purple and Gold</i>		MIDDLEBURY (Panthers) <i>Blue and White</i>		NEW HAMPSHIRE (Blue Wildcats) <i>Blue and White</i>		OKLAHOMA (Sooners) <i>Crimson and Cream</i>	
19 Kentucky	7	0 Wesleyan	14	39 Bridgeport	0	13 North Carolina	6
0 Texas A. & M.	28	20 Colby	19	13 Rhode Island	13	26 Pittsburgh	14
20 Rice	20	0 Williams	28	6 Maine	6	0 Texas	0
0 Georgia Tech	7	7 Bates	12	18 Delaware	20	44 Kansas	6
14 Florida	18	21 R. C.	0	14 Brandeis	20	56 Colorado	21
26 Mississippi	29	0 Norwich	6	7 Connecticut	20	40 Kansas State	7
0 Maryland	13	0 Vermont	6	0 Springfield	18	20 Missouri	0
34 Mississippi St.	7	MINNESOTA (Golden Gophers) <i>Maroon and Gold</i>		21 Massachusetts	7	52 Iowa State	0
13 Arkansas	7	0 Washington	30	NORTH CAROLINA (Tar Heels) <i>Light Blue and White</i>		41 Nebraska	0
13 Tulane	13	6 Purdue	7	6 Oklahoma	13	53 Okla. A. & M.	0
MAINE (Black Bears) <i>Pale Blue</i>		18 Northwestern	7	25 N. C. State	18	OKLAHOMA A. & M. (Aggies, Cowboys) <i>Orange and Black</i>	
0 Rhode Island	7	13 Illinois	21	7 Georgia	28	0 Arkansas	21
34 Vermont	0	13 Michigan	14	0 Wake Forest	25	6 Texas Tech	24
6 New Hampshire	6	25 Southern Cal.	19	7 Tennessee	48	7 Wichita	13
13 Connecticut	0	0 Iowa	26	32 South Carolina	14	13 Houston	21
15 Bates	13	14 Michigan St.	42	7 Notre Dame	27	0 Detroit	7
53 Colby	0	21 Wisconsin	6	26 Virginia	14	14 Tulsa	0
54 Bowdoin	8	MISSISSIPPI (Rebels) <i>Red and Blue</i>		N. C. STATE (Wolfpack) <i>Red and White</i>		13 Colo. A. & M.	20
MARQUETTE (Hilltoppers) <i>Blue and Old Gold</i>		26 Georgia	13	0 Florida State	7	28 Kansas State	0
14 Wisconsin	28	14 Kentucky	21	7 Duke	33	0 Oklahoma	53
13 Tulsa	0	33 No. Texas St.	0	18 North Carolina	25	OREGON (Webfoots, Ducks) <i>Green and Yellow</i>	
0 Kansas State	42	27 Vanderbilt	13	13 Wake Forest	13	14 Utah	13
12 Cincinnati	13	17 Arkansas	7	34 Villanova	13	15 Southern Calif.	42
13 Boston Coll.	13	29 L. S. U.	26	33 Furman	7	7 Washington	19
0 West Virginia	39	39 Memphis State	6	40 Boston Univ.	13	6 Colorado	13
7 Detroit	20	27 Houston	11	28 Wm. & Mary	21	21 California	0
18 Holy Cross	6	26 Miss. State	0	7 West Virginia	27	46 Arizona	27
0 Michigan State	33	MISSISSIPPI STATE (Bulldogs, Maroons) <i>Maroon and White</i>		NORTHEASTERN (Huskies) <i>Red and Black</i>		25 Idaho	0
MARYLAND (Terrapins) <i>Black and Gold</i>		14 Florida	20	13 Rhode Island	13	35 Wash. State	0
13 Missouri	12	13 Tennessee	7	7 Springfield	0	7 Stanford	44
7 U. C. L. A.	0	33 Memphis State	0	26 Bates	0	28 Oregon State	0
20 Baylor	6	14 Tulane	0	18 American Int'l.	12	OREGON STATE (Beavers) <i>Orange and Black</i>	
28 Wake Forest	7	26 Kentucky	14	31 Hofstra	33	33 Brigham Young	0
25 North Carolina	7	26 Alabama	7	13 Massachusetts	33	10 Stanford	0
34 Syracuse	13	26 No. Texas St.	27	NORTHWESTERN (Wildcats) <i>Purple and White</i>		0 U. C. L. A.	38
27 South Carolina	0	7 Auburn	27	14 Miami, Ohio	25	7 Coll. of Pacific	13
13 L. S. U.	0	0 Mississippi	26	0 Tulane	21	14 Washington St.	6
25 Clemson	12	MISSOURI (Tigers) <i>Old Gold and Black</i>		7 Minnesota	18	13 Washington	7
19 Geo. Washington	0	12 Maryland	13	2 Michigan	14	13 Idaho	14
MASSACHUSETTS (Redmen) <i>Maroon and White</i>		7 S. M. U.	13	14 Indiana	20	16 California	28
27 Amer. Intl.	13	14 Iowa State	20	0 Ohio State	49	0 Oregon	0
6 Harvard	60	12 Nebraska	18	14 Wisconsin	41	PENNSYLVANIA (Quakers) <i>Red and Black</i>	
13 Connecticut	18	20 Colorado	20	8 Purdue	46	0 Virginia Tech	33
15 Rhode Island	39	0 Oklahoma	20	7 Illinois	7	7 California	27
33 Northeastern	13	0 Kansas State	21	NORWICH (Horsemen) <i>Maroon and Old Gold</i>		0 Princeton	25
54 Vermont	15	7 Kansas	13	13 Upsala	14	6 Geo. Wash.	27
17 Brandeis	6	MONTANA		19 Bates	32	0 Navy	23
7 New Hampshire	21	12 Houston	54	0 Coast Guard	19	0 Penn State	46
MIAMI (Hurricanes) <i>Orange, Green</i>		27 Wm. Young	35	0 N. Haven Tech.	20	14 Notre Dame	40
6 Georgia Tech	14	13 Denver	61	20 Vermont	7	6 Army	39
34 Florida State	0	6 Utah State	32	0 Middlebury	28	7 Cornell	0
0 Notre Dame	14	19 New Mexico	13	NOTRE DAME (Fighting Irish) <i>Blue and Gold</i>		PENN STATE (Nittany Lions) <i>Blue and White</i>	
19 T. C. U.	21	12 Colo. A. & M.	12	17 S. M. U.	0	35 Boston Univ.	0
21 Pittsburgh	7	19 Montana State	0	19 Indiana	0	6 Army	35
14 Boston Coll.	7	0 Arizona	29	14 Miami, Fla.	21	26 Virginia	34
46 Bucknell	0	0 Idaho	31	7 Michigan State	21	14 Navy	21
34 Alabama	12	MUHLBERG (Mules) <i>Cardinal and Gray</i>		22 Purdue	7	7 West Virginia	0
7 Florida	6	0 Lafayette	7	0 Navy	14	20 Pennsylvania	20
MIAMI (OHIO) (Redskins) <i>Red and White</i>		26 Albright	13	46 Penn.	14	21 Syracuse	13
25 Northwestern	14	0 Rutgers	7	27 North Carolina	14	0 Rutgers	20
13 Xavier, Ohio	12	32 Lebanon Valley	53	17 Iowa	42	0 Pittsburgh	20
47 Toledo	0	14 Gettysburg	25	OKLAHOMA A. & M. (Aggies, Cowboys) <i>Orange and Black</i>			
46 Marshall	7	12 Scranton	6				
34 Ohio Univ.	7	7 Temple	13				
19 Kent State	7						
7 Bowling Green	0						
21 Dayton	0						
14 Cincinnati	0						

PITTSBURGH (Panthers) <i>Blue and Gold</i> 27 California 7 22 Syracuse 12 14 Oklahoma 26 0 Navy 21 21 Nebraska 7 26 Duke 7 7 Miami Fla. 21 18 Virginia 7 26 West Virginia 7 20 Penn State 0	ST. LAWRENCE (Larries) <i>Scarlet and Brown</i> 6 Queen's Ont. 12 2 Upsala 25 19 Hofstra 0 0 Alfred 38 0 Trinity 33 30 McMaster 6 14 Hobart 26 12 Buffalo 39	SYRACUSE (Orangemen) <i>Orange</i> 12 Pittsburgh 22 27 Boston Univ. 12 0 Army 0 13 Maryland 34 49 Holy Cross 9 20 Penn State 21 26 Colgate 19 20 West Va. 13	TULSA (Golden Hurricane) <i>Blue, Crimson and Gold</i> 6 Arkansas 21 41 Hardin-Simmons 19 0 Marquette 13 19 Wyoming 23 21 Cincinnati 21 0 Okla. A. & M. 14 17 Houston 14 7 Texas Tech 34 13 Detroit 19 0 Wichita 54
PRINCETON (Tigers) <i>Orange and Black</i> 41 Rutgers 7 20 Columbia 7 7 Pennsylvania 0 6 Colgate 15 26 Cornell 20 4 Brown 7 6 Harvard 7 13 Yale 0 6 Dartmouth 3	SCRANTON (Royals) <i>Purple and White</i> 20 Temple 6 14 St. Vincent 13 6 Upsala 24 25 Muhlenberg 12 20 King's (Pa.) 0 32 Penn M. C. 6 12 Albright 0	TEMPLE (Owls) <i>Cherry and White</i> 7 Holy Cross 42 6 Scranton 20 0 Bucknell 38 16 Carnegie Tech 18 14 Lehigh 27 6 Muhlenberg 7 0 Delaware 46 0 Boston Univ. 25	UNION (Dutchmen) <i>Garnet</i> 6 Vermont 33 6 Amherst 20 20 Rochester 0 32 St. P. I. 12 14 Hobart 25 14 Williams 6 13 Haverford 19 19 Hamilton 13
PURDUE (Hoosiers) <i>Old Gold and Black</i> 14 Coll. of Pacific 6 7 Minnesota 6 0 Wisconsin 9 20 Iowa 20 7 Notre Dame 22 13 Illinois 0 0 Mich. State 27 46 Northwestern 8 6 Indiana 4	SOUTH CAROLINA (Gamecocks) <i>Garnet and Black</i> 26 Wofford 7 19 Wake Forest 34 0 Navy 26 19 Furman 0 6 Clemson 28 0 Maryland 27 14 North Carolina 32 7 Duke 41 21 Virginia 14	TENNESSEE (Volunteers) <i>Orange and White</i> 7 Miss. State 13 0 Duke 21 13 Chattanooga 0 0 Alabama 0 53 Dayton 7 48 North Carolina 7 7 Georgia Tech 7 20 Florida 0 0 Kentucky 23 20 Vanderbilt 14	U. C. L. A. (Bruins, Uclans) <i>Blue and Gold</i> 21 Texas A. & M. 0 0 Maryland 7 55 Washington St. 0 38 Oregon State 0 21 Stanford 13 0 Iowa 13 47 California 0 34 Coll. of Pacific 0 19 Washington 17 17 So. Calif. 7
R. P. I. (Fighting Engineers) <i>Cherry and White</i> 0 Hamilton 27 6 Kings Point 0 12 Union 32 0 Middlebury 21 0 Worcester Tech. 45 0 Coast Guard 13 7 Rochester 34 0 Buffalo 45	SOUTHERN CALIF. (Trojans) <i>Cardinal and Gold</i> 50 Washington St. 12 42 Oregon 15 19 Texas 7 0 Washington 7 33 Wisconsin 21 33 California 6 19 Minnesota 25 20 Stanford 28 7 U. C. L. A. 17 42 Notre Dame 20	TEXAS (Longhorns) <i>Orange and White</i> 14 Texas Tech 20 35 Tulane 21 7 Southern Calif. 19 0 Oklahoma 20 20 Arkansas 27 32 Rice 14 25 S. M. U. 18 21 Baylor 20 21 T. C. U. 47 21 Texas A. & M. 6	UPSALA (Vikings) <i>Blue and Gray</i> 14 Norwich 13 21 St. Lawrence 2 25 Bridgeport 0 6 Moravian 6 24 Scranton 6 28 Hofstra 7 19 Kings Point 12 13 Ithaca 6 0 Tufts 32
RHODE ISLAND (Rams) <i>Blue and White</i> 13 Northeastern 13 7 Maine 0 13 New Hampshire 13 26 Vermont 0 19 Massachusetts 15 19 Brown 7 20 Springfield 7 25 Connecticut 0	SO. METHODIST (Mustangs) <i>Maroon and Blue</i> 0 Notre Dame 17 7 Georgia Tech 20 13 Missouri 6 20 Rice 0 33 Kansas 14 18 Texas 19 2 Texas A. & M. 13 0 Arkansas 6 12 Baylor 0 13 T. C. U. 20	TEXAS A. & M. (Aggies) <i>Maroon and White</i> 0 U. C. L. A. 21 28 L. S. U. 0 21 Houston 3 27 Nebraska 0 19 T. C. U. 16 19 Baylor 7 7 Arkansas 7 13 S. M. U. 2 20 Rice 12 6 Texas 21	URSINUS (Bears) <i>Red, Gold and Black</i> 30 Susquehanna 6 13 Drexel Tech 20 0 Haverford 6 0 Swarthmore 7 14 Wagner 6 0 Moravian 40 21 Lebanon Valley 26 6 Juniata 35
RICE (Owls) <i>Blue and Gray</i> 20 Alabama 0 20 L. S. U. 20 21 Clemson 7 0 S. M. U. 20 14 Texas 32 16 Kentucky 20 0 Arkansas 10 12 Texas A. & M. 20 0 T. C. U. 35 7 Baylor 15	SPRINGFIELD (Maroons) <i>Maroon and White</i> 0 Northeastern 7 32 Brandeis 7 20 Colby 0 27 American Int'l 12 7 Rhode Island 20 18 New Hampshire 0 34 Hofstra 12	TEXAS CHRISTIAN (Horned Frogs) <i>Purple and White</i> 47 Kansas 14 32 Texas Tech 0 26 Arkansas 0 0 Alabama 0 16 Texas A. & M. 19 21 Miami 19 28 Baylor 6 47 Texas 20 35 Rice 0 20 S. M. U. 13	UTAH (Redskins, Utes) <i>Cardinal and White</i> 13 Oregon 14 20 Idaho 13 20 Missouri 14 41 Brigham Young 9 27 Denver 7 13 Wyoming 23 7 Colorado 37 27 Colo. A. & M. 6 14 Utah State 13
RICHMOND (Spiders) <i>Blue and Crimson</i> 33 Randolph-Macon 6 12 West Virginia 33 21 V. M. I. 0 12 The Citadel 14 7 Virginia Tech 7 14 Villanova 16 19 Davidson 0 7 George Wash. 0 6 Wm. & Mary 6	STANFORD (Indians) <i>Cardinal and White</i> 33 Coll. of Pacific 14 0 Oregon State 10 6 Ohio State 0 14 Michigan St. 38 13 U. C. L. A. 21 7 Washington 7 34 San Jose State 18 28 So. California 20 44 Oregon 7 19 California 0	TRINITY (Hilltoppers, Bantams) <i>Blue and Gold</i> 28 Williams 0 35 Bowdoin 14 26 Tufts 12 33 St. Lawrence 0 27 Coast Guard 0 38 Amherst 14 46 Wesleyan 6	VANDERBILT (Commodores) <i>Gold and Black</i> 13 Georgia 14 21 Alabama 6 6 Mississippi 13 12 Chattanooga 0 46 Midd. Tenn. 7 34 Virginia 0 34 Kentucky 7 20 Tulane 6 21 Florida 20
ROCHESTER (Yellowjackets) <i>Blue and Yellow</i> 19 Ohio Wesleyan 26 7 Williams 12 0 Union 20 12 Vermont 28 44 Kings Point 0 20 Oberlin 7 0 Tufts 34 34 R. P. I. 7	SUSQUEHANNA (Crusaders) <i>Orange and Maroon</i> 6 Ursinus 30 12 Swarthmore 32 0 National Aggies 32 0 Juniata 14 21 Wagner 19 7 Haverford 22	TUFTS (Jumbos) <i>Brown and Blue</i> 19 Bowdoin 2 33 Wesleyan 25 20 Trinity 26 12 Williams 22 46 Amherst 26 34 Rochester 0 32 Upsala 0	VERMONT (Catamounts) <i>Green and Gold</i> 33 Union 6 0 Maine 34 0 Rhode Island 16 20 Rochester 12 30 Norwich 54 15 Massachusetts 54 6 Middlebury 0
RUTGERS (Scarlet Knights, Queensmen) <i>Scarlet</i> 7 Princeton 41 21 Muhlenberg 0 14 Brown 12 14 Lehigh 12 6 Delaware 33 7 Lafayette 16 13 Penn State 34 12 Columbia 6	SWARTHMORE (Little Quakers) <i>Garnet and White</i> 0 Dickinson 8 33 Susquehanna 12 12 Hamilton 26 7 Ursinus 0 7 Wesleyan 19 6 Johns Hopkins 26 0 Juniata 39 6 Haverford 13	TULANE (Green Wave) <i>Green and Sky Blue</i> 20 V. M. I. 7 21 Texas 35 21 Northwestern 0 0 Miss. State 14 13 Mississippi 27 14 Georgia 0 27 Auburn 13 27 Alabama 7 7 Vanderbilt 20 13 L. S. U. 13	VILLANOVA (Wildcats) <i>Blue and White</i> 2 Baylor 19 0 Kentucky 28 14 Boston Coll. 28 7 Indiana 14 13 N. C. State 34 16 Richmond 14 13 Florida State 16 0 Detroit 6 14 Houston 26

VIRGINIA (Cavaliers)		WAGNER (Seahawks)		WESLEYAN (Cardinals)		WILLIAMS (Ephs, Ephmen)	
<i>Orange and Blue</i>		<i>Green and White</i>		<i>Cardinal and Black</i>		<i>Royal Purple</i>	
7—Clemson	20	7—Hobart	14	14—Middlebury	0	0—Trinity	28
0—Geo. Wash.	13	6—Haverford	7	25—Tufts	33	12—Rochester	7
7—Penn State	26	7—Hamilton	48	14—Coast Guard	7	26—Middlebury	0
20—V. M. I.	13	6—Kings Point	7	0—Worcester Tech.	6	27—Bowdoin	6
13—Virginia Tech.	17	14—Penn M. C.	38	25—Amherst	6	22—Tufts	12
7—Vanderbilt	34	6—Ursinus	14	26—Swarthmore	7	6—Union	12
7—Pittsburgh	18	19—Susquehanna	21	40—Williams	21	21—Wesleyan	40
7—Wake Forest	13	0—Moravian	46	6—Trinity	48	6—Amherst	13
14—No. Car.	26	WAKE FOREST (Demon Deacons)		WEST VIRGINIA (Mountaineers)		WISCONSIN (Badgers)	
14—So. Car.	21	<i>Gold and Black</i>		<i>Old Gold and Blue</i>		<i>Cardinal and White</i>	
VIRGINIA M. I. (Cadets, Keydets)		<i>Red, White and Yellow</i>		33—Richmond	12	28—Marquette	14
7—Tulane	20	34—West Virginia	19	46—Wake Forest	0	37—Iowa	14
6—Geo. Wash.	25	0—West Virginia	46	47—V. M. I.	12	9—Purdue	0
0—Richmond	21	7—Maryland	28	39—Wm. & Mary	13	21—Southern Cal.	33
12—West Virginia	47	23—N. C. State	11	21—Penn State	7	16—Ohio State	26
13—Virginia	20	25—North Carolina	0	0—Marquette	0	0—Mich. State	27
7—Davidson	21	13—Clemson	19	7—Pittsburgh	26	41—Northwestern	14
13—Wm. & Mary	20	13—Wm. & Mary	7	13—Syracuse	20	14—Illinois	17
0—Lehigh	39	7—Virginia	14	27—N. C. State	7	6—Minnesota	21
14—The Citadel	7	0—Duke	14	WICHITA (Wheatshockers)		WYOMING (Cowboys)	
13—Va. Tech.	39	WASHINGTON (Huskies)		<i>Black and Gold</i>		<i>Brown and Gold</i>	
VIRGINIA STATE (Orange and Blue)		<i>Purple and Gold</i>		20—Arizona State	20	38—Kansas State	20
7—Tennessee State	12	14—Idaho	7	19—Utah State	0	35—Montana	6
14—Bluefield	0	30—Minnesota	0	0—Detroit	41	21—Utah State	13
0—Shaw	0	19—Oregon	0	14—Okla. A. & M.	7	13—Colo. A. & M.	14
6—N. C. Coll.	6	7—So. California	0	7—Duke	7	23—Tulsa	19
18—Hampton Inst.	6	7—Baylor	13	12—Texas Western	28	23—Utah	13
27—Virginia Univ.	7	7—Stanford	7	21—Houston	7	14—Brigham Young	7
27—W. Virginia St.	0	7—Oregon State	13	20—Cincinnati	16	20—New Mexico	0
7—N. C. A. & T.	7	6—California	20	59—Drake	6	3—Denver	6
19—Morgan State	32	17—U. C. L. A.	19	54—Tulsa	0	YALE (Elis, Bulldogs—unofficial)	
VIRGINIA TECH (Gobblers)		WASHINGTON ST. (Cougars)		WM. & MARY (Indians)		<i>Yale Blue and White</i>	
<i>Maroon and Orange</i>		<i>Crimson and Gray</i>		<i>Green, Gold and Silver</i>		7—Connecticut	0
0—Wake Forest	13	12—Southern Cal.	50	0—Navy	7	14—Brown	20
33—Pennsylvania	0	0—Kansas	15	7—Virginia Tech.	14	47—Columbia	14
14—Wm. & Mary	7	0—U. C. L. A.	55	7—Duke	14	34—Cornell	6
24—Florida State	20	20—California	20	0—Geo. Wash.	16	0—Colgate	7
7—Richmond	7	9—Idaho	0	20—V. M. I.	13	20—Dartmouth	0
17—Virginia	14	6—Oregon State	30	7—Wake Forest	13	14—Army	12
7—George Wash.	13	0—Coil. of Pacific	35	21—No. Car. State	28	0—Princeton	13
16—Clemson	21	0—Oregon	35	6—Richmond	6	21—Harvard	7
34—No. Car. State	26	13—San Jose State	13				
39—V. M. I.	13	7—Washington	27				

All America Football Teams for 1955

LOOK MAGAZINE

(Composite double team selected by Football Writers Association of America)

End	Ron Beagle	Navy	Guard	Tony Sardisco	Tulane
End	Harold Burnine	Missouri	Center	Bob Pellegrini	Maryland
End	Ron Kramer	Michigan	Center	Hugh Plitts	Texas Christian
End	Rommie Loudd	U. C. L. A.	Back	Jon Arnett	Southern California
Tackle	Hardiman Cureton	U. C. L. A.	Back	Howard Cassidy	Ohio State
Tackle	Herb Gray	Texas	Back	Joe Childress	Auburn
Tackle	Sam Huff	West Virginia	Back	Art Davis	Mississippi State
Tackle	Norman Masters	Michigan State	Back	Paul Hornung	Notre Dame
Guard	Bo Bollinger	Oklahoma	Back	Earl Morrall	Michigan State
Guard	Calvin Jones	Iowa	Back	Don Schaefer	Notre Dame
Guard	Jim Parker	Ohio State	Back	Jim Swink	Texas Christian
COLLIER'S 66TH ALL AMERICA					
End	Ron Kramer	Michigan	Center	Bob Pellegrini	Maryland
End	Ron Beagle	Navy	Quarterback	Earl Morrall	Michigan State
Tackle	Frank D'Agostino	Auburn	Half	Howard Cassidy	Ohio State
Tackle	Bruce Bosley	West Virginia	Half	Jim Swink	Texas Christian
Guard	Bo Bollinger	Oklahoma	Fullback	Don Schaefer	Notre Dame
Guard	Hardiman Cureton	U. C. L. A.			
UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS					
End	Ron Beagle	Navy	Center	Bob Pellegrini	Maryland
End	Ron Kramer	Michigan	Back	Howard Cassidy	Ohio State
Tackle	Bruce Bosley	West Virginia	Back	Jim Swink	Texas Christian
Tackle	Norman Masters	Michigan State	Back	Paul Hornung	Notre Dame
Guard	Bo Bollinger	Oklahoma	Back	Jon Arnett	Southern California
Guard	Calvin Jones	Iowa	Back		

Football Coach of the Year

Source: The New York World-Telegram and Sun, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, conducts each year a poll to determine the outstanding Football Coach of the Year. Under the supervision of the newspaper, football coaches of the country choose from their ranks the one they consider entitled to be the national ranking football coach of the year.

Year	Coach	School	Year	Coach	School
1935	Lynn Waldorf	Northwestern	1946	Earl Blaik	Army
1936	Richard C. Harlow	Harvard	1947	H. O. Fritz	Michigan
1937	Edward E. Mylin	Lafayette	1948	Bennie G. Oosterbaan	Michigan
1938	William F. Kern	Carnegie Tech	1949	Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson	Univ. of Okla.
1939	Dr. Edward N. Anderson	Iowa	1950	Charles Caldwell	Princeton
1940	Clark D. Shaughnessy	Stanford	1951	Charles (Chuck) Taylor	Stanford
1941	Frank W. Leahy	Notre Dame	1952	Clarence L. (Biggie) Munn	Mich. State
1942	William A. Alexander	Georgia Tech	1953	James M. Tatum	Maryland
1943	Alonso A. Stagg	Pacific	1954	Henry R. (Red) Sanders	U.C.L.A.
1944	Carroll Widdoes	Ohio State	1955	(See Addenda)	
1945	Alvin N. McMillan	Indiana			

Records of Post Season Football Games

Figures in parentheses after games denote attendance. For Bowl Game results previous to those listed below, see earlier editions of The World Almanac

ROSE BOWL (Pasadena, Calif.)	
1930—Southern California 47, Pittsburgh 14	
1931—Alabama 24, Washington State 0	
1932—Southern California 21, Tulane 12	
1933—Southern California 35, Pitt 0	
1934—Columbia 7, Stanford 0	
1935—Alabama 29, Stanford 13	
1936—Stanford 7, Southern Methodist 0	
1937—Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0	
1938—California 13, Alabama 0 (90,000)	
1939—Southern California 7, Duke 3 (91,000)	
1940—Southern California 14, Tennessee 0 (92,200)	
1941—Leland Stanford 21, Nebraska 13 (91,500)	
1942—Oregon State 20, Duke 16 (56,000)	
1943—Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0 (93,000)	
1944—Southern California 29, Washington 0 (68,000)	
1945—Southern California 25, Tennessee 0 (91,000)	
1946—Alabama 34, Southern California 14 (93,000)	
1947—Illinois 45, U. C. L. A. 14 (90,000)	
1948—Michigan 49, Southern California 0 (93,000)	
1949—Northwestern 20, California 14 (93,000)	
1950—Ohio State 17, California 14 (100,963)	
1951—Michigan 14, California 6 (98,939)	
1952—Illinois 40, Stanford 7 (96,825)	
1953—Southern California 7, Wisconsin 0 (100,000)	
1954—Michigan State 28, U.C.L.A. 20 (100,000)	
1955—Ohio State 20, Southern California 7 (89,191)	

*The 1942 game was played in Durham, N. C.

SUGAR BOWL (New Orleans, La.)	
1945—Duke 29, Alabama 26 (72,000)	
1946—Oklahoma Aggies 33, St. Mary's 13 (75,000)	
1947—Georgia 20, North Carolina 10 (73,000)	
1948—Texas 27, Alabama 7 (72,000)	
1949—Oklahoma 14, North Carolina 6 (82,000)	
1950—Oklahoma 35, Louisiana State 0 (82,470)	
1951—Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7 (82,000)	
1952—Maryland 28, Tennessee 13 (82,000)	
1953—Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7 (82,000)	
1954—Georgia Tech 42, West Virginia 19 (75,000)	
1955—Navy 21, Mississippi 0 (82,000)	

ORANGE BOWL (Miami, Fla.)	
1945—Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12 (30,000)	
1946—Miami (Fla.) 13, Holy Cross 6 (38,000)	
1947—Rice 8, Tennessee 0 (38,152)	
1948—Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14 (59,578)	
1949—Texas 41, Georgia 28 (60,523)	
1950—Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 13 (64,816)	
1951—Clemson 15, Miami 14 (65,181)	
1952—Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14 (65,837)	
1953—Alabama 61, Syracuse 6 (68,280)	
1954—Oklahoma 7, Maryland 0 (68,718)	
1955—Duke 34, Nebraska 7 (68,750)	

OTHER 1954 POST SEASON GAMES

Potato Bowl, Bakersfield, Calif., Dec. 5—Compton 7, Boise 6. North-South All-Stars, Miami, Fla., Dec. 25—South 20, North 17. Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31—Auburn 33, Baylor 13. Rice Bowl, Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 1—U. S. Air Force 21, Marines 14. Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Fla.—Omaha Univ. 7, Eastern Kentucky 6. Prairie View Bowl, Houston, Texas—Prairie View 14, Texas Southern 12. Salad Bowl, Phoenix, Ariz.—Skyline Conf. 20, Border Conf. 13. Palmetto Bowl, Charleston, S. C.—Fort Jackson 26, Shaw A.F.B. 21. Shrimp Bowl, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 2—Fort Ord 36, Fort Hood 0. Senior Bowl, Mobile, Ala., Jan. 8—South 12, North 6. Hula Bowl, Honolulu, T. H., Jan. 9—College All-Stars 33, Hawaii All-Stars 13.

SUN BOWL (El Paso, Tex.)	
1945—Southwestern 35, Mexico 0 (13,000)	
1946—New Mexico 34, Denver 24 (15,000)	
1947—Cincinnati 18, Virginia Tech 6 (10,000)	
1948—Miami 13, Texas Tech 12 (18,000)	
1949—West Virginia 21, Texas Mines 12 (13,000)	
1950—Texas Western 33, Georgetown 20 (15,000)	
1951—West Texas State 14, Cincinnati 13 (16,000)	
1952—Texas Tech 25, College of Pacific 14 (17,000)	
1953—College of Pacific 26, Mississippi Southern 7 (11,000)	
1954—Texas Western 37, Mississippi Southern 14 (9,500)	
1955—Texas Western 47, Florida State 20 (14,000)	

COTTON BOWL (Dallas, Tex.)	
1945—Oklahoma A & M 34, Texas Christian 0 (37,500)	
1946—Texas 40, Missouri 27 (46,000)	
1947—Arkansas 0, Louisiana, State 0 (38,000)	
1948—Southern Methodist 13, Penn State 13 (47,000)	

BLUE AND GRAY (NORTH-SOUTH) (Montgomery, Ala.)	
1949—Southern Methodist 21, Oregon 13 (69,000)	
1950—Rice 27, North Carolina 13 (75,347)	
1951—Tennessee 20, Texas 14 (75,349)	
1952—Kentucky 20, Texas Christian 7 (75,347)	
1953—Texas 16, Tennessee 0 (75,504)	
1954—Rice 28, Alabama 6 (75,504)	
1955—Georgia Tech 14, Arkansas 6 (75,504)	

EAST-WEST (SHRINE GAME) (San Francisco)	
1945—West 13, East 7 (60,000)	
1946—East 7, West 7 (60,000)	
1947—West 13, East 9 (62,000)	
1948—East 40, West 9 (60,000)	
1949, Jan. 1—East 14, West 12 (59,000)	
1949, Dec. 31—East 28, West 6 (63,000)	
1950, Dec. 30—West 16, East 7 (62,000)	
1951, Dec. 29—East 15, West 14 (60,000)	
1952, Dec. 27—East 21, West 20 (62,000)	
1954—Jan. 2—West 31, East 7 (62,000)	
1955—Jan. 1—East 13, West 12 (60,000)	

Walking, Cross-Country Runs and Marathons in 1955

Event	Distance	Winner	Time	Site	Date
59th Boston Marathon	26 mi. 385 yds.	Hideo Hamamura	*2:18:22.0	Boston, Mass.	Apr. 19
A. A. U. Walk	50 kilometers	Leo Sjogren, Finnish-Amer.	4:30:57.0	Baltimore, Md.	May 1
8th Boardwalk Mile	1 mile	Browning Ross, Woodbury, N. J.	4:23.4	Atlantic City, N. J.	May 8
A. A. U. Walk	10 kilometers	Henry Laskau, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A.	48:43.3	Staten Island, N. Y.	May 15
A. A. U. Marathon	26 mi. 385 yds.	Nick Costes, Farrell, Pa.	2:31:12.4	Yonkers, N. Y.	May 22
A. A. U. Run	25 kilometers	Browning Ross, Penn A. C.	1:24:35.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	May 30
A. A. U. Walk	35 kilometers	Leo Sjogren, Finnish-Amer. A. C.	3:17:57.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	June 19
A. A. U. Run	20 kilometers	Dr. Charles Robbins, N. Y. Pioneer Club	1:10:47.0	Needham, Mass.	July 4
A. A. U. Run	15 kilometers	Browning Ross, Penn A. C.	0:54.2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sept. 5
A. A. U. Walk	20 kilometers	Henry Laskau, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A.	1:44:08.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sept. 11
A. A. U. Walk	25 kilometers	Jim Hewson, St. Francis Xavier, A. C.	2:14:32.0	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept. 25
A. A. U. Walk	15 kilometers	Henry H. Laskau, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A.	1:14:46.0	Atlantic City, N. J.	Oct. 2
A. A. U. Walk	30 kilometers	Alex Oakley, Ontario, Can.	2:36:11.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 16
A. A. U. Run	30 kilometers	Browning Ross, Penn A. C.	1:21:25.0	Atlantic City, N. J.	Oct. 23
Heptagonal x-cty	5 miles	Dave Eckel, Cornell	25:46.6	Bronx, N. Y.	Nov. 4
Metropolitan A. A. U. x-cty	6 miles	Horace Ashenfelter	29:43.1	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 6
47th IC-4A x-cty	5 miles	Henry Kennedy, Mich. State	24:30.3	Bronx, N. Y.	Nov. 14
Big Ten x-cty	4 miles	Henry Kennedy, Mich. State	19:06.0	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 18
N. C. A. A. x-cty	4 miles	Chas. Jones, Iowa	19:54.7	East Lansing, Mich.	Nov. 28

*New record.

Horse Racing Records

Time is expressed in minutes and seconds. Dollars means the winner's share of the purse. A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards. A furlong is one-eighth of a mile, or 660 feet, or 220 yards; + sign = 70 yards.

Belmont Park

BELMONT STAKES (3 YR. OLDS, COLTS AND FILLIES)
(Inaugurated 1867. Distance 1½ miles)

Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars
1896*	Hastings (122)	2.24 1-2	3,025	1927..	Chance Shot (126)	2.32 2-5	60,910
1897..	Scottish Chieftain (115)	2.32 1-4	3,550	1928..	Vito (126)	2.33 1-5	63,430
1898..	Bowling Brook (122)	2.32	7,810	1929..	Blue Larkspur (126)	2.32 4-5	59,650
1899..	Jean Bereaud (122)	2.23	9,445	1930..	Gallant Fox (128)	2.31 3-5	66,040
1900..	Ildrim (126)	2.21 1-2	14,790	1931..	Twenty Grand (126)	2.29 3-5	58,770
1901..	Commando (126)	2.21	11,595	1932..	Falcons (126)	2.32 4-5	55,120
1902..	Masterman (126)	2.22 1-2	13,220	1933..	Hurryfoot (126)	2.32 3-5	49,490
1903..	Africander (126)	2.23 1-5	12,285	1934..	Peace Chance (126)	2.29 1-5	43,410
1904*	Delhi (126)	2.06 3-5	11,575	1935..	Omaha (126)	2.30 3-5	35,480
1905*	Tanya (121)	2.08	17,240	1936..	Granville (126)	2.30	29,800
1906..	Burgomaster (126)	2.20	22,700	1937..	War Admiral (126)	2.28 3-5	38,020
1907..	Peter Pan (126)		22,765	1938..	Pasteurized (126)	2.29 2-5	34,530
1908..	Colin (126)		22,765	1939..	Johnstown (126)	2.29 2-5	37,020
1909..	Joe Madden (126)	2.21 3-5	24,550	1940..	Blmelech (126)	2.29 3-5	35,030
1910..	Sweep (126)	2.22	9,700	1941..	Whirlaway (126)	2.31	39,770
1913..	Prince Eugene (109)	2.18	8,225	1942..	Shut Out (126)	2.29 1-5	44,520
1914..	Luke McLuke (126)	2.20	3,025	1943..	Count Fleet (126)	2.28 1-5	35,340
1915..	The Finn (126)	2.18 2-5	1,825	1944..	Bounding Home (126)	2.32 1-5	55,000
1916..	Frilar Rock (126)	2.22	4,100	1945..	Assault (126)	2.30 1-5	52,675
1917..	Hourless (126)	2.17 4-5	5,800	1946..	Phalanx (126)	2.29 2-5	78,900
1918..	Johren (126)	2.20 2-5	1,950	1947..	Citation (126)	2.28 1-5	77,700
1919..	Sir Barton (126)	2.17 2-5	7,950	1948..	Capot (126)	2.30 1-5	69,000
1920..	Man o' War (126)	2.14 1-5	8,650	1950..	Middleground (126)	2.28 3-5	82,000
1921..	Grey Lag (126)	2.18 4-5	39,200	1951..	Counterpoint (126)	2.29	82,400
1922..	Phlory (126)	2.18 4-5	38,000	1952..	One Count (126)	2.28 3-5	82,500
1923..	Zev (126)	2.19	38,000	1953..	Native Dancer (126)	2.30 4-5	89,000
1924..	Mad Play (126)	2.18 4-5	42,880	1954..	High Gun (126)	2.29	83,700
1925..	American Flag (126)	2.16 4-5	38,500	1955..	Nashua (126)		
1926*	Crusader (126)	2.32 1-5	48,550				

*Run at Jerome Park prior to 1890; Morris Park, 1890-1905. Distance 1½ miles prior to 1874; 1½ miles, 1874-1889; 1¼ miles, 1890-1892; 1½ miles, 1893-1894; 1¼ miles, 1895; 1½ miles, 1896-1925; increased to 1½ miles, 1926. Run at 1¼ miles, 1904 and 1905. Not run in 1911 and 1912.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP (3 YEARS OLD AND UP) (Inaugurated 1884. Distance 10 furlongs)

Year	Winner, age, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, age, weight	Time	Dollars
1894..	Ramapo (4) (120)	2.06 1-5	12,070	1927..	Crusader (4) (127)	2.02 2-5	11,875
1895..	Lazzaroni (4) (115)	2.07 4-5	7,530	1928..	Dolan (4) (105)	2.06 3-5	13,675
1896..	Henry of Navarre (5) (129)	2.07	8,850	1929..	Bateau (4) (112)	2.03 2-5	14,100
1897..	Ben Brush (4) (123)	2.07 1-5	6,800	1930..	Petee Wrack (5) (122)	2.02 2-5	11,850
1898..	Tillo (4) (119)	2.08	6,800	1931..	Mokatan (4) (123)	2.02 2-5	11,200
1899..	Imp (5) (114)	2.08 2-5	6,800	1932..	White Clover II (6) (115)	2.03 2-5	11,100
1900..	Kinley Mack (4) (125)	2.06	6,800	1933..	Equipse (5) (132)	2.03 3-5	5,750
1901..	Alcey (4) (112)	2.05 3-5	7,800	1934..	Ladyman (4) (114)	2.02	12,125
1902..	Gold Heels (4) (124)	2.05 1-5	7,800	1935..	Head Play (5) (116)	2.04 3-5	12,125
1903..	Africander (3) (110)	2.10 2-5	16,490	1936..	Freethorn (4) (116)	2.01 3-5	17,050
1904..	Hermis (5) (127)	2.05	16,800	1937..	Anerold (4) (110)	2.01 2-5	17,750
1905..	Beldame (4) (123)	2.05 2-5	16,800	1938..	Snark (5) (120)	2.02 4-5	19,850
1906..	Go Between (5) (116)	2.05 1-5	16,800	1939..	Cravat (4) (121)	2.01 3-5	25,200
1907..	Nealon (4) (113)	2.06 2-5	16,800	1940..	Eight Thirty (4) (127)	2.02 3-5	27,800
1908..	Ballot (4) (127)	2.03	19,750	1941..	Your Chance (4) (114)	2.01 4-5	27,800
1909..	Fitz Herbert (3) (105)	2.03 2-5	4,800	1942..	Market Wise (4) (124)	2.01 2-5	27,600
1910..	Olambala (4) (115)	2.04 2-5	4,800	1943..	Don Bingo (4) (104)	2.01 1-5	39,210
1913..	Whisk Broom II (6) (139)	2.05 2-5	3,925	1944..	Aletorn (5) (108)	2.02	35,050
1915..	Stromboli (3) (101)	2.05	3,450	1945..	Devil Diver (6) (132)	2.04	43,000
1916..	Frilar Rock (3) (101)	2.05	4,900	1946..	Armed (5) (130)	2.01 4-5	40,100
1917..	Boots (6) (122)	2.05 1-5	5,850	1947..	Assault (4) (109)	2.03	39,700
1918..	Johren (3) (110)	2.06	5,200	1948..	Harmonica (4) (109)	2.03	41,000
1919..	Corn Tassel (5) (108)	2.02 1-5	6,350	1949..	Vulcan's Forge (4) (124)	2.02	41,000
1920..	Paul Jones (3) (106)	2.09 3-5	8,100	1950..	Loser Weeper (5) (115)	2.02 3-5	42,100
1921..	Audacious (5) (120)	2.02 1-5	8,200	1951..	Busanda (4) (102)	2.02	41,900
1922..	Capt. Alcey (5) (108)	2.05 2-5	9,150	1952..	One Hitter (6) (112)	2.00 3-5	40,400
1923..	Grey Lag (5) (135)	2.03	13,300	1953..	Tom Fool (4) (128)	2.03 1-5	44,400
1924..	Mad Hatter (8) (125)	2.03 3-5	13,150	1954..	Straight Face (4) (118)	2.00 3-5	61,160
1925..	Sting (4) (122)	2.04 1-5	13,150	1955..	Helioscope (4) (128)		
1926..	Crusader (3) (104)	2.03					

The race was not run in 1911, 1912 and 1914.

LAWRENCE REALIZATION (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	School Tie (110)	13	2.43 3-5	18,300
1947	Cosmic Bomb (114)	13	2.42 4-5	19,050
1948	Exe Admiral (114)	13	2.44 1-5	20,400
1949	Ponder (126)	13	2.42 3-5	15,500
1950	Bed O' Roses (107)	13	2.42 3-5	15,500
1951	Counterpoint (126)	13	2.43 2-5	15,700
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (118)	13	2.42	20,000
1953	Platan (110)	13	2.43 2-5	20,150
1954	Fisherman (122)	13	2.44 3-5	18,900
1955	Thinking Cap (114)	13	2.44 2-5	18,250

WITHERS STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Year	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Hampden (126)	8	1.36	20,320
1947	Faulness (126)	8	1.38 1-5	20,950
1948	Vulcan's Forge (126)	8	1.37 2-5	20,100
1949	Olympia (126)	8	1.36 4-5	21,150
1950	Hill Prince (126)	8	1.35 4-5	20,700
1951	Battlefield (126)	8	1.35 4-5	22,000
1952	Armageddon (126)	8	1.37	23,050
1953	Native Dancer (126)	8	1.36 1-5	26,250
1954	Jet Action (126)	8	1.36 3-5	20,600
1955	Tram Judge (126)	8	1.36	21,850

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Gallorette (4) (110)	8	1.37	22,050
1947	Stymie (6) (124)	8	1.37 2-5	21,650
1948	Stymie (7) (126)	8	1.36 4-5	21,200
1949	Loser Weeper (4) (105)	8	1.36 2-5	21,400
1950	Greek Ship (3) (106)	8	1.36 3-5	22,450
1951	Casemate (4) (115)	8	1.35 2-5	26,000
1952	Mameluke (4) (112)	8	1.36 2-5	25,200
1953	Tom Fool (4) (130)	8	1.35 4-5	25,800
1954	Native Dancer (4) (130)	8	1.35 1-5	28,300
1955	High Gun (4) (130)	8	1.35 3-5	25,500

FUTURITY STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Year	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	First Flight (123)	6½	1.15 1-5	73,350
1947	Citation (122)	6½	1.15 4-5	78,430
1948	Blue Peter (126)	6½	1.14 3-5	87,585
1949	Gulloftine (122)	6½	1.15 3-5	81,715
1950	Battlefield (122)	6½	1.17 2-5	86,710
1951	Tom Fool (122)	6½	1.15 1-5	82,845
1952	Native Dancer (122)	6½	1.16	92,875
1953	Porterhouse (122)	6½	1.15 3-5	88,015
1954	Nashua (122)	6½	1.16 4-5	100,425
1955	Nail (122)			

Belmont Park (Cont'd)

COACHING CLUB AMER. OAKS (3 YR. FILLIES) JOCKEY CLUB GOLD CUP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Hypnotic (121)	11	2:18 4-5	21,180	Pavot (4) (124)	16	3:22 3-5	18,250
1947	Harmonica (121)	11	2:18 1-5	48,200	Phalanx (3) (117)	16	3:21 3-5	17,850
1948	Scattered (121)	11	2:18 4-5	43,700	Citation (3) (117)	16	3:21 3-5	72,000
1949	Wistful (121)	11	2:19 3-5	48,700	Ponder (3) (117)	16	3:22 4-5	36,800
1950	Next Move (121)	11	2:15 4-5	44,500	Hill Prince (3) (117)	16	3:23 2-5	36,600
1951	How (121)	11	2:16 4-5	46,800	Counterpoint (3) (117)	16	3:21 3-5	35,600
1952	Rail Delight (121)	11	2:17 4-5	45,100	One Count (3) (117)	16	3:24 1-5	52,100
1953	Grecian Queen (121)	11	2:18 3-5	45,500	Level Lea (3) (117)	16	3:27	55,100
1954	Cherokee Rose (121)	11	2:19 3-5	43,900	High Gun (3) (119)	16	3:25 4-5	55,150
1955	High Voltage (121)	11	2:17 3-5	45,800	Nashua (3) (119)	16	3:24 4-5	52,850

MATRON STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	First Flight (123)	6	1:08 3-5	35,535
1947	Inheritance (115)	6	1:10 1-5	35,060
1948	Myrtle Charm (119)	6	1:10 3-5	37,805
1949	Bed o' Roses (119)	6	1:11 1-5	40,210
1950	Atalanta (119)	6	1:12	38,690
1951	Rose Jet (119)	6	1:11 1-5	44,830
1952	Is Proud (119)	6	1:09 2-5	40,960
1953	Evening Out (119)	6	1:10 2-5	41,345
1954	High Voltage (119)	6	1:10	49,330
1955	Doubledogdare (119)	6	1:09 4-5	48,620

JUVENILE STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Eternal War (122)	5	0:57 3-5	11,215
1947	My Request (117)	5	0:57 3-5	12,100
1948	Marabout (113)	5	0:59 1-5	10,275
1949	Ferd (122)	5	0:57 4-5	11,125
1950	Liberty Rab (122)	5	0:57 2-5	11,800
1951	Primate (122)	5	0:57 1-5	11,550
1952	Fort Salonga (122)	5	0:58 2-5	13,075
1953	Catspaw (117)	5	0:57 1-5	11,750
1954	Nashua (117)	5	0:58	12,150
1955	Polly's Jet (122)	5	0:56 4-5	14,725

BROOK STEEPLECHASE (4 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Burma Road (7) (156)	20	4:49 4-5	13,750
1947	Adaptable (6) (140)	20	4:52 1-5	13,250
1948	Trough Hill (6) (142)	20	4:47 1-5	13,600
1949	Trough Hill (7) (153)	20	4:52 1-5	10,425
1950	Oedipus (4) (149)	20	4:46	11,025
1951	Oedipus (5) (161)	20	4:45	11,675
1952	Jam (5) (156)	20	4:21 2-5	12,100
1953	The Mast (6) (157)	20	4:46 3-5	12,350
1954	Neji (4) (137)	20	4:39 4-5	12,250
1955	Neji (5) (159)	20	4:46 2-5	11,850

GRAND NAT'L STEEPLE. (4 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Elkridge (8) (151)	24	5:48 4-5	21,425
1947	Adaptable (6) (147)	24	5:41 3-5	29,775
1948	American Way (6) (144)	24	5:50	22,355
1949	Hls Boots (4) (141)	24	5:48 3-5	15,550
1950	Trough Hill (8) (150)	24	5:42 2-5	16,450
1951	Oedipus (5) (165)	24	5:50 1-5	16,750
1952	Sea Legs (6) (136)	24	5:44	19,550
1953	Hls Boots (8) (141)	24	5:45 1-5	20,350
1954	Shipboard (4) (152)	24	5:42	19,000
1955	Neji (5) (163)	24	5:54 2-5	19,200

CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Donor (116)	8	1:37 2-5	20,550
1947	Vulcan's Forge (110)	8	1:36 3-5	31,700
1948	Capot (110)	8	1:37 1-5	24,300
1949	Theory (113)	8	1:37	23,150
1950	Uncle Miltie (122)	8	1:36 3-5	24,050
1951	Armageddon (122)	8	1:38 1-5	24,050
1952	Laffango (122)	8	1:38	25,600
1953	Fisherman (122)	8	1:38 3-5	25,700
1954	Flying Fury (122)	8	1:37 4-5	24,700
1955	Beau Fond (122)	8	1:36 2-5	22,700

FASHION STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	First Flight (110)	4½	0:51	10,850
1947	Caltha (119)	4½	0:53 1-5	11,475
1948	Fond Embrace (114)	4½	0:53 4-5	10,350
1949	Rare Perfume (110)	4½	0:51 2-5	10,275
1950	Remove (110)	4½	0:52 3-5	10,925
1951	Cigar Maid (110)	4½	0:52	11,375
1952	Countess Jane (119)	4½	0:52 1-5	11,025
1953	Evening Out (114)	4½	0:52	10,975
1954	Sofarsogood (114)	4½	0:51 1-5	11,950
1955	Pretty Plunger (114)	4½	0:51 2-5	14,650

JEROME HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Mahout (114)	8	1:37	14,400
1947	Donor (115)	8	1:37 2-5	21,550
1948	Coaltown (126)	8	1:36	21,450
1949	Capot (126)	8	1:36 4-5	17,400
1950	Hill Prince (129)	8	1:35 4-5	17,150
1951	Alerted (115)	8	1:36 1-5	17,650
1952	Tom Fool (120)	8	1:37	17,000
1953	Navy Page (114)	8	1:37	18,800
1954	Martyr (110)	8	1:35 4-5	18,000
1955	Traffic Judge (126)	8	1:35 1-5	21,750

TOBOGGAN HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Polynesian (4) (124)	6	1:13	11,650
1947	Buzfuz (5) (121)	6	1:11	17,900
1948	Rippee (5) (129)	6	1:09 3-5	20,650
1949	Rippee (6) (129)	6	1:09 2-5	16,850
1950	Piet (5) (118)	6	1:10 3-5	17,250
1951	Hyphasis (4) (110)	6	1:09 2-5	17,650
1952	Dark Peter (4) (108)	6	1:09 1-5	16,150
1953	Tuscany (5) (122)	6	1:10	21,450
1954	White Skies (5) (132)	6	1:09 1-5	21,600
1955	Sailor (3) (106)	6	1:08 4-5	18,950

Empire City

(Not run since 1953)

WESTCHESTER HDCP (3-YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1944	Seven Hearts (4) (124)	9½	1:58	23,515
1945	Stymie (4) (125)	9½	1:56 4-5	38,765
1946	Assault (3) (122)	9½	1:56 2-5	38,600
1947	Bridal Flower (4) (108)	9½	1:59 1-5	39,700
1948	Better Self (3) (119)	9½	1:57 4-5	39,600
1949	Three Rings (4) (116)	9½	1:56 4-5	20,200
1950	Palestinian (4) (123)	9½	1:57 1-5	25,100
1951	Bryan G (4) (117)	9	1:49 1-5	21,100
1952	Battlefield (4) (123)	9	1:50 1-5	38,350
1953	Cold Command (4) (112)	9	1:49 3-5	38,150

EMPIRE CITY HDCP (3-YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1944	Stir Up (120)	9½	1:56 1-5	38,580
1945	Gallorette (116)	9½	1:56 4-5	39,560
1946	Bonnie Beryl (113)	9½	1:56 4-5	38,400
1947	Phalanx (126)	9½	1:57 4-5	38,500
1948	Miss Request (118)	9½	1:57 2-5	39,700
1949	Palestinian (125)	9½	1:57 1-5	38,000
1950	All At Once (103)	9½	1:59	22,750
1951	Counterpoint (130)	9½	1:58 3-5	41,500
1952	Tom Fool (128)	9½	1:58	37,650
1953	Find (126)	9½	1:58	40,450

BUTLER HANDICAP (3-YEAR-OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1944	First Fiddle (5) (126)	9½	1:56	38,225
1945	Stymie (4) (121)	9½	1:56 3-5	38,770
1946	Lucky Draw (5) (105)	9½	1:55 1-5	39,900
1947	Assault (4) (115)	9½	1:56 3-5	36,700
1948	Donor (4) (137)	9½	1:58	58,850
1949	Conliver (5) (112)	9½	1:57 1-5	40,300
1950	Loser Weeper (5) (118)	9½	1:55	40,700
1951	Old Capitol (4) (108)	9½	1:56 4-5	42,600
1952	Marcedor (3) (110)	9½	1:56	38,100
1953	Quiet Step (4) (109)	9½	1:57 4-5	40,800

GOLD CUP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1944	Stymie (6) (126)	13	2:42 3-5	73,000
1945	Citation (3) (119)	13	2:42 4-5	75,600
1946	Adle (3) (117)	13	2:45	37,800
1947	Greek Ship (3) (119)	13	2:43 4-5	39,700
1948	Counterpoint (3) (119)	13	2:42 4-5	35,800
1949	One Count (3) (119)	13	2:44	52,850
1950	Crafty Admiral (5) (126)	13	2:43 3-5	53,550

Saratoga

HOPEFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Blue Border (122).....	6 1/4	1.17	46,450
1947	Belle (114).....	6 1/2	1.17 2-5	48,200
1948	Blue Peter (120).....	6 1/2	1.19 1-5	47,750
1949	Middleground (114).....	6 1/2	1.18 2-5	44,050
1950	Battlefield (122).....	6 1/2	1.18	47,550
1951	Cousin (122).....	6 1/2	1.19 1-5	51,700
1952	Native Dancer (122).....	6 1/2	1.18 4-5	51,450
1953	Artismo (122).....	6 1/2	1.18	58,900
1954	Nashua (122).....	6 1/2	1.17 4-5	57,050
1955	Needles (122).....	6 1/2	1.18 1-5	50,000

TRAVERS' STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Natzech (124).....	10	2.08	24,750
1947	Young Peter (124).....	10	2.06 1-5	28,450
1948	Ace Admiral (108).....	10	2.05	19,650
1949	Arise (108).....	10	2.06 1-5	16,600
1950	Lights Up (110).....	10	2.03	16,350
1951	Battlefield (123).....	10	2.06 1-5	15,000
1952	One Count (126).....	10	2.07 2-5	16,450
1953	Native Dancer (126).....	10	2.05 3-5	18,850
1954	Fisherman (120).....	10	2.06	19,500
1955	Thinking Cap (120).....	10	2.06 2-5	19,150

SARATOGA SPECIAL (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Grand Admiral (122).....	6	1.13 2-5	6,500
1947	Better Self (122).....	6	1.12 4-5	14,250
1948	Blue Peter (122).....	6	1.13	10,500
1949	More Sun (122).....	6	1.13 4-5	12,750
1950	Battlefield (122).....	6	1.11 1-5	11,500
1951	Cousin (122).....	6	1.12	13,000
1952	Native Dancer (122).....	6	1.13 1-5	17,000
1953	Porterhouse (122).....	6	1.12 4-5	17,750
1954	Royal Coinage (122).....	6	1.12 1-5	15,000
1955	Polly's Jet (122).....	6	1.11 2-5	15,250

ALABAMA STAKES (3 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Hypnotic (124).....	10	2.04 1-5	18,250
1947	But Why Not (126).....	10	2.05	17,975
1948	Compliance (112).....	10	2.05	10,900
1949	Adlie (112).....	10	2.04	17,000
1950	Busanda (108).....	10	2.04 2-5	15,850
1951	Kiss Me Kate (126).....	10	2.05 3-5	15,250
1952	Lily White (109).....	10	2.05 4-5	17,000
1953	Sabette (114).....	10	2.06	18,800
1954	Parlo (121).....	9	2.06	20,550
1955	Rico Rico (113).....	10	2.05 4-5	20,750

U. S. HOTEL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	I Will (122).....	6	1.13	14,275
1947	My Request (122).....	6	1.11 3-5	15,375
1948	The Admiral (118).....	6	1.13 4-5	14,400
1949	More Sun (118).....	6	1.12	14,500
1950	Northern Star (118).....	6	1.13	14,275
1951	Jet Master (122).....	6	1.12 1-5	16,225
1952	Tahltan King (122).....	6	1.12 4-5	15,625
1953	Wise Pop (115).....	6	1.12 4-5	19,075
1954	Summer Tan (122).....	6	1.12 3-5	18,700
1955	Career Boy (114).....	6	1.12 2-5	17,200

GR. UNION HOTEL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Blue Border (110).....	6	1.09 3-5	14,975
1947	My Request (125).....	6	1.11	14,500
1948	Magic Words (109).....	6	1.11 4-5	14,950
1949	Suleiman (114).....	6	1.12 3-5	13,225
1950	Battle Morn (114).....	6	1.13	15,900
1951	Tom Fool (122).....	6	1.11 4-5	15,600
1952	Native Dancer (126).....	6	1.11 1-5	20,325
1953	Artismo (122).....	6	1.12 2-5	20,325
1954	Nashua (122).....	6	1.12 2-5	13,650
1955	Career Boy (122).....	6	1.12 2-5	17,175

SPINAWAY STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Pipette (119).....	6	1.11	16,875
1947	Bellesoeur (113).....	6	1.11 3-5	15,025
1948	Myrtle Charm (111).....	6	1.11 3-5	15,075
1949	Sunday Evening (111).....	6	1.11 2-5	14,100
1950	Atlanta (115).....	6	1.13	14,950
1951	Blue Case (119).....	6	1.13 1-5	15,575
1952	Firhtatous (119).....	6	1.13 1-5	15,775
1953	Evening Out (123).....	6	1.13 3-5	41,050
1954	Gandharva (111).....	6	1.12 4-5	44,650
1955	Register (114).....	6	1.13 2-5	36,650

SARATOGA CUP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Stymle (5) (126).....	14	Walk over	5,975
1947	Talon (5) (126).....	14	2.58 2-5	12,300
1948	Young Goose (5) (121).....	14	2.57 4-5	17,000
1949	Dootless II (5) (126).....	14	2.57 2-5	11,650
1950	Cochise (4) (126).....	14	2.57 3-5	11,900
1951	Busanda (4) (121).....	14	2.59	10,955
1952	Busanda (5) (121).....	14	2.59 4-5	11,325
1953	Alerted (5) (126).....	14	3.01 1-5	10,875
1954	Great Captain (5) (126).....	14	3.02 2-5	11,075
1955	Chevation (4) (126).....	14	3.02 3-5	10,525

Aqueduct

DWYER STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Assault (126).....	10	2.06 4-5	40,700
1947	Phalanx (126).....	10	2.05 4-5	40,800
1948	My Request (121).....	10	2.02	39,200
1949	Shackleton (111).....	10	2.07 4-5	38,200
1950	Greek Song (116).....	10	2.03	27,400
1951	Battlefield (121).....	10	2.04 2-5	39,800
1952	Blue Man (126).....	10	2.01 4-5	39,300
1953	Native Dancer (126).....	10	2.05 1-5	38,100
1954	High Gun (126).....	10	2.05	39,300
1955	Nashua (126).....	10	2.03 4-5	37,200

BROOKLYN HANDICAP (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Gallorette (4) (118).....	10	2.05	41,100
1947	Assault (4) (133).....	10	2.03 3-5	38,100
1948	Conniver (4).....	10	2.05 4-5	39,300
1949	Assault (6) (122).....	10	2.02	40,600
1950	My Request (5) (119).....	10	2.03 2-5	41,000
1951	Palestinian (5) (122).....	10	2.01 4-5	41,700
1952	Crafty Admiral (4) (116).....	10	2.04 2-5	37,900
1953	Tom Fool (4) (136).....	10	2.03	40,500
1954	Invigorator (4) (114).....	10	2.03 2-5	37,900
1955	High Gun (4) (132).....	10	2.03	37,900

TREMONT STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	I Will (114).....	6	1.13 1-5	9,825
1947	Star Bout (118).....	6	1.11	16,575
1948	Prince Quest (113).....	6	1.12 2-5	17,325
1949	Navy Chief (118).....	6	1.11 4-5	11,850
1950	Silver Wings (117).....	6	1.13	12,700
1951	Cousin (118).....	6	1.13	13,025
1952	Bradley (114).....	6	1.11 1-5	13,475
1953	Fisherman (114).....	6	1.12 1-5	13,825
1954	Royal Coinage (112).....	6	1.12 1-5	12,825
1955	Getthere Jack (122).....	6	1.12	13,100

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Jet Pilot (122).....	5 1/2	1.06 4-5	9,375
1947	Inseparable (114).....	5 1/2	1.05	17,125
1948	The Admiral (108).....	5 1/2	1.07 4-5	9,000
1949	Fox Time (114).....	5 1/2	1.05	9,625
1950	Battlefield (126).....	5 1/2	1.05 2-5	8,450
1951	Plintor (117).....	5 1/2	1.05 2-5	9,975
1952	Hillarius (122).....	5 1/2	1.05 3-5	10,300
1953	Quick Lunch (122).....	5 1/2	1.05 4-5	9,925
1954	Right Down (122).....	5 1/2	1.05 1-5	9,350
1955	Getthere Jack (122).....	5 1/2	1.05 1-5	9,350

Narragansett Park

ROGER WILLIAMS HDPC. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP) NARRAGANSETT SPECIAL (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Helioptle (4) (117).....	8 1/2	1.48 3-5	9,775
1947	Spangled Game (6) (118).....	8 1/2	1.44 2-5	8,275
1948	Misleader (5) (114).....	8 1/2	1.44 1-5	13,400
1949	Coaltown (4) (130).....	9 1/2	1.57	10,975
1950	(Not run).....			
1951	Abstract (5) (116).....	9 1/2	1.45 2-5	4,060
1952	Larry Ellis (4) (112).....	9 1/2	1.43 4-5	6,050
1953	Blue Dare (4) (112).....	8 1/2	1.46	7,775
1954	Futuresque (7) (106).....	8 1/2	1.47	5,500
1955	(Not run).....			

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Lucky Draw (5) (123).....	9 1/2	1.54 3-5	27,950
1947	(Not run).....			
1948	Donor (4) (110).....	9 1/2	1.57 2-5	20,750
1949	Donor (4) (118).....	9 1/2	1.56 2-5	19,400
1950	DeLuxe (4) (110).....	9 1/2	1.57 3-5	20,550
1951	Hall of Fame (3) (118).....	9 1/2	1.56 4-5	18,950
1952	General Staff (4) (111).....	9 1/2	1.56 3-5	22,350
1953	Sailed Away (4) (112).....	9 1/2	1.58	29,100
1954	Social Outcast (4) (122).....	9 1/2	1.54 3-5	18,900
1955	Wide Margin (5) (122).....	9 1/2	1.54 3-5	18,900

Jamaica

YOUTHFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	Twenty-Six (117)	5	1.00	4,070	Saguaro (4) (108)	8½	1.44 3-5	7,070
1946	Eternal War (117)	5	0.59 3-5	10,150	Fighting Step (4) (123)	8½	1.45	12,750
1947	Nearway (122)	5	0.59 4-5	14,500	Coincidence (5) (115)	8½	1.44	15,900
1948	Eternal World (117)	5	1.00 2-5	14,375	Knockdown (5) (114)	8½	1.46	20,750
1949	Ferd (117)	5	1.00	10,375	My Request (4) (126)	8½	1.44 4-5	16,700
1950	J *Iswas (117)	5	1.00 4-5	9,350	Arise (4) (116)	8½	1.43 4-5	17,200
1951	Primate (122)	5	0.59 4-5	10,700	Lotowhite (4) (116)	8½	1.44 1-5	20,750
1952	Native Dancer (117)	5	0.59	11,325	Spartan Valor (4) (126)	8½	1.44 3-5	20,750
1953	Revol (122)	5	0.59 2-5	10,975	First Glance (6) (118)	8½	1.44	20,500
1954	Summer Tan (117)	5	0.59 4-5	10,025	Find (4) (121)	8½	1.44	21,250
1955	Smooth Stride (122)	15	1.00 1-5	9,850	Fisherman (4) (126)	8½	1.45	20,450

*Bank Account won, but was disqualified.
Run in two divisions in 1950.

WOOD MEMORIAL (3 YR. OLDS)

GREY LAG HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	Jeep (126)	8½	1.45 4-5	18,945	Stymle (5) (121)	9	1.49 4-5	10,640
1946	Hoop, Jr. (126)	8½	1.45	18,945	Stymle (5) (127)	9	1.49 3-5	24,750
1947	Assault (126)	8½	1.46 3-5	22,600	Assault (4) (128)	9	1.49 4-5	32,325
1948	Phalanx (126)	8½	1.43 4-5	31,325	(Not run)			
1949	I Will (126)	8½	1.45	31,625	(Not run)			
1950	My Request (126)	8½	1.46 1-5	34,600	Lotowhite (3) (103)	8½	1.44 2-5	20,350
1951	Olympia (126)	8½	1.45	31,850	Cochise (5) (122)	9	1.50	19,700
1952	Hill Prince (126)	8½	1.43 3-5	34,500	Tom Fool (3) (119)	9	1.49 2-5	42,200
1953	Repetoire (126)	8½	1.44 2-5	35,250	Find (3) (115)	9	1.50 1-5	44,700
1954	Master Fiddle (126)	9	1.52 2-5	45,200	(Not run)			
1955	Nashua (126)	9	1.50 3-5	87,000				
		9	1.50 3-5	86,000				

Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, 1947.

Hialeah Park

FLAMINGO STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

WIDENER HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	(Not run)				(Not run)			
1946	Round View (118)	9	1.52	29,600	Armed (5) (128)	10	2.02 2-5	45,700
1947	Faultless (118)	9	1.49 3-5	49,500	Ed (6) (129)	10	2.01 3-5	43,900
1948	Citation (126)	9	1.48 4-5	43,500	El Mono (4) (112)	10	2.01	43,800
1949	Olympia (126)	9	1.48 4-5	48,500	Cowtown (4) (123)	10	2.02	42,300
1950	Oil Capital (126)	9	1.48 1-5	44,800	Royal Governor (6) (118)	10	2.06	43,000
1951	Yldid (117)	9	1.51 1-5	50,000	Sunglow (4) (116)	10	2.02 4-5	54,100
1952	Blue Man (117)	9	1.50	47,450	Spartan Valor (4) (119)	10	2.02 1-5	51,300
1953	Charlie McAdam (117)	9	1.50	47,450	Oil Capital (6) (114)	10	2.02 4-5	93,200
1954	Straight Face (122)	9	1.49 2-5	116,400	Landlocked (4) (116)	10	2.03 1-5	102,200
1955	Nashua (122)	9	1.49 2-5	96,400	Hasty Road (4) (122)	10	2.02 2-5	95,600
		9	1.49 3-5	104,600				

Flamingo run in two divisions in 1952.

Suffolk Downs

MASSACHUSETTS HDGP. (3 YRS. AND UP)

YANKEE HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Pavot (4) (120)	9	1.49 4-5	47,750	Cable (109)	9½	1.57 3-5	23,475
1947	Stymle (6) (128)	9	1.50	41,150	Donor (116)	9½	1.58	25,000
1948	Beauchef (5) (115)	10	2.02 3-5	47,250	Better Self (122)	10	2.05 3-5	42,500
1949	First Nghter (4) (104)	10	2.04 3-5	39,350	Golfing Away (106)	10	2.04 2-5	26,025
1950	Cochise (4) (120)	10	2.01 4-5	21,400	Crowing Me (107)	10	2.05 1-5	11,475
1951	One Hitter (5) (113)	10	2.02 1-5	22,000	Out Point (108)	10	2.04	8,450
1952	To Market (4) (110)	10	2.01 2-5	32,600	Blue Man (126)	10	2.02 1-5	38,950
1953	Royal Vale (5) (125)	10	2.02 1-5	43,300	Better Goods (116)	9	1.51	24,050
1954	Wise Margin (4) (111)	10	2.01 3-5	43,100	Chevation (118)	9	1.50 1-5	40,300
1955	Helioscope (4) (126)	10	2.01	36,000	Rockcastle (113)	9	1.50 2-5	40,100

Hollywood Park

AMERICAN HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Quick Reward (4) (120)	8½	1.43 1-5	39,750	Triuplicate (5) (113)	10	2.00 2-5	79,900
1947	Burning Dream (5) (112)	8½	1.48 1-5	34,300	Cover Up (4) (117)	10	2.00	73,500
1948	Steffather (4) (111)	8½	1.50 2-5	32,400	Shannon II (7) (116)	10	2.01 3-5	67,600
1949	Double Jay (5) (119)	9	1.48 3-5	33,250	Solidarity (4) (115)	10	2.01 1-5	100,000
1950	Noor (5) (132)	9	1.48 3-5	32,500	Noor (5) (130)	10	1.59 4-5	100,000
1951	Citation (6) (123)	10	2.00 1-5	33,050	Citation (6) (120)	10	2.01	100,000
1952	Admiral Drake (5) (113)	9	1.48 2-5	33,700	Two Lea (6) (113)	10	2.00 1-5	100,000
1953	Royal Serenade (5) (113)	9	1.48 1-5	33,350	Royal Serenade (5) (113)	10	2.00 4-5	100,000
1954	Rejected (4) (123)	9	1.48 3-5	33,350	Correspondent (3) (110)	10	2.00 4-5	100,000
1955	Alidon (4) (116)	9	1.48	32,100	Rejected (5) (118)	10	1.59 3-5	100,000
		9	1.46 4-5	30,700				

WESTERN STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

HOLLYWOOD LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Honeymoon (117)	10	2.02	39,300	U-Time (114)	6	1.10 1-5	19,655
1947	Yankee Valor (118)	10	2.01 4-5	36,000	Nursery School (115)	5½	1.05 1-5	20,200
1948	Solidarity (119)	10	2.02 3-5	33,300	Brenton Light (119)	5½	1.06	19,800
1949	Pedigree (126)	10	2.03	42,900	Fleet Rings (119)	5½	1.06 2-5	28,850
1950	Vanquest (111)	9	1.49	17,200	Sickle's Image (112)	5½	1.10	21,750
1951	Grantor (110)	10	2.01 4-5	33,600	Thataway (119)	6	1.06	20,850
1952	A Glean (118)	10	2.01 1-5	36,550	Fleet Khal (115)	5½	1.04 3-5	15,500
1953	Rejected (110)	10	2.01 2-5	64,500	Chorus Khal (116)	5½	1.05 1-5	17,400
1954	Fault Free (114)	10	2.00 4-5	32,850	Fair Molly (111)	5½	1.04 3-5	18,450
1955	Swaps (126)	10	2.00 3-5	34,700	Miss Todd (115)	5½	1.04 3-5	18,000

(Run as Hollywood Derby until 1948.)

Arlington Park

ARLINGTON FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Cosmic Bomb (122).....	6	1:10 4-5	68,875
1947	Piet (122).....	6	1:11 4-5	66,900
1948	Mr. Busher (122).....	6	1:11	62,725
1949	Wisconsin Boy (122).....	6	1:12 3-5	60,075
1950	To Market (122).....	6	1:13 3-5	56,215
1951	Hill Galt (122).....	6	1:11 2-5	64,140
1952	Mr. Good (122).....	6	1:11 4-5	81,575
1953	Hasty Road (122).....	6	1:10 1-5	101,475
1954	Royal Note (122).....	6	1:10 4-5	93,345
1955	Swoon's Son (122).....	6	1:11 1-5	88,140

HYDE PARK STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Colonel O'F (119).....	5½	1:06 4-5	17,750
1947	Bewitch (119).....	5½	1:05	16,700
1948	Provocative (116).....	5½	1:04 1-5	16,750
1949	Unbridled (116).....	5½	1:05 2-5	16,000
1950	Kings Hope (122).....	5½	1:06 4-5	12,375
1951	Oh Leo (119).....	5½	1:05	12,025
1952	Princess Lygia (119).....	5½	1:04 3-5	12,025
1953	Sir Mango (115).....	5½	1:05 3-5	17,300
1954	Donnajack (118).....	5½	1:04	15,050
1955	Our Prince (114).....	5½	1:05	16,700
1956	Doc Eggers (122).....	5½	1:04 1-5	14,775

Hyde Park Stakes run in two divisions in 1951.

ARLINGTON HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Historian (5) (112).....	10	2:01	38,700
1947	Armed (6) (130).....	10	2:02 2-5	37,400
1948	Stud Poker (5) (110).....	10	2:04 2-5	38,000
1949	Cowtown (4) (130).....	10	2:03 2-5	36,100
1950	Ponder (4) (128).....	10	2:01 3-5	46,800
1951	Coehlse (5) (120).....	10	2:03 4-5	100,000
1952	To Market (4) (118).....	9	1:52 1-5	107,150
1953	Oil Capitol (6) (120).....	9½	2:03 2-5	49,650
1954	Stan (4) (114).....	9½	1:57	99,050
1955	Platan (5) (117).....	9½	1:54 3-5	104,650

ARLINGTON CLASSIC (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	The Dude (119).....	10	2:02 3-5	76,850
1947	But Why Not (117).....	10	2:01 4-5	71,500
1948	Papa Redbird (122).....	10	2:03	66,000
1949	Ponder (126).....	10	2:03 1-5	65,450
1950	Greek Song (120).....	10	2:01 4-5	58,950
1951	Hall of Fame (120).....	10	2:03 1-5	62,370
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (112).....	8	1:39 1-5	105,370
1953	Native Dancer (126).....	8	1:38	97,725
1954	Errard King (120).....	8	1:35	104,475
1955	Nashua (126).....	8	1:35 1-5	91,675

LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Four Winds (119).....	6	1:12	51,000
1947	Bewitch (119).....	6	1:10 4-5	47,150
1948	Pall of Water (119).....	6	1:12 2-5	40,350
1949	Duchess Peg (119).....	6	1:15 3-5	45,125
1950	Shawnee Squaw (119).....	6	1:12	43,865
1951	Princess Lygia (119).....	6	1:11 1-5	45,580
1952	Fulvous (119).....	6	1:13 4-5	53,275
1953	Queen Hopeful (119).....	6	1:10 3-5	66,565
1954	Delta (119).....	6	1:10 2-5	62,750
1955	Judy Rullah (119).....	6	1:13 4-5	57,335

STARS AND STRIPES (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Witch Sir (4) (115).....	9	1:49 2-5	40,100
1947	Armed (6) (130).....	9	1:49 1-5	37,600
1948	Citation (3) (119).....	9	1:49 1-5	38,000
1949	Cowtown (4) (130).....	9	1:48 2-5	36,700
1950	Inseparable (5) (114).....	9	1:52 1-5	20,370
1951	Royal Governor (7) (115).....	9	1:49 1-5	41,955
1952	Royal Mustang (4) (109).....	9	1:49 1-5	18,620
1953	Abbe Sting (5) (110).....	9	1:48 2-5	16,675
1954	Mark-Ye-Well (6) (114).....	9	1:49 2-5	17,575
1955	Mark-Ye-Well (6) (114).....	9	1:48 2-5	16,700

Washington Park

AMERICAN DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Eternal Reward (118).....	10	2:02 3-5	83,450
1947	Fervent (118).....	10	2:00 3-5	93,250
1948	Citation (126).....	10	2:01 3-5	66,450
1949	Ponder (126).....	10	2:00 2-5	66,150
1950	Hill Prince (126).....	10	2:01 1-5	60,050
1951	Hall of Fame (122).....	10	2:01 1-5	61,200
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (120).....	9	1:49 3-5	103,325
1953	Native Dancer (128).....	9	1:48 2-5	66,500
1954	Errard King (124).....	9	1:49 4-5	68,900
1955	Swaps (126).....	9½	1:54 3-5	89,600

WASHINGTON PARK HANDICAP
(3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Armed (5) (130).....	10	2:01	39,300
1947	Armed (6) (130).....	10	2:02	37,500
1948	Fervent (4) (120).....	10	2:04 4-5	36,000
1949	Cowtown (4) (130).....	10	2:03 4-5	34,800
1950	Inseparable (5) (110).....	10	2:06 1-5	33,000
1951	Curander (5) (115).....	8	1:34 3-5	113,950
1952	Crafty Admiral (4) (128).....	8	1:36 4-5	119,900
1953	Crafty Image (5) (106).....	8	1:36 4-5	108,500
1954	Sickle's Image (6) (119).....	8	1:34 2-5	110,900
1955	Pet Bully (4) (120).....	8	1:34	96,000

WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Education (118).....	6	1:12 1-5	65,125
1947	Bewitch (119).....	6	1:10 2-5	78,050
1948	Model Cadet (118).....	6	1:12 1-5	60,750
1949	Curlice (115).....	6	1:10 1-5	57,850
1950	To Market (122).....	6	1:12	57,390
1951	Oh Leo (122).....	6	1:10 1-5	62,700
1952	Mr. Paradise (116).....	6	1:10 2-5	79,710
1953	Hasty Road (122).....	6	1:12 4-5	99,645
1954	Georgian (116).....	6	1:10 1-5	88,380
1955	Swoon's Son (122).....	6	1:09 3-5	91,405

PRINCESS PAT STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Say Blue (115).....	6	1:13	50,275
1947	Bewitch (119).....	6	1:11	46,475
1948	Sequence (115).....	6	1:10	41,900
1949	Here's Hoping (119).....	6	1:10 2-5	43,175
1950	Flyamania (116).....	6	1:10 4-5	43,710
1951	A Glean (110).....	6	1:10 2-5	47,620
1952	Fulvous (119).....	6	1:09 4-5	55,825
1953	Queen Hopeful (119).....	6	1:11	68,320
1954	Delta (119).....	6	1:14 4-5	63,590
1955	Suppia (113).....	6	1:10 2-5	57,710

Laurel Race Course

LAUREL HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Seven Hearts (6) (122).....	8	1:39 1-5	8,300
1947	The Doge (5) (122).....	8	1:39 2-5	8,210
1948	Coincidence (5) (122).....	8	1:38 4-5	7,810
1949	Istan (3) (108).....	8	1:42	9,320
1950	Alfoxie (4) (108).....	8½	1:46 2-5	5,925
1951	Fleet Argo (3) (114).....	6	1:40 1-5	6,215
1952	Alerted (114).....	6	1:11 2-5	6,135
1953	Hi Billee (4) (118).....	8	1:38 3-5	11,225
1954	Post Card (6) (113).....	8½	1:54	12,175
1955	Royal Bay Gem (4) (115).....	8½	1:45	11,825
1956	Subahdar (5) (124).....	8½	1:43	11,875

SELIMA STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Bee Ann Max (114).....	8½	1:50	41,840
1947	Whirlsome (116).....	8½	1:46 2-5	40,340
1948	Gaffery (114).....	8½	1:46	39,220
1949	Bed o' Roses (116).....	8½	1:45 4-5	40,010
1950	Aunt Jimmy (122).....	8½	1:46 2-5	37,170
1951	Rose Jet (114).....	8½	1:47	38,380
1952	Tritium (114).....	8½	1:46 4-5	42,330
1953	Small Favor (116).....	8½	1:46 2-5	44,910
1954	High Voltage (119).....	8½	1:45	50,810
1955	Leevee (119).....	8½	1:44 3-5	49,930

For three-year-olds in 1950 and 1951.

Kimberly Kid Sold For \$150,000

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Jenney of Walnut Hall Stud, Lexington, Ky., purchased the famed trotting stallion Kimberly Kid for \$150,000, Dec. 1, 1955. It was the second largest price ever paid for a harness horse, exceeded only by the \$500,000 figure paid by Hanover Shoe Farms for Adios earlier in the year.

Jamaica

YOUTHFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1945	Twenty-Six (117).....	5	1.00	4,070
1946	Eternal War (117).....	5	0.59 3-5	10,150
1947	Nearway (122).....	5	0.59 4-5	14,500
1948	Eternal World (117).....	5	1.00 2-5	14,375
1949	Ferd (117).....	5	1.00	10,375
1950	Isaws (117).....	5	1.00 4-5	9,150
1951	Battlefield (122).....	5	0.59 4-5	9,350
1952	Primate (117).....	5	0.59 4-5	10,700
1953	Native Dancer (117).....	5	0.59 2-5	11,325
1954	Revolt (122).....	5	0.59 4-5	10,975
1955	Summer Tan (117).....	5	0.59 2-5	10,025
1956	Smooth Stride (122).....	15	1.00 1-5	9,850

*Bank Account won, but was disqualified.
Run in two divisions in 1950.

WOOD MEMORIAL (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1945	Jeep (126).....	8½	1.45 4-5	18,945
1946	Hoop, Jr. (126).....	8½	1.45	18,945
1947	Assault (126).....	8½	1.46 3-5	22,600
1948	Phalanx (126).....	8½	1.43 4-5	31,325
1949	I Will (126).....	8½	1.45	31,625
1950	My Requiem (126).....	8½	1.46 1-5	34,600
1951	Hill Prince (126).....	8½	1.45	31,850
1952	Repetoit (126).....	8½	1.43 3-5	34,500
1953	Master Fiddle (126).....	8½	1.44 2-5	35,250
1954	Native Dancer (126).....	9	1.52 2-5	45,200
1955	Correlation (126).....	9	1.50 3-5	87,000
1956	Nashua (126).....	9	1.50	86,000
1957	Nashua (126).....	9	1.50 3-5	75,100

Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, 1947.

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
Saguaro (4) (108).....	8½	1.44 3-5	7,070
Fighting Step (4) (123).....	8½	1.45	12,750
Coincidence (5) (115).....	8½	1.44	15,900
Knockdown (5) (114).....	8½	1.46	20,750
My Request (4) (120).....	8½	1.44 4-5	16,700
Arise (4) (116).....	8½	1.43 4-5	17,200
Lotowhite (4) (116).....	8½	1.44 1-5	20,750
Spartan Valor (4) (126).....	8½	1.44 3-5	18,950
First Glance (6) (118).....	8½	1.44	20,500
Find (4) (121).....	8½	1.44	21,250
Fisherman (4) (126).....	8½	1.45	20,450

GREY LAG HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
Stymie (5) (121).....	9	1.49 4-5	10,640
Stymie (5) (127).....	9	1.49 3-5	24,750
Assault (4) (128).....	9	1.49 4-5	32,325
(Not run)			
(Not run)			
Lotowhite (3) (103).....	8½	1.44 2-5	20,350
Cochise (5) (122).....	9	1.50	19,700
Tom Fool (3) (119).....	9	1.49 2-5	42,200
Find (3) (115).....	9	1.50 1-5	44,700
(Not run)			

Hialeah Park

FLAMINGO STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

WIDENER HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1945	(Not run)				(Not run)			
1946	Round View (118).....	9	1.52	29,600	Armed (5) (128).....	10	2.02 2-5	45,700
1947	Faultless (118).....	9	1.49 3-5	49,500	Armed (6) (129).....	10	2.01 3-5	43,900
1948	Citation (126).....	9	1.48 4-5	43,500	El Mono (4) (112).....	10	2.01	43,800
1949	Olympia (126).....	9	1.48 4-5	48,500	Coaltown (4) (123).....	10	2.02	42,300
1950	Oil Capital (126).....	9	1.48 1-5	44,800	Royal Governor (6) (118).....	10	2.06	43,000
1951	Ylids (117).....	9	1.51 1-5	50,000	Sunglow (4) (116).....	10	2.02 4-5	54,100
1952	Blue Man (117).....	9	1.50	47,450	Spartan Valor (4) (119).....	10	2.02 1-5	51,300
1953	Charlie McAdam (117).....	9	1.50	47,450	Oil Capital (6) (114).....	10	2.02 4-5	93,200
1954	Straight Face (122).....	9	1.49 2-5	116,400	Landlocked (4) (116).....	10	2.03 1-5	102,200
1955	Turbo-To (122).....	9	1.49 2-5	96,400	Hasty Road (4) (122).....	10	2.02 2-5	95,600
1956	Nashua (122).....	9	1.49 3-5	104,600				

Flamingo run in two divisions in 1952.

Suffolk Downs

MASSACHUSETTS HDGP. (3 YRS. AND UP)

YANKEE HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Pavot (4) (120).....	9	1.49 4-5	47,750	Cable (109).....	9½	1.57 3-5	23,475
1947	Stymie (6) (128).....	9	1.50	41,150	Donor (116).....	9½	1.58	25,000
1948	Beaufort (5) (115).....	10	2.02 3-5	47,250	Better Self (122).....	10	2.05 3-5	42,500
1949	First Nighter (4) (104).....	10	2.04 3-5	39,350	Going Away (106).....	10	2.04 2-5	26,025
1950	Cochise (4) (120).....	10	2.01 4-5	21,400	Crown Ace (107).....	10	2.05 1-5	11,475
1951	One Hitter (5) (113).....	10	2.02 1-5	22,000	Out Point (108).....	10	2.04	8,450
1952	To Market (4) (110).....	10	2.01 2-5	32,600	Blue Man (126).....	10	2.02 1-5	38,950
1953	Royal Vale (5) (125).....	10	2.02 1-5	43,300	Better Goods (116).....	9	1.51	24,050
1954	Wise Margin (4) (111).....	10	2.01 3-5	43,100	Chevation (118).....	9	1.50 1-5	40,300
1955	Holoscope (4) (126).....	10	2.01	36,000	Rockcastle (113).....	9	1.50 2-5	40,100

Hollywood Park

AMERICAN HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Quick Reward (4) (120).....	8½	1.43 1-5	39,750	Triplicate (5) (113).....	10	2.00 2-5	79,900
1947	Burling Dream (5) (112).....	8½	1.48 1-5	34,300	Cover Up (4) (117).....	10	2.00	73,500
1948	Stepfather (4) (111).....	8½	1.50 2-5	32,400	Shannon II (7) (116).....	10	2.01 3-5	67,600
1949	Double Jay (5) (119).....	9	1.48 3-5	33,250	Solidarity (4) (115).....	10	2.01 1-5	100,000
1950	Noor (5) (132).....	10	2.06 1-5	32,500	Noor (5) (130).....	10	1.59 4-5	100,000
1951	Citation (6) (123).....	9	1.48 2-5	33,950	Citation (6) (120).....	10	2.01	100,000
1952	Admiral Drake (5) (113).....	9	1.48 1-5	32,700	Two Lea (6) (113).....	10	2.00 1-5	100,000
1953	Royal Serenade (5) (123).....	9	1.48 3-5	32,350	Royal Serenade (5) (113).....	10	2.00 4-5	100,000
1954	Rejected (4) (123).....	9	1.48	32,100	Correspondent (3) (110).....	10	2.00 4-5	100,000
1955	Aldon (4) (116).....	9	1.46 4-5	30,700	Rejected (5) (118).....	10	1.59 3-5	100,000

WESTERN STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

HOLLYWOOD LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Honeymoon (117).....	10	2.02	39,300	U-Time (114).....	6	1.10 1-5	19,655
1947	Yankee Valor (118).....	10	2.01 4-5	36,000	Nursery School (115).....	5½	1.05 1-5	20,200
1948	Solidarity (119).....	10	2.02 3-5	33,300	Brenton Light (119).....	5½	1.06	19,800
1949	Pedigree (126).....	10	2.03	42,900	Fleet Rings (119).....	5½	1.06 2-5	28,850
1950	Valquest (111).....	9	1.49	17,200	Siekie's Image (112).....	6	1.10	21,750
1951	Grantor (110).....	10	2.01 4-5	33,600	Thataway (119).....	5½	1.06	20,850
1952	A Gleam (118).....	10	2.01 1-5	36,550	Fleet Khal (115).....	5½	1.04 3-5	15,500
1953	Rejected (110).....	10	2.01 2-5	64,500	Chorus Khal (116).....	5½	1.05 1-5	17,400
1954	Fault Free (114).....	10	2.00 4-5	32,850	Fair Molly (111).....	5½	1.04 3-5	18,450
1955	Swaps (126).....	10	2.00 3-5	34,700	Miss Todd (115).....	5½	1.04 3-5	18,900

(Run as Hollywood Derby until 1948.)

Arlington Park

ARLINGTON FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

HYDE PARK STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Cosmic Bomb (122)	6	1.10 4-5	68,875	Colonel O'F (119)	5½	1.06 4-5	17,750
1947	Piet (122)	6	1.11 4-5	66,900	Bewitch (119)	5½	1.05	16,700
1948	Mr. Butler (122)	6	1.11	62,725	Provocative (116)	5½	1.04 1-5	16,750
1949	Wilson's Boy (122)	6	1.12 3-5	60,075	Unbridled (116)	5½	1.05 2-5	16,000
1950	To Market (122)	6	1.13 3-5	56,215	Kings Hope (122)	5½	1.06 4-5	12,775
1951	Hill Gall (122)	6	1.11 2-5	64,140	Oh Leo (119)	5½	1.05	12,025
1952	Mr. Good (122)	6	1.11 4-5	81,575	Princess Lygia (119)	5½	1.04 3-5	12,025
1953	Hasty Road (122)	6	1.10 1-5	101,475	Sir Mango (115)	5½	1.05 3-5	17,300
1954	Royal Note (122)	6	1.10 4-5	95,345	Donna Jack (118)	5½	1.05	15,050
1955	Swoon's Son (122)	6	1.11 1-5	88,140	Our Pace (114)	5½	1.05	16,700
					Doc Eggers (122)	5½	1.04 1-5	14,775

Hyde Park Stakes run in two divisions in 1951.

ARLINGTON HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

ARLINGTON CLASSIC (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Historian (5) (112)	10	2.01	38,700	The Dude (119)	10	2.02 3-5	76,850
1947	Armed (6) (130)	10	2.02 2-5	37,400	But Why Not (117)	10	2.01 4-5	71,500
1948	Stud Poker (5) (110)	10	2.04 2-5	38,000	Bapa Redbird (122)	10	2.03	66,000
1949	Coaltown (4) (130)	10	2.03 2-5	36,100	Ponder (126)	10	2.03 1-5	65,450
1950	Ponder (4) (128)	10	2.01 3-5	46,800	Green Song (120)	10	2.01 4-5	58,370
1951	Coehse (5) (120)	10	2.03 4-5	100,000	Hall of Fame (120)	8	1.39 1-5	105,370
1952	To Market (4) (118)	9½	1.52 1-5	107,150	Mark-Ye-Well (112)	8	1.38	97,725
1953	Oil Capitol (6) (120)	9½	2.03 2-5	99,650	Native Dancer (126)	8	1.35	104,475
1954	Stan (4) (114)	9½	1.57	99,050	Errard King (120)	8	1.35 1-5	91,075
1955	Platan (5) (117)	9½	1.54 3-5	104,650	Nashua (126)	8	1.35 1-5	91,075

LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLES)

STARS AND STRIPES (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Four Winds (119)	6	1.12	51,000	Witch Sir (4) (115)	9	1.49 2-5	40,100
1947	Bewitch (119)	6	1.10 4-5	47,150	Armed (6) (130)	9	1.49 1-5	37,600
1948	Pail of Water (119)	6	1.12 2-5	40,350	Citation (3) (119)	9	1.49 1-5	38,000
1949	Duchess Pie (119)	6	1.15 3-5	45,125	Coaltown (4) (130)	9	1.48 2-5	36,700
1950	Shawnee Squaw (119)	6	1.12	43,865	Inseparable (5) (114)	9	1.52 1-5	29,370
1951	Princess Lygia (119)	6	1.11 1-5	45,580	Royal Governor (7) (115)	9	1.49 1-5	18,820
1952	Fulvous (119)	6	1.13 4-5	53,275	Royal Mustang (4) (109)	9	1.48 2-5	16,875
1953	Queen Hopeful (119)	6	1.10 3-5	66,565	Abbe Sling (5) (120)	9	1.49 2-5	17,575
1954	Delta (119)	6	1.10 2-5	62,750	Sir Mango (4) (124)	9	1.48 2-5	16,700
1955	Judy Rullah (119)	6	1.13 4-5	57,335	Mark-Ye-Well (6) (114)	9	1.48 2-5	16,700

Washington Park

AMERICAN DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

WASHINGTON PARK HANDICAP
(3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Eternal Reward (118)	10	2.02 3-5	83,450	Armed (5) (130)	10	2.01	39,300
1947	Forvent (118)	10	2.00 3-5	93,250	Armed (6) (130)	10	2.02	57,500
1948	Citation (126)	10	2.01 3-5	66,450	Fervent (4) (120)	10	2.04 4-5	36,000
1949	Ponder (126)	10	2.00 2-5	66,150	Coaltown (4) (130)	10	2.03 4-5	34,800
1950	Hill Prince (126)	10	2.01 1-5	60,050	Inseparable (5) (110)	10	2.06 1-5	33,000
1951	Hall of Fame (122)	10	2.01 1-5	61,200	Curandero (5) (115)	8	1.34 3-5	113,950
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (120)	9	1.49 3-5	103,325	Crafty Admiral (4) (128)	8	1.36 4-5	119,900
1953	Native Dancer (128)	9	1.48 2-5	66,800	Sickle's Image (5) (106)	8	1.36 4-5	109,500
1954	Errard King (124)	9	1.49 4-5	68,900	Pet Bully (6) (119)	8	1.34 2-5	10,800
1955	Swaps (126)	9½	1.54 3-5	89,600	Jet Action (4) (120)	8	1.34	96,000

WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

PRINCESS PAT STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Education (118)	6	1.12 1-5	65,125	Say Blue (115)	6	1.13	50,275
1947	Bewitch (119)	6	1.10 2-5	78,050	Bewitch (119)	6	1.13	46,475
1948	Model Cadet (118)	6	1.12 1-5	60,750	Sequence (115)	6	1.10 2-5	43,775
1949	Curtlee (115)	6	1.10 1-5	57,850	Here's Hoping (119)	6	1.10 4-5	43,710
1950	To Market (122)	6	1.12	57,390	Flyamantis (116)	6	1.10 2-5	47,620
1951	Oh Leo (122)	6	1.10 1-5	62,700	A Gleam (110)	6	1.09 4-5	55,825
1952	Mr. Paradise (122)	6	1.10 2-5	79,710	Fulvous (119)	6	1.11	68,320
1953	Hasty Road (116)	6	1.12 4-5	99,645	Queen Hopeful (119)	6	1.14 4-5	63,696
1954	Georgian (116)	6	1.10 1-5	88,380	Delta (119)	6	1.10 2-5	57,710
1955	Swoon's Son (122)	6	1.09 3-5	91,405	Supple (113)	6	1.10 2-5	57,710

Laurel Race Course

LAUREL HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

SELIMA STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Seven Hearts (6) (122)	8	1.39 1-5	8,300	Bee Ann Max (114)	8½	1.50	41,840
1947	The Doge (5) (122)	8	1.39 2-5	8,210	Whirlsome (116)	8½	1.46 2-5	40,340
1948	Colindene (5) (122)	8	1.38 4-5	7,810	Gaffery (114)	8½	1.46	39,220
1949	Istan (3) (108)	8	1.42	9,320	Red & Roses (116)	8½	1.45 4-5	40,010
1950	Alfoxie (4) (108)	8½	1.46 2-5	5,925	Aunt Jany (122)	8½	1.46 2-5	37,170
1951	Fleet Argo (3) (114)	6	1.10 1-5	6,135	Rose Jet (115)	8½	1.47	38,880
1952	Alerted (114)	6	1.11 2-5	6,135	Tritium (114)	8½	1.46 4-5	42,330
1953	Hi Billie (4) (118)	8	1.38 3-5	11,225	Small Favor (116)	8½	1.45 4-5	44,910
1954	Post Card (6) (113)	8½	1.54	12,175	High Voltage (119)	8½	1.45	50,810
1955	Royal Bay Gem (4) (115)	8½	1.45	11,825	Levee (110)	8½	1.44 3-5	49,930
1956	Subahdar (5) (124)	8½	1.43	11,875				

For three-year-olds in 1950 and 1951.

Kimberly Kid Sold For \$150,000

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Jenney of Walnut Hall Stud, Lexington, Ky., purchased the famed trotting stallion Kimberly Kid for \$150,000, Dec. 1, 1955. It was the second largest price ever paid for a harness horse, exceeded only by the \$500,000 figure paid by Hanover Shoe Farms for Adios earlier in the year.

Other Horse Racing Winners in 1955

AQUEDUCT—1 mile
Aqueduct, L. I., N. Y.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Queens County	Fabulist	8½	1.43 3-5
Spring Maiden	Bavaria	16	3.48 1-5
Hitchcock Stpl.	Fulton	16	3.45 3-5
Shevlin Stakes	Gold Box	7	1.23 2-5
Distaff Hdp.	Oil Painting	7	1.24
Summer Festival	Hilarious	6	1.11
Edgemere Hdp.	Paper Tiger	9	1.50 2-5
Gazelle Stakes	Manotiek	8½	1.45 3-5
Astoria Stakes	Scansion	5½	1.06 1-5
Amagansett Hd.	Par Amour	14	3.16
Rego Park Hd.	Soya II	6	1.11
Carter Hdp.	Robby Brocato	7	1.23 2-5
Forget Hdp.	Fulton	16	3.39 4-5
Aqueduct Hdp.	Icarian	8½	1.44 4-5
Astoria Stakes	*Cosmah	6	1.11 2-5
Vagrancy Hd. (I)	Searching	7	1.23 3-5
Vagrancy Hd. (II)	Talora	7	1.24 3-5
Bayshore Hdp.	Red Hannigan	7	1.24
Harbor Hill Hd.	Bavaria	16	3.47 1-5
Discovery Hdp.	Westward Ho	9	1.52 4-5
Babylon Hdp.	First Lap	6	1.11 3-5
Bushwick Hdp.	Third Copy	16	3.38 2-5
Bedlam Hdp.	Lalun	9	1.52
Cowdin Stakes	†Noorsaga	6½	1.17 3-5

*Dark Charger won, but was disqualified.
†Busher Fantasy won, but was disqualified.

ARLINGTON PARK—1½ miles
Arlington Heights, Ill.

Cleopatra Hdp.	Mrs. Mark	8	1.35 2-5
Laurence Armour	Mark-Ye-Well	9	1.49
Mem. Hd.	Alspal	5½	1.04 3-5
Busher Hdp.	Alspal	5½	1.04 3-5
Warren Wright	Impromptu	7	1.22
Mem. Stakes	Insouciant	8½	1.43 2-5
Modesty Hdp.	Platan	8	1.35
Equipoise Hdp.	Arab Actress	8	1.35 4-5

ATLANTIC CITY—1½ miles
Mays Landing, N. J.

Broadwalk Hdp.	Craigwood	6	1.13 4-5
Olympic Hdp.	Jet Action	9	1.54 1-5
A. C. Furl Hd.	County Clare	8	1.37
Phila. Turf Hd.	Talora	9	1.49
Venitor Turf	Traffic Judge	8½	1.43 2-5
Margate Stakes	Infatuation	6	1.12
Pagant Stakes	Lalun	8½	1.43 2-5
World's Play-ground	Busher Fantasy	7	1.23
Mermad Hdp.	Gandharva	7	1.22 2-5
Foreign Bred St.	Blue Choir	9	1.49 3-5
American Bred St.	Prince Hill	9	1.49
Home-Bred Hd.	Crystal Star	6	1.13
United Nations	Blue Choir	9½	2.00
Hdp.	Blue Choir	9½	2.00
Absecon Island	Happy New Year	8	1.39 2-5
Stakes	Happy New Year	8	1.39 2-5
Longport Hdp.	Star Rover	7	1.24 2-5

BAY MEADOWS—1 mile
San Mateo, Calif.

Autumn Hdp.	Berseem	6	1.09 4-5
Calif. Junior Miss	Robinar	8	1.37
Bay Meadows	Arrogate	8½	1.42
Hdp.	Arrogate	8½	1.42
San Jose Hdp.	Mr. Sullivan	6	1.09 3-5
Monitor Hdp.	Sold Miss	8½	1.43 2-5
Mapes Hotel Hd.	Hillary	8½	1.43
Sparks Hdp.	Mister Gus	6	1.09 2-5
Wm. P. Kyne	Mister Gus	9	1.47 4-5
Hdp.	Mister Gus	9	1.47 4-5
Anita King Hd.	Spring Boy	8	1.37 1-5

BELMONT PARK—1½ miles
Elmont, L. I., N. Y.

*Bed o' Roses Hd.	Lovely Wave	8	1.38 2-5
Swift Stakes	Nance's Lad	7	1.24 2-5
Acorn Stakes	High Voltage	8	1.38 4-5
Appleton Mem.	Ancestor	16	3.41 2-5
Stpl.	Red Hannigan	7	1.24 1-5
Roseben Hdp.	Shipboard	16	3.41 1-5
Corinthian Stpl.	Kaster	11	2.18 2-5
Go Between Hd.	Kaster	11	2.18 2-5
Nat'l Stallion	Doubledogdare	5	0.57 3-5
(Filly div.)	Nejl	20	4.43 2-5
International	Nejl	20	4.43 2-5
Nat'l Stallion	Polly's Jet	5	0.56 1-5
(Colt div.)	Polly's Jet	5	0.56 1-5
Spring Maiden	Carafar	16	3.41 3-5
Golden Anniversary	Dispute	7	1.24 1-5

BELMONT PARK—1½ miles
(continued) Elmont, L. I., N. Y.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Meadow Brook	Shipboard	20	4.44 2-5
Stpl.	Shipboard	20	4.44 2-5
Peter Pan Hdp.	Nance's Lad	9	1.48 2-5
Manhasset Hdp.	Paper Tiger	8	1.36 2-5
Top Flight Hdp.	Parlo	8½	1.41 4-5
Westbury Hdp.	Prince Hill	11	2.18 1-5
Fall Highweight	Sailor	6	1.10
Riverhead Hdp.	Misty Morn	8	1.36 4-5
Synsonby Stakes	High Gun	9	1.49 1-5
Stpl. Lighty Hd.	Oil Painting	6	1.11
Rouge Dragon	Songal	16	3.49 4-5
Hdp.	Songal	16	3.49 4-5
The Anticipation	Carer Boy	6	1.09
Nassau Hdp.	Cavort	9	1.49 3-5
Woodward Hdp.	Traffic Judge	9	1.48 1-5
Maskette Hdp.	Oil Painting	8	1.36 3-5
Manhattan Hd.	Social Outcast	12	2.30
Vosburgh Hdp.	Nance's Lad	7	1.24
Ladies Hdp.	Manotiek	12	2.31 2-5
New York Hdp.	Chevation	11	2.24 4-5

BOWIE RACE COURSE—1 mile
Bowie, Md.

Miss Maryland	Lady Ballad	5½	1.06 1-5
Burch Mem. Hd.	*Brazen Brat	6	1.11 2-5
Barbara Frieche	Guayana	7	1.24 2-5
Hdp.	Guayana	7	1.24 2-5
So. Maryland Hd.	Helioscope	7	1.22 3-5
Bowie Hdp.	Joe Jones	8½	1.43 4-5
Campbell Mem.	Joe Jones	8½	1.43 4-5
Hdp.	Social Outcast	8½	1.42 3-5
Governor's Gold	Social Outcast	8½	1.42 3-5
Cup Stakes	Boston Doge	6	1.16 3-5

*Ifabody won but was disqualified.

CHURCHILL DOWNS—1 mile
Louisville, Ky.

Churchill Downs	Torch of War	6	1.11 1-5
Hdp.	Torch of War	6	1.11 1-5
Derby Trial	Flying Fury	8	1.38
Debutante Stakes	Cherry	5	1.00 2-5
Bashford Manor	Bashford Manor	5	1.01
(I)	Swoon's Son	5	1.01
Bashford Manor	Swoon's Son	5	1.01
(II)	Tiger Wander	5	1.01
Armed Forces	Tiger Wander	5	1.01
Day Hdp.	Styranner	6	1.11 1-5
Clark Hdp.	Happy Go Lucky	9	1.51 3-5

DEL MAR—1 mile
Del Mar, Calif.

Palomar Hdp.	Robinar	6	1.09
La Jolla Hdp.	Hillary	8	1.35 2-5
Oceanside Hdp.	Valiant Ace	6	1.09 3-5
Del Mar Derby	Hi Pardon	9	1.49
Del Mar Hdp.	Arrogate	9	1.47 2-5
Del Mar Debutante	Miss Todd	6	1.10 2-5
Del Mar Futurity	Blen Host	6	1.10 3-5
Graduation St.	Fathers Poise	6	1.10 4-5

DELAWARE PARK—1 mile
Stanton, Del.

Wilmington Hd.	Ifabody	6	1.10 3-5
Brandywine Hd.	Southarlington	8½	1.45
Kent Stakes	Westward Ho	8½	1.43 4-5
Polly Drummond	Dark Charger	5	1.00
Leonard Richards	Saratoga	9	1.51 1-5
Delaware Oaks	High Voltage	9	1.50 3-5
Christiana St.	Polly's Jet	5	0.58 1-5
Tom Roby Stpl.	Carafar	16	3.55 3-5
New Castle St.	Clear Dawn	8½	1.44 3-5
Dover Stakes	Aughill	8½	1.05 1-5
Delaware Hdp.	Parlo	10	2.02 2-5
Sussex Hdp.	Maharajah	10	2.02 4-5

DETROIT RACE COURSE—1 mile
Livonia, Mich.

Michigan Mile	Greatest	8	1.36 4-5
Governors Hdp.	Knights Reward	6	1.10 3-5

FAIR GROUNDS—1 mile
New Orleans, La.

New Year's Hd.	Epic King	8½	1.48 2-5
Old Hickory Hd.	Sub Factor	8½	1.44 2-5
Marriage Hdp.	Vehicle	9	1.54
Pelletier Hdp.	Spur On	6	1.11
Louisiana Hdp.	Epic King	8½	1.45 4-5
Leconte Hdp.	Spur On	8½	1.44 2-5
Letelier Mem.	Spur On	8½	1.44 2-5
Hdp.	Wise Margin	9	1.51 1-5

GARDEN STATE PARK—1 mile
Camden, N. J.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Valley Forge Hd.	Heliocope	8+	1.40 3-5
Delaware Valley	Dedicate	6	1.09 3-5
Jersey Stakes	Dedicate	9	1.48 1-5
Cherry Hill St.	Polly's Jet	5	0.58
Camden Hdp.	Subahdar	9	1.47 2-5
Colonial Hdp.	Royal Fan	6	1.10 1-5
Betsy Ross St.	Gandharva	6	1.10 3-5
Rancocas Stakes	Pretty Plunger	5	0.58 3-5
Jersey Belle St.	Rare Treat	8½	1.51 2-5
Benj. Franklin	Imagem	8½	1.43 3-5
Gardenia Stakes	Nasrina	8½	1.45 2-5
N. J. Breeders St.	Lenny G.	6	1.12
Garden State			
Trials	Carrier Boy	8½	1.42 3-5
Vineyard Hdp.	High Voltage	9	1.48 1-5
Quaker City Hd.	Subahdar	9	1.49 2-5
Garden State St.	Prince John	8½	1.42 3-5
Princeton Hdp.	Skipper Bill	6	1.09 4-5
Trenton Hdp.	Social Outcast	10	2.01

GOLDEN GATE FIELDS—1 mile
Albany, Calif.

Pacific Hdp.	Karim	6	1.08 3-5
Albany Hdp.	Gigantic	8½	1.42 1-5
Berkeley Hdp.	Nolf	6	1.09 2-5
Golden Gate Oaks	Bell O Shandon	8	1.37 1-5
Richmond Hdp.	Bell O Shandon	8½	1.43 1-5
Golden Poppy			
Hdp.	Countess Fleet	8	1.36
Golden Gate Mile	Determine	8	1.38
Golden Gate			
Derby	Golden Land	9	1.48 3-5
Golden Gate Girl	Bossy Baby	5	0.59 3-5
Oakland Hdp.	Beau Busher	8½	1.42 4-5
Golden Gate Hd.	Aldon	10	1.59 2-5
Golden Gate Fut.	Scotch	5	0.58 2-5

GULFSTREAM PARK—1 mile
Hallandale, Fla.

Armed Hdp.	Hankover	6	1.10 2-5
Magle City Hd.	Fly Wheel	8	1.42
Hutcheson Hd.	Nance's Lad	6½	1.16 2-5
Appleton Hdp.	Fly Wheel	9	1.49 1-5
Fountain of			
Youth	Nance's Lad	8½	1.43 3-5
Gulfstream Park	Mister Black	10	2.01 4-5
Dinner Stakes	Getthere Jack	3	0.33 4-5
Swannee River	Queen Hopeful	8½	1.43 3-5
Florida Owners			
Hdp.	Bergeruk	8½	1.50
Florida Derby	Nashua	9	1.53 1-5
Fort Lauderdale	Two Flated	8½	1.43 2-5
Juvenile Stakes	Getthere Jack	4½	0.52 4-5
Hollywood Hdp.	Hankover	6½	1.19 2-5
Hallandale Hdp.	Deb Chaser	9	1.49 2-5

HAWTHORNE PARK—1 mile
Cicero, Ill.

Chicago Hdp.	Sir Tribal	8	1.36 2-5
Midwest Hdp.	Speed Rouser	6½	1.17 2-5
Duraana Stakes	Hadareward	6	1.13
Illinois Owners	Happy Go Lucky	8½	1.45 1-5
Midway Mem.			
Hdp.	Sea O Erin	9	1.54 1-5
Juvenile Hdp.	Ben A. Jones	6	1.15 3-5
Gold Cup	Hasseyampa	10	2.04 4-5

HIALEAH PARK—1½ miles
Hialeah, Fla.

Inaugural Hdp.	Blessbull	6	1.09 2-5
Jasmine Stakes	Menolene	6	1.11 2-5
Hibiscus Stakes	Boston Doge	6	1.10 1-5
Palm Beach Hd.	Blessbull	7	1.23
Royal Palm Hd.	Sea O Erin	9	1.53
Hahamas Stakes	Boston Doge	7	1.24 2-5
McLennan Hdp.	Social Outcast	9	1.49 2-5
Fla. Breeders			
Stakes	First Cadet	3	0.33 3-5
Abraham Lincoln	Hasty Road	9	1.49 4-5
Everglades St.	Prince Noor	9	1.51
Bougainvillea	Cascanuez	9½	1.56
Columbiana (I)	Rare Music	7	1.23 3-5
Columbiana (II)	Guayana	7	1.23 3-5
Turf Hdp.	Stan	12	2.29 3-5
Black Helen Hd.	Rosemary B	9	1.49 2-5

HOLLYWOOD PARK—1 mile
Inglewood, Calif.

Golden State	Karim	8½	1.42 3-5
Breeders Hdp.	El Drag	7	1.20
Crenshaw Hdp.	Aldon	8	1.34 4-5
Argonaut Hdp.	Swaps	8	1.35
Will Rogers	Fair Molly	6	1.10 1-5
Goose Girl	Countess Fleet	6	1.09 1-5
Milady Hdp.	Swaps	8½	1.40 2-5
Californian	Swaps	6	1.09 1-5
Los Angeles Hd.	Karim	6	

HOLLYWOOD PARK—1 mile
(continued) Inglewood, Calif.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Lakes & Flowers	Porterhouse	7	1.21 1-5
Eldorado Hdp.	New Trend	8½	1.42 3-5
Haggin Stakes	Mobile	5	0.57 4-5
Hollywood Oaks	Baby Alice	9	1.49 1-5
Inglewood Hdp.	Determine	8½	1.40 4-5
Chas. S. Howard	Ferke	5½	1.43 4-5
Independence			
Hdp.	Tussle Patch	8½	1.41 4-5
Starlet Stakes	Bold Bazooka	6	1.09 4-5
Sunset Hdp.	Social Outcast	13	2.40 3-5

*Bettered world records.

JAMAICA—1 mile
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Experimental	Boston Doge	6	1.10 4-5
Free Hdp.	Sometime Thing	6	1.12 1-5
Priores	Go Lightly	8½	1.46 3-5
Gotham Stakes	Catchpenny	5	1.00 1-5
Rosedale Stakes	Duc de Fer	6	1.11 2-5
Sgt. Byrne Hd.			
Correction Hdp.	Snugger	6	1.12 1-5
(I)			
Correction Hdp.			
(II)	Brazen Brat	6	1.12 2-5
Interborough Hd.	Duc de Fer	6	1.11 4-5
Henry Hudson			
Hdp.	Searching	6	1.11 4-5
Friazette Stakes	Nasrina	8½	1.45 2-5
Stamford Hdp.	High Voltage	8½	1.44 1-5
Sport Page Hd.	Squared Away	6	1.11
Rockaway Park	Lovely Wave	13	2.49 1-5
Roamer Hdp.	Sailor	9½	1.50
Flenze Hdp.	Rare Treat	9	1.50 4-5
Remsen Stakes	Nail	8½	1.42 2-5
Gallant Fox Hd.	Misty Morn	13	2.48 1-5
Woodhaven Hd.	Hartsville	16½	3.32 2-5
Display Hdp.	War Command		

KEENELAND—1 1/16 miles
Lexington, Ky.

Phoenix Hdp.	Sea O Erin	6	1.11
Ashland Stakes	Insouciant	6	1.10 4-5
Ben Alt Hdp.	Sea O Erin	*7	1.27 4-5
Blue Grass St.	Racing Pool	9	1.51 4-5
Alchblades St.	Doubledogdare	7	1.24 2-5
Breeders' Fut.	Jovial Jove	7	1.23 3-5

*Approx. 7 furlongs

LAUREL RACE COURSE—1 mile
Laurel, Md.

Capitol Hdp.	First Served	6	1.11 1-5
Chesapeake St.	Saratoga	8½	1.43 1-5
Md. Spring Hd.	Tahiti	6	1.10
Turf Cup Hdp.	Aeschylus	9	1.45 1-5
Md. Futurity	Rhy Dross	6	1.12 4-5
Washington			
International	El Chama	12	2.36 1-5
Spalding Lowe			
Jenkins	Eastgate	8½	1.45 1-5

LINCOLN DOWNS—1 1/16 miles
Lincoln, R. I.

Inaugural Hdp.	Exio	7	1.26 1-5
Providence Hd.	Exio	8	1.42 4-5
Woonsocket Hd.	Precious Stone	8	1.38 2-5
Springfield	Exio	8½	1.45 1-5
Lincoln Downs			
Special	Social Outcast	8½	1.45
West Springfield	Condamion	8½	1.45 4-5
New London Hd.	Rockcastle	7	1.27 2-5
Old Colony			
Juvenile	Avis	7	1.24 3-5
Connecticut Day	Condamion	8	1.39 1-5

MONMOUTH PARK—1 mile
Oceanport, N. J.

Oceanport Hdp.	Dark Peter	8	1.10
Select Hdp.	Star Rover	6	1.10
Regret Hdp.	Evening Out	6	1.30 4-5
Salvator Mile	Heliocope	6	1.36 4-5
Lamplighter Hd.	Star Rover	8½	1.43 4-5
Longfellow (I)	County Clare	8	1.38 2-5
Longfellow (II)	Prince Hill	5½	1.29 3-5
Tyro Stakes	Deathion	5½	1.04
Colien Stakes	Doubledogdare	5½	1.05 1-5
Molly Piteer	Misty Morn	5½	1.45 2-5
N. J. Futurity	Idag	9	1.50 4-5
Omnihus Hdp.	Big First	6	1.10 2-5
Woodford Stakes	Blue Sparkle	6	1.10 2-5
Monmouth Hd.	Heliocope	10	2.02 1-5
Rumson Hdp.	Royal Battle	6	1.10 1-5
Midsummer			
Hilles	Dear Brutus	14	3.20
Choice Stakes	Saratoga	9	1.50 1-5
Long Branch Hd.	Revent	8½	1.45 1-5
Monmouth Oaks	Misty Morn	9	1.50 3-5
Sapling Stakes	Needles	6	1.10 3-5

NARRAGANSETT PARK—1 mile
Pawtucket, R. I.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Blackstone Valley	Soldier Son	6	1.11
King Philip Hd.	Amyr Bey	8½	1.44 2-5
Providence St.	Misty Morn	9	1.52
Nursery Stakes	Deathlon	5½	1.05 4-5
Governor's Day	Swift Steve	9	1.50 3-5
Hdcp.	Tournure	8½	1.47 1-5
Connors Mem.			

OAKLAWN PARK—1 mile
Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs Hd.	Trim Destiny	6	1.10 2-5
Arkansas Derby	Trim Destiny	9	1.49 3-5

PIMLICO—1 mile
Baltimore, Md.

Black-Eyed Susan	High Voltage	8½	1.46 1-5
Riggs Hdcp.	Rock Cottage	12	2.31
Pim. Breeders'	Grand Refrain	8½	1.46 3-5
Exterminator Hd.	Our Dance	12	2.35

ROCKINGHAM PARK—1 mile
Salem, N. H.

White Mountain	June Fete	8½	1.43
Monroe Mem.	Star Rover	8½	1.43 1-5
Hdcp.	Star Rover	8	1.35 4-5
Invitational Mile	Red Red Robin	6	1.10 1-5
Gen. John Green	Wise Margin	8½	1.43 3-5
Hdcp.			
Eddie Hurley			
Mem. Hdcp.			

SANTA ANITA PARK—1 mile
Arcadia, Calif.

Malibu Sequet St.	Determine	7	1.22 3-5
La Centinela St.	Miss Arlette	7	1.25 3-5
Santa Catalina	Golden Abbie	9	1.48 4-5
Las Flores Hdcp.	Mix Clementine	6	1.10
Long Beach Hd.	Joe Jones	8	1.34 4-5
Los Feliz Stakes	Battle Dance	7	1.21 3-5
San Bernardino	Star of the Forest	9	1.50 1-5
El Encino Hdcp.	Surgente	10	2.04
San Fernando	Poona II	8½	1.40 4-5
Santa Maria	Blue Butterfly	7	1.22
San Marcos Hd.	Great Captain	10	2.03 4-5
Flashho Hdcp.	Imbro	8	1.35 4-5
Calif. Breeders'	Guerrero	8½	1.43
Maturity	Determine	10	2.00 2-5
San Carlos Hdcp.	Porterhouse	7	1.22 2-5
San Felipe Hdcp.	Jean's Joe	8½	1.43
Santa Margarita	Blue Butterfly	9	1.48 3-5
Santa Ynez	In Reserve	7	1.22 2-5
San Luis Rey	Aldon	12	2.26 2-5
San Antonio	Gigante	9	1.48 2-5
Los Cerritos	First Baby	7	1.22 4-5
Washington's			
Birthday	St. Vincent	12	2.25 2-5
Pittsford Hdcp.	Karin	7	1.22 1-5
Discovery Hdcp.	Honey's Alibi	8½	1.43 4-5
Santa Barbara	Berssem	8½	1.42
Camino Real	Aldon	10	1.58 4-5

*New world record. †Mix Clementine won, but was disqualified.

SARATOGA—1½ miles
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
(First portion run at Jamaica)

Champlain Hd.	Oil Painting	6	1.11
Susquehanna Hd.	Mr. Al L.	8½	1.44 2-5
Troy Stakes	Reneged	5½	1.05
Wilson Hdcp.	Mr. Turf	6	1.11 3-5
Albany Stakes	Jean Baptiste	6	1.12 2-5
Saranac Hdcp.	Saratoga	8½	1.44
Adirondack St.	Dark Charger	5½	1.04 2-5
Merchants & Citizens	First Aid	9½	1.58
Flash Stakes	Reneged	5½	1.05 1-5
American Legion	Gold Box	7	1.24 4-5

SARATOGA—1½ miles
(continued) Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Shillelah Stpl.	Fulton	16	4.07 4-5
Nat'l. Maiden			
Hdles.	Aetlin	14	3.29 2-5
Whitney Stakes	First Aid	9	1.51 3-5
Schuylerville	Dark Charger	5½	1.05 3-5
Test Stakes	Blue Banner	7	1.24 3-5
North American			
Stpl.	Rythminhlm	16	4.18
Sanford Stakes	Head Man	6	1.11 4-5
Diana Hdcp.	Misty Morn	9	1.51 1-5
Beverwyck Stpl.	Rythminhlm	16	4.22 2-5
Saratoga Hdcp.	Social Outcast	10	2.04 2-5
Saratoga Stpl.	Shipboard	20	5.06 3-5

SUFFOLK DOWNS—1 mile
East Boston, Mass.

Plymouth Rock	Wise Margin	8½	1.45 2-5
Fannell Hall	Jovial	6	1.14 4-5
Governor's Hd.	Parnassus	8½	1.43 2-5
Commonwealth			
(I)	Amyr Bey	8½	1.47 3-5
Commonwealth			
(II)	Dudley Darbury	8½	1.48
Tomasello Mem.	Sonic	9	1.51 2-5
Bay State			
Kindergarten	Decathlon	5	0.58 1-5
Suffolk Invitation	Commonwealth	6	1.10
Macomber Mem.	Maharajah	12½	2.31 3-5
Constitution	Chris Cross	8	1.37 4-5
Colonial Hdcp.	Wise Margin	8+	1.45 1-5
John Alden Hd.	Lassie Lea	6	1.12 1-5
New England	Mi-Marigold	12	2.37 1-5
Mayflower St.	Countermand	8+	1.43 3-5

TANFORD—1 mile
San Bruno, Calif.

Sequoia Hdcp.	Brooksickle	6	1.10 1-5
Yerba Buena Hd.	Trackmaster	8+	1.41 3-5
El Camino Hdcp.	Nearly	6	1.11 2-5

TROPICAL PARK—1 mile
Coral Gables, Fla.

New Year's Hd.	Landsealr	6	1.11 2-5
Robert E. Lee	Hellanthus	8½	1.45
Tropical Hdcp.	Selmitar	9	1.50 1-5

UNITED HUNTS
(Run at Belmont Park)

N. Y. Turf			
Writer's Cup	Onelda	16	3.55 2-5
Temple Gwathmey Stpl.			
Turf & Field Hd.	Nejl	20	4.55 3-5
	Diving Board	8	1.38 2-5

WASHINGTON PARK—1½ miles
Homewood, Ill.

Coronet Stakes	Insouciant	6	1.15 1-5
Citation Hdcp.	Sea O Erin	8	1.38 2-5
Honeymoon St.	Blue Violin	7	1.23 2-5
Joliet Stakes	Tiger Wander	5½	1.09
Balmoral Turf			
Hdcp.	Blue Choir	9½	2.04 4-5
Chicagoan	Honey's Alibi	8	1.36 1-5
Sheridan Hdcp.	Parador	8	1.38 2-5
Clang Hdcp.	Duke's Lea	7	1.21 3-5
Misty Isle Hdcp.	Fighting Jury	7	1.22 4-5
Mademoiselle	Guard Rail	6	1.10 2-5
Beverly Hdcp.	Queen Hopeful	8	1.35 2-5
Prairie State	Swoon's Son	6	1.10 4-5
Meadowland Hd.	Duke's Lea	9½	1.55 4-5
Nashua Swaps			
Match Race	Nashua	10	2.04 1-5
Ten Broeck Hd.	Deux-Moullins	16½	3.39 2-5

WOODBINE PARK—1 mile
Toronto, Ont.

Queen's Plate	Acc Marine	9	1.52 2-5
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Nashua Defeats Swaps in \$100,000 Match Race

Nashua, 3-year-old bay colt owned by the late William Woodward, Jr. of New York, avenged a loss to Swaps in the 1955 Kentucky Derby by winning their mile and a quarter winner-take-all \$100,000 match race by 6½ lengths at Washington Park, Chicago, Aug. 31, 1955. Time: 2:04½.

Nashua, with a 1955 record to date of eight-for-nine, was ridden by Eddie Arcaro. Swaps, ridden by Willie Shoemaker, entered as the favorite at odds of 3 to 10 with a season record of eight-for-eight. Weights were the same as for the Derby—126 pounds for each horse.

Race Horse Sets World Record for Total Victories

Camarero, 4-year-old racehorse owned by Juan and Jose Coll Vidal, set a new world record for total victories by an undefeated thoroughbred in winning for the 53th time, Quintane Race Track, San Juan, P. R., Aug. 7, 1955.

World Horse Racing (Running) Records

Distance		Time	Horse	Age Yrs.	Weight Lbs.	Date	Track
Miles	Furl. ga	Min. Sec.					
3		0 33 1-2	Atoka	6	105	Sept. 7, 1906	Butte, Mont.
3		0 39	Joe Blair	5	115	Feb. 5, 1916	Junco, Mex.
1-2		0 45 2-5	The Score	4	111	Apr. 1, 1945	Mexico City, Mex.
			Big Ping	7	121	Feb. 5, 1953	Mexico City
4 1-2		0 51 4-5	Sagzy	2	117	Apr. 23, 1951	Belmont Park, N. Y.
			The Pimpernel	2	118	May 17, 1951	Belmont Park, N. Y.
4 1-2s		0 49 4-5	Reneged	2	118	June 7, 1955	Belmont Park, N. Y.
			Encantadora	2	115	Aug. 9, 1951	Centennial Pk. Colo.
5-8		0 57	Miss Todd	3	119	June 30, 1955	Inglewood, Calif.
5-8s		0 54 3-5	Devineeress	3	103	June 2, 1953	Epsom, England
5-8w		0 56 3-5	Nashua	3	112	July 13, 1955	Arlington Heights, Ill.
	5 1-2	1 03 1-5	Nancy's Age	3	112	Dec. 27, 1944	Coral Gables, Fla.
			Bold Bazooka	2	113	July 14, 1955	Inglewood, Calif.
	5 1-2 s	1 01 3-5	Delegate	7	113	Oct. 10, 1951	Belmont Park, N. Y.
	5 3-4	1 07 2-5	Fighting Fox	4	126	July 8, 1939	Yonkers, N. Y.
*3-4		1 06 1-5	Broken Tendlr	3	123	Aug. 6, 1929	Brignton, England
3-4		1 08 1-5	Bolero	4	122	May 27, 1950	Albany, Calif.
3-4 s		1 07 4-5	Vestment	2	115	Oct. 15, 1954	Belmont Park
	6 1-2	1 15 4-5	Snark	4	109	Feb. 9, 1937	Miami, Fla.
			Porter's Mite	2	119	Sept. 17, 1938	Belmont Park, N. Y.
	6 1-2 s	1 14 2-5	Native Dancer	2	122	Sept. 27, 1952	Belmont Park, N. Y.
7-8		1 20	El Drag	4	115	May 21, 1955	Inglewood, Calif.
7-8 s		1 20	First Edition	4	120	May 26, 1926	Hampton Court, England
1 s		1 32	Mopaus	3	105	June 22, 1939	Brighton, England
1 mile	70 yds.	1 33 3-5	Citation	5	128	June 3, 1950	Albany, Calif.
1 1-16		1 40 2-5	South Dakota	3	122	Aug. 4, 1945	Riverside Downs, Ohio
			Swaps	3	115	June 17, 1950	Inglewood, Calif.
1 1-8	2	1 46 4-5	Noor	5	123	July 4, 1955	Albany, Calif.
1 3-16		1 52 3-5	Fleet Bird	4	123	Oct. 24, 1953	Albany, Calif.
1 1-4		1 58 1-5	Noor	5	127	June 24, 1950	Albany, Calif.
1 3-8		2 14 1-5	Man o' War	3	126	June 24, 1920	Belmont Park, N. Y.
1 1-2		2 23	The Bastard	3	124	Oct. 18, 1929	Newmarket, Eng.
1 1-2 turf		2 29 1-5	Stud Poker	3	115	Feb. 25, 1948	Miami, Fla.
*1 1-2 turf		2 00 1-5	Mark-Ye-Vell	5	126	Feb. 3, 1954	Aracadia, Calif.
1 5-8		2 39 4-5	Ace Admiral	4	122	July 23, 1949	Aracadia, Calif.
1 3-4		2 14 4-5	Noor	5	117	Mar. 4, 1950	Aracadia, Calif.
7-8		3 14 4-5	Pharawell	5	119	Apr. 8, 1947	Hallandale, Fla.
2		3 15	Polazal	3	114	Apr. 8, 1924	Salisbury, England
2 1-16		3 30 2-5	Royal Castle	3	114	Nov. 15, 1950	Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
2 1-8		3 35	Centurion	5	144	Sept. 25, 1923	Newbury, England
2 1-4		3 37 3-5	Dakota	4	116	May 27, 1927	Linfield, England
2 3-8		4 15	Wiki Jack	4	97	Feb. 8, 1925	Tijuana, Mex.
2 1-2		4 14 3-5	Miss Grillo	6	118	Nov. 12, 1948	Pimlico, Md.
2 5-8		4 51 2-5	Worthman	5	101	Feb. 22, 1925	Tijuana, Mex.
2 3-4		4 48 4-5	Shot Put	4	126	Aug. 14, 1940	Washington Pk., Chicago
2 7-8		5 23	Bosh	5	100	Mar. 8, 1925	Tijuana, Mex.
3		5 15	Farragut	5	113	Mar. 9, 1941	Agua Caliente, Mex.

*Made on down-hill course. s Straight course. w Workout.

Record of Man o' War

1919, AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD

Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Place	Purse
Purse	5 1/2	115	1	29	Belmont	\$ 500
Keene Memorial	5 1/2	115	1	1:05 3-5	Belmont	4,825
Youthful	5 1/2	120	1	1:06 3-5	Jamaica	3,200
Hudson	5 1/2	130	1	1:01 3-5	Aqueduct	2,825
Tremont	5 1/2	130	1	1:13	Aqueduct	4,800
U. S. Hotel	5 1/2	130	1	1:12 2-5	Saratoga	7,600
Sanford Memorial	5 1/2	130	1	1:11 1-5	Saratoga	700
Grand Union	5 1/2	130	1	1:11	Saratoga	7,600
Hopful	5 1/2	130	1	1:13	Saratoga	24,600
Futurity	5 1/2	127	1	1:11 3-5	Belmont	26,650
Total						\$81,325

1920, AS A THREE-YEAR-OLD

Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Place	Purse
Freehness	1 1/4	120	1	1:01 3-5	Pimlico	\$ 23,000
Withers	1 1/4	118	1	1:05 4-5	Belmont	4,825
Belmont*	1 1/4	120	1	1:04 1-5	Belmont	7,950
Stuyvesant	1 1/4	130	1	1:01 3-5	Jamaica	3,850
Dwyer	1 1/4	120	1	1:04 1-5	Aqueduct	4,850
Miller	1 3-16	131	1	1:50 3-5	Saratoga	4,700
Travers	1 1/4	120	1	2:01 4-5	Saratoga	4,700
Laurence Realization*	1 1/4	118	1	2:40 4-5	Belmont	5,500
Jockey Club*	1 1/4	128	1	2:28 4-5	Belmont	5,500
Potomac	1 1-16	128	1	1:44 4-5	Hayes ds Grace	6,500
Kenilworth Park**	1 1/4	120	1	2:03	Kenilworth Park	80,000
Total						\$166,140

*Established record time. **Match race against Sir Barton.

Man o' War died of a heart attack (Nov. 1, 1947) at the Faraway Farm of his owner, Samuel D. Riddle, in the rolling meadow country eight miles north of Lexington, Ky., where the big red stallion had spent most of his life. It is estimated that Man o' War brought approximately \$1,000,000 in prize money, stud fees and the sale of foals to his owner.

Man o' War was foaled March 29, 1917, in the late August Belmont's stables near Lexington. His sire was Fair Play and his dam Mahubah. Riddle bought him at the Saratoga yearling sales (1918) for \$5,000. Man o' War made his first start, as a two-year-old, at Belmont, June 6, 1919, and won. The only time he lost in 21 starts was when Upset beat him in the Sanford Stakes at Saratoga (Aug. 13, 1919).

Man o' War, after his retirement (1921), sired many famous racing horses, including War Admiral, Crusader, Mars, Battleship, Clyde Van Dusen, Bateau and Fair Manhurst. During the 26 years of his retirement, more than 1,500,000 persons visited his farm to view him at close quarters.

Public Schools Athletic League of New York

By Tom Orr, School Sports Authority

The Public Schools Athletic League of New York was organized in 1903 by the late General George Wingate as its first president. On Dec. 31, 1904, the P. S. A. L. presented its first athletic program with a track meet in Madison Square Garden and since then has held meets every year.

The league's program has been devoted to the development of health, sportsmanship and good citizenship through athletics. More than 100,000 boys annually participate in its outdoor and indoor track meets, cross-country, baseball, basketball, handball, soccer-football, swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, hockey and football games.

High School Indoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds.	0:5.6	Sapirstein, Lincoln	1943
60 yds.	0:6.4	Semi-final Wenger, New Utrecht	1942
70 yds.	0:08	Turobin, Harris	1912
75 yds.	0:08.2	Maurello, Childs	1936
100 yds., Sr.	0:10	Ira Kaplan, Erasmus	1946
100 yds., Jr. (heat)	0:10.8	Roger Montgomery, Boys' High	1947
120 yd. hurdles	0:15.8	Ben Levinson, Eastern District H. S.	1911
220 yds., Jr.	0:24.6	Relul, Stuyvesant	1921
220 yds., Sr.	0:22.8	Engels, Commercial	1911
280 yds.	0:31	Ellison, DeWitt Clinton	1935
300 yds.	0:33.1	Friedman, New Utrecht	1943
440 yds.	0:50.4	McDonnell, Morris	1942
880 yds. relay	1:34.6	John Taylor, DeWitt Clinton	1945
880 yds. run	1:58.6	Boys' High (James Mullins, Morris Singleton, Ansley Holmes, Al Canty)	1948
1000 yds.	2:20.9	Slater, Lincoln	1935
1 mile	4:27.4	Scott, DeWitt Clinton	1935
12 lb. shot	56 ft. 9 3/4 in.	Mac Mitchell, George Washington	1938
High jump	6 ft. 4 1/2 in.	Randy Philpotts, Morris High	1938
100 yd. hurdles	0:14	Taylor, New Utrecht	1934
1200 yds. relay	2:12	Spitz, Flushing	1930
440 yd. relay	0:50.6	Hughes, Flushing	1915-16
704 yd. relay, Fr.	1:24.6	Boys' High (John Lamot, Rufus Gordon, Henry Lyons, Rudy Gittens)	1950
880 yd. relay, Fr.	1:41.2	Commercial (Kelfus, Levinson, Giltman, Levin)	1925
880 yd. relay, 120 lb.	1:40.4	Boys' (Bryce, Jones, Tackner, Salmon)	1903
880 yd. relay, midget	1:49.8	New Utrecht (Fennell, Katz, Nottman, Lakow)	1927
1 mile relay	3:26.5	Manual Training (Dorsognas, Lerner, Haag, Shapiro)	1927
2 mile relay	8:40.7	Morris (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum)	1906
		M. Washington (Mac Poland, Francis, Bergman, Dixon)	1935
		Boyside (Hampar, Shouldis, Ferro, Wierenga, Schnyder, Weir)	1943

High School Outdoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds.	0:05.6	Jessup, Boys' High	1904
100 yds.	0:09.6	Hussey, Stuyvesant	1923
100 yds., Jr.	0:10.5	Ryder, Manual Training	1922
110 yds.	0:10.5	Friedman, New Utrecht	1943
220 yds., Jr.	0:23.6	McNulty, Erasmus	1905
220 yds., Sr.	0:21.6	Taylor, Boys' High	1908
440 yds.	0:49.0	Jim Conaway, Boys' High	1948
880 yds.	1:59.2	Ralph Bass, Boys' High	1955
1,000 yds.	2:16.4	Rosner, New Utrecht	1926
1 mile	4:23.2	Williams, Stuyvesant	1938
120 yd. high hurdles	0:15.6	Mac Mitchell, George Washington	1938
200 yd. low hurdles	0:22.7	McCaffrey, Evander Childs	1939
220 yd. low hurdles	0:24.7	Jack Nehama, New Utrecht	1954
200 yd. relay	2:17.7	Eison, Stuyvesant	1939
1200 yd. relay	2:10.6	New Utrecht (Gerston, Sabatelle, Vitello, Terranova)	1946
1 mile relay	3:28.2	Haaren (Vaughn, Morton, Atkinson, McCalla)	1947
High jump	6 ft. 4 1/2 in.	Monroe (Fogel, Share, Lazarus, Wapnalsch)	1928
Broad jump	23 ft. 1 1/2 in.	Byrnes, New Utrecht	1936
12 lb. shot put	56 ft. 11 in.	Andusky, New Utrecht	1920
Pole vault	12 ft. 8 1/2 in.	Paul Cuffari, Stuyvesant	1948
1 discus	130 ft. 3 in.	Stanley Feinman, Lincoln	1955
440 yd. relay 120 lb. class	0:49.4	Finnegan, Manual Training	1911
880 yd. relay, Fr.	1:34.6	Hamilton (Balfus, Levinson, Goldfinger, Morrison)	1925
880 yd. relay, Sr.	1:32.8	DeWitt Clinton (Krosney, Neanis, Katz, Askaure)	1928
		Boys' High (Al Trumpet, Al Canty, Morris Singleton, Jim Mullins)	1948

Champions in Other School Sports, 1955

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Bryant
BASKETBALL—Jamaica
FENCING—Stuyvesant
GOLF—Curtis
HANDBALL—Lafayette
ICE HOCKEY—Manual Training

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 172; Brooklyn, P. S. 136; Bronx, P. S. 45; Queens, P. S. 157.
BASKETBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 83; Brooklyn, P. S. 51; Queens, P. S. 157

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 187; Bronx, P. S. 83; Brooklyn, P. S. 163; Queens, P. S. 151; Richmond, P. S. 17.
BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 51; Queens, P. S. 151; Richmond, P. S. 44.

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

(Activities now merged with other schools)

BASEBALL—Samuel Gompers
HANDBALL—Chelsea, Manhattan
SWIMMING—East New York, Brooklyn
INDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.
OUTDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.
BASKETBALL—Woodrow Wilson

High School Indoor Swimming Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Evander Childs.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds., free	0:23.9	Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs	1948
50 yds., breast	0:32.4	Asher, Boys	1927
50 yds., back	0:29.1	Kurlak, Stuyvesant	1937
75 yds., breast	0:50	Pappas, Richmond Hill	1942
75 yds., free	0:57.6	Thompson, Commerce	1907
100 yds., free	0:53.2	Donald Sheff, Lincoln	1949
100 yds., breast	1:05.5	Robert Kim, Brooklyn Tech	1952
100 yds., backstroke	1:03.0	Richard Anwarter, Lane High School	1954
220 yds., free	2:03.9	Martin Maloney, Technical	1955
100 yd. relay	1:50.8	Stuyvesant (Sodtson, Shelds, Leckowitz, Wago)	1926
150 yd. medley relay	2:24.9	Richmond Hill (William Howe, Myron Siner, Francis Voigt)	1948
160 yd. relay	1:47.8	Commerce (O'Neil, Greenwald, Boyle, Thompson)	1907
800 ft. relay	2:41	Stuyvesant (Shaw, Crossman, Shopland, Knowles)	1923
200 yd. relay	1:41.2	Jackson High, (Sullivan, Weir, Warner, McCarty)	1940

High School Indoor Skating Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
440 yds.	0:45.4	Burton, Bryant	1932
880 yds.	1:28.6	Desanek, Erasmus	1933
1/4 mile	2:18.8	McCann, Bryant	1933
1 mile, Sr.	3:42.2	Rein, Stuyvesant	1922

Catholic High Schools A. A. Outdoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Archbishop Stepinac H. S.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
100 yds.	0:09.9	John Quigley, De La Salle	1939
		(Collins, Brook Prep.)	1931
		(Finegan, St. Ann's)	1933
220 yds.	0:21.2	Vernon Dixon, Bishop Loughlin	1950
120 yd. high hurdles	0:16.2	William Drew, Bishop Loughlin	1942
220 yd. low hurdles	0:24.8	Vincent Mannix, Loughlin	1942
440 yds.	0:49.3	Ronald Ferraro, De La Salle	1951
880 yds.	1:56.7	Ralph Diaz, Cardinal Hayes	1954
880 yd. relay	1:33.5	Loughlin (E. Hammock, R. Pettit, F. Matesello, R. Dixon)	1952
One mile	4:28.1	Manhattan Prep (R. Ryan, Duggan, D. Ryan, De Paolo)	1952
1 mile relay	3:27.3	Robert Sharra, Bishop Loughlin	1942
2 mile relay	8:11.1	St. Augustine's (Farley, Lutz, Carver, Falls)	1954
		St. John's (V. DeStephan, F. Freutlein, J. Flynn, R. McKay)	1954
Broad jump	23 ft. 5 in.	Ted Johnson, Rhee H. S.	1954
High jump	6 ft. 4 in.	John Rogan, Cardinal Hayes	1950
12 lb. shot	55 ft. 9 in.	Maurier, St. John's Prep	1933
Pole vault	12 ft. 3 1/2 in.	Jim Redmond, Fordham Prep	1953
Discus	125 ft. 6 in.	Paul Baronecelli, Cardinal Hayes	1952
Javelin	178 ft. 10 in.	Bob Winslow, Bishop Loughlin	1955

Catholic High Schools A. A. Indoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—St. Francis.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds.	0:05.6	William Kent, Loughlin	1945
		James Ryan, Cardinal Hayes	1946
		James Crowley, Loughlin	1947
		Louis Andrade, Rhee H. S.	1950
		Gerald Jackson, Mt. St. Michael	1952
		Vincent Balerio, Archbishop Stepinac	1952
100 yds.	0:10.3	George Cotton, La Salle	1932
200 yds.	0:21	Harley, St. John's Prep	1941
220 yds.	0:22.1	Maloney, St. John's Prep	1930
280 yds.	0:36.0	Ted Johnson, Rhee H. S.	1955
440 yds.	0:50.4	Quigley, La Salle	1938
880 yds.	1:57.7	Ralph Diaz, Cardinal Hayes	1955
880 yd. relay	1:36.6	Loughlin (Mannix, Dugan, Joyce, Hogan)	1941
		St. Francis Prep (W. Gallagher, R. Pettit, F. Kabisch, J. O'Neill)	1954
960 yd. relay	1:46.1	Cardinal Hayes (J. Yancey, C. Cooper, G. Mar, C. Jones)	1955
		St. Francis Prep (P. Manouso, R. Ratkowski, J. Richeetti, W. Maroney)	1955
One mile	4:29.1	Baumann, Loughlin	1942
One mile relay	3:20.0	St. Francis Prep (R. Smith, V. Male, F. De Fontes, F. Kabisch)	1955
2 mile relay	8:15.4	Bishop Loughlin (C. Swiger, P. McDonald, T. Moher, J. Cawley)	1954
High jump	6 ft. 2 1/2 in.	Eugene Mercer, Cardinal Hayes	1954
Shot put	57 ft. 7 in.	Paul Baronecelli, Cardinal Hayes	1952

Catholic High Schools A. A. Swimming Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—St. Francis.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
40 yds., free	0:19.4	Foster, St. Francis	1939
40 yds., back	0:22.6	Barlie, St. Francis	1935
50 yds., free	0:25.5	Richard Outlieb, Cardinal Hayes	1955
60 yds., breast	0:37.6	Reinhardt, Loughlin	1937
100 yds., back	1:04.8	John Hayman, Brooklyn Prep	1952
100 yds., free	0:54.2	James McCarthy, Brooklyn Prep	1955
100 yds., breast	1:08.0	Robert Meyer, Archbishop Stepinac	1955
200 yds., free	2:04.0	C. Cirigliano, St. John's	1946
		(Irwin, Loughlin)	1952
220 yds., free	2:22.5	Caesar Cirigliano, St. John's Prep	1952
120 yd. medley relay	1:09.9	St. Francis (Lewis, Newton, Stasko, Shultz)	1939
150 yd., medley	1:27.2	St. John's Prep (Woods, Levinson, Cirigliano)	1952
200 yd., relay	1:46.0	Brooklyn Prep (Lynch, Dunn, Duffy, McCarthy)	1952

Catholic School Champions in Other Sports, 1955

BASEBALL—St. Ann's

BASKETBALL—St. Francis

HANDBALL—Cardinal Hayes

TENNIS—Chaminade H. S.

American College Track and Field Records

Records to Oct. 1, 1955

Event	Record	Holder-college	Where made	Date
100 yds.	9.3 s.	Melvin Patton, U. S. C. James Golliday, North-western	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
220 yds.	20.2 s.	Melvin Patton, U. S. C.	Evanston, Ill.	May 14, 1955
440 yds.	46.2 s.	Herb McKenley, Illinois	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 8, 1949
880 yds.	1 m. 47.6 s.	Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh	Champaign, Ill.	June 1, 1946
1 mile	4 m. 00.6 s.	Wes Santee, Kansas	Boulder, Colo.	June 25, 1955
2 miles	8 m. 57.7 s.	Fernando Ledesma, U. S. C.	Compton, Calif.	June 4, 1954
440 yd. relay	40.2 s.	Texas (Smith, Frieden, Pre-witt, Whilden)	Berkeley, Calif.	June 21, 1955
880 yd. relay	1:24.0	U. S. C. (Pasquali, Frazier, Stocks, Patton)	Modesto, Calif.	May 21, 1955
1 mile relay	3:09.4	California (Reese, Froom, Barnes, Klemmer)	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 30, 1949
2 mile relay	7 m. 27.3 s.	Fordham (Foley, Tarsney, Persichetty, Courtney)	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 17, 1941
4 mile relay	17 m. 8.6 s.	Michigan (Mole, Hickman, Ross, McEwen)	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 21, 1954
Sprint medley relay	3 m. 20.2 s.	Kansas (Cindrich, Moody, Blair, Santee)	Ypsilanti, Mich.	May 3, 1952
Distance medley relay	9 m. 50.3 s.	Kansas (Cindrich, Koby, Dalzell, Santee)	Austin, Texas	Apr. 2, 1954
120 yds. high hurdles	13.5 s.	Dick Attlessey, U. S. C.	Des Moines, Ia.	Apr. 24, 1954
220 yds. low hurdles	22.3 s.	Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace	Fresno, Calif.	May 13, 1950
440 yd. hurdles	52.4 s.	Bob DeVinney, Kansas	Salt Lake City, Utah	June 21, 1947
High jump	6 ft. 11½ in.	Ernie Shelton, U. S. C.	Des Moines, Ia.	Apr. 25, 1952
Broad jump	26 ft. 8¼ in.	Jesse Owens, Ohio State	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 18, 1955
Shotput	59 ft. 2¼ in.	Parry O'Brien, So. Calif.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
Javelin	246 ft. 1 in.	Les Bitner, Kansas	Compton, Calif.	June 5, 1953
Discus	190 ft. ¾ in.	Sim Iness, So. California	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 18, 1955
Pole vault	15 ft. 1¼ in.	Don Laz, Illinois	Lincoln, Nebr.	June 20, 1951
			Los Angeles, Calif.	Apr. 21, 1951

Decathlon and Pentathlon Championships

DECATHLON

(100 meters, broad jump, shot put, high jump, 400 meters, 110 meters hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1500 meters.)

Year	Champion	Affiliation	Points
1940	William Watson	Unattached, Ann Arbor, Michigan	7523
1941	John Borican	Asbury Park A. C.	5666
1942	William Terwilliger	Unattached, DeKalb, Illinois	6802
1943	William Watson	Detroit Police A. A.	5994
1944	Irving Mondschein	Brooklyn Army Base	5748
1945	Charles Beaudry	Marquette University	5886
1946	Irving Mondschein	New York University	6466
1947	Irving Mondschein	New York University	6715
1948	Robert Mathias	Unattached, Tulare, Calif.	7224
1949	Robert Mathias	Unattached, Tulare, Calif.	7556
1950	Robert Mathias	Unattached, Tulare, Calif.	8042
1951	Robert Richards	Illinois A. C.	7834
*1952	Robert Mathias	Tulare, Calif.	7825
1953	Milton Campbell	Plainfield, N. J.	7235
1954	Robert Richards	Los Angeles A. C.	6501
1955	Robert Richards	Los Angeles A. C.	6873

*New scoring system inaugurated. Record: Robert Mathias, 1952.

PENTATHLON

(Broad jump, discus, javelin, 200 meters and 1500 meters.)

Year	Champion	Affiliation	Points
1940	Harry March	Washington (D. C.) A. A.	2981
1941	John Borican	Asbury Park A. C.	3244
1942	Not held.		
1943	Eulace Peacock	U. S. C. G., Manhattan Beach, New York	3225
1944	Eulace Peacock	U. S. C. G., New York	2852
1945	Eulace Peacock	U. S. C. G., New York	3148
1946	Charles E. Beaudry	Marquette Club, Milwaukee	2885
1947	John Voight	Baltimore O. T. and F. C.	2972
1948	Russell Thomas	Jeannette, Pa.	3283
1949	Wilbur Ross	Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio	3414
1950	Wilbur Ross	Baldwin-Wallace	3277
1951	Brayton Norton	San Diego Naval Training Center	3452
*1952	Brayton Norton	Laguna Beach, Calif.	3129
1953	Brayton Norton	Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.	3278
1954	Brayton Norton	Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.	3400
1955	Des Koch	University of Southern California	3216

*New scoring system inaugurated.

Water Skiing Championships in 1955

NATIONAL WATER SKI TOURNAMENT

Lakeland, Fla., Aug. 26-28

Class	Winner	Tricks	Jump	Slalom	Tot. pts.
Men	Butch Rosenburg, Winter Haven, Fla.	256	500	400	1156
Women	Willa McGuire, Winter Haven, Fla.	500	400	500	1400
Veterans	Earl Hollowell, Panama City, Fla.	320	500	320	1140
Junior Boys	Chuck Stearns, Bellflower, Calif.	500	320	520	1320
Junior Girls	Mary Ann Moehert, W. Palm Beach, Fla.	163	256	500	920
Mixed Doubles	Jack and Mary Andresen, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.				First

World Jumping Record—125 feet—Butch Rosenburg, Winter Haven, Fla., Aug. 28, 1955.
Long Distance Record—400 miles—Lyle Lee, Galatia, Ill., measured course over Lake of the Ozarks, Missouri, in 15 hours, 35 minutes, 1955.

2nd Pan-American Games

Mexico City, March 12-26, 1955

Two thousand athletes from 21 nations participated in the second Pan-American Games in Mexico City, March 12-26, 1955. Following Olympic Games protocol, the games were formally opened by President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico before an estimated 100,000 in the stadium of University City. Under an unofficial scoring system, the United States placed first with 1,434½ points. Argentina, winner of the first Games in Buenos Aires in 1951, was second with 574½ points.

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

100 meters—Rodney Richard, United States. Time—0:10.3 (tied Games record).
 200 meters—Rodney Richard, United States. Time—0:20.7 (new Games record).
 400 meters—Lou Jones, United States. Time—0:45.4 (new world and Games record).
 800 meters—Arnold Sowell, United States. Time—1:49.7 (new Games record).
 1,500 meters—Juan Miranda, Argentina. Time—3:53.2 (new Games record).
 3,000-meter steeplechase—Guillermo Sola, Chile. Time—9:46.8 (new Games record).
 5,000 meters—Osvaldo Suarez, Argentina. Time—15:30.6.
 10,000 meters—Osvaldo Suarez, Argentina. Time—32:42.6.
 Marathon—Doroteo Flores, Guatemala. Time—2:59:09.2.
 400-meter relay—United States (Williams, Bennett, Thomas, Richard). Time—0:40.7 (Games record).
 1,600-meter relay—United States (Mashburn, Spurrier, Lea, Jones). Time—3:07.2 (Games record).
 110-meter high hurdles—Jack Davis, United States. Time—0:14.3.
 400-meter hurdles—Josh Culbreath, United States. Time—0:51.5 (Games record).
 Javelin—Franklin Held, United States, 228 feet 11 inches (Games record).
 Hop, Step and Jump—Adhemar Ferreira da Silva, Brazil, 54 feet 4 inches (new world and Games record).
 Hammer—Robert H. Backus, United States, 180 feet 1¼ inches (Games record).
 Discus—Fortune Gordien, United States, 174 feet 2½ inches (Games record).
 Shot put—Parry O'Brien, United States, 57 feet 8½ inches (Games record).
 High jump—Ernest Shelton, United States, 6 feet 7½ inches (Games record).
 Broad jump—Roselyn Range, United States, 26 feet 4½ inches (Games record).
 Pole vault—Robert Richards, United States, 14 feet 9¼ inches (ties own Games record).
 Decathlon—Rafer Johnson, United States, 6,994 points.

Women

60 meters—Bertha Diaz, Cuba. Time—0:07.5.
 100 meters—Barbara Jones, United States. Time—0:11.5 (Games record).
 800-meter hurdles—Eliana Gaete, Chile. Time—0:11.7.
 400-meter relay—United States (Daniels, Landry, Paugs, Jones). Time—0:47.0 (Games record).
 Javelin—Karen Anderson, United States, 161 feet 3 inches (Games record).
 High jump—Mildred McDaniel, United States, 5 feet 6¼ inches (Games record).
 Discus—Ingeborg Pfuller, Argentina, 141 feet 8½ inches (Games record).

SWIMMING

Men

100-meter freestyle—Clarke Scholes, United States. Time—0:57.7 (new Games record).
 400-meter freestyle—Jimmy McLane, United States. Time—4:51.3.
 1,500-meter freestyle—Jimmy McLane, United States. Time—20:04.0.
 200-meter butterfly—Eulalio Rios, Mexico. Time—2:39.8.
 200-meter breast stroke—Hector Domingue Nimo, Argentina. Time—2:46.9 (Games record).
 100-meter backstroke—Frank McKinney, Jr., United States. Time—1:07.1.
 400-meter medley relay—United States (Mc-

Kinney, Maguire, Baarcke, Scholes). Time—4:29.1 (Games record—inaugural).

800-meter freestyle relay—United States (Smith, Yorzky, Moore, McLane). Time—8:00.0 (Games record).

3-meter diving—Joaquin Capilla, Mexico, 175.76 points.

10-meter diving—Joaquin Capilla, Mexico, 172.33 points.

Women

100-meter freestyle—Helen Stewart, Canada. Time—1:07.7.

200-meter freestyle—Wanda Lee Werner, United States. Time—2:32.5.

100-meter backstroke—Leonore Fisher, Canada. Time—1:16.7 (Games record).

400-meter freestyle—Beth Whittall, Canada. Time—5:32.4.

100-meter butterfly—Beth Whittall, Canada. Time—1:16.2.

200-meter breast stroke—Mary Lou Elsenius, United States. Time—3:08.4.

400-meter freestyle relay—United States (Kluter, Green, Roberts, Werner). Time—4:31.8 (Games record).

400-meter medley relay—United States (O'Connor, Sears, Mullen, Werner). Time—5:11.6 (Games record—inaugural).

3-meter diving—Mrs. Patricia McCormick, United States, 142.23 points.

10-meter diving—Mrs. Patricia McCormick, United States, 94.95 points.

Synchronized swimming—Beulah Gundling, United States, 94.57 points. Pairs—Ellen Richard and Connie Todoroff, United States, 91.85 points. Team—United States (Athens Club, Oakland, Calif.).

Other Events

Baseball—Dominican Republic.

Basketball—United States.

Boxing—Argentina, 27½ points.

Cycling—Kilo, scratch race: Jorge Batiz, Argentina, 1,000 meters; Antonio Di Michelli, Venezuela, 1:09.8 (new world record). 4,000-meter pursuit: Argentina, 4:43.2 (Games record), 175-kilometer: Roman Hoyos, Colombia, 4:33:01.0.

Team: Argentina.

Equestrian—Dressage: Capt. Hector Clavel, Chile. Cavalry and Hunter: Walter Staley, Jr., United States. Steeplechase: Lt. Carlos de la Serna, Argentina.

Gymnastics—United States.

Modern Pentathlon—Jose Perezmier, Mexico. Team: Mexico.

Fencing—Epee: Raul Martinez, Argentina. Team epee: Argentina. Foils: Harold Goldsmith, United States. Team foils: Argentina. Saber: Antonio Haro Oliva, Mexico. Team saber: United States. Women's foils: Maxine Mitchell, United States.

Rowing—Argentina.

Soccer—Argentina.

Rifle and pistol—United States.

Water polo—Argentina.

Tennis—Mexico.

Volleyball—Men: United States. Women: Mexico.

Weightlifting—United States.

Wrestling—Flyweight: Manuel Vazela, Argentina. Bantamweight: Jack Blubaugh, United States. Featherweight: Omar Biedel, Argentina.

Lightweight: Jay T. Evans, United States. Welterweight: Melvin Northrup, United States. Middleweight: Leon Genuth, Argentina. Light-heavyweight: Alfred Paulekas, United States. Heavyweight: William Kerslake, United States.

Point score (unofficial)—1. United States, 1,434½; 2. Argentina, 574½; 3. Mexico, 450; 4. Venezuela, 153; 5. Chile, 154.

30th Annual Kansas Relays

Lawrence, Kans., April 23, 1955

100 yds.—Dean Smith, Texas. Time—0:09.4.
 Glenn Cunningham Mile—Wes Santee, Kansas. Time—1:14.4.
 120-yd. high hurdles—Bob Derrick, Oklahoma. Time—0:14.3.
 400-meter hurdles—Gene O'Connor, unattached. Time—0:53.7.
 3,000-meter steeplechase—Bob Nicholson, unattached. Time—9:51.7.
 Hop, step and jump—Kent Floorke, unattached. 49 feet 1½ inch (new meet record).
 High jump—Bernard Allard, Notre Dame, 6 feet 7½ inches.
 Broad jump—Kermit Ellis, Oklahoma A&M, 24 feet 9¼ inches.
 Pole vault—(tie), Stephen James, Rice; Daryl

Poucher, Florida; Stewart Walker, Colorado; Dave Rogers, Minnesota; Tom Mayville, Central Michigan, 12 feet 4 inches.

Shot put—Bill Neider, Kansas, 56 feet 9½ inches.

Discus—Don Thamm, Drake, 159 feet 6½ inches.

Javelin—Bob Sneegee, Kansas, 217 feet 8¾ inches.

University sprint medley—Oklahoma A&M (Mashburn, Hays, Muncieff, Heard). Time—3:22.8 (new meet record).

College sprint medley—North Texas State (Hagler, Dollar, Renfro, Patterson). Time—3:24.4 (new meet record).

1-mile relay—Oklahoma A&M (Hays, Schermerhorn, Heard, Mashburn). Time—3:11.6 (new meet record).

Grand National Steeplechase

The Grand National (established 1837) is run over a course of 4 miles, 856 yards for 4-year-olds and up. The race was run (1837-1838) at Maghull and then without a break at Aintree, near Liverpool, except in the World War 1 years, 1916-1919, when it was moved to Gatwick.

Course record—9.20½—Golden Miller, 1934; Bogskar, 1940.

Year	Winner	Owner	Year	Winner	Owner
1927.....	Sprig.....	Mrs. M. Partridge	1939.....	Workman.....	Sir Alex Maguire
1928.....	Tipperary Tim.....	H. S. Kenyon	1940.....	Bogskar.....	Lord Stalbridge
1929.....	Gregalach.....	Mrs. Gammell	1941, 1942.....	1943, 1944, 1945, not run	
1930.....	Sham Gollin.....	W. Midwood	1946.....	Lovely Cottage.....	Jock Morant
1931.....	Crakle.....	C. R. Taylor	1947.....	Caughoo.....	Jack McDowell
1932.....	Forbra.....	W. Parsonage	1948.....	Shella's Cottage, mare	John Proctor
1933.....	Kelsboro Jack.....	Mrs. F. A. Clark	1949.....	Russian Hero.....	Wm. Williamson
1934.....	Golden Miller.....	Miss D. Paget	1950.....	Freebooter.....	Mrs. L. Brotherton
1935.....	Reynoldstown.....	Noel Furlong	1951.....	Nickel Coin, mare.....	Jeffrey Royle
1936.....	Reynoldstown.....	Noel Furlong	1952.....	Teal.....	Harry Lane
1937.....	Royal Mail.....	H. L. Thomas	1953.....	Early Mist.....	J. H. Griffin
1938.....	Battleship.....	Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott	1954.....	Royal Tan.....	J. H. Griffin
			1955.....	Quare Times.....	Mrs. W. Welman

Leading American Jockeys (Excluding Steeplechases)

Yr.	Jockey	M'ts.	Won	Yr.	Jockey	M'ts.	Won	Yr.	Jockey	M'ts.	Won
1923.	I. Parke.....	718	173	1935.	C. Stevenson..	1,099	206	1947.	J. Longden....	1,327	316
1924.	I. Parke.....	844	205	1936.	B. James.....	1,106	245	1948.	J. Longden....	1,197	319
1925.	A. Mortensen..	987	187	1937.	J. Adams.....	1,265	260	1949.	G. Gilsdon....	1,347	270
1926.	R. Jones.....	1,172	190	1938.	J. Longden....	1,150	236	1950.	J. Culmone....	1,674	388
1927.	L. Hardy.....	1,130	207	1939.	D. Meade.....	1,284	255	1951.	W. Shoemaker.	1,634	388
1928.	J. Inzelone....	1,052	155	1940.	Earl Dew.....	1,377	287	1951.	Charles Burr..	1,319	310
1929.	M. Knight.....	871	149	1941.	D. Meade.....	1,184	210	1952.	T. Desposito..	1,482	390
1930.	H. R. Riley....	861	177	1942.	Jack Adams..	1,120	245	1953.	W. Shoemaker.	1,683	485
1931.	H. Robie.....	1,174	173	1943.	J. Adams.....	1,069	228	1954.	W. Shoemaker.	1,251	380
1932.	J. Gilbert.....	1,050	212	1944.	T. Atkinson..	1,539	287	1955*	W. Hartack....	.....	397
1933.	J. Westrope..	1,224	301	1945.	J. D. Jessop..	1,085	290				
1934.	M. Peters.....	1,045	221	1946.	T. Atkinson..	1,377	233				

*Through Dec. 1, 1955.
Lifetime American Record: Johnny Longden became the first American jockey to ride 4,000 winners (Inglewood, Calif., May 15, 1952). Eddie Arcaro became first American-born jockey to ride 3,000 winners (Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1952).

Triple Crown Turf Winners, Owners and Jockeys

(Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes)

Year	Horse	Owner	Jockey	Year	Horse	Owner	Jockey
1919	Sir Barton	J. K. L. Ross	J. Loftus	1941	Whirlaway	Warren Wright	E. Arcaro
1930	Gallant Fox	William Woodward	E. Sande	1943	Count Fleet	Mrs. J. D. Hertz	J. Longden
1935	Omaha	W. Woodward	W. Saunders	1946	Assault	E. J. Kleberg	W. Mehrtens
1937	War Admiral	S. D. Riddle	C. Kurtzinger	1948	Citation	Warren Wright	E. Arcaro

Horse Racing Revenue to States in 1954

State	Racing days		Attendance		Total wagered		*Revenue to state	
	Thoroughbred	Harness	Thoroughbred	Harness	Thoroughbred	Harness	Thoroughbred	Harness
Arizona.....	112		134,200		\$11,081,745		\$484,072	
Arkansas.....	31		258,201		14,406,497		897,446	
California.....	291	80	4,716,089	556,708	333,718,234	\$33,657,115	19,490,802	\$1,603,122
Colorado.....	70		294,745		12,090,397		616,324	
Delaware (1).....	32	58	439,258	289,545	37,171,418	11,482,037	1,640,449	425,514
Florida.....	170		1,597,422		11,684,676		12,042,918	
Illinois (1).....	298	161	3,020,920	826,363	195,473,132	38,503,052	13,990,810	2,144,835
Kentucky (1).....	87	58	741,050	120,998	39,201,618	2,732,383	466,118	89,722
Louisiana.....	83	43	706,832	105,574	35,225,478	2,234,698	1,807,722	56,852
Maine (1).....	41	61	143,808	(No rec.)	6,370,986	2,220,970	436,630	133,388
Maryland.....	101	78	1,263,821	537,483	101,985,401	20,298,941	5,610,991	1,263,062
Massachusetts.....	65	60	825,806	386,789	52,530,652	10,083,241	4,461,404	637,138
Michigan.....	114	147	1,344,001	750,626	80,166,308	32,897,062	5,341,482	1,551,412
Nebraska (2).....	102		457,755		22,925,411			
N. Hampshire.....	54	6	497,344	(No rec.)	37,925,603	177,126	2,153,328	10,525
New Jersey.....	150	50	2,705,637	116,969	250,228,171	6,539,409	21,473,927	397,223
New Mexico.....	73		125,578		9,633,949		65,330	
New York (1).....	195	521	4,393,507	5,026,170	363,255,993	269,510,458	35,121,569	24,247,709
Ohio.....	311	157	1,543,561	447,938	90,676,318	13,984,965	4,670,748	584,663
Oregon.....	46		208,000		5,215,904		273,154	
Rhode Island.....	105		1,356,934		522,525		6,785,562	
South Dakota.....	17		(No rec.)		17,087,432		16,174	
Washington.....	87		288,224		60,705,718		866,912	
West Virginia.....	234		958,752				1,939,693	
Totals.....	2,872	1,480	28,021,445	9,165,163	2,018,295,498	444,321,457	142,550,569	33,145,165

*Fairs: Additionally, a number of states received revenues from county fairs in 1954: California, \$1,082,160; Maine, \$117,301; Maryland, \$900,636; Massachusetts, \$174,231; New York, \$5,886; Ohio, \$16,915; Oregon, \$22,945; Total \$2,320,694. Revenues include licenses pari-mutuel and admissions taxes, breakage, and miscellaneous.

(1) Flat racing and harness racing under jurisdiction of separate commissions.
(2) State receives no revenue from pari-mutuels; Racing Commission collects and receives license fees and miscellaneous income which is divided at end of year among 93 counties for agricultural projects (\$16,775.25 distributed by Commission in 1954).

Total Racing Revenue to States by Years

1937.....	\$ 8,434,792.00	1943.....	\$38,194,726.56	1949.....	\$95,327,052.96
1938.....	9,576,334.75	1944.....	55,971,232.87	1950.....	98,366,166.67
1939.....	10,369,807.00	1945.....	65,265,405.48	1951.....	117,250,564.00
1940.....	16,145,182.00	1946.....	94,035,859.47	1952.....	142,489,696.00
1941.....	21,128,173.00	1947.....	97,926,984.16	1953.....	167,426,465.00
1942.....	22,005,278.00	1948.....	95,803,363.95	1954.....	178,015,828.00

Trotting and Pacing Records

Source: United States Trotting Association (Records to Nov. 15, 1955)

TROTting RECORDS

1/2 mile, Temple Harvester, Aurora, Ill., Aug. 5, 1925, 58 1/4.
1/2 mile in a race over half-mile track, Daylee, Freehold, N. J., Aug. 30, 1941, 1:00.
1 mile, world and all-age gelding record—Greyhound, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1938, *1:55 1/4.
All Age Stallion, Star's Pride, DuQuoin, Ill., Aug. 29, 1952, 1:57 1/2.
1 mile on half-mile track, gelding, Greyhound*, Goshen, N. Y., July 16, 1937, 1:59 1/4.
1 mile on half-mile track, mare, Proximity, Westbury, N. Y., June 24, 1950, 2:01 1/2.
1 mile on half-mile track, stallion, Star's Pride, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 13, 1951, 2:00 1/2.
Two-year-old stallion, Scott Frost, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1954; Titan Hanover*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1944, 2:00.
Two-year-old stallion, in race, Scott Frost, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1954, 2:00.
Two-year-old gelding, Pronto Don, 2:03 3/4, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1947.
Two-year-old filly, Stenographer*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1953; Princess Rodney, Oct. 13, 1953, 2:01.
Three-year-old stallion, Titan Hanover*, DuQuoin, Ill., Sept. 5, 1945, 1:58.
Three-year-old gelding, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1935, 2:00.
Three-year-old filly, Stenographer, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1954, *1:59 1/2.
Four-year-old stallion, Spencer Scott, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1941, 1:57 1/4.
Four-year-old stallion, race record, Victory Song, 1:57 3/4, Aug. 13, 1947, at Springfield, Ill.
Four-year-old gelding, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1936, 1:57 1/4.
Four-year-old mare, Margaret Castleton, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1937, *1:59 1/4; Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1937, 1:59 1/4.
All Age Mare, Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1938, 1:56 3/4.
Yearling colt, Airdale*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, 2:15 1/4.
1 mile, by a five-year-old, Greyhound, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1937, 1:56.
1 mile, to high-wheel sulky, Sunol, Stockton, Oct. 20, 1891, 2:08 1/4.
1 mile, to high-wheel sulky on half-mile track, Peter Billiken*, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1914, 2:14 1/4.
1 mile, Under Saddle, Greyhound*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1940, 2:01 3/4.
Fastest two heats, Nibble Hanover, Old Orchard Beach, Me., July 24, 1941, 1:58 3/4, 1:59.
Fastest two heats on half-mile track, Star's Pride, Goshen, N. Y., July 6, 1951, 2:02 1/2, 2:01 1/2.
Galophone, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1955, 2:02 1/2, 2:01 1/2.
Fastest two heats by two-year-old on mile track, Scott Frost, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1954, 4:04 1/2.
Fastest three heats, Greyhound, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1936, 2:01, 2:00 1/4, 2:00; Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1937, 2:02, 2:00, 1:59 1/4.

Fastest three heats on half-mile track, Scotland's Comet, Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1944, 2:02 1/2, 2:02 1/2, 2:02 1/2.
Fastest four heats, Nibble Hanover, winner of second and fourth heats, Spencer Scott winner of first heat, Earl's Moody Guy, winner of third heat, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1941, 2:00 1/2, 1:59 1/2, 2:02, 2:03.
1-1/16 miles, Proximity, Arcadia, Calif., May 20, 1950, 2:06 1/2.
1-3/16 miles, Scotch Victor, Inglewood, Calif., Nov. 6, 1954, 2:22 1/2.
1 1/4 miles, Pronto Don, Inglewood, Calif., Nov. 24, 1951, 2:30 3/4.
1 1/4 miles on half-mile track, Florican, Westbury, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1953, 2:33.
1 1/2 miles, Greyhound*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14, 1933, 3:02 1/2.
1 1/2 miles on half-mile track, Star's Pride, Westbury, N. Y., June 29, 1951, 3:06 1/2.
2 miles, Greyhound*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19, 1939, 4:06.
2 miles on half-mile track, Pronto Don, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1951, 4:10 1/2.
3 miles, Lee Stout*, Trumansburg, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1939, 6:49 1/2.
3 miles in race, Fairy Wood, Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1895, 7:16 1/2.
4 miles, Senator L., San Jose, Cal., (reg.), Nov. 2, 1894, 10:12.
5 miles in race, half-mile track, Imogene Constantine, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 29, 1919, 12:08 1/4.
10 miles, Pascal*, New York, N. Y. (reg.), Nov. 2, 1893, 26:15.
10 miles in race, Controller, San Francisco, Cal. (reg.), Nov. 23, 1878, 27:23 1/4.
20 miles, Black Rod*, Aiken, S. C., March 25, 1942, 58:21.
30 miles, Gen. Taylor*, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1857, 1:47:59.
50 miles, Ariel*, Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:10 1/2.
100 miles, Conqueror*, Centerville, L. I., Nov. 12, 1853, 8:58:53.
Trotting records by a team, Greyhound and Rosalind*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5, 1939, 1:58 1/4.
By a tandem team, *John R. McElwyn and Hollywood Harrier, Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7, 1936, 2:19 1/4.
Four in hand, Damania, Belmont, Maud*V. and Nutsra, Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1896, 2:30.
Four in hand to coach, *Arthur Mower, Capital Star, John R. McElwyn and Hollywood Harrier, Suffolk Downs, Mass., Oct. 12, 1936, 2:46 1/2.
Trotting record with running mate, 1 mile, against time, Uhlan*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913, 1:54 1/2.
Double gaited mare, Calumet Evelyn, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1935, 1:59 1/4 (p.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1936, 1:59 1/4 (tr.).
Double gaited stallion, Hodgen, Santa Anita, Calif., June 14, 1950, 2:02 1/2 (tr.); Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1950, 1:58 1/2 (p.).

PACING RECORDS

1/2 mile, Directum I*, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916, 0:55 1/4.
1 mile, world and stallion record, Billy Direct*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1938; Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 16, 1955, 1:55.
1 mile, in a race, Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 16, 1955, 1:55.
1 mile in a race, Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 16, 1955, 1:55.
1 mile by a mare, Her Ladyship, *Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1938, 1:56 3/4.
1 mile, by a gelding, Winnipeg, Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1928, 1:57 3/4.
1 mile, yearling filly, Royal Lady 2nd, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1939, 2:14 1/4.
1 mile, yearling colt, Frank Perry*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1911, 2:15.
1 mile, two-year-old colt, Adios Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1953, *1:58 1/2.
Two-year-old filly, Adios Betty, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1953, *1:58 1/2.
Two-year-old gelding, Isosola's Ensign, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 24, 1952, 2:02 1/2.
1 mile, three-year-old colt, Solicitor, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1951; Tar Heel, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1951, *1:57 1/2.
1 mile, by three-year-old colt, in race, Billy Direct, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1937, 1:58.
1 mile, three-year-old filly, Pleasant Surprise*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1953; Phantom Lady*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1954, 1:58 1/2.
1 mile by three-year-old gelding, Ferman Hanover, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1950, *1:59 1/2.
1 mile, four-year-old mare, Tassel Hanover, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1951, 1:58 1/2.

*Against time.

Winners of Famous Harness Stakes

THE HAMBLETONIAN (3-year-old trotters)

Yr.	Winner	Best Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Best Time	Value
1930	Hanover's Bertha	2:03	\$56,859	1943	Volo Song	2:02½	\$42,298
1931	Calumet Butler	2:03¼	50,921	1944	Yankee Maid	2:04	33,577
1932	The Marchioness	2:01¼	49,489	1945	Titan Hanover	2:04	50,190
1933	Mary Reynolds	2:03¼	40,459	1946	Chestertown	2:02½	50,905
1934	Lord Jim	2:02¼	25,845	1947	Hoot Mon	2:00	46,267
1945	Greyhound	2:02¼	33,321	1948	Demon Hanover	2:02	59,911
1936	Rosalind	2:01¾	35,643	1949	Miss Tilly	2:01½	69,791
1937	Shirley Hanover	2:01½	37,912	1950	Lusty Song	2:02	75,209
1938	McLion Hanover	2:02¼	37,902	1951	Mainliner	2:02¾	95,263
1939	Peter Astra	2:02¼	40,502	1952	Sharp Note	2:02¾	87,637
1940	Spencer Scott	2:02	43,658	1953	Helicopter	2:01¾	117,118
1941	Bill Gallon	2:05	38,729	1954	Newport Dream	2:02¾	106,830
1942	The Ambassador	2:04	38,954	1955	Scott Frost	2:00¾	86,863

FOX STAKE 2 yr. old pacers			LITTLE BROWN JUG 3 yr. old pacers		THE HORSEMAN STAKE 2 yr. old trotters		KENTUCKY FUTURITY 3 yr. old trotters	
Year	Winner	Time	Winner	Time	Winner	Time	Winner	Time
1946	Popular Byrd	2:02	Ensign Hanover	2:02¼	Hoot Moon	2:04¼	Victory Song	2:00¼
1947	Knight Dream	2:01¾	Forbes Chief	2:05	Rollo	2:06¾	Hoot Man	2:04¼
1948	Good Time	2:03	Knight Dream	2:07	Miss Tilly	2:06	Egan Hanover	2:03¾
1949	Our Time	2:03	Good Time	2:04	Floridan	2:02½	Bangway	2:05¾
1950	Sollicitor	2:03¾	Dudley Hanover	2:02	Mighty Pine	2:04¼	Star's Price	2:02
1951	Thunderclap	2:04	Tar Heel	2:00	Duke of Lillwater	2:03¼	Ford Hanover	2:01
1952	Losola's Ensign	2:03	Meadow Rice	2:01	Newport Star	2:06¾	Sharp Note	2:00
1953	Meadow Pace	2:01½	Keystone	2:02	Newport Dream	2:03	Kimberly Kid	2:00
1954	Captain Adios	2:02	Adios Harry	2:01	Galophone	2:04	Harlan	2:01
1955	Bachelor Hanover	2:02	Quick Chief	2:00	Saboteur	2:05¾	Scott Frost	2:00

Other Harness Racing Winners in 1955

Event	Winner	Best time	Value
Yonkers Futurity (1-1/16 miles)	Scott Frost	2:12	\$73,840
W. H. Cane Futurity (1-1/16 miles)	Quick Chief	2:11	71,040
Roosevelt Pacing Tournament	Adios Boy	2:01¼	67,500
Illinois Colt Stake (2P)	Double Mc	2:05¾	55,437
Illinois Colt Stake (3P)	Frisco Flyer	2:02¾	53,712
Illinois Colt Stake (2T)	Peggy Key	2:08	53,637
Illinois Colt Stake (3T)	Marathon Hanover	2:03¾	52,912
Roosevelt Trot (1½ miles)	Gene Mac	3:09	35,000
Nassau Pace (1½ miles)	Adios Harry	3:04	35,000
Gotham Trot (1½ miles)	Kimberly Kid	3:08	29,000
The Good Time (1½ miles)	Adios Harry	3:09	27,900
American Pacing Derby	Adios Harry	1:55	26,000
The Motor City	Pearl Creed	2:04	25,100
America Trotting Championship (1¼ miles)	Janie	2:33¾	25,000
New York Championship Pace	Torrid	2:00¾	25,000
M. & M. Trot	Adios Boy	2:05	25,000
National Pacing Derby (1¼ miles)	Home Free	2:32¾	25,000
Castleton Farm Stake (2T)	Adios Boy	2:03¾	22,356
McMahon Memorial (2P)	Saboteur	2:01	21,206
Tompkins Memorial (2T)	Buckeye	2:04¾	21,200
Horseshoe Futurity (3T)	Charlotte Frost	2:01	20,541
Horseshoe Futurity (3P)	Galophone	2:01	20,541
Hanover Filly Stake (2P)	Meadow Ace	1:59	19,541
The Californian (T)	Flaming Arrow	2:02¼	18,678
Reading Fair Futurity (2P)	Sharp Note	2:02	18,225
Matron Stake (3T)	Bachelor Hanover	2:05¾	17,743
Review Futurity (3T)	Childs Hanover	2:03	17,717
	Scott Frost	2:01	17,600

67th National Horse Show Champions

Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., Nov. 1-8, 1955

Five-Gaited Amateur—Dodge Stables' Socko; reserve, Billy Reddig's Captain Video.

Hackney Pony—Dodge Stables' Cora's Mite; reserve, Mrs. John Wahl's Jet Pilot.

Harness Pony—Dodge Stables' Red Letter; reserve, Mrs. Alfred Wilson's Key's Fighter Command.

Fine Harness Horse—Bruce Seabright's Wild Sensation; reserve, Delaine Farm's Pretty Pert.

Large Pony—Fiona Field's Penny; reserve, Frank Harvey's Hot Shot Kid.

Small Pony—Billy Boyce's Smokey Joe; reserve, Nancy Lee Cobourn's Surprise.

Arabian Horse—Beacon Hill Farm's Alyfar; reserve, Al-Marsh Farm's Aratez.

Parade Horse—Mrs. Lyle H. Cobb's Belvedere's Golden Glory; reserve, Oak Ridge Farm's Royal Commander.

ASPCA Horsemanship—Wilson Dennehy; reserve, Michael Plumb.

USET—Wilson Dennehy; reserve, Carol Hoffmann.

AHSA Saddle Horsemanship—Sandra Harris; reserve, Luann Beach.

AHSA Hunter Horsemanship—Wilson Dennehy; reserve, Sara Ann Cavanagh.

NHS Saddle Horsemanship—Mike McCormick; reserve, Gay Gilmore.

International Jumping—Team: Mexico; individual: Brig. Gen. Humberto Mariles.

Bedford Wins 1955 P.H.A. Trophy

Bedford, black gelding, 16.2, owned by Irl Daffin, Lititz, Pa., won the Professional Horsemen's Association trophy donated by Brig. General Humberto Mariles in name of General Manuel Avila Comacho; 75 points; riders, Joe Green and David Kelley.

Green Conformation Hunter—John Pettibone's Duke of Paconian; reserve, Mrs. D. R. Mutch's Velvet Rose.

Working Hunter—Eleanora Sears' Reno; reserve, Miss Sears' Sidonia.

Three-gaited Saddle Horse—Grand Champion: Delaine Farm's Foolish Notion; reserve, Mrs. J. S. McIntyre's Halleluia Knight.

Three-gaited 14.2, 15.2—Mrs. J. S. McIntyre's Halleluia Knight; reserve, Willie Brook Farm's Born-A-Marvel.

Three-gaited, over 15.2—Delaine Farm's Foolish Notion; reserve, Mrs. Alan Robson's Crobilly's Lou.

Three-gaited Amateur—Delaine Farm's Native Dancer; reserve, Susan Lindsay's Strange Fascination.

Five-gaited Saddle Horse, Grand Champion—Delaine Farm's Something Wonderful; reserve, Bruce Seabright's Naughty Irishman; reserve, Carolyn Stonell's Ebony King.

Five-gaited Mares—Delaine Farm's Something Wonderful; reserve, Robin Hill Stable's Savoir Faire.

Stadiums, Baseball Parks, Arenas

Name and location	Capacity*	Name and location	Capacity*
COLLEGE STADIUMS (With capacities of over 20,000)		College Stadiums (Continued)	
Akron, Univ. of (Rubber Bowl), Ohio	38,000	Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La.	80,735
Alabama Poly. Inst. (Hare), Auburn, Ala.	22,500	Tulsa, Univ. of (Skelly), Tulsa, Okla.	25,000
Alabama, Univ. of (Denny) University, Ala.	30,000	U. S. Military Academy, (Michie),	25,000
Arkansas, Univ. of (Razorback Stad.)		West Point, N. Y.	
Fayetteville	20,758	U. S. Naval Academy, (Thompson),	20,589
Baylor Univ., Waco, Texas	49,000	Annapolis, Md.	30,000
Boston Univ. Field, Boston, Mass.	25,000	Utah, Un. of (Ute), Salt Lake City	30,000
Brown Univ., (Brown Field) Providence	19,061	Vanderbilt Univ. (Dudley Field)	
Butler U., (Butler Bowl) Indianapolis, Ind.	34,000	Nashville, Tenn.	27,900
Calif., Un. of, (Calif. Memorial) Berkeley	82,000	Virginia, Un. of, (Scott), Charlottesville, Va.	25,000
Calif., Un. of, track, (Edwards) Berkeley	22,000	Wake Forest Coll., (Groves), N. C.	25,000
Cincinnati, Un. of, (Nippert) Cincinnati, Ohio	27,538	Wash. St. Coll. of, (Rogers Field), Pullman	22,000
Citadel (Hagood Stad.), Charleston, S. C.	22,340	Washington, Un. of, Seattle	55,500
Clemson Agr. C., (Clemson Memorial)	45,500	W. Va. Un., (Mountaineer Field)	33,000
Clemson, S. C.	30,000	Morgantown, W. Va.	37,000
Colorado, Un. of (Folsom) Boulder, Colo.	32,000	Wiley Coll., Marshall, Texas	
Columbia Univ., (Baker Field)		Wisconsin, Univ. of, (Camp Randall),	60,000
New York, N. Y.		Madison, Wis.	70,896
Cornell Un., (Schoellkopf Field)	35,000	Yale, (Univ.), Bowl, New Haven, Conn.	
Ithaca, N. Y.	27,380	BASEBALL PARKS AND MUNICIPAL STADIUMS	
Denver, Univ. of, Denver, Colo.	23,000	Alamo Stadium, San Antonio, Texas	23,000
Detroit, Univ. of, Detroit, Mich.	21,000	American Legion Memorial, Charlotte,	
Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa	55,000	N. C.	20,500
Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.	40,000	Babe Ruth, Baltimore, Md.	60,000
Florida, Un. of, (Florida Field) Gainesville	18,000	Baltimore (Md.), Municipal	47,855
Furman Un. (Sirmine), Greenville, S. C.	46,000	Briggs, Detroit, Mich.	37,000
Georgia Inst. of Tech., (Grant Field) Atlanta	50,000	Buffalo, (N. Y.), Clive	44,450
Georgia, Un. of, (Sanford) Athens	38,114	Busch Stadium, St. Louis, Mo.	73,811
Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.		Cleveland Municipal, Cleveland, Ohio	35,000
Holy Cross Coll., (Fittin Field)	21,000	Columbus (Ga.) Memorial stadium	46,550
Worcester, Mass.	70,000	Comiskey Park, Chicago, Ill.	33,166
Houston, Univ. of, (Rice Stad.)	70,000	Connie Mack Stad., Philadelphia, Pa.	75,504
Idaho, Un. of, (Neale), Moscow, Idaho	74,119	Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas	29,980
Illinois, Un. of, (Memorial) Champaign	74,119	Crosley Field, Cincinnati, Ohio	31,902
Indiana Univ., (Memorial) Bloomington	48,813	Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.	34,824
Iowa State Univ. of, Iowa City		Fenway Park, Boston, Mass.	34,249
Kan. St. Coll. of Agr. & Applied Science	23,000	Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,000
(Ahearn Field), Manhattan	38,000	Green Bay City, Green Bay, Wis.	27,523
Kansas Un. of, (Memorial) Lawrence	33,000	Griffith Park, Washington, D. C.	30,296
Kentucky, Un. of, (McLean), Lexington	20,000	Kansas City Stad. (former Blues)	60,000
Lafayette Coll., (Fisher) Easton, Pa.	66,000	Kear, San Francisco, Calif.	44,200
La. State Univ., (Tiger) Baton Rouge	32,000	Legion Field, Birmingham, Ala.	17,500
Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wis.	49,500	Long Beach (Calif.) Veterans Memorial	101,528
Maryland, Un. of, (Byrd), College Park	50,089	Los Angeles (Calif.) Memorial Coliseum	43,110
Michigan St. Coll., (Macklin Field)	97,239	Milwaukee (Wis.) County Stad.	34,666
E. Lansing		Multnomah, Portland, Ore.	27,000
Michigan, Univ. of, Ann Arbor	63,217	New Orleans City Park stadium	68,718
Minnesota, Un. of, (Memorial)		Orange Bowl, Miami, Fla.	105,000
Minneapolis	35,000	Philadelphia (Pa.) Municipal	56,000
Miss. St. Coll. (Scott Field) State	36,000	Polo Grounds, New York, N. Y.	21,153
Coll. Miss.	37,000	Richmond (Va.) City Stad.	30,000
Miss., Un. of, (Hemingway), Oxford	37,000	Roanoke (Va.) Victory	24,330
Missouri, Un. of, (Memorial)	32,000	Roosevelt, Jersey City, N. J.	100,188
Columbia, Mo.	21,000	Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.	36,000
Nebraska, Un. of, (Memorial) Lincoln	44,000	Rubber Bowl, Akron, Ohio	22,180
North Carolina St. Coll. (Riddick) Raleigh	20,000	Seals, San Francisco, Calif.	84,677
North Carolina, Un. of, (Kenan) Chapel Hill	53,719	Soldier Field, Chicago, Ill.	20,600
North Texas State Coll., Denton	28,000	Trinorough, New York, N. Y.	36,755
Northwestern Univ., (Dyche) Evanston, Ill.	20,000	Wrigley Field, Chicago, Ill.	67,000
Notre Dame, Un. of, South Bend, Ind.	49,900	Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y.	
Odessa Coll. (Broncho), Tex.	27,877	SPORT ARENAS AND SPEEDWAYS	
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio	57,887	Ak-Sar-Ben Coliseum, Omaha, Neb.	10,000
Oklahoma, A. & M. Coll., (Lewis Field) Stillwater	20,000	Boston (Mass.) Garden	13,900
Ore. St. Coll., (Parker), Corvallis	22,000	Chicago Stadium, Chicago, Ill.	20,000
Ore. Un. of, (Hayward Field), Eugene	36,000	Cincinnati (Ohio) Garden	11,000
Pacific Coll. of, the, Stockton, Calif.	30,000	Cleveland (Ohio) Sports Arena	12,500
Penn. St. Univ., (Beaver Field), State College, Pa.	74,711	Cove Palace, San Francisco, Calif.	10,927
Penn., Un. of, (Franklin Field), Phila.	60,000	Dallas (Texas) War Memorial	10,000
Pittsburgh, Univ. of, (Pitt), Pa.	50,000	Denver (Colo.) Coliseum	
Princeton Un., (Pauzer), Princeton, N. J.	52,000	Des Moines (Iowa) Veterans Memorial	14,000
Purdue Un., (Ross-Ade), Lafayette, Ind.	70,000	Auditorium	13,531
Rice Inst., Houston, Texas	23,000	Forum, Montreal, Canada	6,956
Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J.	22,500	Huron (So. Dak.) Arena	7,839
St. John's Univ., (Dexter Park), Woodhaven, N. Y.	20,000	Indiana Coliseum, Indianapolis	87,000
So. Cal. Un. of, (Carolina), Columbia	33,000	Indianapolis (Ind.) Motor Speedway	11,000
So. Meth. Un., (Owenby), Dallas, Texas	22,000	Louisville (Ky.) Armory	14,200
Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.	89,000	Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City	12,586
Syracuse, (N. Y.), Univ., (Archbold)	25,000	Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Canada	13,000
Temple Un., Philadelphia, Pa.	50,000	Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City	12,586
Tenn., Un. of, (Shields-Watkins), Knoxville	42,000	Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Canada	13,000
Texas A. & M. Coll., (Kyle Field)	36,264	Michigan Sports Arena, Detroit, Mich.	12,500
College Station, Texas		Pan-Pacific Arena, Los Angeles, Calif.	6,700
Texas Christian Un., Fort Worth, Texas	27,000	Philadelphia (Pa.) Convention Hall	8,000
Texas Tech. Coll., (Clifford B. & Audrey Jones), Lubbock, Texas	65,000	Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gardens Arena	12,700
Texas, Un. of, (Memorial), Austin, Texas		Portland (Ore.) Ice Arena	16,500
		Reynolds Coliseum, Raleigh, N. C.	9,012
		St. Louis (Mo.) Arena	5,600
		Sam Houston Coliseum, Houston, Tex.	9,000
		Seattle (Wash.) Civic Ice Arena	10,147
		Syracuse (N. Y.) War Memorial Auditorium	
		Will Rogers Mem. Coliseum, Ft. Worth, Tex.	

*Normal permanent seating capacity. †Formerly Sportsman's Park. ‡Permanent 16-inch seats; total capacity, including temporary seats is 110,445.

Distance	Time	Holder	Where Made	Date
200 meters	20.2 s.	Melvin E. Patton	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 7, 1949
200 meters (slight curve)	20.5 s.	Roland Locke	Lincoln, Nebr.	May 1, 1926
200 meters (with turn)	20.6 s.	Andrew Stanfield	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 28, 1952
300 meters	33 s.	Andy Stanfield	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 26, 1951
400 meters	45.9 s.	Herbert McKenley (F)	Milwaukee, Wis.	July 3, 1948
500 meters	1 m., 01 s.	Mal Whitfield	Antwerp, Belgium	July 25, 1949
600 meters	1 m., 17.3 s.	Mal Whitfield	Long Beach, Calif.	June 14, 1952
800 meters	1 m., 48.0 s.	Mal Whitfield	Orrebro, Sweden	Aug. 14, 1953
1,000 meters	2 m., 20.8 s.	Mal Whitfield	Eskestuna, Sweden	Aug. 16, 1953
1,500 meters	3 m., 42.8 s.	Wes Santee	Compton, Calif.	June 4, 1954
3,000 meters	8 m., 12.2 s.	Fred Wilt	Finland	July 20, 1950
5,000 meters	14 m., 26.4 s.	Fred Wilt	Helsinki, Finland	June 29, 1950
8,000 meters	25 m., 44 s.	W. J. Kramer	Celtic Park, N. Y.	June 2, 1912
10,000 meters	30 m., 11.4 s.	Janusz Kusocinski (F)	Los Angeles, Calif.	July 31, 1932
	30 m., 33.4 s.	Curtis Stone	Long Beach, Calif.	June 20, 1952

METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

60 meters	6.6 s.	Jesse Owens	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1935
		Ben Johnson	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1938
		Herbert Thompson	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1939
100 meters	10.7 s.	Robt. Rodenkirchen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1938
200 meters	22.2 s.	Theo. P. Ellison	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 1, 1935
400 meters	47.9 s.	Roy Cochran	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1942
500 meters	1 m., 02.9 s.	Mal Whitfield	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1953
		Mal Whitfield	Chicago, Ill.	March 14, 1953
600 meters	1 m., 20.3 s.	James B. Herbert	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1938
800 meters	1 m., 50 s.	John Borican	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1942
800 meters (long laps)	1 m., 47 s.	John Woodruff	Hanover, N. H.	March 14, 1940
1,000 meters	2 m., 26.4 s.	Lloyd Hahn	New York, N. Y.	March 26, 1927
1,500 meters	3 m., 48.4 s.	Glenn Cunningham	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1938
2,000 meters	5 m., 22.4 s.	Paavo Nurmi (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1925
3,000 meters	8 m., 17.7 s.	Horace Ashenfelter	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 6, 1954
4,000 meters	11 m., 27.4 s.	Horace Ashenfelter	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1954
5,000 meters	14 m., 23.2 s.	William Ritola (F)	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1925
	14 m., 30.9 s.	Donald R. Lash	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1939

WALKING—OUTDOOR

1 mile	6 m., 29.6 s.	F. P. Murray	New York, N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1893
2 miles	13 m., 48.6 s.	F. P. Murray	Williamsburg, L. I.	May 30, 1894
3 miles	21 m., 09.2 s.	F. P. Murray	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 6, 1893
4 miles	29 m., 40.8 s.	T. H. Armstrong Jr.	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 6, 1877
5 miles	36 m., 10 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
	38 m., 16 s.	W. H. Purdy	New York, N. Y.	May 22, 1880
6 miles	43 m., 28.4 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
	45 m., 28.0 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
7 miles	50 m., 40.8 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
8 miles	52 m., 51.6 s.	Harry Hinkel	Forest Park, L. I.	Oct. 23, 1926
9 miles	1 h., 1 m., 34 s.	R. F. Remer	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 24, 1918
10 miles	1 h., 10 m., 08 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
15 miles	1 h., 17 m., 40 3/4 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
20 miles	2 h., 2 m., 57.6 s.	William Plant	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1921
25 miles	3 h., 8 m., 10 s.	J. B. Clark	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1879
1 hour	4 h., 3 m., 35 s.	J. B. Clark	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1879
2 hours	7 m., 1,437 yd., 4 in.	R. F. Remer	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 24, 1918
	14 m., 1,115 yd.	William Plant	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1921

WALKING—INDOOR

1 mile	6 m., 19.2 s.	Henry H. Laskau	New York, N. Y.	March 4, 1950
2 miles	13 m., 37 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 18, 1916
3 miles	20 m., 49.8 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 1912
4 miles	28 m., 06.2 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 1912
5 miles	35 m., 48.4 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
6 miles	43 m., 09.8 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—OUTDOOR

3,000 meters	12 m., 52.7 s.	Henry Laskau	Long Beach, Calif.	June 20, 1952
5,000 meters	22 m., 56.8 s.	Harry Hinkel	Milwaukee, Wis.	June 30, 1934
10,000 meters	47 m., 05 s.	Harry Hinkel	Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1926
15,000 meters	1 h., 14 m., 36 s.	John Knackstedt	Forest Park, N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1934

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

100 meters	6 m., 07.3 s.	Henry Cleman (F)	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1935
200 meters	6 m., 08.8 s.	Louis Welch	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 10, 1934
300 meters	12 m., 49 s.	William Plant	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 13, 1926
400 meters	17 m., 13.2 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 1912
500 meters	17 m., 51.2 s.	J. B. Pearman	New York, N. Y.	March 14, 1925
600 meters	21 m., 50.6 s.	William Plant	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1925
700 meters	31 m., 16.6 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1925
800 meters	33 m., 35 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
900 meters	40 m., 18 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
10,000 meters	44 m., 38 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925

RELAY RACING

(Long track—More than 220 yards per lap. *Denotes indoor record.)

400 meters (4x100)—39.8s.	United States Team (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff), Berlin, Aug. 9, 1936.	880 yards (4x220)—1m. 24s.	Univ. of Southern California (Patton, Stocks, Pasquale, Frazier), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949.
440 yards (4x110)—40.5s.	University of Southern California (Leland LaFond, William C. Anderson, Payton Jordan, Adrian Talley), Fresno, Calif., May 14, 1938; Texas Univ. (D. Smith, J. Prewitt, A. Frieden, C. Thomas), Houston, Texas, May 29, 1954 and Modesto, Calif., May 22, 1954.	1,000 meters medley relay (100, 200, 300, 400)—1m. 50s.	United States Team (Mal Whitfield, Craig Dixon, Richard Ault, Andrew Stanfield), Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1949. 1m. 56.1s. New York A. C. (Willard Allen, John Kunit, Milton Flewelin, James McPoland), New York, N. Y., July 9, 1935.
800 meters (4x200)—1m. 24s.	University of Southern California (Draper, Fitch, Abbott, Parsons), Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1934; U.S.C. (Patton, Frazier, Pasquale, Stocks), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949.	* (440, 100, 200, 300)—1m. 59.7s.	New York Cub Exchange A. A. (James Herbert, Harry Hoffman, Edward O'Sullivan, George Dee), New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.
		1000 yards sprint medley (440, 100, 220, 300)—	

*1m. 52.0s., N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1953.

1600 meters (4x400)—3m. 4s., United States Team (Matson, Cole, Moore, Whitfield), Helsinki, Finland, July 27, 1952.

1 mile (4x400)—3m. 8.8s., United States Team (G. Cole, J. Mashburn, R. Pearman, M. Whitfield), London, Aug. 9, 1952. *3m. 14.4s., N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), Buffalo, N. Y., March 21, 1953.

Two miles (4x800)—7m. 27.3s., Fordham Univ. (T. Foley, F. Tarsney, W. Persichetty, T. Courtney), Los Angeles, Calif., May 21, 1954. *7m. 33.9s., Seton Hall College (Anthony Luciano, Robert Rainer, Frank Fletcher, Chet Lipski), New York City, March 25, 1942.

4 miles (4x1 mile)—16m. 52.6s., United States Team (J. Montes, W. Druetzler, W. Santee, J. Barnes), London, Aug. 4, 1952. *17m. 21.7s., Univ. of Pennsylvania (Gene Venzke, Carl Coan, William McKniff, Daniel Dean), Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1953.

2,900 meters medley (400, 200, 800, 1,500)—6m. 58.9s., U. S. Army Team (H. Bright, G. Brown, H. Cryer, W. Druetzler), Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1953.

Medley (440, 220, 880, mile)—7m. 18.8s., New York University (Leslie MacMicheil, Frank Cotter, Dave Lawyer, Bill Hulse), New York City, May 26, 1942. *7m. 25.3s., New York University (Fabian Francis, Jared Fangbener, Joe Gares, Leslie MacMicheil), New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

2½ miles distance medley (850, 440, 1320, 1 mile)—9m. 50.4s., Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, L. Koby, A. Dallzell, W. Santee), Des Moines, Iowa, Apr. 24, 1954.

Sprint medley relay (440, 220, 880)—3m. 20.2s., Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, R. Moody, R. Blair, W. Santee), Austin, Tex., Apr. 2, 1954.

HURDLE RACING

60 yards: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—7.1s., Harrison Dillard, New York City, March 20, 1948. Five 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—6.8s., Medill Gartner, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1948. Dirt track—6.8s., Harrison Dillard, Lafayette, Ind., March 22, 1947.

65 meters: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.3s., Allan Tolmich, New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

70 yards: Six 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.3s., Richard Attlesley, Navy Olympic Team, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1952. Six 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles (dirt track)—7.8s., Robert E. Wright, Chicago, March 6, 1942; Harrison Dillard, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1947.

120 yards: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s., Richard H. Attlesley, Fresno, Calif., May 13, 1950.

110 meters: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s., Richard Attlesley, Helsinki, Finland, July 10, 1950. *14.4s., Haakon Lidman (Sweden), Davisville, N. Y., April 7, 1945. *15.8s., Sol Furth, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1932.

200 meters: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s., Fred Wolcott, Princeton, N. J., June 8, 1940; Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947.

220 yards: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s., Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947. Around turn—23s., Harrison Dillard, Minneapolis, Minn., June 22, 1946.

400 meters: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—50.6s., Glenn Hardin, Stockholm, Sweden, July 26, 1934.

440 yards: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—51.6s., Charles Moore, London, Aug. 9, 1952.

STEEPLECHASE

3,000 meters—8m. 45.4s., Horace Ashenfelder, Helsinki, July 25, 1952.

3,000 meters—8m. 48.6s., Thomas Deckard, New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

2 miles—9m. 55.2s., Tom Deckard, New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1939. *9m. 35.4s., Joseph P. McCuskey, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1941.

JUMPING—WITHOUT WEIGHTS

Standing high jump—5 ft. 5¾ in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913. *6 ft. 6 in., Harold M. Osborn, St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1936.

Running high jump—6 ft. 11½ in., Walt Davis, Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1953. Board take-off: *6 ft. 10¼ in., Kenneth Wiesner, Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1953. Dirt take-off—*6 ft. 9¾ in., Melvin Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1937.

Standing broad jump—11 ft. 4¾ in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump—26 ft. 8¼ in., Jesse Owens, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, 1935. *25 ft. 9 in., Jesse Owens, New York City, Feb. 23, 1935. Running, hop step and jump—51 ft. 7 in., Chuhei Nambu (Japan), Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, 1932. 50 ft. 1½ in., Billy Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1941.

POLE VAULT

For height—15 ft. 7¾ in., Cornelius Warmerdam, Modesto, Calif., May 23, 1942. *15 ft. 6½ in. (board runway), Cornelius Warmerdam, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1943.

For distance—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER

Weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle—195 ft. 4½ in., Martin Engel, Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1953.

PUTTING 16-LB. SHOT

60 ft. 10 in., W. Parry O'Brien, Los Angeles, Calif., June 11, 1954.

*59 ft. 4 in., W. Parry O'Brien, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

Right and left hands, with toe board—91 ft. 10½ in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4½ in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Calif., June 2, 1912. Without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

THROWING THE DISCUS

Weight, 4 lbs. 6½ oz. From 8 ft. 2½ in. circle—194 ft. 6 in., Fortune Gordien, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 22, 1953.

THROWING THE JAVELIN

263 ft. 10 in., Franklin Held, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 8, 1953.

THROWING WEIGHTS

*56-lb. weight for distance, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—42 ft. 5¼ in., Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1954.

56-lb. weight for height—16 ft. 11¼ in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 20, 1914.

35-lb. weight for distance—60 ft. 7¾ in., James H. Scholtz, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1949. *63 ft. 5 in., Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

ALL-ROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

7,743 points, Robert E. Richards, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 25, 1951.

DECATHLON

7,887 points (new scoring system), Robert Matthias, Helsinki, July 25-26, 1952.

PENTATHLON

3,400 points, Brayton Norton, Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1954.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the athlete who "by his (or her) performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship." The A. A. U. polls sports leaders throughout the country in its search.

Year	Name	Sport	Points	Year	Name	Sport	Points
1930	Robert T. Jones	Golf	1,625	1943	Gilbert Dodds	Track	860
1931	Barney Berlinger	Track	425	1944	Ann Curtis	Swimming	694
1932	J. A. Bauch	Track	687	1945	Felix A. Blanchard	Football	923
1933	Glenn Cunningham	Track	611	1946	Arnold Tucker	Football	597
1934	W. R. Bonthron	Track	1,072	1947	John B. Kelly, Jr.	Rowing	663
1935	W. L. Little, Jr.	Golf	694	1948	Robert B. Mathias	Track	1,491
1936	Glenn Morris	Track	1,106	1949	Richard T. Button	Skating	947
1937	J. D. Budge	Tennis	1,398	1950	Fred Witt	Track	1,197
1938	Don Lash	Track	1,063	1951	Rev. Robt. E. Richards	Track	1,263
1939	J. W. Burk	Rowing	1,013	1952	Horace Ashenfelder	Track	1,112
1940	J. Gregory Rice	Track	848	1953	Dr. Sammy Lee	Diving	1,676
1941	Leslie MacMicheil	Track	1,101	1954	Mal Whitfield	Track	1,689
1942	Cornelius Warmerdam	Track	1,101				

World's Fastest Motorcycle Record Set

The fastest speed ever recorded by a motorcycle, 191 m.p.h., was achieved by Johnny Allen, Fort Worth, Texas, on an especially built streamlined cycle at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, Sept. 3, 1955. John Caffey, Omaha, Nebr., set a 74-cu. in. Class A record of 140.41 m.p.h.

World Automobile Speed Records

Source: Contest Board American Automobile Association. Records approved to Oct. 1, 1955

UNLIMITED CLASS

Start Dist.	Date	Place	Driver	Car	Time	MPH
F 1 m.	9-16-47	Bonneville, Utah	John R. Cobb	Railton Mobil	9.1325	394.196
F 1 k.	9-16-47	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Mobil	5.680	393.825
F 5 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	34.235	326.7
F 5 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	59.57	302.2
F 10 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	1:19.04	283.0
F 10 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	2:13.155	270.4
S 1 m.	10-27-37	Reichautobahn, Germany	Rosemeyer	Auto Union	25.96	138.7
S 100 m.	7-20-51	Bonneville, Utah	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	31:28.198	190.657
S 200 m.	9-4-50	Bonneville "	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	1:02:51.21	190.92
S 500 m.	7-22-40	Bonneville "	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	2:49:16.365	177.229
S 1000 m.	7-22-40	Bonneville "	Jenkins-Bergere	Mormon Meteor	5:47:12.849	172.804
S 1 hr.	9-4-50	Bonneville "	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	306.87Kms.	190.68
S 24 hr.	7-22-23-40	Bonneville "	Jenkins-Bergere	Mormon Meteor	3868.430M	161.184
S 48 hr.	9-21-23-36	Bonneville "	Jenkins-Stapp	Mormon Meteor	7134.08M	148.63

INTERNATIONAL CLASS "A" RECORDS

F 1 k.	9-16-47	Bonneville, Utah	John R. Cobb	Railton Mobil	5.680	393.825
F 1 m.	9-16-47	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Mobil	9.1325	394.196
F 5 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	34.235	326.7
F 5 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	59.57	302.2
F 10 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	1:19.04	283.0
F 10 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	2:13.155	270.4
S 1 k.	11-4-33	Brooklands, Eng.	John R. Cobb	Napier-Railton	25.270	88.5
S 1 m.	10-31-33	Brooklands "	John R. Cobb	Napier-Railton	35.115	102.5

On one of the runs at Bonneville, Utah, Sept. 16, 1947, Cobb was timed at 403.135 miles an hour, the fastest ever travelled by man on land.

STOCK CAR RECORDS CLAIMED IN 1955

In the Minnesota State Fair stock car competition, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27, Jerry Draper, East Moline, Ill., set a world five-mile record of 5:10.89; in the second heat, Ernie Derr, Keokuk, Iowa, broke the record with a time of 5:03.58. Bob Hilmer, Dysart, Iowa, set a world six-mile record of 6:15.93 in a consolation race.

Indianapolis Speedway Winners

(Distance 500 miles)

Year	Car and driver	Time	MPH	Year	Car and driver	Time	MPH
1911.	Marmon, Harroun.....	6:42:08	74.59	1938.	Burd Special, Floyd Roberts.....	4:15:58.40	117.200
1912.	National, Dawson.....	6:21:06	78.72	1939.	Boyle Special, Wilbur Shaw.....	4:20:47.39	115.035
1913.	Peugeot, Goux.....	6:35:05	75.93	1940.	Boyle Special, Wilbur Shaw.....	4:22:31.17	114.277
1914.	Delage, Thomas.....	6:03:45	82.47	1941.	Noc Out Hose Clamp Special, Mauri Rose, Floyd Davis.....	4:20:36.24	115.117
1915.	Mercedes, DePalma.....	5:33:55	89.84	1942, 1943, 1944, 1945,	not run; war		
1916.	Peugeot, Resta(a).....	3:34:17	84.00	1946.	Thorne Engineering Special, George Robson.....	4:21:16.70	114.820
1919.	Peugeot, Wilcox.....	5:40:42.87	88.06	1947.	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, Mauri Rose.....	4:17:52.17	116.338
1920.	Monroe, Chevrolet.....	5:38:32	88.50	1948.	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, Mauri Rose.....	4:10:23.38	119.813
1921.	Frontenac, Milton.....	5:34:44.65	89.62	1949.	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, William Holland.....	4:07:15.97	121.327
1922.	Murphy Special, Murphy.....	5:17:30.79	94.48	1950.	Kurtis-Kraft Wynns Special, Johnny Parsons(c).....	2:46:55.97	124.002
1923.	H. C. S. Special, Milton.....	5:29:50.17	90.95	1951.	Belanger Special, Lee Wallard.....	3:57:38.05	126.244
1924.	Duesenberg, Corum-Boyer.....	5:05:23.51	98.23	1952.	Agajanian Special, Troy Ruttman.....	3:52:41.88	128.922
1925.	Duesenberg, Peter De Paolo.....	4:56:39.46	101.13	1953.	Fuel Injection Special, Billy Vukovich.....	3:53:01.69	128.740
1926.	Miller, Frank Lockhart(b).....	4:10:17.95	95.88	1954.	Fuel Injection Special, Billy Vukovich.....	3:49:17.27	130.840
1927.	Duesenberg, Geo. Souders.....	5:07:33.8	97.54	1955.	John Zink Special, Bob Sweikert.....	3:53:59.53	128.209
1928.	Miller, Louis Meyer.....	5:01:33.75	99.482				
1929.	Simplex, Ray Keech.....	5:07:25.42	97.585				
1930.	Miller, Billy Arnold.....	4:58:39.72	100.448				
1931.	Bowes Seal Fast Special, Louis Schneider.....	5:10:27.54	96.629				
1932.	Miller-Hartz Special, Frederick Frame.....	4:48:03.79	104.144				
1933.	Tyrol, Louis Meyer.....	4:48:12.75	104.089				
1934.	Boyle-Miller, Bill Cummings.....	4:46:05.20	104.863				
1935.	Gilmore, Kelly Pettilo.....	4:42:22.71	106.240				
1936.	Special, Louis Meyer.....	4:35:03.39	109.069				
1937.	Shaw Gilmore Special, Wilbur Shaw.....	4:24:07.80	113.580				

(a) 300 miles only. (b) Race stopped at 400 miles because of rain. (c) Stopped at 345 miles, rain. Race record—130.840 m.p.h., Billy Vukovich, 1954.

Other Auto Racing in 1955

Argentina Grand Prix (233 mi.), Buenos Aires, Arg., Jan. 16—Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes Benz). Average: 120.876 k.m.p.h. (75 m.p.h.).

Buenos Aires Grand Prix (168.8 mi.), Jan. 30—Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes-Benz). Average: 73.46 m.p.h. Time: 2:23:18.9.

Florida Grand Prix Endurance Race, Sebring, Fla., Mar. 13—Phil Walters and Mike Hawthorn (Jaguar).

Grand Prix de Pau (304.590 kms.), Pau, France—Jean Behra, France (Maserati).

Mille Miglia (1,597 kms.), Brescia, Italy, May 1—Stirling Moss, England (Mercedes Benz). Average speed: 157.650 k.m.p.h. (98.53 m.p.h.), a race record.

Grand Prix de Europe (314.5 kms.), Monte Carlo, Monaco, May 22—Maurice Trintignant, France (Ferrari). Time 2:58:09.8. Average: 105.914 k.m.p.h. (65.66 m.p.h.).

Grand Prix of Italy (500 kms.), Monza, Italy, Sept. 11—Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes Benz). Time: 2:25:04.4. Average: 206.791 k.m.p.h. (128.493 m.p.h.).

Dutch Grand Prix (419.3 kms.), Zandvoort-on-Sea, Neth., June 19—Juan M. Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes Benz). Time: 2:54:23.8. Average: 144.240 k.m.p.h.

British Grand Prix (207 mi.), Aintree, England, July 16—Stirling Moss, England (Mercedes Benz). Time 3:07:21.2. Average: 86.47 m.p.h.

8th Annual Watkins Glen Grand Prix (101.2 mi.), Watkins Glen, N. Y., Sept. 17—Dr. Sherwood Johnston, Greenwich, Conn. (Jaguar D). Average: 81.92 m.p.h.

National Automobile Champions

1928 Louis Meyer	1934 Bill Cummings	1940 Rex Mays	1949 Johnny Parsons
1929 Louis Meyer	1935 Kelly Pettilo	1941 Rex Mays	1950 Tenry Banks
1930 Billy Arnold	1936 Mauri Rose	1942-1945 (None)	1951 Tony Bettenhausen
1931 Louis Schneider	1937 Wilbur Shaw	1946 Ted Horn	1952 Chuck Stevenson
1932 Bob Carey	1938 Floyd Roberts	1947 Ted Horn	1953 Sam Hanks
1933 Louis Meyer	1939 Wilbur Shaw	1948 Ted Horn	1954 Jimmy Bryant

Billiard Records

Source: Willie Hoppe, Billiard Congress of America

THREE CUSHION WORLD CHAMPIONS

- 1910 Fred Eames, Alfredo DeOro, John Daly, Thomas Hueston
 1911 John Daly, Alfredo DeOro
 1912 Joe Carney, John Horgan
 1913-1914 Alfredo DeOro
 1915 George Moore, W. H. Huey
 1916 Alfredo DeOro, Charles Ellis, Charles McCourt, Hugh Heal, George Moore
 1917 Charles McCourt, R. L. Cannafax
 1917-1918 Alfredo DeOro
 1918-1919 Augie Kieckhefer
 1919 Alfredo DeOro, R. L. Cannafax
 1920 John Layton
 1921 Augie Kieckhefer
 1921-1923 John Layton
 1923 Tiff Denton
 1924 R. L. Cannafax
 1925 R. L. Cannafax
 1926-1927 Otto Reisel
 1927 Augie Kieckhefer
 1928 Otto Reisel, John Layton
 1929-1930 John Layton
 1931 Arthur Thurnblad
 1932 Augie Kieckhefer
 1933 Welker Cochran
 1934 John Layton
 1935 Welker Cochran
 1936 Willie Hoppe
 1937 Welker Cochran
 1938 Welker Cochran
 1939 Joe Chamaco
 1940-1941-1942 Willie Hoppe
 1943 no tournament
 1944 Willie Hoppe (defeated Welker Cochran in challenge match), Welker Cochran (tournament)
 1945 Welker Cochran (defeated Hoppe in challenge match)
 1947 Willie Hoppe (tournament)
 1948 Willie Hoppe (defeated Ezequiel Navarra match)
 1949 Willie Hoppe (tournament)
 1950-1951-1952 Willie Hoppe (tournament)
 1953-1954 Ray Kilgore (tournament)
 1955 Harold Worst (tournament)

THREE CUSHION RECORDS

High Runs

- 1915 Charles Morin, 18 (pro. tournament)
 1919 Tiff Denton, 17 (world tournament)
 1926 John Layton, 18 (Inter. League)
 1927 Willie Hoppe, 20 (Amer. League)
 1928 Willie Hoppe, 25 (exhibition)
 1930 Gus Copulos, 17 (world tournament)
 1936 Willie Hoppe, 15 (match)
 1939 Joe Chamaco, 50 in 23 (Nat. League) (no safeties)
 1940 Tiff Denton, 17 (world tournament) (safeties)
 1945 Willie Hoppe, 20 (match) (optional cue ball)

High Averages in Innings

- 1925 Otto Reisel, 50 in 16 (Inter. League)
 1925 Otto Reisel, 100 in 57 (Inter. League)
 1925 Otto Reisel, 150 in 104 (Inter. League)
 1930 John Layton, 50 in 23 (world tournament)
 1939 Joe Chamaco, 50 in 23 (Nat. League) (no safeties)

- 1940 Jay N. Bozeman, 50 in 23 (world tournament) (safeties)
 1944 Willie Hoppe, 50 in 20 (tournament; choice of cue balls)
 1945 Welker Cochran, 60 in 20 (match; choice of cue balls)
 1947 Willie Hoppe, 50 in 21 (match)

High Grand Averages

- 1941 Willie Hoppe, 1.16 per inning (tournament)
 1942 Willie Hoppe, 1.25 (tournament; optional cue ball)
 1945 Willie Hoppe, 1.36 (tournament; choice of balls)
 1950 Willie Hoppe, 1.33 (tournament)

POCKET BILLIARDS WORLD CHAMPIONS

- 1910 Thomas Hueston, Jerome Keogh
 1910-1912 Alfredo DeOro
 1912 R. J. Ralph
 1913 Alfredo DeOro
 1913-1915 Bennie Allen
 1916 John Layton; Emmet Blankenship
 1916-1918 Frank Taberski
 1919-1924 Ralph Greenleaf
 1925 Frank Taberski
 1926 Ralph Greenleaf, Erwin Rudolph, Thomas Hueston
 1927 Frank Taberski
 1927-1928 Ralph Greenleaf
 1928 Frank Taberski
 1929 Ralph Greenleaf, Frank Taberski
 1930 Erwin Rudolph

- 1930-1932 Ralph Greenleaf
 1933-1934 Edwin Rudolph
 1935 Andrew Ponzi
 1936 James Caras
 1937 Ralph Greenleaf
 1938 James Caras
 1939 James Caras
 1940 Andrew Ponzi
 1941 Willie Mosconi; Erwin Rudolph
 1942 Irving Crane (challenge match)
 1943 Andrew Ponzi (challenge match)
 1944 Willie Mosconi (challenge match)
 1945 Willie Mosconi (defeated Ralph Greenleaf in challenge match)
 1946 Willie Mosconi (defeated Jimmy Caras in challenge match); Mosconi (defeated Crane in challenge match); Crane (world's tournament)
 1947 Mosconi (defeated Crane in challenge match), Mosconi defeated Caras (match)
 1948 Mosconi defeated Ponzi (match)
 1949 James Caras (tournament)
 1950 Willie Mosconi (tournament)
 1951 Willie Mosconi (tournament)
 1952 Willie Mosconi (tournament)
 1953-1954 Willie Mosconi (tournament)
 1955 Irving Crane (challenge match)

POCKET BILLIARDS RECORDS—14-1

High Runs

- 1929 Ralph Greenleaf, 126 (tournament)
 1934 Andrew Ponzi, 153 (match; continuous billiards)
 1935 Bennie Allen, 125 (tournament)
 1935 George Kelly, 125 (tournament)
 1939 Irving Crane, 309 (exhibition)
 1939 Andrew Ponzi, 127 (league play)
 1941 Willie Mosconi, 126 (league tournament)
 1945 Willie Mosconi, 309 (exhibition)
 1945 Willie Mosconi, 127 (match; single game)
 1946 James Caras, 127 (match; single game)
 1952 Willie Mosconi, 121 and low game of 2 innings (tournament)
 1954 Willie Mosconi, 150 in two innings (1200-pt. match)

Other Pocket Billiards Records

- High single average—1929, Ralph Greenleaf, 63 (tournament). High individual grand average—1929, Ralph Greenleaf, 11.02 (tournament; 5x10 table); 1950, Willie Mosconi, 18.34 (tournament; 4½x9 table).

18-1 BALKLINE, 3½x7 ANCHOR BLOCKS

American Champion

- 1897, George F. Slosson; 1898, Jacob Schaefer (Wizard); 1898, Frank Ives.

World Champion

- 1903-05, Maurice Vignaux; 1906, Willie Hoppe; 1907, George B. Sutton; 1907, Willie Hoppe; 1908, Jacob Schaefer (Wizard); 1908, George B. Sutton (by forfeit); 1908, George F. Slosson; 1909-11, Willie Hoppe; 1912, George B. Sutton; 1913, Ora C. Morningstar; 1914, Willie Hoppe.

18-1 BALKLINE

- 1926, Jake Schaefer, Jr.—high run in match play 212, high grand average in match play 60, high grand average in match play 36; 1927, Welker Cochran, Jr.—high run in exhibition 353, high grand average in exhibition 150; high grand average in exhibition 61.

18-2 BALKLINE

- 1910 Harry P. Cline
 1910-1920 Willie Hoppe
 1921-1922 Jacob Schaefer, Jr.
 1923-1924 Willie Hoppe
 1925 Edward Horemans (disputed match—Schaefer won in playoff); 1925, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.
 1926 Erich Hagenlacher
 1927 Welker Cochran
 1928 Edward Horemans
 1929 Jacob Schaefer, Jr.
 1930-1933 no tournaments
 1934 Welker Cochran.
 No tournaments since.

18-2 BALKLINE

- High run match, 432—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high average, 400—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average tournament, 57.14—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average match, 93.75—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high run exhibition match, 565—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1926; high grand average 2400 pts, 120—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1926; high run exhibition, 684—Welker Cochran, 1926.

14-1 BALKLINE

- 1914, Willie Hoppe—high run 303; high grand average 25.75; high single average 40.

28-2 BALKLINE

1937, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.—high run 132; high single average, 35.70; 1938, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.

71-2 BALKLINE

1938, Willie Hoppe—high run 248, high single average 83; high grand average 42. No matches since.

RED BALL BILLIARDS

1907-1908, Charles C. Peterson.

RED BALL RECORDS

Charles C. Peterson, high run, 54; Charles C. Peterson, high single average, 5.33.

CUSHION CAROM CHAMPION

1933, Willie Hoppe; no tournament since.

CUSHION CAROM RECORDS

High Runs—Willie Hoppe (match), 53; Charles C. Peterson (exhibition), 104.

High Averages—Willie Hoppe, high single, 11.36; Willie Hoppe, high grand average, 6.43.

NATIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPION

1948, Andrew Ponzi; 1949, James Caras; 1950, Irving Crane; 1951, Joe Canton.

NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONS

1934, Kinrey Matsuyama; 1948, Ezequiel Navarra; 1949, Joe Chamaco; 1950, Joe Chamaco; 1951, Joe Chamaco.

NATIONAL 14-2 BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

1888, Eugene Carter; 1889, Frank C. Ives; 1890, Frank Maggioli; 1891, Eugene Carter; 1891, Frank C. Ives. No tournaments since.

NATIONAL 18-2 BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

1904, Al. Taylor; 1907, Albert Cutler; 1923, Chas. C. Paterson. No tournaments since.

High run, 162, Albert Cutler; high average, 40, Albert Cutler; high grand average, 26.67, Charles C. Peterson.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONS**18-2 Balkline Billiards**

1923-24, Tadeo Saganuma; 1924, Albert Cutler; 1924, Dave McAndless; 1925, Tadeo Saganuma; 1925, Kamatare Suzuki; 1926, Kinrey Matsuyama. No tournaments since.

High Run, 18.5, Jean Bruno; high average, 42.85, Tadeo Saganuma-Kinrey Matsuyama; grand average, 21.05, Kinrey Matsuyama.

AMATEUR BALKLINE CHAMPIONS**18-2 Balkline**

1910 E. W. Gardner
1911 J. F. Poggenburg
1912 M. D. Brown
1913 Joseph Mayer
1914 E. W. Gardner
1915 Nathan Hall
1916 C. Huston
1917 Dave McAndless
1918 Percy Collins
1919 C. Heddon
1920 E. T. Appleby
1921 Percy Collins
1922 E. T. Appleby, International champion
1923 Percy Collins, National, 18-1 champion—F. S. Appleby
1924 E. T. Appleby
1925 F. S. Appleby
1926-1928 John Clinton
1929 Percy Collins, Amateur Billiard Assn; M. C. Walgren, Amateur Billiard Assn.; E. T. Appleby, Amateur Billiard Assn.
1930 Percy Collins
1931 E. T. Appleby
1932 Albert Poensgen (Germany), World's champion
1933 No tournament
1934-1936 Edmund Soussa
1937-1940 Edmund Soussa

RECORDS**14-2 Balkline**

Calvin Demarest—High run, 202; high single average, 28; high grand average, 20.

18-2 Balkline

High run, 248, F. S. Appleby; high single average, 60, John Clinton; high grand average, 18.57, John Clinton.

AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONS

1910 Pierre Maupone
1911 Charles Morin
1919 Arthur Newman
1920 W. B. Huey

1921 Earl Lookabaugh
1922 Frank Fleming
1923 Robert M. Lord
1924 Frank Flemming
1925-1926 Dr. A. J. Harris
1927 Dr. L. P. Macklin; Robert M. Lord
1928 J. N. Bozeman
1929 Charles Jordan, Max Shimon
1930 Joseph Hall, Max Shimon, R. B. Harper
1931 Frank Flemming
1931-1935 Edward Lee
1936 Edward Lee—World's Amateur champion
1937 A. Primeau
1938-1941 Gene Deardorff (challenge matches)
1942-1946 Chet Vandenoever (challenge matches)
1946 Edward Lee, Robert Lord (amateur club tournament)
1947 Robert Lord (challenge match)
1948 Chester Vandenoever (challenge match), Edward Lee (club tournament)
1949 Edward Lee (club tournament)
1951 Edward Lee
1952 Edward Lee (tournament)
1953 Edward Lee (tournament)
1954 Edward Lee

WOMEN CHAMPIONS**14-1 Pocket Billiards**

Professional—1932-39, Ruth McGinnis.
Amateur—1932-34, Gertrude McEvoy; 1935, Ruth Harvey; no tournament since.

RECORDS

Ruth McGinnis—High run, 128 (4½ x 9 table); high run, 85 (5 x 10 table).

INTERCOLLEGIATE BILLIARDS**Five Man Teams—Straight Rail**

1942 Wisconsin
1943 Florida
1944 Cornell
1945-1946 no play
1947 St. Joseph's College
1948 Ohio State
1949 Ohio State
1950 no play.
1951 Utah
1952 Michigan Normal
1953 Michigan
1954 Cincinnati
1955 Utah Univ.

Five Man Teams—Three Cushions

1942 Buffalo
1943 Florida
1944 Florida
1945-1946 no play
1947 Florida
1948 Indiana
1949 Cornell
1950 Ohio State
1951 Michigan
1952 Michigan State
1953 Ohio State
1954 Florida
1955 Michigan State

Five Man Teams—Pocket Billiards

1942 Florida
1943 Minnesota
1944 Indiana
1945-1946 no play
1947 Michigan
1948 Florida
1949 Eastern Kentucky State
1950 Ohio State
1951 Notre Dame
1952 Wyoming
1953 Wyoming
1954 Wyoming
1955 Ohio State

KEY SHOT INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS**Straight Rail**

1942 David Vig, Wisconsin
1943 R. McCloskey, Michigan
1944 G. Neubert, Cornell
1945-1946 no play
1947 Thomas Hines, Wisconsin
1948 Gordon Howe, Wisconsin
1949 Thomas Hines, Wisconsin
1950 no play
1951 Conrad Roa, Michigan
1952 Dan Fader, Cornell
1953 Merle Osborn, Michigan State
1954 Bill Robinson, Florida
1955 Bob Blackham, Utah Univ.

Three Cushions

1941 no tournament
1942 Colomaio, Buffalo
1943 R. Matheny, Florida
1944 W. Rion, Florida
1945-1946 no play

1947 Leff Mable, Florida
 1948 Sol Ashkenaze, Wisconsin
 1949 Victor Brodsky, California
 1950 Walter Johnson, Ohio State
 1951 Larry Gray, Michigan
 1952 Paul Ridout, Wisconsin
 1953 Ted Conant, Minnesota
 1954 Larry Krieger, Florida
 1955 Bob Strange, Michigan State

Pocket Billiards

1942 Leo Bonimi, Cornell
 1943 Leff Mable, Florida
 1944 J. Zvanya, Indiana
 1945-1946 no play
 1947 Leff Mable, Florida
 1948 Jack Brown, Utah
 1949 Leroy Kinman, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College
 1950 Leroy Kinman, Eastern Kentucky State
 1951 Leroy Kinman, East Kentucky State
 1952 William Sims, Georgia
 1953 John Beaudette, Michigan State
 1954 Jay Mulvehall, Wyoming
 1955 Rodney Boyd, Ohio State

CO-ED KEY SHOT POCKET BILLIARDS

1943 South Dakota State
 1944 Colorado State College
 1948 Rhode Island State
 1949 Ohio State
 1950 no play
 1952 Minnesota
 1953 Purdue
 1954 Oregon State

CO-ED KEY SHOT INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION

1943 Mary Noonan, So. Dakota State
 1944 Barbara Jackson, Colorado State
 1948 Jeanne Lynch, Rhode Island State
 1949 Cora Libbey, Wisconsin
 1950 no play
 1952 Sandra Bilsky, Purdue
 1953 Joanne Skonning, Purdue
 1954 Jackie Slusher, Oregon State, tied with Lee McGary, Oregon.

Playing Cards and Dice Chances

POKER HANDS (Four-Suit)

Hand	Number Possible	Odds Against
Royal Flush.....	4	649,739 to 1
Straight Flush.....	40	72,192 to 1
Four of a kind.....	624	4,164 to 1
Full House.....	3,744	693 to 1
Flush.....	5,108	508 to 1
Straight.....	10,200	254 to 1
Three of a kind.....	54,912	46 to 1
Two Pairs.....	123,552	20 to 1
One Pair.....	1,098,240	4 to 3 (1.37 to 1)
Nothing.....	1,302,540	1 to 1
Total.....	2,598,960	

BRIDGE

Perfect hand—In dealing a hand of 13 cards from 52, the probability of drawing a perfect hand—13 spades—is 1 in 635,013,559,600.

One suit—Chances of drawing 13 cards of one suit are 1 in 158,758,389,900.

PINOCHLE (AUCTION)

Odds Against Finding in "Widow" of Three Cards

Open Places	Odds Against
1.....	5 to 1
2.....	2 to 1
3.....	Even
4.....	3 to 2 for
5.....	2 to 1 for

Table Tennis Championships in 1955

25th NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS
 Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 18-20

Men's Singles—Richard Miles, New York, N. Y.
Women's Singles—Mrs. Leah Neuberger, New York, N. Y.
Senior Singles—Tibor Hazi, Chevy Chase, Md.
Esquire Singles—Bill Gunn, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Men's Doubles—Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif., and Richard Bergmann, London, England.
Women's Doubles—Leah Neuberger and Peggy Folke, New York, N. Y.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
 Utrecht, Neth., Apr. 16-24

Men's Singles—T. Tanaka, Japan.
Women's Singles—Angelica Rozeanu, Rumania.
Men's Doubles—Ivan Andreadis and Ladislav Stipek, Czechoslovakia.

English Open Championships, Wembley, England—**Men's Singles**: Z. Dolinar, Yugoslavia. **Women's Singles**: Rosalind Rowe, England. **Men's Doubles**: Ivan Andreadis and Ladislav Stipek, Czechoslovakia. **Women's Doubles**: Rosalind and Diane Rowe, England. **Mixed Doubles**: Aubrey Simons, England, and Helen Elliot, Scotland. **Boys' Doubles**: Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif., and B. Onnes, Netherlands. **Girls' Doubles**: Joyce Fleider and Ann Hayden, England. **Junior Mixed Doubles**: Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif., and Wendy Bates, Wales, Great Britain.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

(Pocket Billiard Championships; National Keyshot Tournaments)

TEAM CHAMPIONS

1946-1947 S. Philadelphia Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1948 Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn
 1949 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)
 1950 Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1951 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)
 1952 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)
 1953 Boys' Club of Princeton, Ind.
 1954 Boys' Club of Princeton, Ind.
 1955 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)

Individual Champions—Senior

1947 Bill Gratzner, Bedford Boys' Club, Bedford, Ind.
 1948 John Romano, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn
 1949 Donald Gratzner, Bedford (Ind.) Boys' Club
 1950 Jerry Tiernan, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1951 Salvatore Attardi, New York, N. Y.
 1952 Gerald Picciorelli, Worcester, Mass.
 1953 Robert Legg, Princeton, Ind.
 1954 Harry Goldstein, Albany (N. Y.) Boys' Club.
 1955 John F. Scully, Madison Square Boys' Club, New York, N. Y.

Junior

1946-1947 Donald Gratzner, Bedford, Ind., Boys' Club
 1948 Anthony Venuto, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1949 Joseph Di Salvo, New York, N. Y.
 1950 Charles Santore, Hi-Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1951 Robert Legg, Princeton, Ind.
 1952 Robert Legg, Princeton, Ind.
 1953 Michael Doran, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1954 Marvin Goldstein, Albany (N. Y.) Boys' Club.
 1955 Michael Doran, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DICE

Totals Probabilities on Two Dice

Total	Odds Against (Single toss)
2.....	35 to 1
3.....	17 to 1
4.....	11 to 1
5.....	8 to 1
6.....	31 to 5
7.....	5 to 1
8.....	31 to 5
9.....	8 to 1
10.....	11 to 1
11.....	17 to 1
12.....	35 to 1

Probabilities of Consecutive Winning Plays

No. Consecutive Wins	By 7, 11, or Point
1.....	244 in 495
2.....	24 in 100
3.....	3 in 25
4.....	1 in 17
5.....	1 in 34
6.....	1 in 50
7.....	1 in 141
8.....	1 in 287
9.....	1 in 582
10.....	1 in 1,181

Basketball Champions in 1955**EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE**

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Princeton.....	11	4	980	854		13	10		
Columbia.....	11	5	1068	1027		17	8		
Pennsylvania..	10	5	1042	982		19	6		
Dartmouth.....	9	5	924	847		18	7		
Cornell.....	8	6	869	879		10	13		
Brown.....	3	11	781	866		7	18		
Harvard.....	3	11	827	909		6	17		
Yale.....	3	11	844	1001		3	21		

Includes playoffs.

YANKEE CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Connecticut....	7	0	695	530		20	4		
Vermont.....	4	1	428	390		7	13		
Massachusetts..	4	2	529	515		10	14		
Rhode Island...	5	2	736	671		18	9		
Maine.....	1	7	607	750		4	13		
New Hampshire	1	9	829	968		4	14		

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
N. Car. State...	12	2	1283	1086		28	4		
Duke.....	11	3	1212	990		21	6		
Maryland.....	10	4	923	881		17	7		
Wake Forest...	8	6	1176	1121		16	10		
No. Carolina...	8	6	1124	1107		10	12		
Virginia.....	5	9	1255	1255		16	12		
So. Carolina...	2	12	970	1168		9	18		
Clemson.....	0	14	1020	1355		2	21		

WESTERN CONFERENCE (Big Ten)

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Iowa.....	1	3	1142	1047		17	5		
Illinois.....	10	4	1174	1097		17	5		
Minnesota.....	10	4	1106	1022		15	7		
Michigan State..	8	6	1095	1079		13	9		
Northwestern...	7	7	1123	1117		12	10		
Michigan.....	5	9	1084	1104		11	11		
Indiana.....	5	9	1076	1136		7	14		
Purdue.....	5	9	1069	1081		12	10		
Wisconsin.....	5	9	1007	1071		10	12		
Ohio State.....	4	10	1043	1165		10	12		

MISSOURI VALLEY

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Tulsa.....	8	2	648	621		21	7		
St. Louis.....	8	2	759	720		20	8		
Okl. A&M.....	5	5	590	556		12	13		
Wichita.....	4	6	690	717		12	13		
Houston.....	3	7	707	736		15	10		
Detroit.....	2	8	716	760		15	11		

BIG SEVEN

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Colorado.....	11	1	885	792		16	5		
Missouri.....	9	3	949	844		16	5		
Kansas State...	6	6	867	857		11	10		
Nebraska.....	6	6	845	844		8	12		
Kansas.....	5	7	821	869		11	10		
Iowa State.....	4	8	898	913		11	9		
Oklahoma.....	1	11	852	998		3	17		

MIDWESTERN

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Cornell (Iowa)...	11	1	1019	826		16	4		
Carleton.....	10	2	871	755		16	6		
Coe.....	7	5	790	782		13	7		
Monmouth.....	7	5	888	848		10	9		
Griennon.....	5	6	848	871		12	8		
St. Olaf.....	5	6	793	796		9	9		
Lawrence.....	5	7	772	822		8	9		
Ripon.....	2	10	745	885		2	16		
Knox.....	1	11	801	940		2	11		

SOUTHEASTERN

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Kentucky.....	12	2	1053	823		22	2		
Alabama.....	11	3	1148	1021		19	5		
Vanderbilt.....	10	5	1114	1010		16	6		
Tulane.....	9	5	1000	942		14	6		
Tennessee.....	8	6	1113	1067		15	8		
Georgia.....	8	8	1139	1258		9	16		
Georgia Tech...	8	9	1187	1187		11	14		
Auburn.....	6	9	1147	1188		11	9		
Florida.....	5	9	1016	1135		11	11		
Mississippi.....	5	10	1107	1129		8	15		
Louisiana State..	4	10	927	1034		6	17		
Mississippi State	2	12	901	1077		7	16		

SOUTHERN

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
West Virginia...	9	1	843	777		19	10		
Geo. Wash.....	9	1	843	660		23	6		
Richmond.....	10	4	1132	1027		18	10		
Wash. & Lee....	8	5	1036	927		15	13		
Furman.....	6	4	915	738		17	10		
Wm. & Mary....	7	5	990	1000		11	14		
Davidson.....	4	6	669	761		7	12		
V. M. I.....	4	9	900	1018		8	14		
Virginia Tech...	4	14	1273	1414		6	21		
The Citadel.....	0	10	554	842		0	15		

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
*Oregon State...	15	1	1021	879		19	7		
Oregon.....	8	8	957	923		13	13		
Washington.....	7	9	1021	946		13	12		
Washington St...	5	11	919	1066		11	15		
Idaho.....	5	11	956	1060		8	18		

Southern Division

	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
U. C. L. A.	11	1	897	760	21	3
Stanford.	7	5	846	862	17	8
So. California ..	5	7	814	815	15	11
California.	1	11	768	888	9	16

*Won championship playoff, 2 games to 0.

SOUTHWEST

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
So. Methodist...	9	3	985	866		15	8		
Texas Christian	8	4	912	876		17	7		
Arkansas.....	8	4	929	859		14	9		
Baylor.....	7	5	953	889		13	10		
Rice.....	6	6	858	848		10	12		
Texas.....	3	9	805	926		4	20		
Texas A&M.....	1	11	748	926		4	20		

BORDER

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
W. Texas State..	9	3	999	874		14	6		
Texas Tech.....	9	3	1001	853		18	7		
Arizona State...	8	4	973	960		8	13		
Texas Western...	8	4	864	814		13	8		
Hardin-Simmons	4	8	805	855		9	15		
Arizona.....	3	9	811	901		8	17		
N. Mexico A&M...	1	11	722	918		6	13		

SKYLINE

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Utah.....	13	1	1105	837		23	3		
Wyoming.....	9	5	910	792		17	9		
Utah State.....	9	5	971	944		14	8		
Brigham Young...	9	5	1039	960		12	14		
Colo. A&M.....	6	8	923	915		12	11		
Denver.....	4	10	1028	1013		9	14		
Montana.....	4	10	842	1091		12	13		
New Mexico.....	2	12	808	1074		7	16		

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

CONFERENCE GAMES					ALL GAMES				
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.		W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Idaho State.....	10	1	862	626		18	7		
Colorado West...	7	3	741	616		9	12		
Montana State...	4	7	744	684		9	16		
Colorado State...	5	5	742	638		8	12		
Colorado Coll...	1	9	538	801		2	13		
Colorado Mines	1	9	544	836		1	16		

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (Professional)**Eastern Division**

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Syracuse.....	43	29	.597	6557	6457
New York.....	38	34	.528	6671	6665
Boston.....	36	36	.500	7303	7309
Philadelphia...	33	39	.458	6712	6732

Western Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Fort Wayne.....	43	29	.597	6652	6480
Minneapolis.....	40	32	.556	6885	6801
Rochester.....	29	43	.403	6535	6652
Milwaukee.....	26	46	.361	6291	6510

Eastern Division Playoffs—Syracuse defeated Boston, 3 games to 1.

Western Division Playoffs—Fort Wayne defeated Minneapolis, 3 games to 1.

Championship Series—Syracuse defeated Fort Wayne, 4 games to 3.

Leading Season Scorer—Johnston, Philadelphia, 1,631 points (average 22.7).

Field Goal Leader—Foust, Fort Wayne, 398 (48.7%).

Rebound Leader—Johnston, Philadelphia, 1,085.
 Free Throw Leader—Sharman, Boston, 347
 (89.7%).
 Assists Leader—Cousy, Boston, 557.
 Most Points, One Game—Johnston, Philadelphia, 45.

OTHER BASKETBALL RESULTS

18th National Invitation Tournament (final round), New York, N. Y., Mar. 19—Duquesne 70, Dayton 58. Third-place playoff—Cincinnati 96, St. Francis of Loretto (Pa.) 91.
 National Collegiate A. A. Championship, Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 19—San Francisco 77, La

Salle 63. Third-place playoff—Colorado 75, Iowa 54.
 National A. A. U. Championships—Men, Denver, Colo., Mar. 21-26—Phillips (Bartlesville, Okla.) 66, Luckett-Nix (Boulder, Colo.) 64. Third Place playoff—Olympic Club (San Francisco, Calif.) 78, Quantico Marines 69. Women, St. Joseph, Mo.—Wayland College Flying Queens (Plainview, Texas) 30, Commercial Extension, (Omaha, Nebr.) 21. Third-place playoff—Goetz C.C. (St. Joseph, Mo.) 43, Midland Jewelry (Kansas City, Mo.) 38.
 9th Annual College East-West All-Stars, New York, N. Y., Mar. 26—East 83, West 68.

-Basketball Champions by Years

National Invitation Tournament			National Collegiate A. A.	
	Winner	Runner-up	Winner	Runner-up
1946...	Kentucky, 46	Rhode Island, 45	Oklahoma A & M, 43	North Carolina, 40
1947...	Utah Univ., 49	Kentucky, 45	Holy Cross, 58	Oklahoma, 47
1948...	St. Louis, 65	New York Univ., 52	Kentucky, 58	Baylor, 42
1949...	San Francisco, 48	Loyola (Chicago), 47	Kentucky, 46	Oklahoma A & M, 36
1950...	City Coll., N. Y., 69	Bradley, 61	City Coll., N. Y., 71	Bradley, 68
1951...	Brigham Young, 62	Dayton, 43	Kentucky, 68	Kansas State, 58
1952...	La Salle, 75	Dayton, 64	Kansas, 80	St. John's, 63
1953...	Seton Hall, 58	St. John's, 46	Indiana, 69	Kansas, 68
1954...	Holy Cross, 71	Duquesne, 62	La Salle, 92	Bradley, 76
1955...	Duquesne, 70	Dayton, 58	San Francisco, 77	La Salle, 63

Biddy Basketball Champions

Biddy basketball competition, with scaled down courts, equipment and shorter periods of play, is open to boys up to 12 and girls up to 13. Local, regional and national tournaments are held annually under jurisdiction of Biddy Basketball national headquarters, Scranton, Pa. National champions have been:

	Winner	Runner-up		Winner	Runner-up
1952.....	Jersey City, N. J. 40	Hazleton, Pa. 39	1954.....	Jersey City, N. J. 36	Hazleton, Pa. 29
1953.....	Peoria, Ill. 57	Norristown, Pa. 54	1955.....	Jersey City, N. J. 76	New Orleans, La. 49

Joe Louis and His Record in 71 Ring Contests

(Exclusive of exhibition bouts during World War II)

Joe Louis (Joseph Barrow), who held the world heavyweight boxing championship longer than any other fighter (11 years 8 months 7 days), announced March 1, 1949 his undefeated retirement from the ring after 25 successful defenses of the title and joined the International Boxing Club, a boxing promotion organization, but fought a number of bouts in 1950 and 1951 in an unsuccessful comeback attempt. He was born near Lexington, Ala., May 13, 1914.

1934			1939		
		Rounds			Rounds
July	4—Jack Kracken, Chicago.....	K.O. 1	Jan.	25—John Henry Lewis, New York.....	K.O. 1
July	11—Willie Davies, Chicago.....	K.O. 3	Apr.	17—Jack Roper, Los Angeles.....	K.O. 1
July	29—Larry Udell, Chicago.....	K.O. 2	June	28—Tony Galento, New York.....	K.O. 4
Aug.	13—Jack Kranz, Chicago.....	Won 6	Sept.	20—Bob Pastor, Detroit.....	K.O. 11
Aug.	27—Buck Everett, Chicago.....	K.O. 2			
Sept.	11—Alex Borehuk, Detroit.....	K.O. 4			
Sept.	26—Adolph Wlater, Chicago.....	Won 10	Feb.	9—Arturo Godoy, New York.....	Won 15
Oct.	24—Art Sykes, Chicago.....	K.O. 8	Mar.	20—Johnny Paychek, New York.....	K.O. 2
Oct.	30—Jack O'Dowd, Detroit.....	K.O. 2	June	20—Arturo Godoy, New York.....	K.O. 8
Nov.	14—Stanley Poreda, Chicago.....	K.O. 3	Dec.	16—Al McCoy, Boston.....	K.O. 6
Nov.	30—Charley Massara, Chicago.....	K.O. 8			
Dec.	14—Lee Ramage, Chicago.....	K.O. 8			
1935			1941		
Jan.	4—Patsy Perroni, Detroit.....	Won 10	Jan.	31—Red Burman, New York.....	K.O. 5
Jan.	11—Hans Birkie, Pittsburgh.....	K.O. 10	Feb.	17—Gus Dorazio, Philadelphia.....	K.O. 2
Feb.	28—Lee Ramage, Los Angeles.....	K.O. 2	Mar.	21—Abe Simon, Detroit.....	K.O. 13
Mar.	1—Red Barry, San Francisco.....	K.O. 3	Apr.	8—Tony Musto, St. Louis.....	K.O. 9
Mar.	28—Natie Brown, Detroit.....	Won 10	May	23—Buddy Baer, Washington.....	Won *
Apr.	12—Roy Lazer, Chicago.....	K.O. 3	June	18—Billy Conn, New York.....	K.O. 13
Apr.	22—Bliff Benton, Dayton, O.....	K.O. 2	Sept.	29—Lou Nova, New York.....	K.O. 6
Apr.	27—Roscoe Toles, Flint, Mich.....	K.O. 2			
May	3—Willie Davis, Peoria, Ill.....	K.O. 3	Jan.	9—Buddy Baer, New York.....	K.O. 1
May	7—Gene Stanton, K'l'm zoo, Mich.....	K.O. 6	Mar.	27—Abe Simon, New York.....	K.O. 6
June	25—Primo Carnera, New York.....	K.O. 1			
Aug.	7—King Levinsky, Chicago.....	K.O. 4	June	19—Billy Conn, New York.....	K.O. 8
Sept.	24—Max Baer, New York.....	K.O. 4	Sept.	18—Tami Mauriello, New York.....	K.O. 1
Dec.	13—Paulino Uzcudun, N. Y. C.....	K.O. 4			
1936			1942		
Jan.	17—Charley Retzlaff, Chicago.....	K.O. 1	Jan.	9—Buddy Baer, New York.....	K.O. 1
June	19—Max Schmeling, New York.....	K.O. by 12	Mar.	27—Abe Simon, New York.....	K.O. 6
Aug.	17—Jack Sharkey, New York.....	K.O. 3			
Sept.	22—Al Ettore, Philadelphia.....	K.O. 5			
Oct.	9—George Brescia, New York.....	K.O. 3			
Dec.	14—Eddie Simms, Cleveland.....	K.O. 1			
1937			1946		
Jan.	11—Steve Ketchell, Buffalo.....	K.O. 2	June	19—Billy Conn, New York.....	K.O. 8
Jan.	27—Bob Pastor, New York.....	Won 10	Sept.	18—Tami Mauriello, New York.....	K.O. 1
Feb.	17—Natie Brown, Kansas City.....	K.O. 8			
June	22—James J. Braddock, Chicago.....	K.O. 15			
Aug.	30—Tommy Farr, New York.....	Won 15			
1938			1947		
Feb.	23—Nathan Mann, New York.....	K.O. 3	Dec.	5—Joe Walcott, New York.....	Won 15
Apr.	1—Harry Thomas, Chicago.....	K.O. 5			
June	22—Max Schmeling, New York.....	K.O. 1			
1939			1948		
Jan.	3—Freddie Beshore, Detroit.....	T.K.O. 4	June	25—Joe Walcott, New York.....	K.O. 11
Feb.	7—Omello Agramonte, Miami.....	Won 10			
Feb.	23—Andy Walker, San Francisco.....	K.O. 10			
May	2—Omello Agramonte, Detroit.....	Won 10			
June	15—Lee Savold, New York.....	K.O. 6			
Aug.	1—Cesar Brion, San Francisco.....	Won 10			
Aug.	15—Jimmy Blvins, Baltimore.....	Won 10			
Oct.	26—Rocky Marciano, New York.....	T.K.O. by 8			

*Baer disqualified end of seventh round.

Recapitulation—Bouts, 71; knockouts (including TKO's) 54; won by decision, 14; knocked out by, 2; lost by decision, 1.

Major Professional Boxing Bouts in 1955

(Dec. 14, 1954—Oct. 19, 1955)

Date	Winner, weight	Loser, weight	Round	Site
1954				
Dec. 14	Ernie Durando, 160½	Jesse Turner, 159	D-10	Kansas City, Mo.
*Dec. 15	Bobo Olson, 159½	Pierre Langolis, 157½	TKO-11	San Francisco, Calif.
Dec. 17	Bob Baker, 211	Coley Wallace, 201½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Dec. 27	Cesar Brion, 203	Don Bucceroni, 195½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Dec. 28	Peter Mueller, 158	Ernie Durando, 158½	KO-7	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dec. 29	Paul Andrews, 180½	Billy Smith, 175	TKO-6	Miami, Fla.
1955				
Jan. 1	Ralph Dupas, 138	Cisco Andrade, 133½	D-10	New Orleans, La.
Jan. 3	Gil Turner, 150	Italo Scorticchini, 154½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Jan. 5	Ray Robinson, 159	Joe Rindone, 163½	KO-6	Detroit, Mich.
Jan. 7	Seyd Patterson, 166	Willy Troy, 162	TKO-5	Madison Square Garden
Jan. 10	Bobby Bell, 126½	Rudy Garcia, 128	D-10	Eastern Parkway Arena, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 12	Rocky Castellani, 159½	Holly Mims, 155½	D-12	Cleveland, Ohio
Jan. 14	Duilio Lol, 139½	Glen Flanagan, 138	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
Jan. 15	d-Joe Miceli, 149½	d-Italo Scorticchini, 153½	D-10	Miami, Fla.
Jan. 17	Sandy Saddler, 131	Lulu Perez, 127½	D-10	Boston, Mass.
Jan. 17	Floyd Patterson, 168	Don Grant, 166½	TKO-5	Eastern Parkway Arena
Jan. 18	Rex Layne, 209	Kirby Seals, 199	KO-6	Salt Lake City, Utah
Jan. 19	Ralph Jones, 159	Ray Robinson, 159	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 20	Beau Jack, 147	Eddie Green, 159	D-10	Columbia, S. C.
Jan. 21	Carmen Basilio, 162	Pete Mueller, 157	D-10	Syracuse, N. Y.
Jan. 24	Paddy Young, 168½	Tony Johnson, 170	TKO-5	Eastern Parkway Arena
Jan. 25	Nino Valdes, 212	Jack Flood, 204	KO-7	Huntington, W. Va.
Jan. 26	Joey Giardello, 162	Al Andrews, 159	D-10	Norfolk, Va.
Jan. 28	George Johnson, 154	Ramon Fuentes, 153	D-10	Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 31	Seraphin Ferrer, 136	Paddy DeMarco, 137½	KO-5	Paris, France
Feb. 4	Kid Gavilan, 142	Ernie Durando, 160½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Feb. 7	Holly Mims, 157½	Milo Savage, 160½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Feb. 7	Chico Vigar, 152	Joey Klein, 149½	D-10	Eastern Parkway Arena
Feb. 8	Bobby Dykes, 163½	Joey De John, 169	TKO-9	Miami Beach, Fla.
Feb. 9	Bob Baker, 219½	Willie James, 207½	KO-2	Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 11	d-Jimmy Carter, 138½	d-Tony DeMarco, 142½	D-10	Boston, Mass.
Feb. 11	Harold Johnson, 175	Paul Andrews, 174	D-6	Madison Square Garden
Feb. 15	Joey Giardello, 161½	Andy Mayfield, 158½	TKO-8	Miami Beach, Fla.
Feb. 16	Bobo Olson, 168	Ralph (Tiger) Jones, 161	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 18	Ezzard Charles, 191½	Charley Norkus, 195½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Feb. 23	Hector Constantine, 149	Kid Gavilan, 154½	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
Feb. 25	Sandy Saddler, 124½	Teddy Davis, 126	D-15	Madison Square Garden
Feb. 28	Bob Baker, 214½	Rex Layne, 206½	D-10	Eastern Parkway Arena
Feb. 28	Charles Humez, 162	Pierre Langolis, 162	TKO-5	Paris, France
Mar. 1	Joey Giardello, 158½	Pete Mueller, 156	KO-2	Milwaukee, Wis.
Mar. 2	Julio Mederos, 195½	Roland LaStarza, 189	KO-5	Miami, Fla.
Mar. 4	Chico Vigar, 152	Billy Graham, 148½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Mar. 7	Ronnie Delaney, 149½	Al (Sugar) Wilson, 147	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena
Mar. 7	Gil Turner, 155	Joe Miceli, 147	TKO-8	Eastern Parkway Arena
Mar. 8	Tommy Jackson, 195	Roy Thomas, 180	TKO-5	Holyoke, Mass.
Mar. 8	Dal Dower, 111	Nazzareno Giannelli, 111½	D-15	London, England
Mar. 9	Raul (Raton) Macias, 117½	Chamren Songkittarat, 117½	TKO-11	San Francisco, Calif.
Mar. 11	Frankie Ryt, 140	Danny Perez, 139½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Mar. 11	Willy Hoepner	Gerhard Hecht	D-10	Hamburg, Germany
Mar. 14	Rudy Garcia, 126½	Nate Brooks, 125	TKO-4	Eastern Parkway Arena
Mar. 14	Ralph Dupas, 139	Kenny Lane, 138	D-10	New Orleans, La.
Mar. 15	Tommy Jackson, 197	Chuck Saucer, 188	KO-3	Washington, D. C.
Mar. 16	Bob Dykes, 161	Kid Gavilan, 152½	D-10	Miami, Fla.
Mar. 17	Del Flanagan, 152½	Johnny Britton, 147½	TKO-9	St. Paul, Minn.
Mar. 18	Carmelo Costa, 160½	Joey Lopez, 164	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Mar. 22	Bob Satterfield, 181½	Marty Marshall, 180½	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
Mar. 22	Willie Pep, 130	Charlie Titone, 127½	D-10	Holyoke, Mass.
Mar. 23	Willy Pastrano, 164	Al Andrews, 160½	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
Mar. 25	Bob Baker, 209½	Libby Manzo, 190½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Mar. 28	Paddy DeMarco, 140½	Johnny Lombardo, 153	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena
Mar. 29	Sugar Ray Robinson, 162	Gus Rubleini, 160½	D-10	Cincinnati, Ohio
Mar. 29	Bobby Dykes, 162	Billy Graham, 149½	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
Apr. 1	Chico Vigar, 152	Johnny Saxton, 145½	TKO-14	Syracuse, N. Y.
*Apr. 1	Tony De Marco, 145	Gene Fullmer, 154	D-10	Boston, Mass.
Apr. 4	Gil Turner, 150	Archie McBride, 187½	D-10	Eastern Parkway Arena
Apr. 4	Tommy Jackson, 199	Kenny Davis, 129½	TKO-5	St. Nicholas Arena
Apr. 5	Sandy Saddler, 129½	George Johnson, 155	TKO-5	Butte, Mont.
Apr. 8	Ralph Jones, 158	Chris Christensen, 143	D-10	St. Louis, Mo.
Apr. 11	Danny Giovannelli, 150	Joe Maxlin, 175	D-10	Eastern Parkway Arena
Apr. 13	Bobo Olson, 169	Alberto Baroughi, 112	D-10	San Francisco, Calif.
Apr. 13	Pascual Perez, 108	Ted Olla, 164	TKO-3	Buenos Aires, Arg.
Apr. 14	Ray Robinson, 163	Bobby Jones, 157½	D-10	Milwaukee, Wis.
Apr. 15	Holly Mims, 157½	Bobby Boyd, 157½	D-10	Philadelphia, Pa.
Apr. 18	Milo Savage, 159½	Bob Satterfield, 181	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y.
Apr. 19	Joe Lindsay, 186½	Jimmy Carter, 180	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
Apr. 19	Rex Layne, 208	Luther Rawlings, 148½	TKO-1	Salt Lake City, Utah
Apr. 20	Orlando Zulueta, 137½	Willy Troy, 160½	D-10	Washington, D. C.
Apr. 21	Joe Miceli, 151	d-Willy Troy, 160½	D-10	St. Louis, Mo.
Apr. 22	d-Willy Pastrano, 166	Seraphin Ferrer, 136	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 24	Percy Bassett, 131	Chico Varona, 156½	TKO-10	Paris, France
Apr. 25	Rocky Castellani, 159½	Ray Garcia, 129	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y.
Apr. 26	Lulu Perez, 128	Alex Buxton, 162½	D-10	Eastern Parkway Arena
Apr. 26	Randy Turpin, 171½	Ezzard Charles, 193½	KO-2	London, England
Apr. 27	John Holman, 202½	Giampaolo Mellis, 148	TKO-9	Miami Beach, Fla.
Apr. 29	Chico Vagar, 149½	Nino Valdes, 209½	TKO-4	Syracuse, N. Y.
May 2	Archie Moore, 196½	Garth Panter, 161½	D-15	Las Vegas, Nev.
May 4	Ray Robinson, 163½	Harold Johnson, 179	D-10	Detroit, Mich.
May 6	Julio Mederos, 193½	Jimmy Slade, 182½	TKO-2	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 10	Paul Andrews, 185½	Bob Satterfield, 181	D-10	Buffalo, N. Y.
May 11	Archie McBride, 185	Baby Mario, 120½	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
May 12	Raul Macias, 121½	Ralph Jones, 157½	TKO-5	San Antonio, Texas
May 13	Eduardo Lausse, 157½	Don Cockell, 205	D-10	Madison Square Garden
May 16	Rocky Marciano, 189	Libby Manzo, 190½	TKO-9	San Francisco, Calif.
May 16	Paddy DeMarco, 140	Frankie Ryt, 137½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y.
May 17	Ralph Dupas, 137½	Gil Cadilli, 126½	D-10	New Orleans, La.
May 18	Willie Pep, 128½	d-Ramon Fuentes, 153½	D-10	Detroit, Mich.
May 20	d-Gil Turner, 154½		D-10	Madison Square Garden

Date	Winner, weight	Loser, weight	Round	Site
May 23	Virgil Atkins, 145	Joe Meehl, 148½	TKO-1	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
May 24	Joey Lopes, 133½	Sandy Saddler, 130½	D-10	Sacramento, Calif.
May 25	Billy Mims, 154½	Charley Green, 160	D-10	St. Louis, Mo.
*May 30	Pascual Perez, 108½	Yoshio Shirai, 111½	KO-5	Tokyo, Japan
May 27	Carmelo Costa, 129½	Lulu Perez, 126½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
*May 27	Ray Famechon, 125	Billy Kelly, 125½	D-15	Dublin, Ireland
June 1	Willie Pep, 129	Joey Cam, 129	TKO-4	Boston, Mass.
June 8	Ezzard Charles, 195½	Johnny Holman, 202	D-10	Cincinnati, Ohio
*June 10	Carmen Basilio, 145½	Tony DeMarco, 144½	TKO-12	Syracuse, N. Y.
June 14	Willie Pep, 128½	Mickey Mars, 126	TKO-7	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 15	Billy Penock	Raul Macias	TKO-3	Los Angeles, Calif.
June 17	Ralph Jones, 155½	Ernie Durando, 161	TKO-6	Madison Square Garden
June 21	Oscar Pita, 145½	Gene Poirier, 147½	KO-8	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
*June 22	Achie Moore, 175	Carl (Bobo) Olson, 170½	KO-3	Polo Grounds, N. Y. C.
June 24	Vince Martinez, 151½	Chico Varona, 155	D-10	Syracuse, N. Y.
June 27	Tommy Jackson, 195½	Jimmy Slade, 183½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
June 28	Willie Pastrano, 176	Joey Maxim, 183	D-10	New Orleans, La.
June 28	Harold Carter, 190	Julio Mederos, 199½	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
*June 29	Wallace (Bud) Smith, 134	Jimmy Carter, 134½	D-15	Boston, Mass.
July 4	Milo Savage, 161	Sammy Walker, 156½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
July 6	Floyd Patterson, 170½	Shigeki Kaneko, 128	KO-7	Madison Square Garden
July 8	Sandy Saddler, 131½	Hector Rodriguez, 127½	TKO-6	Tokyo, Japan
July 12	Willie Pep, 130½	Paul Andrews, 189	D-10	Bridgeport, Conn.
July 13	Ezzard Charles, 193	Hector Constance, 147½	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
July 20	Ramon Fuentes, 151	Sandy Saddler, 129½	D-10	Madison Square Garden
July 21	Flash Elorde, 129½	Rocky Castellani, 160	D-10	Manila, P. I.
July 22	Sugar Ray Robinson, 159½	Danny Jo Perez, 147	D-10	San Francisco, Calif.
July 25	Gene Poirier, 147	Chuck Splaser, 171½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
July 27	Willie Pastrano, 175½	Vic Cardell, 148	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 2	Chico Vejar, 149	Tony Anthony, 161½	D-10	Hartford, Conn.
Aug. 1	Bobby Boyd, 157½	Ezzard Charles, 191½	KO-3	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Aug. 3	Tommy Jackson, 191½	Bobby Bell, 126½	D-10	Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 8	Virgil Atkins, 146	d-Willie Towell, 117½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Aug. 10	Carmen Basilio, 150	Will Turner, 151	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Aug. 17	Bob Satterfield, 183	Orlando Zulueta, 135	D-10	Madison Square Garden
Aug. 26	Carl (Bobo) Olson, 166	Don Cockell, 210	TKO-3	London, England
Aug. 30	Chris Christensen, 146½	Chico Vejar, 151	TKO-1	Boston, Mass.
Aug. 31	Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 192	Achie Moore, 188	KO-9	Yankee stadium, N. Y. C.
Sept. 2	Carmelo Costa, 129½	Bobby Dykes, 163½	D-10	Miami Beach, Fla.
*Sept. 3	d-Robert Cohen, 117½	Chris Christensen, 152	D-10	Cleveland, Ohio
*Sept. 7	Carmen Basilio, 150½	Gene Fullmer, 155	D-10	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 9	Cisco Andrade, 135	Willie Troy, 160½	TKO-5	Washington, D. C.
Sept. 13	Nino Valdes, 207	Kenny Lane, 140½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Sept. 14	Tony DeMarco, 145½	Paddy Young, 171½	D-10	New Orleans, La.
*Sept. 21	George Johnson, 157	Dai Dower (Wales) 110½	KO-12	Nottingham, England
Sept. 23	Ralph Jones, 158	Glen Flanagan, 139½	D-10	Richmond, Calif.
Sept. 23	Bobby Boyd, 161½	Rex Layne, 202	TKO-6	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 30	Chuck Splaser, 166½	Bobby Courchesne, 131½	D-10	St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.
Oct. 3	Paddy DeMarco, 141	Al Andrews, 161½	D-10	Miami, Fla.
Oct. 3	Willie Pastrano, 175½	Calvin Brad, 174½	KO-1	Los Angeles, Calif.
Oct. 3	Young Martin (Spain), 110½	Randy Turpin (England), 177	KO-4	London, England
Oct. 5	Eddie Chavez, 139	Jimmy Carter, 135	D-15	Cincinnati, Ohio
Oct. 7	Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 194½			
Oct. 10	Lulu Perez, 135			
Oct. 12	Ralph Jones, 160½			
Oct. 14	Floyd Patterson, 175			
Oct. 18	Gordon Wallace (Canada), 177			
*Oct. 19	Bud Smith, 135			

*Title bouts. d-Draw.

National Rifle and Pistol Championships in 1955

Source: National Rifle Association of America

Outdoor

- National Pistol Championship**—M/Sgt. Huellet Benner, U.S. Army, West Point, N.Y., 2619.
- Smallbore Rifle** (22 Cal.)—Mrs. Viola Poillum, Brookville, Pa., 6390.
- High Power Rifle (NRA)**—Sgt. Lloyd G. Crow, Jr., U.S. Army, 643-69V.
- M-1 Service Rifle**—Capt. John W. Kolb, U.S. Army, 633-61V.
- Women's Pistol**—Mrs. Gertrude E. Backstrom, Hoquiam, Wash., 2541.
- Junior Smallbore Rifle**—William J. Grater, Oxnard, Calif., 6367.
- Junior High Power Rifle**—George M. Van Orden, Triangle, Va., 603-42V.
- Junior M-1 Service Rifle**—Walter L. Johnson, Warwick, Va., 522-17V.
- Civilian High Power Rifle**—Ammon F. Bell, Hummelstown, Pa., 637-65V.
- Civilian M-1 Service Rifle**—Paul Sullivan, Washington, Ill., 601-40V.
- Women's High Power Rifle (NRA)**—Marlene E. Bellinger, Seattle, Wash., 618-52V.
- Women's M-1 Service Rifle**—Ruth I. Sawyer, Dayton, Ohio, 541-21V.

National Trophy Matches

- Pistol**—Major Ben Curtis, U.S. Army, 290 (new record).
- Team Pistol**—U.S. Army (William A. Hancock,

- Lloyd G. Hummert, David C. Miller, William B. Blakenship), 1137 (new record).
- Rifle**—1st Lt. Charles A. Folsom, U.S.M.C., 424-20V.
- Team Rifle**—U.S. Marine Corps (Henry J. Witkowski, Edwin L. Hayes, Frank A. Wigmore, George L. Armistage, Charles D. Castaneda, Siegfried H. Kamrau), 1384.
- National Smallbore Rifle**—Verle F. Wright, Jr., Ft. Wayne, Ind., 392.
- Women's Smallbore Rifle**—Ruth Sawyer, Dayton, Ohio, 383.
- Junior Smallbore Rifle**—Richard Grymes, Washington, D.C., 193.
- College Smallbore Rifle**—Leonard Puccinelli, California, 293.
- National Pistol**—Charles E. Hery, Everett, Mass., 829.
- Women's Pistol**—Gertrude E. Backstrom, Hoquiam, Wash., 843.
- Indoor Teams**
- National Smallbore Rifle**—Minneapolis (Minn.) Rifle Club (H. Woltman, E. D. Swanson, R. K. Sandager, O. C. Heiseth), 1570.
- National Pistol**—Bu-Ord Club, Washington D.C. (H. D. Thome, Paul E. Ebersole, Jr., Leonard M. Rizziola, Albert N. Beardslee), 1125.
- Junior Smallbore**—Kent League Junior R.D., Grand Rapids, Mich. (Paul Gogulski, Ron Insley, Jim Greenhoe, Russell Brown), 151.
- College Smallbore**—Univ. of California (John Ward, Francis X. Clabby, Tao-Yuan Wu, James Carter, Charles Quenoy), 1442.

History of Heavyweight Championship Bouts

- 1889—July 8—John L. Sullivan beat Jake Kilrain, 75 rounds, Richburg, Miss. (Last championship bare knuckle bout.)
- *1892—Sept. 7—James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds, New Orleans. (Used big gloves.)
- 1894—Jan. 25—James J. Corbett beat Charley Mitchell, 3 rounds, Jacksonville, Fla.
- *1897—March 17—Bob Fitzsimmons defeated James J. Corbett, 14 rounds, Carson City, Nev.
- 1898—June 9—James J. Jeffries beat Bob Fitzsimmons, 11 rounds, Coney Island, N. Y.
- 1899—Nov. 3—James J. Jeffries beat Tom Sharkey, 25 rounds, Coney Island, N. Y.
- 1900—James J. Jeffries knocked out James J. Corbett, 23 rounds, May 11, Coney Island, N. Y.
- 1902—July 25—James J. Jeffries knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons, 8 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1903—Aug. 14—James J. Jeffries knocked out James J. Corbett, 10 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1904—Aug. 26—James J. Jeffries knocked out Jack Munroe, 2 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1905—James J. Jeffries retired, July 3—Marvin Hart knocked out Jack Root, 12 rounds, Reno. Jeffries refereed and presented the title to the victor. Jack O'Brien also claimed the title.
- 1906—Feb. 23—Tommy Burns defeated Marvin Hart, 20 rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1907—May 8—Tommy Burns defeated Jack O'Brien, 20 rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 1907—July 4—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires, 1 round, Colma, Cal.
- 1907—Dec. 2—Tommy Burns defeated Gunner Molt, 10 rounds, London.
- 1908—Feb. 10—Tommy Burns defeated Jack Palmer, 4 rounds, London.
- 1908—March 17—Tommy Burns defeated Jem Roche, 1 round, Dublin.
- 1908—April 18—Tommy Burns defeated Jewey Smith, 5 rounds, Paris.
- 1908—June 13—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires, 8 rounds, Paris.
- 1908—Aug. 24—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires, 13 rounds, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1908—Sept. 2—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Lang, 2 rounds, Melbourne, Australia.
- *1908—Dec. 26—Jack Johnson stopped Tommy Burns, 14 rounds, Sydney, Australia. Police halted contest.
- 1909—May 19—Jack Johnson and Jack O'Brien, 6 rounds, draw, Philadelphia.
- 1909—June 30—Jack Johnson and Tony Ross, 6 rounds, draw, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1909—Oct. 16—Jack Johnson knocked out Stanley Ketchell, 12 rounds, Colma, Cal.
- 1909—Sept. 9—Jack Johnson and Al Kaufman, 10 rounds, no decision, San Francisco, Cal.
- 1910—July 4—Jack Johnson knocked out Jim Jeffries, 15 rounds, Reno, Nev. (Jeffries came back from retirement.)
- 1912—July 4—Jack Johnson won on points from Jim Flynn, 9 rounds, Las Vegas, N. M. (contest stopped by police.)
- 1913—Nov. 28—Jack Johnson knocked out Andre Spaul, 2 rounds, Paris.
- 1913—Dec. 9—Jack Johnson and Jim Johnson, 10 rounds, draw, Paris.
- 1914—June 27—Jack Johnson won from Frank Moran, 20 rounds, Paris.
- *1915—April 5—Jess Willard knocked out Jack Johnson, 28 rounds, Havana, Cuba.
- 1916—March 23—Jess Willard and Frank Moran, 10 rounds (no decision), New York City.
- *1915—July 4—Jack Dempsey knocked out Jess Willard, Toledo, O. (Willard failed to answer bell for fourth round.)
- 1920—Sept. 6—Jack Dempsey knocked out Billy Mike, 3 rounds, Benton Harbor, Mich.
- 1920—Dec. 14—Jack Dempsey knocked out Bill Brennan, 12 rounds, New York City.
- 1921—July 2—Jack Dempsey knocked out Georges Carpentier, 4 rounds, Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, N. J.
- 1923—July 4—Jack Dempsey won on points from Tom Gibbons, 15 rounds, Shelby, Mont.
- 1923—Sept. 14—Jack Dempsey knocked out Luis Firpo, 2 rounds, New York City.
- *1926—Sept. 23—Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey, 10 rounds, decision, Philadelphia.
- 1927—Sept. 22—Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey, 10 rounds, decision, Chicago.
- 1928—July 26—Gene Tunney knocked out Tom Heeney, 11 rounds, Yankee Stadium, New York. Soon afterward he announced his retirement.
- *1930—June 12—Max Schmeling in fourth round when Sharkey defeated Jack Sharkey in a bout which was generally fouled Schmeling in a bout which was generally considered to have resulted in the election of a successor to Gene Tunney, New York.
- 1931—July 3—Max Schmeling knocked out W. L. Stribling, another contender for the title, in 15 rounds in Cleveland.
- *1932—June 21—Jack Sharkey defeated Max Schmeling, 15 rounds, decision, New York City.
- *1933—June 20—Primo Carnera knocked out Jack Sharkey, six rounds, New York City.
- 1933—Oct. 22—Carnera defeated Paulino Uzcudun, heavyweight challenger, 15 rounds, in Rome.
- 1934—March 1—Primo Carnera defeated Tommy Loughran in 15 rounds in Miami.
- *1934—June 14—Max Baer knocked out Primo Carnera, eleven rounds, New York City.
- *1935—June 13—James J. Braddock defeated Max Baer, 15 rounds, New York City. (Judges' decision.)
- *1937—June 22—Joe Louis knocked out James J. Braddock, 8 rounds, Chicago.
- 1937—Aug. 30—Joe Louis defeated Tommy Farr, 15 rounds (Judges' decision), New York City.
- 1938—Feb. 23—Joe Louis knocked out Nathan Mann, 3 rounds, New York City.
- 1938—April 7—Joe Louis knocked out Harry Thomas, 5 rounds, New York City.
- 1938—June 22—Joe Louis knocked out Max Schmeling, one round, New York City.
- 1939—January 25—Joe Louis knocked out John H. Lewis, 1 round, New York City.
- 1939—April 17—Joe Louis knocked out Jack Roper, 1 round, Los Angeles.
- 1939—June 28—Joe Louis knocked out Tony Galento, 4 rounds, New York City.
- 1939—September 20—Joe Louis knocked out Bob Pastor, 11 rounds, Detroit, Mich.
- 1940—February 9—Joe Louis defeated Arturo Godoy in fifteen-round bout by decision, New York City.
- 1940—March 29—Joe Louis knocked out Johnny Paycheck, 2 rounds, New York City.
- 1940—June 20—Joe Louis knocked out Arturo Godoy, 3 rounds, New York City.
- 1940—Dec. 16—Joe Louis knocked out Al McCoy, 6 rounds, Boston.
- 1941—Jan. 31—Joe Louis knocked out Red Burman, 5 rounds, New York City.
- 1941—Feb. 17—Joe Louis knocked out Gus Dorazio, 2 rounds, Philadelphia.
- 1941—March 21—Joe Louis knocked out Abe Simon, 13 rounds, Detroit, Mich.
- 1941—April 8—Joe Louis knocked out Tony Musto, 9 rounds, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1941—May 23—Joe Louis beat Buddy Baer, 7 rounds, Washington, D. C., on a disqualification.
- 1941—June 18—Joe Louis knocked out Billy Conn, 13 rounds, New York City.
- 1941—Sept. 29—Joe Louis knocked out Lou Nova, 6 rounds, New York City.
- 1942—Jan. 9—Joe Louis knocked out Buddy Baer, 1 round, New York City.
- 1942—March 27—Joe Louis knocked out Abe Simon, 6 rounds, New York City.
- 1946—June 19—Joe Louis knocked out Billy Conn, 8 rounds, New York City.
- 1946—Sept. 18—Joe Louis knocked out Tami Mauriello, 1 round, New York City.
- 1947—Dec. 5—Joe Louis defeated Joe Walcott in a 15-round bout by a split decision, New York City.
- 1948—June 25—Joe Louis knocked out Joe Walcott, 11 rounds, New York City.
- *1949—June 22—Following Joe Louis' retirement Ezzard Charles defeated Joe Walcott by a unanimous decision, 15 rounds, Chicago, Ill. (N.B.A. recognition only.)
- 1950—Sept. 27—Ezzard Charles defeated Joe Louis in latter's attempted comeback, 15 rounds, New York City (universal recognition).
- 1950—Dec. 5—Ezzard Charles stopped Nick Barone, 5 rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1951—Jan. 12—Ezzard Charles knocked out Lee Oma, 10 rounds, New York, N.Y.
- 1951—March 7—Ezzard Charles outpointed Joe Walcott, 15 rounds, Detroit, Mich.
- 1951—May 30—Ezzard Charles outpointed Joey Maxim, light heavyweight champion and challenger for heavyweight title, 15 rounds, Chicago, Ill.
- *1951—July 18—Joe Walcott knocked out Ezzard Charles, 7th round, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1952—June 5—Joe Walcott outpointed Ezzard Charles, 15 rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
- *1952—Sept. 23—Rocky Marciano knocked out Joe Walcott, 13th round, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1953—May 15—Rocky Marciano knocked out Joe Walcott, first round, Chicago, Ill.
- 1953—Sept. 24—Rocky Marciano knocked out Roland LaStarza, 11th round, Polo Grounds, New York, N.Y.
- 1954—June 17—Rocky Marciano outpointed Ezzard Charles, 15 rounds, Yankee Stadium, New York, N.Y.
- 1954—Sept. 17—Rocky Marciano knocked out Ezzard Charles, 8th round, Yankee Stadium, New York, N.Y.
- 1955—May 16—Rocky Marciano knocked out Don Cockell, TKO in 9th round, Kezar Stadium, San Francisco, Calif.
- 1955—Sept. 21—Rocky Marciano knocked out Archie Moore, 9th round, Yankee Stadium, N. Y.

*Title changed hands.

Largest Boxing Bout Gates

Date	Winner	Loser	Site	Receipts	Attendance
Sept. 22, 1927	Gene Tunney	Jack Dempsey	Soldiers' Field, Chicago	\$2,658,660	104,943
June 19, 1946	Joe Louis	Billy Conn	Yankee Stad., New York	1,925,564	45,269
Sept. 23, 1926	Gene Tunney	Jack Dempsey	Sequoia Stad., Phila.	1,895,733	120,777
July 2, 1921	Jack Dempsey	Georges Carpentier	Boyle's 30 Acres Jer. City	1,789,238	80,000
Sept. 14, 1923	Jack Dempsey	Luis Firpo	Polo Grounds, N. Y. C.	\$1,188,603	82,000
July 21, 1927	Jack Dempsey	Jack Sharkey	Yankee Stad., New York	\$1,083,530	75,000
Sept. 21, 1927	Joe Louis (6)	Max Schmeling	Yankee Stad., New York	\$1,015,012	70,000
June 22, 1938	Joe Louis	Max Baer	Yankee Stad., New York	\$1,000,832	88,150
Sept. 24, 1935	Ray Robinson	Randy Turpin	Polo Grounds, N. Y. C.	\$992,630	61,370
Sept. 12, 1951	Rocky Marciano	Arehle Moore	Yankee Stad., New York	948,118	61,574
Sept. 21, 1945	Joe Louis	Joe Walcott	Yankee Stad., New York	749,935	42,667
June 25, 1930	Max Schmeling (d)	Jack Sharkey	Yankee Stad., New York	715,470	45,500
June 22, 1937	Joe Louis	Jim Braddock	Comiskey Park, Chicago	691,014	45,890
June 26, 1928	Gene Tunney	Tom Heeney	Yankee Stad., New York	583,711	56,549
Sept. 29, 1941	Joe Louis	Lou Nova	Polo Grds., New York	547,541	42,988
Sept. 29, 1941	Joe Louis	Joe Louis	Yankee Stad., New York	543,092	42,988
June 19, 1936	Max Schmeling	Ezzard Charles	Jersey City, N. J.	509,135	70,000
June 17, 1924	Harry Wills	Luis Firpo	Philadelphia	\$504,045	40,379
Sept. 11, 1952	Rocky Marciano	Joe Walcott	Brooklyn	462,648	58,519
Sept. 23, 1926	Jack Delaney	Paul Berlenbach	Yankee Stad., New York	452,224	19,650
July 16, 1923	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	Toledo, Ohio	451,743	60,071
July 23, 1923	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	New York	\$435,820	44,562
July 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Billy Conn	Polo Grounds, N. Y.	432,365	61,863
May 18, 1941	Joe Louis	Roland LaStarza	Long Island City, N. Y.	428,000	56,000
Sept. 24, 1953	Rocky Marciano	Max Schmeling	Long Island City, N. Y.	421,615	47,953
June 21, 1932	Jack Sharkey	Primo Carnera	Yankee Stadium, N. Y.	\$422,918	18,547
June 14, 1934	Max Baer	Ray Robinson	Chicago	405,000	40,000
June 25, 1952	Joe Louis	Tony Zale	Minami Beach, Fla.	390,837	80,000
July 16, 1947	Rocky Graziano	Billy Stribling	Jersey City	385,040	31,000
Feb. 27, 1929	Jack Sharkey	Jess Willard	New York	378,902	65,000
July 12, 1923	Luis Firpo	Floyd Johnson	New York	367,862	54,685
May 12, 1923	Jess Willard	Paulino Uzcudun	Jersey City	352,654	34,330
June 27, 1929	Max Schmeling	Lew Tendler	Yankee Stadium, N. Y.	\$350,843	22,357
July 27, 1927	Benny Leonard	Ezzard Charles	New York	349,415	33,868
Sept. 17, 1954	Rocky Marciano	Joe Louis	Cleveland, Ohio	347,810	37,396
Sept. 27, 1950	Ezzard Charles	Billy Stribling	Detroit	342,497	39,827
July 3, 1931	Max Schmeling	Bob Pastor	New York	335,063	38,494
Sept. 20, 1939	Joe Louis	Rocky Graziano	Yankee Stad., New York	334,740	18,582
Sept. 27, 1946	Tony Zale	Tami Mauriello	Chicago Stadium	333,308	34,852
Sept. 19, 1946	Joe Louis	Kid Gavilan	Yankee Stad., New York	331,795	16,084
Apr. 2, 1954	Carl (Bobo) Olson	Tony Galento	Chicago Stadium	328,655	62,000
June 28, 1939	Joe Louis	Joe Walcott	Yankee Stad., New York	325,707	32,000
May 15, 1953	Rocky Marciano	Primo Carnera	Yankee Stad., New York	306,100	30,255
June 25, 1935	Joe Louis	Tommy Farr	Newark	5274,451	17,450
Aug. 30, 1937	Joe Louis	Rocky Graziano	Chicago Stadium		
June 10, 1948	Tony Zale	Chuck Davey			
Feb. 11, 1953	Kid Gavilan				

(a) Includes income from motion pictures, radio, etc. (b) Record for indoor bouts.
 (c) Second bout. (d) First bout. (e) First revenue from theater television rights. (f) New
 welterweight record.
 *A record for non-paid attendance was established at a bout between Tony Zale and Billy Pryor in
 Juneau Park, Milwaukee, Aug. 18, 1941, witnessed by a crowd estimated at 135,132.
 An estimated 60,000,000 persons witnessed on television the heavyweight title bout between Jersey
 Joe Walcott and Ezzard Charles, July 18, 1951, telecast over a 43-station network.

Amateur Boxing Championships in 1955

GOLDEN GLOVES INTERCITY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chicago Stadium, Chicago, Ill., March 31

- 112 lbs.—Tommy Reynolds, Chicago, outpointed
- Joseph Belleau, New York
- 118 lbs.—Donald Eddington, Chicago, outpointed
- Robert St. John, New York
- 126 lbs.—Walter Taylor, New York, outpointed
- Harry Smith, Chicago
- 135 lbs.—Manny Davis, Chicago, outpointed
- Eugene Tippet, New York

67th ANNUAL NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Kansas City, Mo., May 5-7

- 112 lbs.—Heil Shimabukuro, Honolulu, stopped
- James Anderson, St. Louis, Mo. (TKO 2nd round)
- 119 lbs.—John Cereghin, USAF, outpointed
- Ward Yee, USAF
- 125 lbs.—Joe Charles, USAF, outpointed
- las Akana, Honolulu
- 132 lbs.—Jack Pucias, Portland, Ore., stopped
- Walter Taylor, Washington, D. C. (KO, 1st round)
- 139 lbs.—Robert Cofer, Philadelphia, Pa., stopped
- Herman Thompson, Baltimore, Md. (KO, 1st round)
- 147 lbs.—Walter Sabbath, Detroit, Mich., out-

- pointed Rudell Stith, Louisville, Ky.
- 156 lbs.—Frankie Davis, USAF, outpointed
- William Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.
- 165 lbs.—Paul Wright, USAF, outpointed
- McCoy, New York, N. Y., Washington, D. C.
- 175 lbs.—John Horne, New York, outpointed
- stopped Bob Scrivans, San Antonio, Texas (TKO, 1st round)
- Heavyweight—George Moore, Detroit, Mich., stopped John Johnson, Ft. Jackson (KO, 1st round)
- Team—U. S. Air Force.

Bobsled Championships in 1955

Feierabend, driver), 5:19.35; 6, United States (Dick Severini, driver), 5:17.12.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

St. Moritz, Switzerland, Jan. 23-29

- Two-man—1, Fritz Feierabend and Harry War-
- bourton, Switzerland. Total time—5:33.28; 2, Paul
- Aste and Heinz Isser, Austria, 5:34.93; 6, Dick
- Severini and Bill Williams, United States, 5:36.99.
- Four-man—1, Switzerland (Franz Kapus,
- driver). Time—5:18.52; 2, Switzerland (Fritz

NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 5-6

- Two-man—Bud Washburn, Keene Valley, N. Y.,
- and Pat Martin, Massena, N. Y., 5:04.06.
- Four-man—Monroe Flack, Saranac Lake, N. Y.,
- driver, 4:46.67.

One-man International Race (MacKlin Cup), St. Moritz, Switzerland, Jan. 12—Fairchild Mc-
 Carthy, Cambridge, Mass. Time (three runs)—137.4 seconds.
 World Skeleton Championship, St. Moritz, Switzerland, Feb. 16—Douglas Connor, Canada. Time
 (6 runs)—308.8 seconds.

American Bowling Congress Champions and Records

Yr.	Individual	All Events	Two-Men Teams	Five-Men Teams
1936	C. Warren, Springfield, Ill. 735	J. Murphy, Ind. 2,006	A. Stanina-M. Straka, Chicago, Ill. 1,347	Falls City Hi Bru, Indianapolis, 3,089
1937	G. Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 749	M. Stehn, Belleville, Ill. 2,070	V. Gibbs, Kansas City, Mo. 1,359	Krakow Fur, niture C. Det. 3,118
1938	K. Anderson, Molina, Ill. 746	D. Beatty, Jackson, Mich. 1,978	Johnson-Snyder, Indianapolis, Ind. 1,337	Brew. Co. Chl. 3,234
1939	James Danek, Forest Park, Ill. 730	Joe Wilman, Chicago, Ill. 2,028	Murray Fowler - Philip Leuss, Steubenville, O. 1,405	Fife Electric, Detroit. . . 3,151
1940	Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind. 742	Fred Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y. 2,001	Herb Freitag, Joe Sinke, Chicago, Ill. 1,346	Monarch, Beer, Chl., 3,047
1941	Fred Ruff, Jr., Belleville, Ill. 745	Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind. 2,013	William Lee-Ray Farness, Madison, Wis. 1,346	Vogel Bros., Forest Park, Ill. 3,065
1942	John Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio. 756	Ted Moskal, Saginaw, Mich. 1,973	E. Nowicki-G. Balser, Milwaukee, Wis. 1,377	Budweiser (Randolph) Chl. 3,131
1946	Leo Rollick, Santa Monica, Calif. 737	Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill. 2,054	J. Gworek-H. Kmldowski, Buffalo, N. Y. 1,360	Llo-Da-Mar, Santa Monica 3,023
1947	James McMahon, Chicago, Ill. 740	James McMahon, Chicago, Ill. 1,965	Ed Doerr-Len Springmeyer, St. Louis, Mo. 1,356	Ed & Earl Linz, Cleveland, Ohio, 3,032
1948	Lincoln Protich, Akron, Ohio. 721	Ned Day, W. Allis, Wis. 1,979	Jim Towns-Wm. Sweeney, Chicago, Ill. 1,361	Wash. Shirts, Chicago. . . 3,007
1949	Bernard Rucche, St. Bernard, Ohio. 716	John Small, Chicago, Ill. 1,941	D. Van Boxel, Green Bay-G. Bernhard, Sturgeon-Bay, Wis. 1,332	Jimmie Smith's, South Bend, Ind. 3,027
1950	Everett Leina, Aurora, Ill. 757	Frank Santore, Long Isl. City, N. Y. 1,961	Willis Ebosh-Earl Linz, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,325	Pepsi-Cola, Detroit. . . 2,952
1951	Lee Jougard, Detroit, Mich. 775	Tony Lindeman, Detroit, Mich. 2,005	Ed Marshall-Bob Benson, Lansing, Mich. 1,334	C. B. O'Malley, Inc., Chicago. . . 3,070
1952	Al Sharkey, Chicago, Ill. 758	Steve Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio. 2,065	John Klare-Steve Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,453	E & B Beer, Detroit Mich. 3,115
1953	Frank Santore, Long Island City, N. Y. 749	Frank Santore, Long Island City, N. Y. 1,994	Joe Klaseff-Eddie Koepf, Cleveland, Ohio. 1,339	Pfeiffer Beer, Detroit, Mich. 3,181
1954	Tony Sparando, Rego Park, N. Y. 723	Brad Lewis, Ashland, Ohio. 1,985	Don McClaren, St. Louis-Billy Weln, Houston. 1,355	Tri-Par Radio, Chicago. 3,226
1955	Eddie Gerzine, Milwaukee, Wis. 738	Fred Bujack, Detroit, Mich. 1,993	George Pacorolis-Harry Zoeller, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1,365	Pfeiffer Beer, Detroit, Mich. 3,136

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ANNUAL ABC TOURNAMENTS

Type of record	Holder of record	Tourn. Yr.	Score
High team total	Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill.	1938	3,234
High team game	Tea Shops, Milwaukee, Wis.	1927	1,186
High doubles score	John Klare-Steve Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio.	1952	1,453
High doubles game	John Gworek-Henry Kmldowski, Buffalo, N. Y.	1946	544
High singles total	Lee Jougard, Detroit, Mich.	1951	775
High all events score	Max Stehn, Belleville, Ill.	1937	2,070
High team all events	Stroh's Beer, Detroit, Mich.	1951	9,506
High life-time pin total	Harry Steers, Chicago, Ill.	1902 to 1955	84,061

RECORD AVERAGES FOR CONSECUTIVE TOURNAMENTS

No. in row	Name of record holder	Span	Games	Average
Two	Steve Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio.	1951-52	18	224.09
Three	Steve Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio.	1951-53	27	221.02
Four	Steve Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio.	1950-53	36	212.35
Five	Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.	1939-46	45	214.17
Ten	Junie McMahon, Chicago, Ill.	1939-51	90	207.1

ALL-TIME RECORDS FOR LEAGUE AND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Type of record	Holder of record	Year	Score	Style of competition
High team total	Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis, Mo.	1937	3,797	League
High team game	Hook Grip Five, Lodi, N. J.	1950	1,342	League
High doubles total	Charles Lausche-Fr. Franz, Cleveland, Ohio.	1938	1,494	Tournament
High doubles game	Lowell Jackson-Sam Garofalo, St. Louis, Mo.	1935	585	Tournament
High individual total	Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1939	886	League
High all events score	Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, Wis.	1932	2,259	Tournament

RECORDERS OF 200 GAMES IN ABC CHAMPIONSHIPS

William J. Knox, Philadelphia, 1913.	Angelo Domenico, Canton, Ohio, 1940.
Charles Reinlie, Racine, Wis., 1926.	William Hoar, Chicago, 1941.
Jack Kartens, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1933.	Leo Rollick, Buffalo, N. Y., 1946.
Carl Mensenberg, Scranton, Pa., 1935.	Vince Lucel, Trenton, N. J., 1951.
Michael Blazek, Conneaut, Ohio, 1939.	Ray Mihm, Green Bay, Wis., 1953.
William McGeorge, Kent, Ohio, 1939.	Tony Sparando, Rego Park, N. Y., 1954.
George Pallage, Akron, Ohio, 1940.	Myron Erickson, Racine, Wis., 1955.

GOLD AWARDS FOR FIVE OR MORE 200 GAMES

Geo. Billick, Old Forge, Pa. 12	Lou Foxie, Paterson, N. J. 6	George Tomek, Plymouth, Pa. 5
*Hank Marino, Milwaukee. 11	Frank Clause, Old Forge, Pa. 6	Bill Lenzen, Chicago, Ill. 5
Walter Ward, Cleveland 7	Pat Patterson, St. Louis, Mo. 6	Paul Marian, Chicago, Ill. 5
Junie McMahon, Chicago, Ill. 7	*Charles Daw, Milwaukee, Wis. 5	Ed Winchester, Phila., Pa. 5
Sam Garofalo, St. Louis. 6	Boss Boscoe, Akron, Ohio. 5	Art Scheer, St. Louis, Mo. 5
Harold Schaeffer, St. Louis. 6	Jim Sturm, Los Angeles, Cal. 5	Johnny Fehr, Indianapolis, Ind. 5
	Steve Tomek, Plymouth, Pa. 5	Walter King, Detroit, Mich. 5
		Andy Grilli, Milwaukee, Wis. 5

*Bowled two 200 games in official 3-game series.

All-time totals since 1908: 5,006 300-games; 2,768 299-games; 2,037 298-games.

GENERAL BOWLING FIGURES FOR UNITED STATES

	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Total alley beds	85,500	85,000	85,000	84,500	84,500
Number bowling establishments	12,350	12,250	12,100	12,000	12,000
Total ABC teams	380,000	370,000	355,000	336,000	325,000
Number persons employed	165,000	165,000	163,500	163,000	163,000
Number of bowlers, all types	20,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000

American Bowling Congress Championships, 1955

Fort Wayne, Ind.

INDIVIDUAL

1. Eddie Gerzine, Milwaukee.....	225	235	278—738
2. Fred Bujack, Detroit.....	279	212	244—735
3. Ralph Hansen, Elizabeth, Ill.....	243	279	195—717

Runnersup—Andy Piraino II, Syracuse, N. Y., and Andy Sellin, Syracuse, N. Y., 705; Dave Moffat, Chicago, 704; Glen Blakesley, Kansas City, Mo., 703; Dan Stoltz, Hammond, Ind., 702; Joe Voros, Canton, Ohio, 701.

ALL-EVENTS

1. Fred Bujack, Detroit.....	627	631	735—1993
2. Jim Telfer, Detroit.....	636	639	689—1964
3. Ed Markulis, Sterling, Ohio.....	636	685	639—1960

Runnersup—Eddie Gerzine, Milwaukee, 1938; Therman Gibson, Detroit, 1935; Joe Bolek, Cleveland, 1931; Morrie Oppenheim, Chicago, 1930; Joe Voros, Canton, Ohio, 1922; Lou Mehr, St. Cloud, Minn., 1915; Chuck O'Donnell, St. Louis, and Billy Welu, St. Louis, 1913.

TWO-MAN TEAMS

1. George Pacropis, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	253	221	225—699
Harry Zoeller, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	256	234	176—666—1365
2. Ed Knapp, Newark, N. J.....	232	190	257—679
Rich Knapp, Newark, N. J.....	171	212	252—635—1314
3. Andy Rogoznica, Chicago.....	249	204	258—711
Dick Jensen, Chicago.....	207	186	191—584—1295

Runnersup—Bob Harris-Fred List, San Antonio, Texas, 1293; George Lutzen-Bill Hilligoss, Niles, Mich., 1290; Johnny Supple-Joe DeMichele, Chicago, 1288; Willis Ebosh, Cleveland-Tony Amato, Irvington, N. J., 1287; Harry Richard-Bob Bowman, Findlay, Ohio, 1283; Mike Cyphers-Harry Gossner, Columbus, Ohio, 1281.

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

1. Pfeiffer Beer, Detroit, Mich.....	248	178	254—	680
Therman Gibson.....	202	192	190—	584
Bill Lillard.....	207	169	222—	598
George Young.....	190	249	208—	647
Lou Sleafaff.....	221	206	200—	627
Fred Bujack.....	1068	994	1074—	3136
2. Hotel Spaniol, St. Cloud, Minn.....	199	205	224—	628
Tony Palala.....	146	174	149—	469
Virgil Carlson.....	206	227	236—	668
Vic Poganski.....	221	237	204—	662
Lou Mehr.....	207	216	231—	654
Glen Olson.....	978	1059	1044—	3081

3. 620 Club, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jim Whalen.....	183	235	219—	637
Bill Drouches.....	235	214	210—	659
Bud Eriksen.....	191	178	193—	562
Jerry Peterson.....	200	201	175—	576
Bill Baden.....	204	231	178—	613

1012 1059 975— 3047

Runnersup—Falls City Brewers, Louisville, Ky., 3044; Modern Bowler, Detroit, Mich., 3043; Mady's Lanes, South St. Paul, Minn., 3020; Howards Clothes, St. Paul, Minn., 3015; Cole-Finder Mercury, Chicago, Ill., 3015; Steve Nagy Grips, Cleveland, Ohio, 3013; Detail Tool & Machine, Detroit, Mich., 3012; Knights of Pythias, Muncie, Ind., 3010.

Soccer (Association Football) Challenge Cup Records

OPEN

1939-40—The championship final between Baltimore and the Chicago Falstaffs was not completed. The first game resulted in a scoreless tie and the second a 2-2 tie and the series was abandoned June 12, on order of the U.S. F. A.

1940-41—Pawtucket (R. I.) F. C., 8; Chrysler (Detroit) F. C., 5.

1941-42—Gallatin (Donora, Pa.) F. C., 6; Pawtucket (R. I.) F. C., 3.

1942-43—Hispanos (Brooklyn) defeated Morgan Strassers 3-2 on May 30, after 3-all tie, May 24.

1943-44—Hispanos (Brooklyn) defeated Morgan Strassers (Pittsburgh) 4 goals to 0.

1944-45—New York Brookhatsans defeated the Cleveland, O., Americans 6 goals to 2.

1945-46—Chicago Vikings 3; Ponta Delgadas, Fall River, Mass., 2.

1946-47—Ponta Delgadas, Fall River, Mass., 9; Spartas, Chicago, Ill., 3.

1947-48—Simpkins-Ford, St. Louis, Mo., 3; Brookhattan-Galicia, New York, N. Y., 2.

1948-49—Morgan S. C. (Morgan, Pa.), 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 3.

1949-50—Simpkins (St. Louis, Mo.), 3; Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 1.

1950-51—German-Hungarian S. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.), 10; Heidelberg (Pa.) S. C., 4 (2-game totals).

1951-52—Harmarville (Pa.) S. C., 7; Philadelphia (Pa.) Nationals, 5 (2-game totals).

1952-53—Falcons F. C., Chicago, Ill., 3; Harmarville, Pa., 0 (2-game totals).

1953-54—New York Americans, 2; Kutis, St. Louis, Mo., 1 (2-game totals).

1954-55—Eintracht S. C., Astoria, N. Y., 2; Danish Americans, Los Angeles, Calif., 0 (1 game).

AMATEUR

1938-39—Fall River St. Michael's, 3; Gallatin (Pa.) S. C., 1.

1939-40—Morgan Strassers (Morgan, Pa.), 1; Fall River Firestones, 0.

1940-41—Fall River S. C. (Mass.), 2; Chrysler S. C. (Detroit), 1.

1941-42—Fall River S. C. (Mass.), 4; Morgan U. S. C. O. (Morgan, Pa.), 3.

1942-43—Morgan Strassers (Morgan, Pa.), 4; Baltimore Santa Maria's, 1.

1943-44—Eintracht S. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.), 5; Morgan Strassers, 2.

1944-45—Eintracht S. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.), 1; St. Louis Haffery's, 0.

1945-46—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 5; Castle Shannon (Pa.), 2.

1946-47—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 10; St. Louis Carondelet, 1.

1947-48—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 4; Curry (Pa.) Vets, 1.

1948-49—Elizabeth (N. J.) Sport Club, 7; St. Louis Zenithoffers, 1.

1949-50—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 4; Harmarville (Penn.), 1.

1950-51—German-Hungarian S. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.), 4; Harmarville (Pa.), 2.

1951-52—Haffery, St. Louis, Mo., 3; Lusitano, S. C., 1.

1952-53—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 2; Slovak A.A., Chicago, Ill., 0.

1953-54—Reading, Reading, Pa., 7; Simpkins, St. Louis, Mo., 6 (2 games).

1954-55—Heidelberg (Pa.) S. C., 5; Chicago (Ill.) Eagles 4 (2 games).

OTHER SOCCER WINNERS IN 1954-55

National Junior Cup—East: Blau-Weiss Gottchee S. C., 1; Morgan S. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., 0; West: Swaben A. C., Chicago, Ill., 1; Lions S. C., Chicago, Ill., 0.

Lewis Cup—Philadelphia Uhriks 5; Brookhattan-Galicia, New York, N. Y., 3 (2 games).

English Soccer Cup, London, England—Newcastle United 3; Manchester City 1.

Rugby League Cup, London, England—Barrow 21; Workington Town 12.

English League Championship, London, England—Chelsea.

British International Championship, London—England 7; Scotland 2.

Calcatta Cup, Twickenham, England—England 9; Scotland 6.

National Duck Pin Tournament Champions

Source: National Duck Pin Bowling Congress

MEN

Yr.	Team	Doubles	Individual	All events
1936	Blue Ribbons, Willimantic, Conn.1,948	A. Christopher-A. Friar, Fall River, Mass.831	C. Frisk, New Britain, Conn.445	W. Dente, Willimantic, Conn.1,274
1937	Borders Friction Stop, Springfield, Va.1,995	A. Clarke-B. Krauss, Wash., D. C.809	W. Powell, Roanoke, Va.439	W. Tato, Willimantic, Conn.1,194
1938	Holland Five, Bridgeport, Conn.1,968	R. Haines-A. Felter, Baltimore, Md.918	A. Clarke, Washington, D. C.448	W. McNew, Richmond, Va.1,226
1939	Holland Five, Bridgeport, Conn.1,933	H. Tucker-T. Keene, Baltimore, Md.828	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.447	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.1,240
1940	Blue Ribbons, Willimantic, Conn.2,057	T. Iannarone-T. Brown, Bridgeport, Conn.843	E. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.482	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.1,283
1941	Newfield Men, Bridgeport, Conn.1,919	P. Motyl-M. Dziadik, Derby, Conn.793	J. Easterday, Annapolis, Md.459	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.1,198
1942	Savoits-Franklin, Baltimore, Md.2,044	J. Libertini-R. Haines, Balti., Md.884	W. Krauss, Rosslyn, Va.456	J. Libertini, Baltimore, Md.1,282
1943-1944-1945—Not held				
1946	Casino Five, Meriden, Conn.1,950	H. Roetzel-B. Powley, Bridgeport, Conn.825	C. Kebart, New Haven, Conn.471	J. Radocy, Torrington, Conn.1,250
1947	Holland Five, Bridgeport, Conn.1,919	J. Radocy-C. Balducci, Torrington, Conn.852	W. Guerke, Baltimore, Md.445	F. Guethler, Wash., D. C.1,239
1948	Davidson's Recreation, Balt., Md.1,978	D. Cost-E. Micaliz, Wash., D. C.808	M. Dziadik, Derby, Conn.466	J. Kamerzel, Devon, Conn.1,231
1949	Kingsway, Fairfield, Conn.1,929	J. Aler-G. Young, Baltimore, Md.891	J. Catino, Stamford, Conn.480	G. Young, Baltimore, Md.1,267
1950	Valley Forge Beer, Wash., D. C.1,951	C. Pannell-W. Stalcup, Arlington, Va.828	Hal Tucker, Baltimore, Md.487	Nova Hamilton, Baltimore, Md.1,274
1951	Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.1,843	N. Tronsky-H. Peters, New Britain, Conn.911	Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn.457	Mike Litrenta, Baltimore, Md.1,339
1952	Washington Club, Providence, R. I.1,933	M. Avon-P. Jarman, Wash., D. C.929	Frank Hanley, Shelton, Conn.452	Frank Hanley, Shelton, Conn.1,239
1953	Broadway Candy & Tobacco Co., Baltimore, Md.2,031	C. Hildebrand-H. Tucker, Baltimore, Md.841	Al Rush, Baltimore, Md.457	Charles Kebart, New Haven, Conn.1,306
1954	Patterson Five, Baltimore, Md.1,976	Dr. H. Crabbaugh-C. Harshman, Hagerstown, Md.834	Vince Della, Baltimore, Md.443	Frank D. Imperio, Indian Head, Md.1,259
1955	Gulda's Dairy-Blue Ribbons, New Britain, Conn.1,988	Tom Fitzgerald-George Vetos, Fall River, Mass.861	Walter Surwiecki, Meriden, Conn.445	Tom Fitzgerald, Fall River, Mass.1,248

WOMEN

1937	Charlotte Bowling Center, Charlotte, N. C.1,635	P. Willis-D. Lawson, Richmond, Va.738	I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va.416	I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va.1,101
1938	WICC Yankee Network, Bridgeport, Conn.1,729	O. Schmidt-H. Randi, Richmond, Va.737	M. Hering, Washington, D. C.375	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.1,130
1939	Diamond Cab, Baltimore, Md.1,688	A. D'Lugo-C. Kirk, Bridgeport, Conn.743	M. Hering, Washington, D. C.379	I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va.1,130
1940	WICC Yankee Network, Bridgeport, Conn.1,729	E. Andrus-K. Vick, Norfolk, Va.778	R. Hampel, Baltimore, Md.413	K. Vick, Norfolk, Va.1,611
1941	Rendezvous Bowling Center, Wash.1,651	H. Staron-N. Urdan, Md.695	C. McGinn, Baltimore, Md.398	D. Kellum, Baltimore, Md.1,034
1942	Eureka, Md. Assurance, Baltimore, Md.1,785	M. McDonnell-A. D'Lugo, Thomas-Devon, Conn.772	E. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.428	L. Rose, Rosslyn, Va.1,126
1943-1944-1945—Not held				
1946	All States Life Ins. Co., Baltimore1,755	G. Bohn-L. Kral, New Haven, Conn.711	K. Sheuchik, Baltimore, Md.405	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.1,087
1947	Dundalk Center, Baltimore, Md.1,740	L. Moen-L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.727	F. Reynolds, Watertown, Conn.410	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.1,117
1948	Franks Restaurant, Hartford, Conn.1,731	M. Anderson-H. Zents, Baltimore783	B. Bainbridge, Washington, D. C.426	L. Young, Baltimore, Md.1,184
1949	Aristocrat Dairy, Baltimore, Md.1,759	R. Gould-M. Allen, Durham, N. C.797	D. Leigh, Portsmouth, Va.418	M. Allen, Durham, N. C.1,231
1950	Frederick Generator-Franklin, Baltimore, Md.1,802	E. Branch-E. Smith, Norfolk, Va.768	Estelle Warwington, Atlanta, Ga.399	Doris Leigh, Portsmouth, Va.1,121
1951	Sons' Recreation, Waterbury, Conn.1,843	A. Wissman-N. Wargo, Darien-Sp. Norwalk, Conn.748	Lorraine Gulli, Washington, D. C.431	Betty Covelly, Baltimore, Md.1,151
1952	Newfield Girls, Bridgeport, Conn.1,727	R. Hovane-R. Martini, Bridgeport, Conn.764	E. Lowry, Richmond, Va.430	Anne Wissman, Stamford, Conn.1,186
1953	Frederick Generator-Franklin, Baltimore, Md.1,783	M. Liphard-E. Barger, Baltimore, Md.752	Gladys Broska, Stamford, Conn.425	Gladys Broska, Stamford, Conn.1,153
1954	Haytsville Girls, Wash ton, D. C.1,740	L. Rakowski-J. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.787	Elaine Perl, Norfolk, Va.399	Mary Kuebler, Baltimore, Md.1,139
1955	Brunswick Red Crowns, Baltimore, Md.1,800	Julie Dubiel-Ann Plude, Avon, Conn.766	Edith Christensen, Washington, D. C.420	Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md.1,152

MIXED DOUBLES

1938	M. Akers-W. Robey, Baltimore, Md.762	1949	A. Atkinson-O. Ellis, Baltimore, Md.791
1939	C. Kirk-H. Parsons, Bridgeport, Conn.789	1950	E. Barger-W. Brozey, Baltimore, Md.792
1940	L. Young-J. Talbert, Washington, D. C.806	1951	B. Covelly-H. Lanasa, Baltimore, Md.807
1941	I. Simmons-A. Liebler, Norfolk, Va.802	1952	H. Ploss, Seymour, Conn.-Jack White, New Haven, Conn.765
1942	C. Hiser-P. Wolfe, Hyattsville, Md.771	1953	Marion Hamilton-Larkin Weedon, Washington, D. C.802
1943-1944-1945—Not held		1954	R. Reynolds-H. Peters, Waterbury-Bristol, Conn.794
1946	E. Kidd-C. Kidd, Baltimore, Md.774	1955	Frances Kupec-George Pelletier, Windsor-Danielson, Conn.792
1947	B. Wootton-B. Stalcup, Wash., D. C.795		
1948	H. Bourger-T. Carpenter, Woonsocket, R. I.793		

World Duck Pin Bowling Records

Source: National Duck Pin Bowling Congress; to Sept. 1, 1955

MEN—Teams

Single game—797 Winchester-Packard, Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1948.
 Three game set—2,123 Hick's Cafe, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1946.
 Five game set—3,348 Kelly-Buick, Baltimore, Md.
 Ten game set—6,460 Park Circle, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11-12, 1941.
 Fifteen game set—9,420 Popular Club, Baltimore, Md., May 1940.
 Consecutive wins—33 Frank's Tavern, Washington, D. C., 1938-1939 season.
 Season average—638-42 National Beer, Baltimore, Md., 1946-47 Season.
 Three men team game—475 Middletown All-Stars, Middletown, Conn., November 1937.
 Three men team 3 game set—1,249 Hugueley's Bethesda's Stars, Bethesda, Md., March 29, 1945.
 Three men team 4 game set—1,524 Spillway Bowling Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1939.
 Three men team 5 game set—1,957 Recreation Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1939.

MEN—Doubles

Single game—360, Truman Cowart-Billy Allen, Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1954.
 Three game set—929 Mike Avon and Paul Jarman, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1952.
 Four game set—1,122 D. Snyder and J. Rosenberger, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1949.
 Five game set—1,428 Gene Sirbaugh and Andy Page, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14, 1953.
 Six game set—1,624 Nova Hamilton and Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1940.
 Seven game set—1,938 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., and Joe Genovesi, Rockville, Conn., May 9, 1943.
 Eight game set—2,128 Earl Campbell and Lee Seim, Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1944.
 Nine game set—2,431-Nova Hamilton and Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1940.
 Ten game set—2,752 James Dietsch and John Weinkam, Baltimore, Md., March 26 and April 8, 1950.
 Fifteen game set—3,890 Red Nebbett and Ray Barnes, Richmond, Va., Sept., 1940.
 Twenty game set—5,286 Ben Kosky and Bill Dente, Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10-12, 1947.

Twenty-five game set—6,352 Shirley Stancil and Leslie Mincey, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21, 1949.
 Thirty game set—7,959 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., February-March, 1949.
 Fifty game set—12,790 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., February-March, 1949.
 Ninety game set—22,884 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., February-March, 1949.
 One hundred game set—25,278 Steve Witkowski-Paul Gyome, Middletown-Colchester, Conn., April 1951.
 High season average—254-10 Howard Hipsley and James Dietsch, Baltimore, Md., 1949-1950 season.

MEN—Individuals

Single game—239 Eddie Funaro, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1941.
 Three game set—542 Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 2, 1943.
 Four game set—624 James Dietsch, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1954.
 Five game set—786 Larkin Weedon, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1954.
 Six game set—914 Andy Friar, Fall River, Mass., Jan. 17, 1953.
 Seven game set—1,091 Howard Parsons, Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1947.
 Eight game set—1,179 John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28, 1953.
 Nine game set—1,339 Mike Litrenta, Baltimore, Md., April, 1951.
 Ten game set—1,482 Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1940.
 Fifteen game set—2,142 Oniel Wynne, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1953.
 Sixteen game set—2,199 Robert Lockhart, Washington, D. C., Mar. 18-19, 1955.
 Twenty-game set—2,789, James Dietsch, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1954.
 Twenty-five game set—3,430 John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1949.
 Thirty game set (tie)—4,097 John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Jan., 1949; William Brozey, Baltimore, Md., Jan., 1955.
 Thirty-five game set—4,764 Mike Bogino, Avon, Conn.
 Forty game set—5,328 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec. 1948.
 Forty-five game set—5,811 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.
 Fifty game set—6,725 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., 1939.

Sixty game set—7,889 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.
 Seventy game set—9,115 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec., 1948.
 Seventy-five game set—9,819 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.
 Eighty game set—10,424 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec., 1948.
 Ninety game set—11,763 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec. 1948.
 One Hundred game set—13,079 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec., 1948.
 One hundred game set (continuous bowling)—12,466 Gordon McIlwee, Winchester, Va., Dec. 18, 1940.
 High season average—134-14 Nick Tronsky, New Britain, Conn., 1949-1950 season.

WOMEN—Teams

Single game—721 Devon All Star Girls, Devon, Conn., Feb. 16, 1951.
 Three game set—1,965 Star Laundry Girls, Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 28, 1951.
 Five game set—3,094 Pine Grove Dairy, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 29, 1955.
 Ten game set—5,438 Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9-11, 1934.
 Consecutive wins—37 Bookies Team, Richmond, Va., 1938-1939 season.
 High season average—578-0 Aristocrat Dairy, Baltimore, Md., 1949-1950 season.
 Three women team 3 game set—2,433 Baltimore Girls, Oct., 1939.

WOMEN—Doubles

Single game—338 Hazel Wells and Ruby Hovunic, Bridgeport, Conn., May 9, 1949.
 Three game set—798 Ann Levy and Doris Smith, Norfolk, Va., March 1, 1941.
 Five game set—1,298 Elizabeth Barger and Ethel Dize, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.
 Six game set—1,458 Ida Simmons and Elizabeth Leib, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1939.
 Seven game set—1,694 Evelyn Traber and Martha Cleveland, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 17, 1951.
 Eight game set—1,955 Thelma McDonough and Evelyn Brose, Baltimore, Md., April 14, 1940.
 Ten game set—2,572 Elizabeth Barger and Ethel Dize, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.
 Fifteen game set—3,397 Naomi Zimmerman and Ruth Zentz, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1939.
 Twenty game set—4,500 Dorothy O'Brien and Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., April, 1934.
 High season average—217 Naomi Zimmerman and Mildred Tuckey, Baltimore, Md., 1934-1935 season.

WOMEN—Individuals

Single game—232, Vivian Walsh, Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1954.
 Three game set—471 Minerva Weisenborn, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 14, 1953.
 Four game set—561 Mrs. Ellen Holland, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, 1948.
 Five game set—745 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 9, 1951.
 Six game set—835 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., March 13, 1937; Joan Nussale, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1954.
 Seven game set—997 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 12, 1955.
 Eight game set—1,057 Ethel Dize, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 21, 1954.
 Nine game set—1,231 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., April, 1949.
 Ten game set—1,353 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 25, 1935.
 Twenty game set—2,589 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1949.
 Twenty-five game set—3,250 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., December, 1951.
 Thirty game set—3,898 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., January, 1952.
 Fifty game set—4,333 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., December, 1951.
 Seventy-five game set—9,537 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., January, 1952.
 High season average—124-15 Ida Slick, Norfolk, Va., 1950-1951 season.

MIXED—Doubles

Single game—360 Lillian Russell and John Gaise, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1948.
 Three game set—870 Myrtle Lingham and George Young, Baltimore, Md., May 6, 1953.
 Five game set—1,428 Elizabeth Barger and William Brozey, Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1950.
 Ten game set—2,736 Elizabeth Barger and William Brozey, Baltimore, Md., March 11, 1950.
 Fifteen game set—3,878 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., and Dave Volk, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.
 Fifty game set—12,583 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., and Dave Volk, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.
 Seventy-five game set—19,381 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., and Dave Volk, Baltimore, Md., January, 1952.

Women's International Bowling Champions and Records

Yr.	Individual	All Events	Two-Women Teams	Five-Women Teams
1941	N. Huff, Los Angeles.....662	S. Twyford, Aurora, Ill.....1,799	Pittinger-Hogan, Los Angeles.....1,155	Rovick Blg. Shoes, Chicago.....2,661
1942	Tillie Taylor, Newark, N. J.....659	Nina Van Camp, Chicago.....1,888	Stella Harttrick-Clara Allen, Detroit.....1,204	Logan Square-Bulck, Chicago.....2,815
1943, 1944, 1945—(Not held)				
1946	Val Mikiel, Detroit, Mich.....682	Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago.....1,835	V. Focazio-Prudence Dusher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....1,251	Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis, Mo...2,751
1947	Agnes Junker, Indianapolis, Ind...650	Marge Dardeen, Cincinnati, Ohio...1,826	Candace Miller-Emma Baird, Fort Wayne, Ind...1,245	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee, Wis...2,987
1948	Shirlee Wernecke, Chicago.....696	Mrs. Virgie Hupfer, Burlington, Iowa...1,850	Margaret Cass-Merle Mathews, Long Beach, Calif...1,188	Kathryn Creme Pack, Chicago.....2,812
1949	Clara Mataya, St. Louis.....658	Cecelia Winandy, Chicago.....1,840	Ann Elyasevich-Estelle Svoboda, Chi., Ill...1,229	Gears By Enterprise, Detroit, Mich...2,786
1950	Cleo Stalkamp, Newport, Ky.....669	Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids.....1,796	S. Gantenbein-F. Schick, Dallas...1,216	Fanatorium Majors, Grand Rapids...2,930
1951	Ida Simpson, Buffalo, N. Y.....639	LaVerne Haverley, Los Angeles, Calif.....1,788	Sgt. Esther Cooke-Alma Denlin, Seattle, Wash...1,179	Hickman Oldsmobile, Indianapolis, Ind...2,705
1952	Lorene Craig, Kansas City, Mo.....672	Virginia Turner, Gardena, Calif...1,854	L. Quam-M. Hoffman, Madison, Wis...1,206	Cole Furniture, Cleveland, Ohio.....2,854
1953	Marge Baginski, Berwyn, Ill.....637	Doris Knechtges, Detroit, Mich...1,886	D. Knechtges-J. Grudzien, Detroit, Mich...1,211	B & B Chevrolet, Detroit, Mich...2,931
1954	Helen Martin, Peoria, Ill.....668	Anne Johnson, Berwick, Pa....1,880	Fran Stennett-Rose Gacioch, Rockford, Ill.....1,244	Marhofer Wieners, Chicago, Ill.....2,734
1955	Nellie Vella, Rockford, Ill.....695	Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids, Mich.....1,890	Wyllis Ryskamp-Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids, Mich.....1,264	Fallstaff, Chicago, Ill.....2,991

RECORDERS OF 300 GAMES IN WIBC SANCTIONED PLAY

Season	Season
1940-1941	Amelia Renkel, Cleveland, Ohio.
1941-1942	Bertha Uhbancic, Indianapolis, Ind.
1941-1942	Lucile Rice, Indianapolis, Ind.
1941-1942	Marge Earley, Chicago.
1942-1943	Carolyn Bell, Grand Island, Nebr.
1943-1944	Hattie Wooster, Detroit, Mich.
1943-1944	Marge Slogar, Cleveland, Ohio.
1944-1945	Mrs. Rachel La Tell, Vestal, N. Y.
1945-1946	None.
1946-1947	Beryl Cox, Houston, Tex.; Vinie Strobel, North Bergen, N. J.; Lillian Somers, Stevens Point, Wis.
1947-1948	Marge Beaney, Victoria, Canada.
1948-1949	Doris Knechtges, Detroit; Margaret Skelton, Indianapolis.
1949-1950	Olive Chase, Fond du Lac, Wis.
1950-1951	Betty Kuhls, St. Louis, Mo.; Florence Seeds, Columbus, Ohio; Sue Waddell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edna Dalton, Detroit, Mich.; Sylvia Wene, Philadelphia, Pa.
1951-1952	Marge Craig, Lafayette, Ind.
1952-1953	Donna Jean Zimmerman, Akron, Ohio
1953-1954	Marion Gray, Plainfield, N. J.; Dorothy Focht, Akron, Ohio; Tillie Richards, Union, N. J.
1954-1955	Peggy Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Archery Champions in 1955**NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Aug. 8-12

Men's Target—Joseph Fries, Los Angeles, Calif., 3,252.	Men's Bare Bow Sextuple—Bertram R. Hatfield, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,974.
Women—Ann Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,606.	Women's Bare Bow—Miriam Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2,721.
Intermediate Boys—Gerald Kapela, Toledo, Ohio, 2,792.	Men's Unlimited Flight—Cecil Modlin, Evansville, Ind., 614 yds. 1 ft.
Intermediate Girls—Kay Volkman, Dayton, Ohio, 2,292.	Women's Unlimited Flight—Dorothy Humbert, Springboro, Ohio, 381 yds. 6 in.
Junior Boys—Richard Carlson, Sacramento, Calif., 3,476.	New World Records—Free-style foot-bow, 774 yards, Charles Pierson, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cross-bow (50-lbs.), 440 yards 1 foot, Col. F. E. Pierce, Coronado Beach, Calif. Cross-bow (80-lbs.), 566 yards, Col. F. E. Pierce. Junior boys' flight, 553 feet, Larry Modlin, Evansville, Ind. Clout shoot, 284 points, Virginia Hersh, Dayton, Ohio.
Junior Girls—Nancy Breneman, Columbus, Ohio, 3,411.	
Men's Crossbow—Paul Eytel, Pluckemin, N.J., 2,854.	
Women's Crossbow—Lillian Eytel, Pluckemin, N.J., 2,302.	
Men's Sextuple American—J. Robert Kest, Santa Ana, Calif., 4,048.	

NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ludington, Mich., July 24-27

Field Archery Champions (Aggregate Scores)	Girls—Rhea Bauer, Bellville, Mich., 1,555.
Men—Erwin Ketzler, Flint, Mich., 2,567.	Free Style Champions (Aggregate Scores)
Women—Ann Corby, Boonton, N.J., 1,864.	Men—Reuben Powell, Chula Vista, Calif., 2,796.
Intermediate Boys—Dick Argue, Detroit, Mich., 2,000.	Women—Ann Marston, Wyandotte, Mich., 2,080.
Junior Boys—John Gatski, Grant Town, W. Va., 1,962.	Boys—Grant Calkins, Burbank, Calif., 2,169.
	Girls—Carol McCloy, Lansing, Mich., 718.

World Archery Championships, Helsinki, Finland, July 22—Men: Nils Andersson, Sweden, 3,020 points; 2, Robert Rhode, United States, 2,987. Women: Katarzyna Wisniowska, Poland, 3,033; 8, Jean Richards, United States, 2,819; 9, Louise Young, United States, 2,647. Men's Team: Sweden, 8,627 points. Women's Team: England, 8,679 points.

World Horseshoe Pitching Champions

Year	Champion	Home	W. L.	Pct.	Ringer	Year	Champion	Home	W. L.	Pct.	Ringer
1935	Ted Allen	Alhambra, Calif.	21	2	.755	1950	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	34	1	.835
1940	Ted Allen	Boulder, Colo.	29	2	.824	1951	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	35	0	.860
1941	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	23	0	.829	1952	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	34	1	.835
1942-45 (Not held)						1953	Ted Allen	Boulder, Colo.	34	1	.842
1946	Ted Allen	Boulder, Colo.	22	1	.839	1954	Guy Zimmerman	Danville, Calif.	20	0	.842
1947	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	34	1	.832	1955	Ted Allen	Boulder, Colo.	35	0	.863
1948	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	29	2	.842						
1949	F. Isaia	Los Angeles, Calif.	34	1	.833						

Dog Show Winners

The origin of the dog is shrouded in obscurity, although evidence of its existence as man's companion as early as 3500 B.C. has been found in Egyptian tombs. At some early time man began to breed dogs for particular purposes, in the beginning for hunting and guarding the home, later for herding and protecting flocks and, finally, for sport and diversion.

At present there are two main divisions or classes of dogs, with a number of sub-divisions in each: including Sheepdogs, Retrievers, Setters, Spaniels, and various hounds; the working dog group, etc.; the terrier group; the toy group, including Chihuahuas, Toy Spaniels, Mexican Hairless, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Toy Poodles, etc. The second main group, non-sporting dogs, includes Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chowchows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Keeshonds, Poodles and Schipperkes. In all more than 111 different breeds are recognized and shown in the United States. Of the estimated dog population of over 22,000,000 in America, approximately 3,500,000 pedigrees are registered.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

Year	Best-in-show	Breed	Owner
1943.	Ch. Pitter Patter of Piperscroft.	Miniature poodle	Mrs. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen
1944.	Ch. Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds.	Welsh terrier	Mrs. Edward P. Alker
1945.	Chieling's Signature.	Scottish terrier	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Snethen
1946.	Ch. Hetherington Model Rhythm	Fox terrier, wire	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Caruthers III
1947.	Ch. Warlord of Mazeldine	Boxer	Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Kettles, Jr.
1948.	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1949.	Ch. Mazeldine's Zazarar Brandy	Boxer	Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner
1950.	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstone	Scottish terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant
1951.	Ch. Bang Away of Sirrah Crest	Boxer	Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris
1952.	Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm	Doberman pinscher	Mr. and Mrs. Len Carey
1953.	Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm	Doberman pinscher	Mr. and Mrs. Len Carey
1954.	Ch. Carnor's Rise and Shine	Cocker spaniel	Mrs. Carl E. Morgan
1955.	Ch. Kippax Fearnought	Bulldog	Dr. John A. Saylor

MORRIS AND ESSEX KENNEL CLUB Madison, N. J.

Year	Best-in-show	Breed	Owner
1946.	Ch. Benbow's Beau.	Cocker spaniel	Robert A. Gusman
1947.	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1948.	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1949.	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstone	Scottish terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant
1950.	Ch. Tyronne Farm Clancy	Irish setter	Jack Spear
1951.	Ch. Rock Falls Colonel	English setter	William T. Holt
1952.	Ch. Wyretex Wyns Traveller of Truete	Wire-haired fox terrier	Mrs. Leonard Smit
1953.	Ch. Toplight Template of Twin Ponds.	Welsh terrier	Mrs. Edward P. Alker
1954.	(Not held)		
1955.	Ch. Baroque of Quality Hill	Boxer	Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner

OTHER DOG SHOW

American Spaniel Club, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3
—Ch. Taylor's Dark Knight, cocker spaniel—
Dr. Gilbert H. Taylor.
Maryland K.C., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30—Fuath of Ulaid, Irish wolfhound—Celeste Winans Hut-
American Boxer Club, New York, N. Y., Feb. 13—Barrage of Quality Hill—Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Greiner, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
26th First Company Governor's Foot Guard A.A., Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19—Nugrade Nuclea of Truete, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. L. J. Smit.
33rd Elm City K.C., New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20—Ch. Fancy Bombardier, bloodhound—Thomas and Pearl Sheahan, Torrington, Conn.
42nd Eastern Dog Club, Boston, Mass., Feb. 23—Ch. Bang Away of Sirrah Crest, boxer—Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris, Santa Ana, Calif.
75th Pekingese Club of America, White Plains, N. Y., Mar. 6—Ch. Fabulous of Dah-Lyn—John B. Royce, Brookline, Mass.
National Capital K.C., Washington, D. C., Mar. 20—Ch. Rock Falls Colonel, English setter—William T. Holt, Richmond, Va.
Northern New Jersey K.C., Teaneck, N. J., Mar. 27—Boughten Damsel of Little Andeley's, greyhound—Mrs. Harding T. Mason, Cross River, N. Y.
International K.C., Chicago, Ill., Apr. 3—Ch. Frejax Royalist, English springer spaniel—Fred Jackson, Oak Park, Mich.
Twin Brooks K.C., West Orange, N. J., Apr. 17—Ch. Travella Superman of Harham, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. Harold M. Florsheim, Chicago, Ill.
Fredericksburg K.C., Fredericksburg, Va., Apr. 17—Ch. Fircot L'Ballierne of Maryland, miniature poodle—Seafren Kennels, Devon, Pa.
Trenton K.C., Trenton, N. J., May 3—Ch. Bang Away of Sirrah Crest, boxer—Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris, Santa Ana, Calif.
Springfield K.C., Springfield, Mass., May 14—Ch. Dirdon's Dark Donder, Keeshond—Dirdon Kennels, St. James, N. Y.
Poodle Club of America, Garden City, N. Y., May 20—Ch. Fircot L'Ballierne of Maryland, miniature poodle—Seafren Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders L. Meade, Devon, Pa.
Ladies Kennel Association, Glneden City, N. Y., May 21—Ch. Marberlane's, Minuet, Kerry blue terrier—Joseph W. Urnston, San Marino, Calif.
53rd Long Island K.C., Locust Valley, N. Y., May 22—Ch. Wilber White Swan, toy poodle—Bertha Smith, Bethpage, N. Y.

WINNERS IN 1955

25th Monmouth County K.C., Rumson, N. J., May 28—Armin von Walistrum of Giralda, German shepherd—Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge.
Mainfield K.C., Linden, N. J., May 29—Ch. Blakeen van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.
Longshore-Southport K.C., Southport, Conn., June 12—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer—Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C., June 12—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer—Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.
July 31—Lake Mohawk K.C., Newton, N. J., July 31—Ch. Blakeen van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11—Mid-Hudson K.C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 11—Ch. Blakeen van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11—Rockland County K.C., Ladentown, N. Y., Sept. 11—Ch. Travella Superman of Harham, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. Harold M. Florsheim, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 5—Ch. Wilber White Swan, toy poodle—Bertha Smith, Putnam K.C., Carmel, N. Y., Sept. 5—Ch. Wilber White Swan, toy poodle—Bertha Smith, Putnam K.C., Carmel, N. Y.
Sept. 11—Interstate Poodle Club, Stamford, Conn., Sept. 11—Ch. Blakeen van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11—Waverham K.C., Rye, N. Y., Sept. 11—Caverham Ko Ko of Shanruss, Pekingese, Montreal, Que.
Sept. 11—Taylor and Nigel Aubrey-Jones, Montreal, Que.
Sept. 11—106th American Fox Terrier Club, Goldens Bridge, N. Y., Sept. 11—Ch. Venture of Co-Hill, wire-haired—Dr. Morris A. Cohn, Monticello, N. Y.
Sept. 24—Ch. Ox Ridge K.C., Darien, Conn., Sept. 24—Ch. Alfonso von der Goldenen Kette, poodle—Pennyworth and Clairedale Kennels, Hampton Bays, L. I.
Sept. 24—Northwestern Conn. Dog Club, Goshen, Conn., Sept. 24—Ch. Blakeen van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 24—Welsh Terrier Club of America, Westhampton Beach, L. I., Sept. 24—Strathglass Bethesda—Strathglass Kennels, Port Chester, N. Y.
Oct. 1—17th Suffolk County K.C., Huntington, L. I., Oct. 1—Ch. Rebel Invader, Scottish terrier—Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter, Fern Creek, Ky.
Oct. 2—Westbury Kennel Assn., Old Westbury, L. I., Oct. 2—Ch. Taylor's Dark Knight, cocker spaniel—Dr. Gilbert Taylor, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Oct. 8—33rd Devon K.C., Devon, Pa., Oct. 8—Ch. Barrowdale Flier, springer spaniel—Henrietta H. Barrows, Quaker Hill, Pa.

World Record Fish Caught by Rod and Reel

Source: (Salt-water) International Game Fish Association; (Fresh-water) Field & Stream Magazine
(Records confirmed to Sept. 1, 1955)

SALT-WATER FISH (All-tackle records, both men and women)

Species	Weight	Length	Girth	Where caught	Date	Angler
Albacore.....	66 lbs. 4 oz.	5' 3 1/2"	46 1/2"	Catalina, Calif.	1912	F. Kelly
Amberjack.....	119 lbs. 8 oz.	5' 3 1/2"	46 1/2"	Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 13, 1952	C. de Mello Cunha
Barracuda (Great)....	103 1/4 lbs.	5 1/2'	31 1/4"	Bahama Islands	1932	C. E. Benet
Bass (Cal. Black Sea)....	483 lbs.	7' 3"	73"	Coronados Is., Mexico	May 22, 1951	Ray E. DeGroff
Bass (Giant Black Sea)....	83 lbs. 12 oz.	5' 5 1/2"	34"	San Felipe, Mexico	Mar. 31, 1953	L. C. Baumgardner
Bass (Channel).....	83 lbs.	4' 4"	29"	Cape Charles, Va.	Aug. 5, 1949	Zack Waters, Jr.
Bass (Giant Sea).....	551 lbs.	8' 4"	.....	Galveston Bay, Texas	June 29, 1937	G. Pangarakis
Bass (Jewfish).....	8 lbs.	1' 10"	19"	Nantucket Sound, Mass.	May 13, 1951	H. R. Rider
Bass (Sea).....	73 lbs.	60"	30 1/2"	Vineyard Sound, Mass.	Aug. 17, 1913	C. B. Church
Blackfish (or Tautog)....	21 lbs. 6 oz.	2' 7 1/2"	23 1/2"	Cape May, N.J.	June 12, 1954	R. N. Sheaffer
Bluefish.....	24 lbs. 3 oz.	3' 5"	22"	San Miguel, Azores	Aug. 27, 1953	M. A. da Silva Veloso
Bonefish.....	18 lbs. 2 oz.	3' 5 1/2"	17 1/4"	Mana Kaul, T. H.	Oct. 14, 1954	William Badua
Bonito (Oceanic).....	39 lbs. 15 oz.	3' 3"	28"	Walker Cay, Bahamas	Jan. 21, 1952	F. Drowley
Cobia.....	102 lbs.	5' 10"	34"	Cape Charles, Va.	July 3, 1938	J. E. Stansbury
Cod.....	57 lbs. 8 oz.	4' 8"	.....	Ambrose Light, N. Y.	Dec. 24, 1949	J. Rzeszewicz
Dolphin.....	75 1/2 lbs.	4' 2"	.....	Matia Channel, E. Africa	Dec. 10, 1950	A. Conan-Doyle
Drum (Black).....	87 lbs. 12 oz.	4' 2 1/2"	40"	Cape Charles, Va.	Apr. 21, 1952	P. J. Pennewell
.....	88 lbs.	48"	.....	Delaware Bay, N. J.	May 18, 1954	A. Turkot
Flounder (Summer)....	20 lbs.	3' 1"	32"	Oak Beach, New York	Sept. 7, 1948	F. H. Kessel
Kingfish (King Mackerel).....	76 lbs. 8 oz.	5' 3"	31"	Bimini, Bahamas	May 22, 1952	R. E. Maytag
Marlin (Blue).....	742 lbs.	12' 10 1/2"	68"	Bimini, Bahamas	June 19, 1949	Aksel Wichfeld
Marlin (Pacific Black)....	1,560 lbs.	14' 6"	6' 9"	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Aug. 4, 1953	A. C. Glassell, Jr.
Marlin (Silver).....	755 lbs.	13' 7 1/4"	65 1/4"	Pinas Bay, Panama	Nov. 21, 1953	R. Dugan, Jr.
Marlin (Striped).....	692 lbs.	13' 5"	.....	Balboa, Calif.	Aug. 18, 1931	A. Hamann
Marlin (White).....	161 lbs.	8' 8"	33"	Miami, Fla.	Mar. 20, 1938	L. F. Hooper
Permit.....	42 lbs. 4 oz.	3' 7"	33 1/2"	Boca Grande, Fla.	Sept. 11, 1953	R. H. Martin
Pollack.....	32 lbs. 4 oz.	3' 8"	26 1/4"	Belmar, N. J.	Apr. 25, 1953	J. Wolf
Roosterfish.....	100 lbs.	4' 6"	32"	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Jan. 12, 1954	M. Barrenechee
Salifish (Atlantic).....	123 lbs.	10' 4"	32 1/4"	Walker Cay, B.W.I.	Apr. 25, 1950	H. Teetor
Salifish (Pacific).....	221 lbs.	10' 9"	.....	Santa Cruz Is., Galapagos	Feb. 12, 1947	C. W. Stewart
Sawfish.....	736 lbs.	14' 7"	.....	Galveston, Tex.	Sept. 4, 1935	G. Pangarakis
Snook (Robalo).....	50 1/2 lbs.	4' 7"	.....	Gatun Spillway, Canal Zone	Jan. 2, 1944	J. W. Anderson
Swordfish.....	1,182 lbs.	14' 11 1/4"	78"	Iquique, Chile	May 7, 1953	L. Marron
Tarpon.....	247 lbs.	7' 5 1/2"	.....	Panuco R., Mexico	Mar. 24, 1938	H. W. Sedgwick
Tuna (Yellowfin).....	265 lbs.	6' 1"	53"	Makua, T. H.	July 31, 1937	J. W. Harvey
Tuna (Big-eyed).....	368 lbs.	7' 5"	5' 3 1/2"	Cabo Blanco, Peru	Mar. 26, 1953	H. L. Woodward
Tuna (Bluefin).....	977 lbs.	9' 8"	94 1/2"	St. Ann Bay, N. S.	Sept. 4, 1950	D. M. Hodgson
Wahoo.....	133 1/4 lbs.	6' 11"	31"	Green Cay, B.W.I.	Apr. 24, 1943	K. L. Ames, Jr.
Weakfish.....	17 lbs. 8 oz.	3' 10"	19"	Mullica River, N. J.	Sept. 30, 1944	A. Weisbecker
Weakfish (Spotted)....	15 lbs. 3 oz.	2' 10 1/2"	20 1/2"	Fort Pierce, Fla.	Jan. 13, 1949	C. W. Hubbard
Yellowtail.....	90 lbs.	4' 11"	35 1/2"	La Paz, Mexico	June 25, 1948	F. Hickey

SHARKS

Fish and scientific name	Weight	Length	Girth	Where caught	Date	Angler
White or Man-Eater, all tackle.....	2,372 lbs.	15' 1"	9' 9"	Streaky Bay, Australia	Jan. 8, 1953	A. Dean (180-lb. line)
80-lb. line test.....	2,071 lbs.	15' 9"	8' 2"	Cape Donnington, Australia	Jan. 9, 1952	J. Veitch
Mako, all-tackle.....	1,000 lbs.	12'	.....	Mayor Is., New Zealand	Mar. 14, 1943	B. D. H. Ross (130-lb. line)
80-lb. line test.....	745 lbs.	9' 5"	6' 2 1/4"	Shinnecock Inlet, N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1946	H. Hinrichs
Porbeagle.....	260 lbs.	11' 4"	5' 8 3/4"	Durban, So. Africa	Feb. 5, 1949	J. L. Daniel (80-lb. line)
Thresher.....	922 lbs.	.....	.....	Bay of Islands, New Zealand	Mar. 21, 1937	W. W. Dowling (130-lb. line)
Tiger.....	1,382 lbs.	13' 10"	7' 9"	Sydney Heads, Australia	Feb. 22, 1939	L. Bagnard (130-lb. line)

FRESH-WATER FISH

Species	Weight	Length	Girth	Where caught	Date	Angler
Black Bass (Large-mouth)	22 lbs. 4 oz.	32½"	28½"	Montgomery Lake, Ga.	June 2, 1932	George W. Perry
Black Bass (Small-mouth)	10 lbs. 8 oz.	22½"	21¼"	Wheeler Dam, Ala.	Oct. 8, 1950	Owen F. Smith
Black Bullhead	8 lbs.	24"	17¼"	Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1951	Karl Evans
Bluegill Sunfish	4 lbs. 12 oz.	15"	18¼"	Ketona Lake, Ala.	Apr. 9, 1950	T. S. Hudson
Carp	55 lbs. 5 oz.	42"	31"	Clearwater Lake, Minn.	July 10, 1952	Frank J. Ledwein
Catfish (Blue or Mississippi)	94 lbs. 8 oz.	56"	35"	James R., Mo.	May 22, 1949	Roy A. Groves
Catfish, Channel	55 lbs.	50"	27"	James River, South Dakota	May 18, 1949	Roy A. Groves
Charr (Arctic)	11 lbs. 8 oz.	30"	17"	Richmond Gulf, Hudson Bay	Aug. 10, 1950	John Durant
Gar, Alligator	279 lbs.	93"		Rio Grande R., Texas	Dec. 2, 1951	Bill Valverde
Gar, Longnose	50 lbs. 5 oz.	72¼"	22¼"	Trinity River, Texas	July 30, 1951	Townsend Miller
Muskellunge	69 lbs. 11 oz.	63½"	31¼"	Chippewa Flowage, Wis.	Oct. 30, 1949	Louis Spray
Perch (White)	4 lbs. 12 oz.	19½"	13"	Mossalonskee Lake, Maine	June 4, 1949	Mrs. Earl Small
Perch (Yellow)	4 lbs. 3½ oz.	est. 16"		Bordentown, N. J.	May, 1955	Dr. C. C. Abbot
Pickereel (Eastern Chain)	9 lbs.	30"	15"	Green Pond, N. J.	Jan. 5, 1948	Russell Kimble
Pike (Northern)	46 lbs. 2 oz.	52½"	23"	Sacandaga Res., N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1940	Peter Dubuc
Salmon (Atlantic)	79.2 lbs. (36 kilos)			Tanaetv, Norway	1925	Henrik Henriksen
Salmon (Chinook)	83 lbs.			Umpqua River, Oreg.	1910	F. R. Steel
Salmon (Silver)	31 lbs.			Cowichan Bay, B. C.	Oct. 11, 1947	Mrs. Lee Hallberg
Salmon (Landlocked and Ouananiche)	22 lbs. 8 oz.	36"	est. 20"	Sebago Lake, Maine	Aug. 1, 1907	Edward Blakey
Trout (Brook)	14½ lbs.			Nipigon River, Ontario	July, 1916	Dr. W. J. Cook
Trout (Brown)	39½ lbs.			Loch Awe, Scotland	1866	W. Muir
Trout (Cut-throat)	41 lbs.	39"		Pyramid Lake, Nev.	Dec. 1925	J. Skimmerhorn
Trout (Golden)	11 lbs.	28"	16"	Cook's Lake, Wyo.	Aug. 5, 1948	Charles E. Reed
Trout (Lake)	63 lbs. 2 oz.	51½"	32½"	Lake Superior	May 25, 1952	Hubert Hammers
Trout (Rainbow or Steelhead)	37 lbs.	40½"	28"	Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho	Nov. 25, 1947	Wes Hamlet
Trout (Sunapee)	11 lbs. 8 oz.	33"	17¼"	Lake Sunapee, N. H.	Aug. 1, 1954	Ernest Theoharis
Trout (Dolly Varden)	32 lbs.	40¼"	29¼"	L. Pend Oreille, Idaho	Oct. 27, 1949	N. L. Higgins
Wall-Eyed Pike	22 lbs. 4 oz.	36¼"	21"	Niagara River, Ontario	May 26, 1943	Patrick Noon

World Softball Champions

(Amateur Softball Association)

Men	Women
1924—Ke-Nash-A Club, Kenosha, Wis.	1934—Hart Motors, Chicago.
1925—Crimson Coaches, Toledo, O.	1935—Shoemaker Girls, Cleveland, Ohio.
1926—Kodak Parks, Rochester, N. Y.	1936—National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
1927—Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.	1937—National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
1928—Pohlars, Cincinnati, O.	1938—Kriegs, Alameda, Calif.
1929—Boosters, Covington, Ky.	1939—Kriegs, Alameda, Calif.
1930—Kodak Parks, Rochester, N. Y.	1940—Bamblers, Phoenix, Ariz.
1931—Bendix Brakes, South Bend, Ind.	1941—Higgins Midgets, Tulsa, Okla.
1932—Deep Rock Oilers, Tulsa, Okla.	1942—Jax Brewers, New Orleans, La.
1933—Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.	1943—Jax Brewers, New Orleans, La.
1934—Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.	1944—Lind and Pomroy, Portland, Oreg.
1935—Zollner Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1945—Jax Brewers, New Orleans, La.
1936—Zollner Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1946—Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
1937—Zollner Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1947—Jax Maids, Phoenix, Ariz.
1938—Briggs Beautyware, Detroit, Mich.	1948—Bamblers, Phoenix, Ariz.
1939—Tip Top Tailors, Toronto, Ont.	1949—Orange Lionettes, Orange, Calif.
1950—Clearwater Bombers, Clearwater, Fla.	1951—Orange Lionettes, Orange, Calif.
1951—Dow Chemical A.C., Midland, Mich.	1952—Orange Lionettes, Orange, Calif.
1952—Briggs Beautyware, Detroit, Mich.	1953—Fresno Rockettes, Fresno, Calif.
1953—Briggs Beautyware, Detroit, Mich.	1954—Fresno Rockettes, Fresno, Calif.
1954—Clearwater Bombers, Clearwater, Fla.	1955—Orange Lionettes, Orange, Calif.
1955—Habestons Cardinals, Bridgeport, Conn.	

National Weightlifting Championships in 1955
Cleveland, Ohio, June 5

Class	Winner	Military press (lbs.)	Squat (lbs.)	Clean & jerk (lbs.)	Total (lbs.)
123 lbs.	Charles Vinci, Jr.	215	215	260	690
132 lbs.	Isaac Berger	225	205	275	705
145 lbs.	Joe Pittman	230	230	305	765
165 lbs.	Richard Giller	245	245	320	810
181 lbs.	Tommy Kono	310	270	350	930
198 lbs.	Dave Sheppard	295	300	370	965
Heavyweight	Paul Anderson	390	320	435	1,145

Mr. America Contest—1. Steve Kusanin; 2. Ray Scheffer, Jr.; 3. Vic Stepke.

Golf Records

AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS

Yr.	National Open	National Amateur	Nat'l Women's Amateur	Yr.	National Open	National Amateur	Nat'l Women's Amateur
1895	H. Rawlins...	C. Macdonald...	Mrs. C. S. Brown	1924	C. Walker...	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. D. C. Hurd
1896	James Foulis...	H. Whigham...	Beatrice Hoyt	1925	W. Macfarlane...	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett
1897	Joseph Lloyd...	H. Whigham...	Beatrice Hoyt	1926	R. T. Jones, Jr.	G. Von Elm...	Mrs. G. Stetson
1898	Fred Herd...	F. Douglass...	Beatrice Hoyt	1927	T. Armour...	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. M. Horn
1899	Willie Smith...	H. Harriman...	Ruth Underhill	1928	T. Farrell...	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett
1900	Harry Vardon...	W. J. Travis...	G. Hecker	1929	R. T. Jones, Jr.	H. R. John, Jr.	Glenna Collett
1901	L. Anderson...	W. J. Travis...	G. Hecker	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett
1902	L. Auchterlonie...	L. N. James...	G. Hecker	1931	Wm. Burke...	Fr. Oulmet...	Helen Hicks
1903	W. Anderson...	W. J. Travis...	Bessie Anthony	1932	Gene Sarazen...	C.R. Somerville	Virg. Van Wle
1904	W. Anderson...	H. C. Egan...	G. M. Bishop	1933	John Goodman...	G. Dunlap, Jr.	Virg. Van Wle
1905	W. Anderson...	H. C. Egan...	P. Mackay	1934	O. Dutra...	W. L. Little, Jr.	Virg. Van Wle
1906	Alex Smith...	E. M. Byers...	H. S. Curtis	1935	S. Parks, Jr.	W. L. Little, Jr.	Glenna C. Vane
1907	Alex Ross...	J. D. Travers...	M. Curtis	1936	Tony Manero...	John Fischer...	Pamela Barton
1908	Fred McLeod...	J. D. Travers...	K. C. Harley	1937	R. Gulda...	J. Goodman...	Mrs. E. L. Page
1909	G. Sargent...	R. A. Gardner...	D. I. Campbell	1938	R. Gulda...	W. Turnesa...	Patty Berg
1910	Alex Smith...	W. Fownes, Jr.	D. I. Campbell	1939	B. Nelson...	M. Ward...	Betty Jameson
1911	J. McDermott...	H. H. Hilton...	M. Curtis	1940	L. Little...	R. Chapman...	Betty Jameson
1912	J. McDermott...	J. D. Travers...	M. Curtis	1941	C. Wood...	M. Ward...	Mrs. F. Newell
1913	F. Oulmet...	J. D. Travers...	G. Ravenscroft	1942-45	(Not played)		
1914	Walter Hagen...	F. Oulmet...	Mrs. H. A. Jackson	1946	L. Mangrum...	T. Bishop...	Mrs. B. Zaharias
1915	J. D. Travers...	R. Gardner...	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	1947	L. Worsham...	R. Riegel...	Louise Suggs
1916	C. Evans, Jr.	C. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling	1948	Ben Hogan...	W. Turnesa...	Grace Lenzeyk
1917-1918	(Not played)			1949	C. Middlecoff...	Charles Coe...	Mrs. D. Porter
1919	Walter Hagen...	S. D. Herron...	Alexa Stirling	1950	Ben Hogan...	Sam Urzetta...	Beverly Hanson
1920	Edward Ray...	C. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling	1951	Ben Hogan...	W. Maxwell...	Dorothy Kirby
1921	Jas. Barnes...	T. Guilford...	M. Hollins	1952	Jullus Boros...	Jack Westland...	Mrs. J. Pung
1922	G. Sarazen...	J. Sweetser...	Glenna Collett	1953	Ben Hogan...	Gene Littler...	Mary Faulk
1923	R. T. Jones, Jr.	M. R. Marston...	E. Cummings	1954	Ed Furgol...	Arnold Palmer...	B. Romack
				1955	Jack Fleck...	Harvie Ward...	Pat Lesser

AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Western Open	Western Amateur		Metropolitan Amateur	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1924	W. Mehlfhorn...	H. R. Johnston...	Miss E. Cummings	W. M. Reekle...	Miss M. Hollins
1925	M. Smith...	K. Carter...	Miss S. L. Reinhart	J. Sweetser...	Miss M. R. Jenney
1926	W. Hagen...	Frank Dolp...	Miss D. Page...	W. M. Reekle...	Miss M. Orcutt
1927	W. Hagen...	B. Stein...	Mrs. H. Pressler...	E. Driggs...	Miss M. Orcutt
1928	A. Espinosa...	Frank Dolp...	Mrs. H. Pressler...	G. Homans...	Miss M. Orcutt
1929	T. Armour...	D. Moe...	Mrs. O. S. Hill...	M. J. McCarthy, Jr.	Miss M. Orcutt
1930	Gene Sarazen...	J. Lehman...	Mrs. G. W. Tyson...	M. J. McCarthy, Jr.	Miss M. Parker
1931	E. Dudley...	D. Moe...	Mrs. O. S. Hill...	Leonard Martin...	Miss Helen Hicks
1932	W. Hagen...	G. Moreland...	Mrs. O. S. Hill...	T. S. Tallier...	Miss M. Parker
1933	MacD. Smith...	J. Westland...	Miss L. Robinson...	M. J. Stuart...	Miss Helen Hicks
1934	H. Cooper...	Z. Eaton...	Mrs. Leone Cheney...	T. S. Tallier...	Miss M. Orcutt
1935	John Revolta...	C. Yates...	Miss M. Miley...	J. E. Parker...	Mrs. J. Thorpe
1936	R. Gulda...	P. Leslie...	Miss D. Traung...	G. T. Dunlop, Jr.	Mrs. H. H. Dietrich
1937	R. Gulda...	W. Wehrle...	Miss M. Miley...	W. Turnesa...	Mrs. M. Turpie
1938	R. Gulda...	R. Babbish...	Miss P. Berg...	F. Strafaci...	Miss M. Orcutt
1939	B. Nelson...	H. Todd...	Edith Estabrooks...	F. Strafaci...	Mrs. McNaughton
1940	J. Demaret...	M. Ward...	Miss B. Jameson...	J. P. Burke...	Miss M. Orcutt
1941	E. Oliver...	M. Ward...	Mrs. R. Mann...	Mike Cestone...	Mrs. C. Leichter
1942	H. Baron...	B. P. Abbot...	Miss B. Jameson...	Not played—war	Mrs. R. Torgerson
1943	Not played—war	Not played—war	Miss D. Germaln...	Not played—war	Not played—war
1944	Not played—war	Not played—war	Miss D. Germaln...	E. H. Driggs, Jr.	Not played—war
1945	Not played—war	Not played—war	Miss E. Otto...	F. Strafaci...	Not played—war
1946	B. Hogan...	F. Stranahan...	Miss L. Suggs...	F. Strafaci...	Miss M. Orcutt
1947	J. Palmer...	M. Ward...	Miss L. Suggs...	F. Strafaci...	Miss L. Irwin
1948	Ben Hogan...	R. Riegel...	Miss D. Kietly...	R. Billows...	Mrs. M. May
1949	Sam Snead...	Frank Stranahan...	Helen Sigel...	Joseph McBride...	Mrs. R. Torgerson
1950	Sam Snead...	Charles Coe...	Polly Riley...	Frank Strafaci...	Mrs. R. Torgerson
1951	Marty Furgol...	Frank Stranahan...	Marjorie Lindsay...	Jos. Gagliardi...	Margaret Mackie
1952	Lloyd Mangrum...	Frank Stranahan...	Polly Riley...	Joseph Marra...	Mrs. Joseph Mason
1953	E. J. Harrison...	Dale Morey...	Claire Doran...	Wilson Barnes, Jr.	Roslyn Swift
1954	Lloyd Mangrum...	Bruce Cudd...	Claire Doran...	Frank Strafaci...	Mrs. S. Untermyer
1955	Cary Middlecoff...	Eddie Merrins...	Pat Lesser...	Bobby Kuntz...	Mrs. Philip Cudone

Year	Metropolitan Open	Eastern Women's Amateur	Trans-Mississippi	Southern Amateur
1923	Bob MacDonald	Glenna Collett	E. Held	Perry Adair
1924	M. J. Brady	Glenna Collett	J. Manlon	Henry R. Wenzler
1925	Gene Sarazen	Maureen Orcutt	E. Wolff	G. Crismann
1926	Macdonald Smith	Mrs. G. H. Stetson	E. Held	E. Spieer
1927	Johnny Farrell	Glenna Collett	John Goodman	H. Ehle
1928	Tommy Armour	Glenna Collett	A. Bartlett	W. Gumm
1929	Bill Mehlfhorn	Maureen Orcutt	R. McCrary	S. Perry
1930	Willie Macfarlane	Frances Williams	R. McCrary	E. Spieer
1931	Macdonald Smith	Helen Hicks	John Goodman	C. Harris
1932	Olin Dutra	Mrs. G. C. Vane	G. Moreland	S. Perry
1933	Willie Macfarlane	Charlotte Glutting	G. Moreland	R. Redmond
1934	Paul Runyan	Maureen Orcutt	L. Hamman	F. Hass, Jr.
1935	Henry Picard	Mrs. G. C. Vane	John Goodman	R. F. Riegel
1936	Byron Nelson	Edith Quler	J. Dawson	J. Munger
1937	J. Hines	Charlotte Glutting	D. Schumacher	Fred Haas, Jr.
1938	J. Hines	Maureen Orcutt	Y. Savage	C. M. Dane
1939	H. Picard	Mrs. Warren Beard	C. Harbert	B. Dunkelberger
1940	C. Wood	Grace Amory	E. Stranahan	N. White
1941	(Not played)	Mrs. H. McNaughton	John Kraft	S. Perry
1942-45	(Not played)	(Not played)	Robert Riegel	(Not played)
1946	(Not played)	Laddie Irwin	C. Coe	George Hamer
1947	(Not played)	Maureen Orcutt	R. Riegel	Thomas Barnes
1948	(Not played)	Patricia O'Sullivan	Charles Coe	Gene Dahlbender, Jr.
1949	Jack Burke, Jr.	Maureen Orcutt	James English	Thomas Barnes
1950	George Stuhler	Peggy Kirk	L. M. Crannell, Jr.	Dale Morey
1951	Claude Harmon	Patricia O'Sullivan	Charles Coe	Arnold Blum
1952	Chet Sanok	Helen Sigel	Joseph Conrad	Gay Brewer, Jr.
1953	Peter Cooper	Mary A. Downey	James Jackson	Joseph Conrad
1954	Otto Greiner	Mrs. Mae M. Jones	James Jackson	Lt. Joseph Conrad
1955	Art Doering	Mary Ann Downey	James Jackson	Charles Harrison

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1860.	W. Park	1884.	Jack Simpson	1908.	James Braid	1932.	G. Sarazen (U.S.)
1861.	Tom Morris, Sr.	1885.	Bob Martin	1909.	J. H. Taylor	1933.	D. Shute (U.S.)
1862.	Tom Morris, Sr.	1886.	D. L. Brown	1910.	James Braid	1934.	T. H. Cotton
1863.	W. Park	1887.	W. Park, Jr.	1911.	H. Vardon	1935.	A. Perry
1864.	Tom Morris, Sr.	1888.	Jack Burns	1912.	Ed. Ray	1936.	A. L. Padgham
1865.	A. L. Strath	1889.	W. Park, Jr.	1913.	J. H. Taylor	1937.	T. H. Cotton
1866.	W. Park	1890.	John Ball	1914.	H. Vardon	1938.	R. A. Whitcombe
1867.	Tom Morris, Sr.	1891.	Hugh Kirkaldy	1915-1919	(Not played)	1939.	D. Burton
1868.	Tom Morris, Jr.	1892.	H. H. Hilton	1920.	George Duncan	1940-45	(Not played)
1869.	Tom Morris, Jr.	1893.	W. Auchterlonie	1921.	Jack Hutchison	1946.	S. Snead (U.S.)
1870.	Tom Morris, Jr.	1894.	J. H. Taylor	1922.	Walter Hagen (U.S.)	1947.	F. Daly (Ireland)
1871.	(Not played)	1895.	J. H. Taylor	1923.	A. G. Havers	1948.	T. H. Cotton
1872.	Tom Morris, Jr.	1896.	H. Vardon	1924.	W. Hagen (U.S.)	1949.	Bobby Locke (So. Africa)
1873.	Tom Morris, Jr.	1897.	H. H. Hilton	1925.	J. Barnes (U.S.)	1950.	Bobby Locke (So. Africa)
1874.	Mungo Park	1898.	H. Vardon	1926.	R. T. Jones, Jr. (U.S.)	1951.	Max Faulkner
1875.	Willie Park	1899.	H. Vardon	1927.	R. T. Jones, Jr. (U.S.)	1952.	Bobby Locke (So. Africa)
1876.	Bob Martin	1900.	J. H. Taylor	1928.	W. Hagen (U.S.)	1953.	Ben Hogan (U.S.)
1877.	Jamie Anderson	1901.	James Braid	1929.	W. Hagen (U.S.)	1954.	Peter Thomson (Aust.)
1878.	Jamie Anderson	1902.	Alex Herd	1930.	R. T. Jones, Jr. (U.S.)	1955.	Peter Thomson
1879.	Jamie Anderson	1903.	H. Vardon	1931.	T. Armour (U.S.)		
1880.	Bob Ferguson	1904.	Jack White				
1881.	Bob Ferguson	1905.	James Braid				
1882.	Bob Ferguson	1906.	James Braid				
1883.	W. L. Fernie	1907.	Arnaud Massy				

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1885.	A. F. MacFie	1902.	C. Hutchings	1923.	R. Wethered	1940-45	(Not played)
1886.	H. G. Hutchinson	1903.	R. Maxwell	1924.	E. W. Holderness	1946.	J. Bruen
1887.	H. G. Hutchinson	1904.	W. J. Travis	1925.	R. Harris	1947.	W. Turnesa (U.S.)
1888.	John Ball	1905.	A. G. Barry	1926.	J. Sweetser (U.S.)	1948.	F. Stranahan (U.S.)
1889.	J. E. Laidlay	1906.	James Robb	1927.	Dr. W. Tweddell	1949.	Sam McCready
1890.	John Ball	1907.	John Ball	1928.	T. P. Perkins	1950.	Frank Stranahan (U.S.)
1891.	J. E. Laidlay	1908.	E. A. Lassen	1929.	C. Tolley	1951.	Dick Chapman (U.S.)
1892.	John Ball	1909.	R. Maxwell	1930.	R. T. Jones, Jr. (U.S.)	1952.	H. Ward (U.S.)
1893.	P. L. Anderson	1910.	John Ball	1931.	E. J. De Forest	1953.	Joseph Carr
1894.	John Ball	1911.	H. H. Hilton	1932.	M. Scott	1954.	Doug Hachli (Aust.)
1895.	L. M. B. Melville	1912.	John Ball	1933.	W. L. Little, Jr. (U.S.)	1955.	Lt. Joseph Conrad (U.S.)
1896.	F. G. Tait	1913.	H. H. Hilton	1934.	W. L. Little, Jr. (U.S.)		
1897.	A. J. T. Allan	1914.	J. L. C. Jenkins	1935.	H. Thompson		
1898.	F. G. Tait	1915-1919	(Not played)	1936.	R. Sweeney (U.S. bn)		
1899.	John Ball	1920.	Cyril J. Colley	1937.	C. Yates (U.S.)		
1900.	H. H. Hilton	1921.	W. I. Hunter	1938.	A. Kyle		
1901.	H. H. Hilton	1922.	E. W. Holderness	1939.	A. Kyle		

BRITISH WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

BRITISH WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONS			
1923—Doris Chambers	1934—Mrs. Andrew Holm	1949—Frances Stephens	
1924—Joyce Wethered	1935—Wanda Morgan	1950—Vicomtesse de Saint Sauveur	
1925—Joyce Wethered	1936—Patricia Barton	1951—Mrs. Catherine MacCann	
1926—Cecil Leitch	1937—Jesse Anderson	1952—Molra Paterson	
1927—Thion de la Chaume	1938—Mrs. Andrew Holm	1953—M. Stewart (Canada)	
1928—Nanette Le Blau	1939—Patricia Barton	1954—Frances Stephens	
1929—Joyce Wethered	1940-1945—No play	1955—Mrs. Jessie Valentine	
1930—Diana Fishwick	1946—Mrs. Jean Hetherington		
1931—Enid Wilson	1947—Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias*		
1932—Enid Wilson	1948—Louise Suggs.		
1933—Enid Wilson			

*American.

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1924.	F. Thompson	1931.	R. Somerville	1938.	T. Adams	1950.	W. Mawhinney
1925.	D. Carrick	1932.	G. Taylor	1939.	K. Black	1951.	Walter McKelroy
1926.	R. Somerville	1933.	A. Campbell	1940-45	(Not played)	1952.	L. Bouchey (U.S.)
1927.	D. Carrick	1934.	A. Campbell	1946.	E. Martell	1953.	Don Cherry (U.S.)
1928.	R. Somerville	1935.	R. Somerville	1947.	F. Stranahan (U.S.)	1954.	Harvie Ward, Jr. (U.S.)
1929.	E. Held	1936.	F. Hass	1948.	F. Stranahan (U.S.)		
1930.	R. Somerville	1937.	R. Somerville	1949.	R. Chapman (U.S.)		

CANADIAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1924.	Leo Diegel	1932.	Hy. Cooper	1940.	S. Snead	1949.	E. J. Harrison (U.S.)
1925.	Leo Diegel	1933.	J. Kirkwood	1941.	S. Snead	1950.	Jim Ferrier (U.S.)
1926.	MacD. Smith	1934.	T. Armour	1942.	C. Wood	1951.	Jim Ferrier (U.S.)
1927.	T. Armour	1935.	Gene James	1943-44	(Not played)	1952.	J. Palmer (U.S.)
1928.	Leo Diegel	1936.	W. L. Little, Jr.	1945.	Bryon Nelson	1953.	Dave Douglas (U.S.)
1929.	Leo Diegel	1937.	Hy Cooper	1946.	G. Fazio	1954.	Pat Fletcher
1930.	T. Armour	1938.	S. Snead	1947.	R. Locke (S. A.)	1955.	Arnold Palmer (U.S.)
1931.	W. Hagen	1939.	H. MacSpaden	1948.	C. Congdon		

International Walker Cup Match

UNITED STATES VS. GREAT BRITAIN—MEN'S AMATEUR (BIENNIAL)
 Series Standing—United States 14, Great Britain 1

Series Record

1922 United States 8; Great Britain 4	1934 United States 9½; Great Britain 2½
1923 United States 6½; Great Britain 5½	1936 United States 9; Great Britain 0 (3 halved)
1924 United States 9; Great Britain 3	1938 Great Britain 7½; United States 4½
1926 United States 6½; Great Britain 5½	1947 United States 8; Great Britain 4
1928 United States 11; Great Britain 1	1949 United States 10; Great Britain 2
1930 United States 10; Great Britain 2	1951 United States 6; Great Britain 3 (3 halved)
1932 United States 8; Great Britain 1 (3 halved)	1953 United States 9; Great Britain 3
	1955 United States 10; Great Britain 2

United States Wins 12th International Tuna Tournament

A United States team won the 12th International Tuna Tournament at Wedgeport, N.S., Sept. 7-9, 1955, its first victory since 1949 and matching the three-time record set by Cuba. Al. M. Whisnant, Jr., New York, N. Y., provided the U. S. team with all its points by boating a 585-lb. tuna, Venezuela finished second with 277.

Open, Invitation Golf Tournaments in 1955

Date	Event	Winner	Score	Prize
Jan. 9	Los Angeles Open	Gene Littler	276	\$5,000
Jan. 16	Bing Crosby Pro-Amateur (Pro div., 54 holes)	Cary Middlecoff	209	2,500
Jan. 16	Sea Island (Ga.) Women's open (36 holes)	Mrs. Jackie Pung	151	
Jan. 23	San Diego Open	Tommy Bolt	274	2,490
Jan. 23	Tampa Women's Open	Mrs. Mildred Zaharias	298	1,000
Jan. 30	Thunderbird Invitation, Palm Springs, Calif.	Shelley Mayfield	*270	2,000
Feb. 6	Phoenix Open	Gene Littler	275	2,400
Feb. 13	Tucson Open	Tommy Bolt	266	2,000
Feb. 14	St. Petersburg Women's Open	Patty Berg	292	
Feb. 20	Texas Open, San Antonio	Mike Souchak	**257	2,500
Feb. 27	Houston Open	Mike Souchak	273	6,000
Mar. 7	Jacksonville Women's Open	Mrs. Jackie Pung	297	
Mar. 7	Baton Rouge Open	Bo Wlinger	*278	2,200
Mar. 20	St. Petersburg Open	Cary Middlecoff	274	2,200
Mar. 27	Miami Beach Open	Eric Monti	270	2,200
Apr. 3	Azalea Open, Wilmington, N. C.	Billy Maxwell	270	2,200
Apr. 10	Masters Tournament	Cary Middlecoff	279	5,000
Apr. 24	Virginia Beach Open	Chandler Harper	260	5,000
May 1	Tournament of Champions, Las Vegas, Nev.	Gene Littler	280	10,000
May 8	Colonial National Invitational, Fort Worth, Texas	Chandler Harper	276	5,000
May 15	Hot Springs Open, Hot Springs, Ark.	Bo Wlinger	269	2,000
May 15	Greenbrier Open, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Dutch Harrison	271	4,000
May 22	Kansas City Open	Dick Mayer	269	2,400
May 29	Fort Wayne Open	Dow Finsterwald	270	2,400
July 2	British Columbia Open, Vancouver, B. C.	Dow Finsterwald	273	
July 9	New Jersey Open, Morristown, N. J.	Stan Mosel	269	2,400
July 10	St. Paul Open	Tommy Bolt	265	6,000
July 17	Miller Open, Milwaukee, Wis.	Cary Middlecoff	*272	2,400
July 31	Rubber City Open, Akron, Ohio	Henry Ransom	277	3,420
Aug. 14	All-American Tournament, Chicago, Ill.	Julius Boros	281	50,000
Aug. 28	Tam o' Shanter "World" Tournament, Chicago, Ill.	Gene Littler	*272	5,000
Sept. 5	Insurance City Open, Wethersfield, Conn.	Sam Snead	269	
Sept. 11	Cavalcade of Golf Open, Scotch Plains, N. J.	Cary Middlecoff	276	10,000
Sept. 12	St. Louis Women's Open	Louise Suggs	289	900
Sept. 18	Daily News Open, Philadelphia, Pa.	Ted Kroll	*273	4,000
Sept. 26	Sponsors Tournament, Newton, Mass.	Doug Ford	276	7,000
Oct. 9	Eastern Open, Baltimore, Md.	Frank Stranahan	280	3,000

*Won playoff of tie. **New P.G.A. record for 72 holes.

Professional Golfers' Association Championships

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1926	Walter Hagen	1934	Paul Runyan	1942	Sam Snead	1950	Chandler Harper
1927	Walter Hagen	1935	Johnny Revolta	1943	(Not played)	1951	Sam Snead
1928	Leo Diegel	1936	Denny Shute	1944	Robert Hamilton	1952	James Turnesa
1929	Leo Diegel	1937	Denny Shute	1945	Byron Nelson	1953	Walter Burkemo
1930	Tom Armour	1938	Paul Runyan	1946	Ben Hogan	1954	Melvin Harbert
1931	Tom Creavy	1939	Henry Picard	1947	J. Ferrier (Aust.)	1955	Doug Ford
1932	Olin Dutra	1940	Byron Nelson	1948	Ben Hogan		
1933	Gene Sarazen	1941	Vic Ghezzi	1949	Sam Snead		

Doug Ford won the 1955 P.G.A. championship by defeating Cary Middlecoff in the final, Northville, Mich., July 26.

Ryder Cup Matches

UNITED STATES VS. GREAT BRITAIN—PROFESSIONAL (BIENNIAL)

Series Standing—United States, 8 matches; Great Britain, 3.

Series Record		Series Record	
1926—Great Britain 1½; United States 1½		1935—United States 9; Great Britain 3	
1927—United States 9½; Great Britain 2½		1937—United States 8; Great Britain 4	
1929—Great Britain 7; United States 5		1939-1945—(Not played)	
1931—United States 9; Great Britain 3		1947—United States 11; Great Britain 1	
1933—Great Britain 6½; United States 5½		1949—United States 7; Great Britain 5	
		1951—United States 9½; Great Britain 2½	
		1953—United States 6½; Great Britain 5½	

Other Golf Championships in 1955

Hopkins International Trophy, La Jolla, Calif.—United States 17, Canada 10.

Helen Lee Doherty Tournament, Miami, Fla.—Pat Lesser, Seattle, Wash., def. Barbara Romack, Sacramento, Calif., 6 and 5.

National P.G.A. Senior Tournament, Dunedin, Fla.—Mortie Dutra, Los Angeles, 213.

Palm Beach Women's Amateur, Palm Beach, Fla.—Polly Riley, Fort Worth, Texas, def. Joanne Goodwin, Plymouth, Mass., 1 up.

North-South Negro Open, Miami, Fla.—Richard Gardner, New York, N. Y., 223 (won playoff of tie with Clifford Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.)

North-South Amateur, Pinehurst, N. C.—Wiff Smith, El Cana, Calif., def. Pat Lesser, Seattle, Wash., 3 and 2.

American Seniors Championship, St. Augustine, Fla.—Edward Randall, Rochester, N. Y., def. Judd Brumley, Greenville, Tenn., 1 up.

English Amateur, London, England—Alan Thirwell def. Michael Burgess, 7 and 6.

Dunlop Open, Wentworth, England—Peter Alliss, 259.

Australian Open, Brisbane, Australia—Bobby Locke, Union of South Africa, 290.

French Amateur, Paris, France—Henri de Lamaze, Chantilly, France, def. Don Bisplinghoff, Orlando, Fla., 5 and 4.

Canada Cup, Chevy Chase, Md.—Ed Furgol-Chick Harbert, United States, aggregate 560.

N.C.A.A. Championship, Knoxville, Tenn.—Joseph Campbell, Purdue def. Johnny Garrett, Rice, 3 and 2.

French Open, Paris, France—Byron Nelson, United States, 271.

National Public Links Championship, Indianapolis, Ind.—Sam Kocsis, Detroit, Mich., def. Lewis Bean, Summerville, Ga., 2 up.

Metropolitan Senior Championship, Crestwood, N. Y.—Mrs. T. Arthur Menzel, Innis Arden, 159.

New York State Amateur, Jamestown, N. Y.—Bill Shields, Albany, N. Y., def. Tommy Goodwin, Rye, N. Y., 1 up.

Women's National Open, Wichita, Kans.—Fay Crocker, Montevideo, Uruguay, 299.

Women's Western Open, Madison, Wis.—Patty Berg, Chicago, Ill., 292.

Women's National Intercollegiate, Chicago, Ill.—Jackie Yates, Redlands, Calif., def. Berridge Long, Huntington, W. Va., 5 and 4.

Bicycle Championships in 1955

35th NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS
New York, N. Y., Aug. 27-28

Senior Men

Half-mile—Jack Disney, Altadena, Calif., Time—1:07.2.

1 mile—Jack Disney, Time—2:34.3.

5 miles—Jack Disney, Time—13:09.4

10 miles—Art Longsjo, Fitchburg, Mass., Time—23:48.0.

Point score—Jack Disney, Altadena, Calif., 21; Art Longsjo, Fitchburg, Mass., 12; Allen Bell, Somerville, N. J., 10; Jim Rossi, Chicago, Ill., 7; Karl Wettberg, Detroit, Mich., 6; Bob Pfarr, Kenosha, Wis., 5; Tom Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Bob Teitzlaff, Los Angeles, Calif., 3; Francois Mertens, New York, N. Y., 3.

Junior Men

Half-mile—Pat DeCollibus, Buffalo, N. Y., Time—1:07.2.

1 mile—Pat DeCollibus, Time—2:44.8.

5 miles—Phillip Criswell, LaMesa, Calif., Time—12:18.9.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

World Track Championships, Milan, Italy, Aug. 31-Sept. 2.—Amateur Sprint: Giuseppe Ogna, Italy. Amateur Pursuit: Norman Shell, Great Britain. Professional Sprint: Antonio Maspes, Italy. Professional Pursuit: Guido Messina, Italy. Profes-

sional Motor-paced: Guillermo Timoner, Spain. World Road Championships, Rome, Italy, Aug. 27-28.—Amateur (117.8 mi.): Sante Ranucci, Italy. Time—5:36:09.0. Professional (183 mi.): Stan Ockers, Belgium. Time—8:43:29.2.

Women

Half-mile—Jeanne Robinson, Detroit, Mich., Time—1:17.1.

1 mile—Jeanne Robinson, Time—2:42.3.

2 miles—Jeanne Robinson, Time—5:34.7.

Point score—Jeanne Robinson, Detroit, Mich., 21; Nancy Neiman, Detroit, Mich., 15; Alice Springer, Wayne, Mich., 9; Mickey Finch, New York, N. Y., 4; Lauretta Burke, Chicago, Ill., 3; Mary Pitsaroff, Detroit, Mich., 1; Coets Hartman, Redmond, Wash., 1.

OTHER BICYCLE EVENTS IN 1955

Tour de France (2,800 mi.)—Louisson Bobet, France. Time—130:29:26.0.

Giro d'Italia (2,420.5 mi.)—Fiorenzo Magni, Italy. 108:56:13.0.

Middle Atlantic Championship, Belleville, N. J. (25 mi.)—Rupert Walti, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1:02:01.4.

Memorial Classic, (50 mi.)—Connack, N. Y.—Bill Pflug, Cranford, N. J., 2:05:17.0.

U. S. Road Championship (50 mi.), Philadelphia, Pa.—Ernie Mattels, USAF, McGuire Field, N. J., 2:15:23.0.

Grand Prix of Copenhagen, Denmark—Reginald Harris, Great Britain.

Eastern States Dirt Track Championships, Highland Park, N. J.—Senior Men: Francois Mertens, New York, N. Y. Junior Men: Don Carlin, Newark, N. J. Women: Mickey Finch, New York, N. Y.

Tour of Somerville, N. J. (50 mi.)—Pat Murphy, Otterville, Ont., 2:02:31.4.

Eastern Seaboard Championship (25 mi.), Yonkers, N. Y.—Art Longsjo, Fitchburg, Mass., 1:02:15.2.

National Capitol Classic (50 mi.), Washington D. C.—Francois Mertens, New York, N. Y., 1:10:48.0.

Eastern Amateur Road Championship (73 mi.), Oyster Bay Cove, N. Y.—Art Longsjo, Fitchburg, Mass., 3:12:52.2.

Tour of Bloomfield, N. Y. (25 mi.)—Art Longsjo, Fitchburg, Mass., 1:08:02.0.

German-American Road Championship (62 1/2 mi.), Oyster Bay Cove, N. Y.—Rupert Walti, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2:45:30.0.

World Bicycle Racing Records

Two sets of world records are listed herein: Those made under rules prior to 1947 when no distinction was made between amateur and professional results, and those set under classifications established in 1947 by the Union Cycliste Internationale.

Distance	Time	Holder	Place	Date
Flying Start—Unpaced				
1/4 mile	0:23.8	L. Lawson, U. S.	Salt Lake City	1906
1/2 mile	0:29.8	L. Michael, France	Bordeaux, France	1932
3/4 mile	0:50.4	A. J. Clark, Australia	Saltair, Utah	1908
1 kilometer	1:04.6	F. Battesini, Italy	Milan, Italy	1934
1 1/4 mile	1:23.6	P. O. Lawrence, U. S.	Saltair, Utah	1908
1 mile	1:51	Al Gouliet, Australia	Salt Lake City	1912
Flying Start—Human Paced				
1/4 mile	0:45.4	Major Taylor, U. S.	Philadelphia	1898
1/2 mile	0:58.6	J. Platt-Betts, England	London	1898
3/4 mile	1:08.4	Major Taylor, U. S.	Philadelphia	1898
1 mile	1:32	Major Taylor, U. S.	Philadelphia	1898
Flying Start—Motor Paced				
500 meter	0:20	G. Claverie, France	Bordeaux, France	1948
1 kilometer	0:36	Georges Palliard, France	Paris	1936
1 hour	87,918 kms.	Jose Miellet, France	Paris	1949

WORLD RECORDS ESTABLISHED UNDER U.C.I. 1947 CLASSIFICATIONS

Distance	Time	Holder	Place	Date
Professional—Outdoor—Unpaced				
1 km. (flying)	1:04.0	S. Patterson, Australia	Milan, Italy	Oct. 26, 1952
1 km. (standing)	1:08.6	Reginald Harris, England	Milan, Italy	Oct. 20, 1952
10 kms. (standing)	12:53.0	M. Archambaud, France	Milan, Italy	Oct. 28, 1937
20 kms. (standing)	25:59.6	M. Archambaud, France	Milan, Italy	Oct. 28, 1937
1 hour	45 kms. 798 m.	F. Coppi, Italy	Milan, Italy	Nov. 7, 1942
Amateur—Outdoor—Unpaced				
1 km. (flying)	1:06.2	C. Pinarello, Italy	Milan, Italy	Oct. 26, 1954
1 km. (standing)	1:09.8	A. de Micheli, Venezuela	Mexico City	Mar. 29, 1955
10 kms. (standing)	13:03.4	F. Anzregli, Italy	Milan, Italy	Oct. 30, 1952
20 kms. (standing)	26:29.6	E. Baldini, Italy	Milan, Italy	Oct. 30, 1954
1 hour	44 kms. 870 m.	E. Baldini, Italy	Milan, Italy	Oct. 30, 1954

Volley Ball Championships in 1955

Source: Harold T. Friermood, Secretary, United States Volley Ball Association

A.A.U. National Championships, Knoxville, Tenn.—Wilson Ave. YMCA, Chicago, Ill.
26th U.S.V.B.A. Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Stockton (Calif.) YMCA.
30th National Y.M.C.A. Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Stockton (Calif.) YMCA.
23rd National Veterans Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Texas Central YMCA, Houston, Texas.

7th National Collegiate Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Florida State.
7th U.S.V.B.A. Women's Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Mariners, Santa Monica, Calif.
4th Service Men's Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Los Alamitos (Calif.) Naval Air Station.
3rd National Jewish Welfare Board Championships, Rochester, N. Y.—Lynn (Mass.) Jewish Community Center.

Intercollegiate Rowing Association Records

The leading American rowing colleges, except Yale and Harvard, have sent eight-oared crews into competition since 1895. Columbia won that year over the four-mile course on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., defeating Cornell and Pennsylvania in that order.

In 1896 Cornell defeated Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia. In 1897 Cornell defeated Columbia and Pennsylvania. The following year, 1898, the three-mile course on Lake Saratoga was used, Pennsylvania defeating Cornell, Wisconsin and Columbia. In 1899 the crews returned to Poughkeepsie. Pennsylvania won that year. Subsequent winners were: 1900, Pennsylvania; 1901, Cornell; 1902, Cornell; 1903, Cornell; 1904, Syracuse; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Cornell; 1908, Syracuse; 1909, Cornell; 1910, Cornell; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Cornell; 1913, Syracuse; 1914, Columbia; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Syracuse.

Racing was dropped during World War I years and was resumed by four crews over a two-mile course on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y., on June 19, 1920, when Syracuse won in 11 m. 27½ sec. The colleges again returned to Poughkeepsie in 1921 and for four years rowed over a three-mile course,

but resumed the four-mile course in 1925.

Freshman races were rowed over a two-mile course at Poughkeepsie from 1896 to 1916, the winners being: 1896, Cornell; 1897, Cornell; 1898 (at Saratoga), Cornell; 1899, Cornell; 1900, Wisconsin; 1901, Pennsylvania; 1902, Cornell; 1903, Cornell; 1904, Syracuse; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Syracuse; 1907, Wisconsin; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Cornell; 1910, Cornell; 1911, Columbia; 1912, Cornell; 1913, Cornell; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Syracuse; 1916, Cornell. They rowed at Lake Cayuga in 1920, Cornell winning, and returned with the varsities to the Hudson in 1921 when Cornell won.

The Junior varsities first rowed at Poughkeepsie on the two-mile course in 1914, Cornell winning. In 1915 Cornell won and in 1916 Syracuse. The race was rowed on Lake Cayuga in 1920, Cornell winning. In 1926 the course was lengthened to three miles.

The regatta was suspended 1942-1946 and was resumed in 1947 over the three-mile course.

In 1950 and 1951 the regatta was held in Marietta, Ohio, and on Onondaga Lake, Syracuse, N. Y., 1952-1955, inclusive.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS (Course four miles)

Year	Winner	Time	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
1923	Washington (a)	14:03.2	Navy	Columbia	Syracuse	Cornell
1924	Washington (a)	15:02.0	Wisconsin	Cornell	Penn.	Syracuse
1925	Navy	19:24.8	Washington	Wisconsin	Penn.	Cornell
1926	Washington	19:28.6	Navy	Syracuse	Penn.	Columbia
1927	Columbia	20:57.0	Washington	California	Navy	Cornell
1928	California	18:35.8	Columbia	Washington	Cornell	Navy
1929	Columbia	22:58.0	Washington	Penn.	Navy	Wisconsin
1930	Cornell	21:42.0	Syracuse	M.I.T.	California	Columbia
1931	Navy	18:54.2	Cornell	Washington	California	Syracuse
1932	California	19:55.0	Cornell	Washington	Navy	Syracuse
1933 (Not held)						
1934	California	19:44.0	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Penn.
1935	California	18:52.0	Cornell	Washington	Navy	Syracuse
1936	Washington	19:09.6	California	Navy	Columbia	Cornell
1937	Washington	18:33.6	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse	California
1938	Navy	18:19.0	California	Washington	Columbia	Wisconsin
1939	California	18:12.6	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse
1940	Washington	22:42.0	Cornell	Navy	Syracuse	California
1941	Washington	18:53.3	California	Cornell	Syracuse	Princeton
1942-1946 (Not held)						
1947	Navy (a)	13:59.2	Cornell	Washington	California	Princeton
1948	Washington (a)	14:06.4	California	Navy	Cornell	M.I.T.
1949	California (a)	14:42.6	Washington	Cornell	Navy	Princeton
1950	Washington (b)	8:07.5	California	Wisconsin	Stanford	M.I.T.
1951	Wisconsin (b)	7:50.5	Washington	Princeton	California	Penn.
1952	Navy (a)	15:08.1	Princeton	Cornell	Wisconsin	California
1953	Navy (a)	15:29.6	Cornell	Washington	Wisconsin	Columbia
1954	Navy (a)	16:04.4	Cornell	Washington	Wisconsin	California
1955	Cornell (a)	15:49.9	Pennsylvania	Navy	Washington	Stanford

Course record for four miles—18:12.6 (California in 1939)

(a) Race at 3 miles. (b) Race at 2 miles.

Other 1955 Placings: 6, California; 7, Boston Univ.; 8, Princeton; 9, Wisconsin; 10, M.I.T.; 11, Columbia; 12, Syracuse.

FRESHMEN EIGHTS (Two miles)

JUNIOR EIGHTS (Three miles)

Year	Winner	Time	Second	Winner	Time	Second
1923	Cornell	9:27.8	Washington	Syracuse (b)	9:50.0	Cornell
1924	Penn.	10:22.6	Cornell	Penn (b)	10:36.4	Washington
1925	Syracuse	9:59.0	Penn.	Washington (b)	10:26.0	Cornell
1926	Columbia	11:28.6	California	Washington	15:40.2	Penn.
1927	Navy	9:45.0	Syracuse	Washington	15:12.8	Columbia
1928	Navy	9:42.0	Cornell	Navy	14:18.2	Cornell
1929	Syracuse	10:23.6	California	Cornell	15:21.2	Columbia
1930	Syracuse	11:18.2	Cornell	Cornell	16:39.0	Washington
1931	Washington	9:49.8	Cornell	Syracuse	14:29.6	California
1932	Syracuse	10:59.0	Navy	Syracuse	15:41.0	California
1933 (Not held)						
1934	Washington	10:56.0	Syracuse	(Not held)		
1935	Washington	10:29.0	California	Syracuse	15:40.6	Navy
1936	Washington	10:19.6	California	Washington	14:58.8	Navy
1937	Washington	9:15.4	California	Washington	14:42.2	Navy
1938	California	9:30.4	Washington	Washington	13:44.0	Navy
1939	Washington	9:31.0	Columbia	Syracuse	13:49.2	California
1940	Cornell	10:55.2	Princeton	Washington	13:46.6	Washington
1941	Cornell	9:57.7	Wisconsin	California	18:07.2	Navy
1942-1946 (Not held)						
1947	Washington	9:30.3	Syracuse	(Not held)		
1948	Washington	9:46.9	Navy	California	14:30.4	Navy
1949	Washington	9:40.2	Cornell	Washington	14:28.6	California
1950	Washington	7:13.2	Princeton	Washington	16:00.0	Navy
1951	Washington	8:05.4	M.I.T.	Washington (b)	8:10.4	California
1952	Navy	10:16.9	Cornell	California (b)	8:05.1	Washington
1953	Washington	10:55.4	Cornell	Navy	15:37.3	Washington
1954	Cornell	10:18.5	Washington	Washington	16:30.6	Navy
1955	Cornell	10:33.1	Washington	Cornell	16:20.6	Navy
				Cornell	16:23.2	Pennsylvania

(b) Race at 2 miles.

Other 1955 Placings: Freshmen—3, M.I.T.; 4, Navy; 5, Princeton; 6, Pennsylvania; 7, Columbia; 8, Syracuse; 9, Wisconsin. Junior Varsity—3, Navy; 4, Washington; 5, Princeton; 6, California; 7, Syracuse; 8, Wisconsin; 9, Columbia.

Yale-Harvard Rowing

The Yale-Harvard rowing contests were begun in 1852. The original race, the first intercollegiate event, was an 8-oared race with coxswain rowed over a two-mile course at Center Harbor, Lake Winnepesaukee. From 1859 through 1875 coxswains were dispensed with and the 6-oared boats were steered by a rudder controlled by the bow oar, in races at various sites. The two colleges returned to eight oars with cox for their first four-mile race, June 30, 1876, on the Connecticut River at Springfield, Mass., Yale winning in 22 m. 2 sec. The course was changed to the Thames River at New London, Conn., in 1878.

The race was omitted in 1917, but in 1918 a

two-mile race was rowed on the Housatonic River, Derby, Conn., on June 1, which Harvard won, time 10 m. 58 sec. From 1892 to 1923 inclusive Yale won 30 races and Harvard 30. Previous records for the varsity, freshmen and junior varsity crews will be found in *The World Almanac* for 1936 and later issues.

Yale-Harvard freshmen eights began their contests in 1899 on the Thames, Harvard winning. The 1902 race was a dead heat. The course has been two miles except 1915 and as noted below. From 1899 to 1923 inclusive the record was: Freshmen

VARSITY EIGHTS (Four miles)

Date	Won by	Time		Date	Won by	Time	
		Winner	Loser			Winner	Loser
1923	Yale	22:10.0	22:35.0	1939	Harvard	20:48.4	20:53.0
1924	Yale	21:58.6	22:11.4	1940	Harvard	21:35.6	22:09.0
1925	Yale	20:26.0	20:32.4	1941	Harvard	20:46.9	20:53.4
1926	Yale	20:14.4	20:21.6	1942	Harvard (2 miles)	10:09.6	10:40.0
1927	Harvard	22:35.2	22:39.0	1943-1945	(Not held)		
1928	Yale	20:21.6	20:56.0	1946	Harvard (1½ miles)	9:18.0	9:36.0
1929	Yale	21:20.0	21:38.0	1947	Harvard	20:46.0	20:46.0
1930	Yale	20:09.4	20:30.6	1948	Harvard	19:21.4	19:24.0
1931	Harvard	22:21.0	22:30.0	1949	Yale	19:52.8	19:54.0
1932	Harvard	21:29.0	21:42.0	1950	Harvard	21:36.4	21:37.2
1933	Harvard	22:46.6	22:53.6	1951	Harvard	21:26.0	21:48.2
1934	Yale	19:51.8	20:01.6	1952	Yale	22:49.0	22:52.8
1935	Yale	20:19.0	21:04.0	1953	Harvard	20:09.0	20:20.0
1936	Harvard	20:19.0	20:40.6	1954	Yale	21:58.4	22:02.0
1937	Harvard	20:02.0	20:06.4	1955	Yale	20:05.0	
1938	Harvard	20:20.0	20:23.8				

Downstream and course record—19:21.4 (Harvard in 1948).

Upstream record—19:52.8 (Yale in 1949).

Varsity victories—Yale, 43; Harvard, 47.

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS (Two miles)

Date	Won by	Time		Date	Won by	Time	
		Winner	Loser			Winner	Loser
1923	Yale	10:10.0	10:28.4	1939	Harvard	9:35.0	9:39.0
1924	Yale	10:41.0	10:45.0	1940	Harvard	11:33.4	11:41.2
1925	Yale	9:50.0	10:02.0	1941	Harvard	10:06.8	10:10.0
1926	Harvard	10:36.6	10:43.6	1942	Harvard	10:30.8	10:39.4
1927	Yale	9:24.8	9:29.0	1943-1945	(Not held)		
1928	Yale	10:47.0	11:01.0	1946	Harvard (1½ miles)	9:13.0	9:31.0
1929	Yale	11:09.0	11:12.8	1947	Harvard	9:42.0	9:47.0
1930	Harvard	11:07.2	11:10.6	1948	Harvard	9:36.0	9:42.0
1931	Yale	10:43.0	10:54.0	1949	Yale	10:59.4	11:08.0
1932	Harvard (1½ mi.)	8:00.6	8:05.2	1950	Harvard	10:08.0	10:11.6
1933	Harvard	11:49.2	11:49.8	1951	Yale	11:05.2	11:05.4
1934	Yale	9:46.0	9:48.6	1952	Harvard	9:46.0	9:50.4
1935	Yale	10:52.4	11:06.4	1953	Harvard	10:44.8	10:52.4
1936	Yale	11:56.2	11:59.4	1954	Yale	9:53.4	
1937	Yale	10:27.8	10:30.4				
1938	Harvard						

FRESHMEN EIGHTS (Two miles)

Date	Won by	Time		Date	Won by	Time	
		Winner	Loser			Winner	Loser
1923	Yale	10:27.4	10:46.0	1938	Harvard	10:05.4	10:14.4
1924	Yale	10:33.0	10:45.6	1939	Harvard	10:30.0	10:30.8
1925	Yale	9:51.4	10:01.0	1940	Harvard	11:33.0	12:09.0
1926	Harvard	11:00.0	11:12.0	1941	Harvard	9:51.4	10:01.8
1927	Yale	9:18.0	9:22.4	1942	Harvard	10:18.0	10:29.4
1928	Yale	10:33.0	11:43.0	1943-1946	(Not held)		
1929	Yale	11:07.0	11:09.6	1947	Yale	9:43.0	9:52.0
1930	Harvard	11:02.6	11:17.6	1948	Harvard	9:34.0	9:41.4
1931	Yale	10:25.0	10:35.6	1949	Harvard	9:32.0	9:34.6
1932	Yale (1½ miles)	9:16.2	9:20.8	1950	Harvard	11:06.4	11:10.0
1933	Yale	12:06.4	12:26.4	1951	Harvard	10:27.4	10:43.2
1934	Yale	9:47.6	9:51.0	1952	Harvard	11:33.4	11:40.4
1935	Yale	9:46.0	9:46.4	1953	Yale	9:43.6	9:44.2
1936	Harvard	11:01.0	11:05.0	1954	Harvard	11:06.4	11:25.0
1937	Yale	12:14.2	12:23.0	1955	Yale	9:40.0	

Childs Cup Regatta Winners

(Inaugurated 1879—Distance 1 5/16 miles)

Yr.	Site	Winner	Yr.	Site	Winner	Yr.	Site	Winner
1925	Harlem	Penn	1935	Carnegie Lake	Penn	1948	Carnegie Lake	Princeton
1926	Carnegie Lake	Penn	1936	Harlem	Penn	1949	Harlem	Princeton
1927	Schuylkill	Princeton	1937	Schuylkill	Princeton	1950	Schuylkill	Penn
1928	Carnegie Lake	Columbia	1938	Carnegie Lake	Penn	1951	Carnegie Lake	Penn
1929	Carnegie Lake	Columbia	1939	Harlem	Princeton	1952	Schuylkill River	Penn
1930	Schuylkill	Columbia	1940	Schuylkill	Columbia	1953	Harlem River	Princeton
1931	Carnegie Lake	Columbia	1941	Carnegie Lake	Princeton	1954	Carnegie Lake	Penn
1932	Harlem	Penn	1942	Harlem	Penn	1955	Schuylkill River	Penn
1933	Schuylkill	Princeton	1943	Annapolis	Princeton			
1934	Carnegie Lake	Princeton	1944-1947	(Not held)				

Pennsylvania's winning time in 1955: 6:36.6. Other placings: 2, Princeton; 3, Columbia.

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race—4¼ Miles(For results of races since inauguration in 1841 see 1936 issue, *The World Almanac*, page 819)

Yr.	Date	Winner	Time	Yr.	Date	Winner	Time	Yr.	Date	Winner	Time
1920.	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	21:11	1932.	Mar. 19	Cambridge...	19:11	1946.	Mar. 30	Oxford...	19:54
1921.	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	19:44	1933.	Apr. 1	Cambridge...	20:57	1947.	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	23:01
1922.	Apr. 1	Cambridge...	19:27	1934.	Mar. 17	Cambridge...	18:03	1948.	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	17:50
1923.	Mar. 24	Oxford...	20:54	1935.	Apr. 6	Cambridge...	19:48	1949.	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	18:57
1924.	Apr. 5	Cambridge...	18:41	1936.	Apr. 4	Cambridge...	21:06	1950.	Apr. 1	Cambridge...	20:15
1925.	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	21:50	1937.	Mar. 24	Oxford...	22:39	1951.	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	20:50
1926.	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	19:29	1938.	Apr. 2	Oxford...	20:30	1952.	Mar. 29	Oxford...	20:23
1927.	Apr. 2	Cambridge...	20:14	1939.	Apr. 1	Cambridge...	19:03	1953.	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	19:54
1928.	Mar. 3	Cambridge...	20:25	1940.	Mar. 2	Cambridge...	19:28	1954.	Apr. 3	Oxford...	20:22
1929.	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	19:24	1943.	Feb. 13	Oxford...	14:49	1955.	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	19:10
1930.	Apr. 12	Cambridge...	19:09	1944.	Feb. 26	Oxford...	*8:06				
1931.	Mar. 21	Cambridge...	19:26	1945.	Feb. 24	Cambridge...					

*Distance 1½ miles. 1941-1942—No races on account of war. †Distance 1¼ miles. 1946 race first official full-distance race since 1939.

Recapitulation (Races of 1940, 1943, 1944 not counted)—Cambridge 55, Oxford 45, dead heat 1 (1877).
Course Record—17:50—Set by Cambridge in 1948.

Other Crew Racing Regattas in 1955

Date	Site	Distance	Winner	Second	Third	Winner's time
Apr. 16	Princeton, N. J.	2 miles	Navy	Princeton		9:01.0
Apr. 16	New Brunswick, N. J.	2 miles	Columbia	Rutgers		10:46.0
Apr. 16	Harlem River, N. Y. C.	1 5/16 miles	Dartmouth	Columbia		6:27.0
Apr. 23	Cambridge, Mass.	1¼ miles	Harvard	Syracuse	Boston Univ.	8:54.8
Apr. 23	New Haven, Conn.	2 miles	Yale	Rutgers		10:42.0
Apr. 23	Princeton, N. J.	1 5/16 miles	Princeton	Columbia		6:49.8
Apr. 30	Harlem River, N. Y. C. (Blackwell Cup)	2 miles	Penn.	Yale	Columbia	10:42.4
Apr. 30	Cambridge, Mass. (Compton Cup)	1¼ miles	Wisconsin	*Harvard	Princeton	8:55.3
Apr. 30	Providence, R. I.	1 5/16 miles	Rutgers	Brown		6:36.6
Apr. 30	Annapolis, Md. (Goes Trophy)	1¼ miles	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse	8:55.0
May 7	Cambridge, Mass. (Adams Cup)	1¼ miles	Penn.	Navy	Harvard	8:47.7
May 7	Ithaca, N. Y.	2 miles	Cornell	Syracuse		10:15.2
May 7	Oakland, Calif.	3 miles	California	U. C. L. A.		15:41.0
May 14	Washington, D. C. (Eastern sprint championship)	2,000 meters	Penn.	Cornell	Columbia	6:00.6
May 21	Oakland, Calif.	3 miles	Wisconsin	California		15:47.0
May 21	Derby, Conn. (Goldthwaite Cup)	1 5/16 miles	Princeton	Harvard	Yale	7:06.4
May 21	Princeton, N. J. (Carnegie Cup)	1¼ miles	Cornell	Yale	Princeton	8:41.4
May 28	Newport Beach, Calif. (Western sprint championship)	2,000 meters	Navy	Stanford	Washington	6:44.5
June 4	Redwood City, Calif.	3 miles	Stanford	California		15:26.0
June 10	Ithaca, N. Y.	2 1/3 miles	Penn.	Cornell		12:06.2

*Harvard won the Compton Cup, Wisconsin being ineligible.

NAVY ENDS LONGEST ROWING STREAK

Navy's skein of 31 rowing victories in three years was broken in its defeat by Pennsylvania in the Adams Cup regatta on the Charles River, May 7, 1955, ending the longest winning streak in the history of intercollegiate rowing. In winning, Penn set the fastest time ever made in an Adams Cup regatta, 8:47.7.

Amateur Rowing in 1955**81ST NATIONAL REGATTA, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN**

Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, Pa., July 16-17

Pair-oared Shells With Coxswain—Fairmount R.C. (John Kieffer, Tom McDonough, Joe Hasiak). Time—8:40.0.

150-lb. Senior Quadruple—Vesper B.C. (Gus Constant, Gerry Angulo, George Ninos, Dick Mahan). Time—7:18.

Fours With Coxswain—West Side R.C., Buffalo, N. Y. (Jim Hewson, John Schnabel, Ed Fox, Robert Sauerwein, Ed Masterson). Time—7:25.0.

Senior Quadruple—Vesper B.C. (Dick Mahan, Frank Nino, Bill Knecht, Jack Kelly, Jr.). Time—6:35.6.

Intermediate Eight—Vesper B.C. Time—6:58.1.

150-lb. Fours With Coxswain—West Side R.C. (Robert Uhl, Ron Hanna, Lou Cardwell, Jim Wynn, Jack Sammon). Time—7:39.0.

Association Singles—Tom McDonough, Fairmount. Time—8:03.4.

Four-oared Shells Without Coxswain—West Side (Jim Hewson, John Schnabel, Ed Fox, Robert Sauerwein). Time—6:57.0.

Senior Quarter-mile Dash—Bill Knecht, Vesper. Time—1:20.0.

150-lb. Dash—Rudy Jezek, New York A.C. Time—1:17.2.

Pair-oared Shells Without Coxswain—New York A.C. (Robert Callahan, Ambrose Callahan). Time—7:45.0.

150-lb. Doubles—Penn A.C. (Tom Darcy, Tom Langan). Time—7:42.0.

Senior Doubles—Detroit (Walter Hoover, Jr., Jim McIntosh). Time—7:30.5.

150-lb. Singles—Tom Smith, Leander. Time—8:08.0.

150-lb. Eight—West Side R.C. (Richard Kendall, David Zak, Robert Uhl, Ronnie Hanna, Louis Cardwell, Jim Wynn, Jim Hewson, Robert Sauerwein, Ed Masterson). Time—6:45.0.

Championship Singles—Jack Kelly, Jr. Time—7:39.0.

Senior Eight—Vesper B.C. (John Carnes, Gerry Heffernan, Herb Senoff, Joe Greipp, George Dorwart, Irv Miller, Joe Toland, Bill Knecht, As Rosenberg). Time—6:25.4.

Royal Henley Regatta, Henley, England—Grand Challenge Cup: Univ. of Pennsylvania. Thames Challenge Cup: Mass. Institute of Technology. Diamond Sculls: Teodor Kocerka, Poland.
12th Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, Port Dalhousie, Ont.—Singles: John B. Kelly, Jr., Philadelphia Vesper B. C. Senior Eight: Buffalo (N. Y.) West Side R.C. Team: St. Catherine's R.C. 315½ pts.

Olympic Games Records

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece (1896), were the result of efforts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in education and culture, also to foster better international understanding through the universal medium of youth's love of athletics.

His source of inspiration for the Olympic Games was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most notable of the four Panhellenic celebrations. The games were combined patriotic, religious and athletic festivals held every four years. The first such recorded festival was that held in 776 B.C., date from which the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," or four-year spans between the games.

Originally the games were simple—the first is said to have consisted merely of a foot race of approximately 200 yards on the plain near the small city of Olympia—but they rapidly gained both in scope and in popular acclaim as demonstrations of national pride. Competition was based on the highest ethical standards and only amateurs who also were Greek citizens were allowed to participate. Winners were awarded laurel, wild olive and palm wreaths, and were accorded many special privileges thereafter in their individual communities.

Under the Roman emperors, the original concept of the games was lost and they deteriorated into professional carnivals and circuses until they were banned by the Emperor Theodosius (394 A.D.).

Baron de Coubertin planned a revival of the games on a world-wide basis (1894) and was able to enlist nine nations to send their athletes to the first modern Olympics in 1896. Since then, many thousands of athletes representing more than 50 nations have competed, and the games further expanded (1924) to include the Winter Olympic Games. The two world wars were responsible for cancellations of the games scheduled for 1916, 1940 and 1944.

Sites of Games

1896 Athens.	1912 Stockholm.	1932 Los Angeles, Calif.	1956 Melbourne, Australia (scheduled)
1900 Paris.	1920 Antwerp.	1936 Berlin.	1960 Rome (scheduled)
1904 St. Louis, Mo.	1924 Paris.	1948 London.	
1906 Athens.	1928 Amsterdam.	1952 Helsinki, Finland.	
1908 London.			

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

Event	Record	Holder	Nation	Site
100-meter run	10.3 s.	Eddie Tolan	United States	Los Angeles, 1932
		Harrison Dillard	United States	London, 1948
200-meter run	20.7 s.	Jesse Owens	United States	Berlin, 1936
400-meter run	45.9 s.	Andrew Stanfield	United States	Helsinki, 1952
		George Rhoden	Jamaica, B.W.I.	Helsinki, 1952
800-meter run	1 m. 49.2 s.	Mal Whitfield	United States	London, 1948
1500-meter run	3 m. 45.2 s.	Mal Whitfield	United States	Helsinki, 1952
5000-meter run	14 m. 6 s.	Joseph Barthel	United States	Helsinki, 1952
10,000-meter run	29 m. 17 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Helsinki, 1952
Marathon	2 h. 23 m. 3.2 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Helsinki, 1952
10,000-meter walk	45 m. 2.8 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Helsinki, 1952
50,000-meter walk	4 h. 28 m. 7.8 s.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Helsinki, 1952
100-m. hurdles	13.7 s.	Giuseppe Bordini	Italy	Helsinki, 1952
400-meter hurdles	50.8 s. (trial heat and final)	Harrison Dillard	United States	Helsinki, 1952
3,000-meter stpl.	8 m. 45.4 s.	Charles Moore	United States	Helsinki, 1952
High jump	6 ft. 8.32 in.	Horace Ashenfelter	United States	Helsinki, 1952
Broad jump	8.06 m. (26 ft. 5.5-16 in.)	Walt Davis	United States	Helsinki, 1952
Hop, step, jump	53 ft. 2.89 in.	Jesse Owens	United States	Helsinki, 1952
Pole vault	14 ft. 11.14 in.	Adhemar da Silva	Brazil	Helsinki, 1952
Discus	180 ft. 6.85 in.	Robert Richards	United States	Helsinki, 1952
Javelin	242 ft. 0.79 in.	Slim Jones	United States	Helsinki, 1952
16-lb. shot	57 ft. 1.43 in.	Cy Young	United States	Helsinki, 1952
16-lb. hammer	197 feet 11.67 in.	Parry O'Brien	United States	Helsinki, 1952
56-lb. weight	11.27 m. (36 ft. 11.1-2 in.)	Joseph Cernak	Hungary	Helsinki, 1952
Pentathlon	16 pts.	P. J. McDonald	United States	Antwerp, 1920
Decathlon	7,887 pts. (new system)	W. O. G. Grut	Sweden	London, 1948
		Robert Mathias	United States	Helsinki, 1952

400-meter relay—39.8 s.—United States (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff)	1936
Berlin	
1,600-meter relay—3 m. 3.9 s.—Jamaica, B.W.I. (Wint, Laing, McKenley, Rhoden), Helsinki,	1952
3,000-meter team race—8 m. 32 s.—Finland (Paavo Nurmi, Willie Ritola, E. Katz), Paris,	1924

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN

100-meter run	11.5 s.	Helen Stephens	United States	Berlin, 1936
200-meter run	24.4 s.	Marjorie Jackson	Australia	Helsinki, 1952
400-meter run	2 m. 16.8 s.	F. Blankers-Koen	Holland	London, 1948
800-meter run	2 m. 16.8 s.	F. Blankers-Koen	Germany	Amsterdam, 1928
100-meter hurdles	11.2 s.	L. Radke	Holland	London, 1948
High jump	1.68 m. (5 ft. 6.1-8 in.)	Alice Coachman	United States	London, 1948
Broad jump	20 ft. 5.66 in.	Dorothy Tyler	Great Britain	London, 1948
Discus	168 ft. 8.5 in.	Yvette Williams	New Zealand	Helsinki, 1952
Javelin	165 ft. 7.05 in.	Nina Romachkova	U.S.S.R.	Helsinki, 1952
Shot put	50 ft. 2.58 in.	Dana Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Helsinki, 1952
		Galina Zybina	U.S.S.R.	Helsinki, 1952

400-meter relay—45.9 s.—United States (Mae Fages, Barbara Jones, Janet Moreau, Catherine Hardy), Helsinki	1952
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SWIMMING—MEN

100-meter free style	57.3 s.	Wally Ris	United States	London, 1948
400-meter free style	4 m. 30.7 s.	Jean Boiteux	France	Helsinki, 1952
1,500-meter free style	18 m. 30 s.	Ford Konno	United States	Helsinki, 1952
100-meter back stroke	1 m. 5.4 s.	Yoshinobu Oyakawa	United States	Helsinki, 1952
200-m. breast stroke	2 m. 34.4 s.	John Davies	Australia	Helsinki, 1952
400-m. breast stroke	6 m. 29.6 s.	W. Bathe	Germany	Stockholm, 1912

800-meter relay—8 m. 31.1 s.—United States (Moore, Woolsey, Konno, McLane), Helsinki	1952
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SWIMMING—WOMEN

100-meter free style	1 m. 5.9 s.	H. Mastenbroek	Netherlands	Berlin, 1936
300-meter free style	4 m. 34 s.	Ethelda Bleibtrey	United States	Antwerp, 1920
400-meter free style	5 m. 12.1 s.	Valerie Gyenge	Hungary	Helsinki, 1952
100-meter back stroke	1 m. 14.4 s.	Karen M. Harup	Denmark	London, 1948
200-m. breast stroke	2 m. 51.7 s.	Eva Szekely	Hungary	Helsinki, 1952

400-meter relay—4 m. 24.4 s.—Hungary (E. Novak, Temes, I. Novak, Szoke), Helsinki	1952
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Olympic Games Champions

TRACK AND FIELD (MEN)

60-Meters Run	
1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....	7s
1904 Archie Hahn, United States.....	7s
100-Meters Run	
1896 T. E. Burke, United States.....	12s
1900 F. W. Jarvis, United States.....	10 4-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, United States.....	11s
1906 Archie Hahn, United States.....	11 1-5s
1908 R. E. Walker, South Africa.....	10 4-5s
1912 R. C. Craig, United States.....	10 4-5s
1920 C. W. Paddock, U. S.....	10 4-5s
1924 H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain.....	10.6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada.....	10 4-5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, United States.....	10.3s
1936 Jesse Owens, United States.....	10.3s
1948 Harrison Dillard, United States.....	10.3s
1952 Lindy Remigino, United States.....	10.4s
200-Meters Run	
1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States.....	22 1-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, United States.....	21 3-5s
1908 R. Kerr, Canada.....	22 2-5s
1912 R. C. Craig, United States.....	21.7s
1920 Allan Woodring, United States.....	22s
1924 J. V. Scholz, United States.....	21.6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada.....	21 4-5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, United States.....	21.2s
1936 Jesse Owens, United States.....	20.7s
1948 Mel Patton, United States.....	21.1s
1952 Andrew Stanfield, United States.....	20.7s
400-Meters Run	
1896 T. E. Burke, United States.....	54 1-5s
1900 M. W. Long, United States.....	49 2-5s
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....	49 1-5s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States.....	53 1-5s
1908 W. Halswelle, Great Britain, walkover	50s
1912 C. D. Reidpath, United States.....	48.2s
1920 B. G. D. Rudd, South Africa.....	49 3-5s
1924 E. H. Liddell, Great Britain.....	47.6s
1928 R. J. Barbuti, United States.....	47 4-5s
1932 William Carr, United States.....	46.2s
1936 Archie Williams, United States.....	46.5s
1948 Arthur Wint, Jamaica.....	46.2s
1952 George Rhoden, Jamaica, B.W.I.....	45.9s
800-Meters Run	
1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....	2m. 11s
1900 A. E. Tyson, Great Britain.....	2m. 1 2-5s
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	1m. 56s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States.....	2m. 1 1-5s
1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States.....	1m. 52 4-5s
1912 J. E. Meredith, United States.....	1m. 51.9s
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....	1m. 53 2-5s
1924 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....	1m. 52.4s
1928 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....	1m. 51 4-5s
1932 Thomas Hampson, Great Britain.....	1m. 49.8s
1936 John Woodruff, United States.....	1m. 52.9s
1948 Mal Whitfield, United States.....	1m. 49.2s
1952 Mal Whitfield, United States.....	1m. 49.2s
1,500-Meters Run	
1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....	4m. 33 1-5s
1900 C. Bennett, Great Britain.....	4m. 6s
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	4m. 5 2-5s
1906 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	4m. 12s
1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States.....	4m. 3 2-5s
1912 A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain.....	3m. 56.8s
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....	4m. 1 4-5s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	3m. 53.6s
1928 H. E. Larva, Finland.....	3m. 53 1-5s
1932 Luigi Beccali, Italy.....	3m. 51.2s
1936 J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand.....	3m. 47.8s
1948 Henri Eriksson, Sweden.....	3m. 49.8s
1952 Joseph Barthel, Luxembourg.....	3m. 45.2s
3,000-Meters Steeplechase	
1920 P. Hodge, Great Britain.....	10m. 2 2-5s
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland.....	9m. 33.6s
1928 T. A. Loukola, Finland.....	9m. 21 4-5s
1932 Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland.....	10m. 33.4s
(About 3450 mtrs. extra lap by error)	
1936 Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland.....	9m. 3.8s
1948 Thure Sjoenstrand, Sweden.....	9m. 4.6s
1952 Horace Aschenfelder, United States.....	8m. 45.4s
3,200-Meters Steeplechase	
1908 A. Russell, Great Britain.....	10m. 47 4-5s
4,000-Meters Steeplechase	
1900 C. Rimmer, Great Britain.....	12m. 58 2-5s
5,000-Meters Run	
1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	14m. 36.6s
1920 J. Guillemot, France.....	14m. 55 3-5s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	14m. 31.2s
1928 Willie Ritola, Finland.....	14m. 38s
1932 Lauri Lehtinen, Finland.....	14m. 30s
1936 Gunnar Hooker, Finland.....	14m. 22.2s
10,000-Meters Run	
1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	31m. 20.8s
1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	31m. 45 4-5s
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland.....	30m. 23.2s
1928 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	30m. 18 4-5s
1932 Janusz Kusocinski, Poland.....	30m. 11.4s
1936 Ilmari Salminen, Finland.....	30m. 15.4s
1948 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....	29m. 59.6s
1952 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....	29m. 17.0s
Marathon	
1896 S. Loues, Greece.....	2h. 55m. 20s
1900 Teato, France.....	2h. 59m.
1904 T. J. Hicks, United States.....	3h. 28m. 53s
1906 W. J. Sherring, Canada.....	2h. 51m. 23 3-5s
1908 John J. Hayes, United States.....	2h. 55m. 18.4s
1912 K. K. McArthur, South Africa.....	2h. 36m. 54.8s
1920 H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	2h. 32m. 35 4-5s
1924 A. O. Stenroos, Finland.....	2h. 41m. 22.6s
1928 El Ouafi, France.....	2h. 32m. 57s
1932 Juan Zabala, Argentina.....	2h. 31m. 36s
1936 Kitei Son, Japan.....	2h. 29m. 19.2s
1948 D. Cabrera, Argentina.....	2h. 34m. 51.6s
1952 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....	2h. 23m. 03.2s
10,000-Meters Cross-Country	
1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	27m. 15s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....	32m. 54.8s
1,500-Meters Walk	
1906 George V. Bonhag, United States.....	7m. 12 3-5s
3,000-Meters Walk	
1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	13m. 14 1-5s
3,500-Meters Walk	
1908 G. E. Larnar, Great Britain.....	14m. 55s
10,000-Meters Walk	
1912 G. H. Goulding, Canada.....	46m. 28.4s
1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	48m. 6 1-5s
1924 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	47m. 49s
1948 J. F. Mikaelsson, Sweden.....	45m. 13.2s
1952 John Mikaelsson, Sweden.....	45m. 02.8s
10-Mile Walk	
1908 G. E. Larnar, Great Britain.....	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s
50,000-Meters Walk	
1932 Thos. W. Green, Great Britain.....	4h. 50m. 10s
1936 Harold Whitlock, Great Britain.....	4h. 30m. 41.4s
1948 J. A. Lundgren, Sweden.....	4h. 41m. 52s.
1952 Giuseppe Bordonio, Italy.....	4h. 28m. 07.8s
110-Meters Hurdles	
1896 T. P. Curtis, United States.....	17 3-5s
1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States.....	15 2-5s
1904 F. W. Schule, United States.....	16s
1906 R. G. Leavitt, United States.....	16 1-5s
1908 Forrest Smithson, United States.....	15s
1912 F. W. Kelly, United States.....	15.1s
1920 E. J. Thomson, Canada.....	14 4-5s
1924 D. C. Kinsey, United States.....	15s
1928 S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa.....	14.8s
1932 George Saline, United States.....	14.6s
1936 Forrest Towns, United States.....	14.2s
1948 William Porter, United States.....	13.9s
1952 Harrison Dillard, United States.....	13.7s
200-Meters Hurdles	
1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States.....	25 2-5s
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....	24 3-5s
400-Meters Hurdles	
1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States.....	57 3-5s
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....	53s
1908 C. J. Bacon, United States.....	55s
1920 F. P. Leomis, United States.....	54s
1924 F. M. Taylor, United States.....	52.6s
1928 Lord Burghley, Great Britain.....	53 2-5s
1932 Robert Tisdall, Ireland.....	51.8s
1936 Glenn Hardin, United States.....	52.4s
1948 Roy Cochran, United States.....	51.1s
1952 Charles Moore, United States.....	50.8s
2,500-Meters Steeplechase	
1900 G. W. Orton, United States.....	7m. 34s
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	7m. 39 3-5s
Standing High Jump	
1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	5ft. 5in
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	4ft. 11in
1906 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	5ft. 1 5-8in
1908 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	5ft. 2in
1912 Platt Adams, United States.....	5ft. 4 1-4in

*With wind.

Running High Jump	
1896 E. H. Clark, United States.....	5ft. 11 1-4in
1900 I. K. Baxter, United States.....	6ft. 2 4-5in
1904 S. S. Jones, United States.....	5ft. 11in
1906 Con Leahy, Ireland.....	5ft. 9 7-8in
1908 H. P. Porter, United States.....	6ft. 3in
1912 Alma W. Richards, United States.....	6ft. 4in
1920 R. W. Landon, United States.....	6ft. 4 3-8in
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States.....	6ft. 6in
1928 R. W. King, United States.....	6ft. 4 3-8in
1932 Duncan McNaughton, Canada.....	6ft. 5 5-8in
1936 Cornelius Johnson, United States.....	6ft. 7 15-16in
1948 John L. Winter, Australia.....	6ft. 6in
1952 Walter Davis, United States.....	6ft. 8.32in

Standing Broad Jump	
1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	10ft. 6 2-5in
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	11ft. 4 7-8in
1906 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	10ft. 10in
1908 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	10ft. 11 1-4in
1912 C. Tscikliras, Greece.....	11ft. 3-4in

Running Broad Jump	
1896 E. H. Clark, United States.....	20ft. 9 3-4in
1900 A. C. Kraenzlin, United States.....	23ft. 6 7-8in
1904 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	24ft. 1in
1906 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	23ft. 7 1-2in
1908 Frank Irons, United States.....	24ft. 6 1-2in
1912 A. L. Gutterson, United States.....	24ft. 11 1-4in
1920 Wm. Pettersen, Sweden.....	23ft. 5 1-8in
1924 DeHart Hubbard, United States.....	24ft. 5 1-8in
1928 E. B. Hamm, United States.....	25ft. 4 3-4in
1932 Edward Gordon, United States.....	25ft. 3-4in
1936 Jesse Owens, United States.....	26ft. 5 5-16in
1948 William Steele, United States.....	25ft. 8in
1952 Jerome Biffe, United States.....	24ft. 10.03in

400-Meters Relay	
1912 Great Britain.....	42.4s
1920 United States.....	42 1-5s
1924 United States.....	41s
1928 United States.....	41s
1932 United States.....	40s
1936 United States.....	39.8s
1948 United States.....	40.3s
1952 United States.....	40.1s

1,600 Meters Relay	
1908 United States.....	3m. 27 1-5s
1912 United States.....	3m. 16.6s
1920 Great Britain.....	3m. 21 1-5s
1924 United States.....	3m. 16s
1928 United States.....	3m. 14 1-5s
1932 United States.....	3m. 8.2s
1936 Great Britain.....	3m. 9s
1948 United States.....	3m. 10.4s
1952 Jamaica, B.W.I.....	3m 03.9s

Pole Vault	
1896 W. W. Hoyt, United States.....	10ft. 9 3-4in
1900 I. K. Baxter, United States.....	10ft. 9 9-10in
1904 C. E. Dvorak, United States.....	11ft. 6in
1906 Gouder, France.....	11ft. 6in
1908 { A. C. Gilbert, United States } { E. T. Cook Jr., United States }	12ft. 2in
1912 H. J. Babcock, United States.....	12ft. 11 1-2in
1920 P. K. Foss, United States.....	13ft. 5in
1924 { L. S. Barnes, United States } { Glenn Graham, United States }	12ft. 11 1-2in
1928 Sabin W. Carr, United States.....	13ft. 9 1-2in
1932 William Miller, United States.....	14ft. 1 7-8in
1936 Earl Meadows, United States.....	14ft. 3 1-4in
1948 Owen G. Smith, United States.....	14ft. 1 1/2 in
1952 Robert Richards, United States.....	14ft. 11.14in

16-Lb. Hammer Throw	
1900 J. J. Flannagan, United States.....	167ft. 4in
1904 J. J. Flannagan, United States.....	169ft. 1in
1908 J. J. Flannagan, United States.....	170ft. 4 1-4in
1912 M. J. McGrath, United States.....	179ft. 7 1-8in
1920 P. J. Ryan, United States.....	173ft. 5 5-8in
1924 F. D. Tootell, United States.....	174ft. 10 1-8in
1928 Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Ireland.....	189ft. 7 3-8in
1932 Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Ireland.....	176ft. 11 1-8in
1936 Karl Hein, Germany.....	185ft. 4 3-16in
1948 Imry Nemeth, Hungary.....	183ft. 11 1/2 in
1952 Joseph Csermark, Hungary.....	197ft. 11.67in

Discus Throw	
1896 Robt. Garrett, United States.....	95ft. 7 1-2in
1900 R. Bauer, Hungary.....	118ft. 2 9-10in
1904 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	128ft. 10 1-2in
1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	136ft. 1-3in
1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	134ft. 2in
1912 A. R. Taipale, Finland.....	148ft. 4in
Right and left hand—A. R. Taipale, Finland	
1920 E. Niklander, Finland.....	271ft. 10 1-4in
1924 C. L. Houser, United States.....	151ft. 5 1-8in
1928 Dr. C. L. Houser, United States.....	155ft. 3in
1932 John Anderson, United States.....	162ft. 4 7-8in
1936 Ken Carpenter, United States.....	165ft. 7 3-8in
1948 Adolfo Consolini, Italy.....	173ft. 2in
1952 Sim Iness, United States.....	180ft. 6.65in

Standing Hop, Step and Jump	
1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	34ft. 8 1-2in
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	34ft. 7 1-4in

Running Hop, Step and Jump	
1896 J. B. Connolly, United States.....	45ft
1900 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	47ft. 4 1-4in
1904 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	47ft.
1906 P. O'Connor, Ireland.....	46ft. 2in
1912 J. J. Ahern, Great Britain.....	48ft. 11 1-4in
1912 G. Lindblom, Sweden.....	48ft. 5 1-8in
1920 V. Tuulos, Finland.....	47ft. 7in
1924 A. W. Winter, Australia.....	50ft. 11 1-4in
1928 Mikio Oda, Japan.....	49ft. 11in
1932 Chuhei Nambu, Japan.....	51ft. 7in
1936 Naoto Tajima, Japan.....	52ft. 5 7-8in
1948 A. Ahman, Sweden.....	50ft. 6 1/2 in
1952 Adhemar da Silva, Brazil.....	53ft. 2.59in

16-Lb. Shot Put	
1896 Robt. Garrett, United States.....	36ft. 2in
1900 R. Sheldon, United States.....	46ft. 3 1-8in
1904 Ralph Rose, United States.....	48ft. 7in
1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	40ft. 4 4-5in
1908 Ralph Rose, United States.....	46ft. 7 1-2in
1912 P. J. McDonald, United States.....	50ft. 4in
Right and left hand—Ralph Rose, United States	
1920 V. Porhola, Finland.....	50ft. 5 1-2in
1924 Clarence Houser, United States.....	49ft. 7 1-8in
1928 John Kuck, United States.....	52ft. 3-4in
1932 Leo Sexton, United States.....	52ft. 6 3-16in
1936 Hans Woeke, Germany.....	53ft. 1 13-16in
1948 Wilbur Thompson, United States.....	56ft. 2in

Discus Throw—Greek Style	
1906 W. Jaervinen, Finland.....	115ft. 4in
1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	124ft. 8in

Javelin Throw	
1906 E. Lemming, Sweden.....	175ft. 6in
1908 E. Lemming, Sweden.....	178ft. 7 1-2in
Held in middle—E. Lemming, Sweden	
1912 E. Lemming, Sweden.....	179ft. 10 1-2in
Right and left hand—J. J. Saaristo, Finland	
1920 Jonni Myyra, Finland.....	358ft. 11 7-8in
1924 Jonni Myyra, Finland.....	215ft. 9 1/2 in
1928 E. H. Lundquist, Sweden.....	206ft. 6 3-4in
1932 Matti Jarvinen, Finland.....	218ft. 6 1-8in
1936 Gerhard Stoock, Germany.....	238ft. 7in
1948 Kaj T. Rautavaara, Finland.....	235ft. 8 5-16in
1952 Cy Young, United States.....	228ft. 10 1/2 in
1952 Cy Young, United States.....	242ft. 0.76in

Pentathlon	
1906 H. Mellander, Sweden.....	14 pts
1912 F. R. Bie, Norway.....	16 pts
1920 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....	14 pts
1924 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....	16 pts

Decathlon	
1912 H. Wieslander, Sweden.....	7,724.49 pts
1920 H. Lovland, Norway.....	6,804.35 pts
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States.....	7,710.775 pts
1928 Paavo Yrjola, Finland.....	8,056.20 pts
1932 James Bausch, United States.....	8,462.23 pts
1936 Glenn Morris, United States.....	7,900 pts
1948 Robert Mathias, United States.....	7,139 pts
1952 Robert Mathias, United States.....	7,887 pts

Olympic Winter Games Champions—1924-1952

Sites of Games			
1924—Chamonix, France	1932—Lake Placid, N. Y.	1940-1944—Canceled	1952—Oslo, Norway
1928—St. Moritz, Switzerland	1936—Garmisch-Partenkirchen.	1948—St. Moritz, Switzerland	1956—Cortina, Italy (scheduled)

BOBSLED	
4 Man	
1924—Switzerland (Capt. Scherrer).....	5m. 45.54s
1928—United States (Capt. Fiske).....	3m. 20.5s
1932—United States (Capt. Fiske).....	7m. 53.68s
1936—Switzerland (Capt. Pierre-Musy).....	5m. 19.85s
1948—United States (Capt. P. Tyler).....	5m. 20.1s
1952—Germany (Capt. A. Ostler).....	5m. 07.84s
2 Man	
1932—United States (Capt. J. Stevens).....	8m. 14.74s
1936—United States (Capt. L. Brown).....	5m. 29.29s
1948—Switzerland (Capt. F. Endrich).....	5m. 29.2s
1952—Germany (Capt. A. Ostler).....	5m. 24.54s
Skeleton (One Man)	
1928—United States (John Heaton).....	3m. 1.8s
1948—Italy (Nino Bibbia).....	5m. 23.2s

ICE HOCKEY

1924—Canada	1936—Great Britain
1928—Canada	1948—Canada
1932—Canada	1952—Canada

SPEED SKATING**500 Meters**

1924—Charles Jewtraw, United States	44s
1928—Clas Thunberg, Finland	
Bernt Eversen, Norway	
1932—John A. Shea, United States	43.4s
1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	43.4s
1948—Finn Helgesen, Norway	43.1s
1952—Ken Henry, United States	43.2s

1500 Meters

1924—Clas Thunberg, Finland	2m. 20.8s
1928—Clas Thunberg, Finland	2m. 21.1s
1932—John H. Shea, United States	2m. 57.5s
1936—Charles Mathisen, Norway	2m. 19.2s
1948—Sverre Farstad, Norway	2m. 17.6s
1952—Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	2m. 20.4s

5,000 Meters

1924—Clas Thunberg, Finland	8m. 39s
1928—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8m. 50.5s
1932—Irving Jaffee, United States	9m. 40.8s
1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	8m. 19.6s
1948—Reidar Klaklev, Norway	8m. 29.4s
1952—Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	8m. 10.6s

10,000 Meters

1924—Julian Stufnabb, Finland	18m. 4.8s
*1928—Irving Jaffee, United States	18m. 36.5s
1932—Irving Jaffee, United States	19m. 13.6s
1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway	17m. 24.3s
1948—Ake Seyffarth, Sweden	17m. 26.3s
1952—Hjalmar Andersen, Norway	16m. 45.8s

*Jaffee made best time but race canceled due to thawing ice.

FIGURE SKATING**Men****Points**

1924—Gillis Graffstrom, Sweden	2575.25
1928—Gillis Graffstrom, Sweden	2698.25
1932—Karl Schaefer, Austria	2602.00
1936—Karl Schaefer, Austria	2959.00
1948—Richard Button, United States	191.177
1952—Richard Button, United States	192.256

Women

1924—Mrs. H. Szabo-Planck, Austria	2094.25
1928—Sonja Henie, Norway	2452.25
1932—Sonja Henie, Norway	2302.05
1936—Sonja Henie, Norway	2971.40
1948—Barbara Ann Scott, Canada, 11 places	163.077

1952—Jeannette Altwegg, Gr. Britain

14½ places, 161.760

Pairs

1924—H. Engelmann, A. Berger, Austria	74.5
1928—Andree Joly, Pierre Brunet, France	78.2
1932—Andree Joly, Pierre Brunet, France	76.7
1936—Maxie Herber, Earnest Baier, Germany	103.3
1948—Micheline Lanney, Pierre Baugnier, Belgium, 17½ placings	11.227
1952—Ria and Paul Falk, Germany	11½ places, 11.400

SKIING**18 Kilometers**

1924—Thorleif Haug, Norway	1hr. 14m. 31s
1928—Johan Grottnusbraaten, Norway	1hr. 37m. 1s
1932—Sven L. Utterstrom, Sweden	1hr. 23m. 7s
1936—Erik August Larsson, Sweden	1hr. 14m. 38s
1948—Martin Lundstroem, Sweden	1hr. 13m. 50s
1952—Halgeir Brenden, Norway	1 hr. 01m. 34s

50 Kilometers

1924—Thorleif Haug, Norway	3hr. 44m. 32s
1928—P. E. Hedlund, Sweden	4hr. 52m. 3s
1932—Veli Saarinen, Finland	4hr. 23m. 0s
1936—Elvis Viklund, Sweden	3hr. 30m. 11s
1948—Nils Karlsson, Sweden	3hr. 47m. 48s
1952—Veikko Hakulinen, Finland	3hr. 33m. 33s

Jump

1924—Jacob T. Thams, Norway	18.96 pts.
1928—Alfred Andersen, Norway	19.208 pts.
1932—Birger Ruud, Norway	228.1 pts.
1936—Birger Ruud, Norway	232 pts.
1948—Peter Hugsstad, Norway	228.1 pts.
1952—Arnfinn Bergmann, Norway	226.0 pts.

Nordic Combined 18 km. Race and Jump

1924—Thorleif Haug, Norway	18.906
1928—Johan Grottnusbraaten, Norway	17.833
1932—Johan Grottnusbraaten, Norway	446.0
1936—Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway	430.3
1948—Heikki Hasu, Finland	448.8
1952—Simon Slatavik, Norway	451.621

30 Kilometers Military Race

1924—Switzerland	3hrs. 56m. 6s
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40 Kilometers Relay Race

1936—Finland	2hrs. 41m. 33s
1948—Sweden	2hrs. 32m. 8s.
1952—Finland	2hrs. 20m. 16s

Combined Downhill and Slalom

1936—Women—Christel Cranz, Germany	97.06 pts.
1936—Men—Franz Pfner, Germany	99.25 pts.
1948—Men—Henri Oreiller, France	3.27 pts.
1948—Women—Trude Beiser, Austria	6.58 pts.

National Interscholastic Track and Field Records

Source: National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

Event	Record	Holder	School	Site and year
100 yds.	0:09.4	Jesse Owens	E. Tech., Cleveland, O.	Chicago, Ill., 1933
		James Jackson	Alameda, Calif.	Berkeley, Calif., 1954
220 yds.	0:20.7	Jesse Owens	E. Tech., Cleveland, O.	Chicago, Ill., 1933
		Eddie Southern	Sunset H. S., Dallas, Texas	Austin, Texas, 1955
440 yds.	0:47.2	Eddie Southern	Sunset H. S., Dallas, Texas	Austin, Texas, 1955
880 yds.	1:52.3	Don Bowden	Abraham Lincoln Sch., San Jose, Calif.	Berkeley, Calif., 1954
1 mile	4:19.5	Tom Skutka	Morris Hills Reg. H. S., Rockaway, N. J.	New Brunswick, N. J., 1955
120-yd. high hdl.	0:14.0	Joe Batiste	Tucson, Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz., 1939
		Lee Miller	Luther Burbank, San Antonio, Tex.	Austin, Tex., 1947
180-yd. low hurdles	0:18.5	Charles E. Tidwell	Waurika, Okla.	Duncan, Okla., 1952
200-yd. low hurdles	0:21.7	William Bless	Independence (Kans.) Senior H. S.	Wichita, Kans., 1955
High jump	6 ft. 9¾ in.	Charles Dumas	Thomas Jefferson, San Antonio, Texas	Dallas, 1948
Broad jump	25 ft. 4¼ in.	Monte Upshaw	Centennial H. S., Compton, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif., 1955
Pole vault (indoor)	13 ft. 3¾ in.	Fletcher A. Gilders	Piedmont, Calif.	Berkeley, Calif., 1954
Pole vault (out)	14 ft. 2 in.	James A. Brewer	Northwestern H. S., Detroit, Mich.	Detroit, 1949
Shot put (12 lb.)	62 ft. 5¾ in.	Donald S. Vick	No. Phoenix H. S., Phoenix, Ariz.	Tempe, Ariz., 1955
Discus (large)	154 ft. 9 in.	Edsel Wibbels	Chaffey Un. H. S., Ontario, Calif.	Riverside, Calif., 1955
Discus	184 ft. 2¼ in.	Alfred Oerter	Wolbach, Nebr.	Kearney, Nebr., 1937
Javelin	219 ft.	Robert Peoples	Sewanahaka H. S., Amityville, N. Y.	Amityville, N. Y., 1954
			Classen, Oklahoma City, Okla.	Stillwater, Okla., 1937
Relays				
440 yd. relay	0:42.0	Conway, Branch, Gathers, Montgomery	Boys' High, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa., 1948
880 yds.	1:27.2	Phillips, White, Brice, Walter	T. Jefferson H. S., Los Angeles, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif., 1955
1 mile	3:17.9	Smajstria, Robins, Davis, Wilson	Robert E. Lee H. S., Baytown, Texas	Austin, Texas, 1955
2 mile	7:56.0	Hadley, Saunders, Way, Wray	Bellflower (Calif.) H. S.	Compton, Calif., 1953

World Track and Field Records

Source: International Amateur Athletic Federation
Better records in several cases have been reported but await official consideration

MEN
RUNNING

Event	Record	Holder	Country	Date	Where made
100 yds.	9.3 s.	Melvin Patton	U. S. A.	May 15, 1948	Fresno, Calif.
		H. D. Hogan	Australia	Mar. 13, 1954	Sydney, Aust.
220 yds.	20.2 s.	Melvin Patton	U. S. A.	May 7, 1949	Los Angeles
440 yds.	46.0 s.	Herb McKenley	Jamaica		Berkeley, Calif.
		B. W. I.	U. S. A.	June 5, 1948	
880 yds.	1 m. 48.6 s.	Mal Whitfield	U. S. A.	July 17, 1953	Turku, Finland
1 mile	3 m. 58 s.	Gunnar Nielsen	Denmark	Sept. 30, 1954	Copenhagen
2 miles	8 m. 40.4 s.	John Landy	Australia	June 21, 1954	Turku
3 miles	13 m. 26.4 s.	Gaston Reiff	Belgium	Aug. 26, 1952	Paris, France
		Vladimir Kuc	U. S. S. R.	Oct. 23, 1954	Prague
6 miles	27 m. 59.2 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	June 1, 1954	Brussels
10 miles	48 m. 12 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Sept. 29, 1951	Boleslav, Czech.
15 miles	1 h., 16 m., 26.4 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Oct. 26, 1952	Boleslav
1 hour	12 mi., 809 yds.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Sept. 29, 1951	Boleslav

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES

		Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	June 20, 1936	Chicago, Ill.
		Harold Davis	U. S. A.	June 6, 1941	Compton
		Lloyd La Beach	Panama	May 15, 1948	Fresno, Calif.
		N. H. Ewell	U. S. A.	July 9, 1949	Evanston, Ill.
100 meters	10.2 s.	E. McD. Bailey	Gr. Britain & N. I.	Aug. 25, 1951	Belgrade, Yugo.
		Helmut Fütterer	Germany	Oct. 31, 1954	Yokohama, Japan
200 meters	20.2 s.	Melvin Patton	U. S. A.	May 7, 1949	Los Angeles
400 meters	45.8 s.	George Rhoden	U. S. A.	Aug. 22, 1950	Eskestuna, Sweden
800 meters	1 m., 46.6 s.	Rudolf Harbig	Germany	July 15, 1939	Milan
1,000 meters	2 m., 19.5 s.	Audun Boysen	Norway	Aug. 8, 1954	Gavle, Sweden
1,500 meters	3 m., 41.8 s.	John Landy	Australia	June 21, 1954	Turku, Finland
2,000 meters	5 m., 7 s.	Gaston Reiff	Belgium	Sept. 29, 1948	Brussels, Belgium
3,000 meters	7 m., 58.8 s.	Gaston Reiff	Belgium	Aug. 12, 1949	Gavle, Sweden
5,000 meters	13 m., 51.2 s.	Vladimir Kuc	U. S. S. R.	Oct. 23, 1954	Prague, Czech.
10,000 meters	28 m., 54.2 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	June 1, 1954	Brussels
15,000 meters	44 m., 54.6 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Sept. 29, 1951	Boleslav, Czech.
20,000 meters	59 m., 51.7 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Sept. 29, 1951	Boleslav
25,000 meters	1 h., 19 m., 11.8 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Oct. 26, 1952	Boleslav
30,000 meters	1 hr., 35 m., 23.8 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Oct. 26, 1952	Boleslav
1 hour	20,052 meters	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	Sept. 29, 1951	Prague

WALKING

2 miles	12 m., 45.0 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Malmö
5 miles	35 m., 15 s.	Roland Hardy	England	May 31, 1952	London
7 miles	48 m., 15.2 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 9, 1945	Kumla, Sweden
10 miles	1 h., 10 m., 45.8 s.	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	Apr. 30, 1954	Boleslav
20 miles	2 h., 33 m., 9.4 s.	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	May 14, 1954	Boleslav
30 miles	4 hr., 21 m., 11 s.	J. Ljunggren	Sweden	Aug. 8, 1953	Fristad
1 hour	8 m., 1,025 yds.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Stockholm

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES

3,000 meters	11 m., 51.8 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Aug. 21, 1945	Tibro
5,000 meters	20 m., 26.8 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Kumla
10,000 meters	42 m., 39.6 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 9, 1945	Kumla
15,000 meters	1 h., 5 m., 59.6 s.	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	Apr. 30, 1954	Boleslav
20,000 meters	1 hr., 30 m., 26.4 s.	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	Nov. 1, 1953	Boleslav
30,000 meters	2 hr., 21 m., 38.6 s.	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	Oct. 12, 1952	Prague
50,000 meters	4 hr., 29 m., 58 s.	J. Ljunggren	Sweden	Aug. 8, 1953	Fristad
1 hour	13,812 meters	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Stockholm
2 hours	25,595 meters	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	Oct. 12, 1952	Prague

HURDLES (10 hurdles)

120 yards	13.5 s.	Richard Attlesley	U. S. A.	May 13, 1950	Fresno, Calif.
				July 10, 1950	Helsinki
220 yards	22.3 s.	Harrison Dillard	U. S. A.	June 21, 1947	Salt Lake City, Utah
440 yards	51.3 s.	Yuri Lituyev	U. S. S. R.	Oct. 13, 1954	London
110 meters	13.5 s.	Richard H. Attlesley	U. S. A.	July 10, 1950	Helsinki
		Fred Wolcott	U. S. A.	June 8, 1940	Princeton, N. J.
200 meters	22.3 s.	Harrison Dillard	U. S. A.	June 21, 1947	Salt Lake City, Utah
400 meters	50.4 s.	J. Lituyev	U. S. S. R.	Sept. 20, 1953	Budapest, Hungary

RELAY RACES

		Univ. of So. Calif.	U. S. A.	May 14, 1938	Fresno, Calif.
		(L. LaFond, W. C. Anderson, P. Jordan, A. Talley)			
440 yd. (4x110)	40.5 s.	Univ. of Texas	U. S. A.	May 22, 1954	Los Angeles, Calif.
		(D. Smith, J. Prewitt, A. Frieden, C. Thomas)			
880 yds. (4x220)	1 m., 24 s.	So. Calif.	U. S. A.	May 29, 1949	Los Angeles, Calif.
		(M. Patton, R. Frazier, G. Pasquall, N. Stocks)			
1 mile (4x440)	3 m., 8.8 s.	U. S. A. Team	U. S. A.	Aug. 9, 1952	London
		(E. G. Cole, J. W. Mashburn, R. Pearman, M. Whitfield)			

RELAY RACES

Event	Record	Holder	Country	Date	Where made
2 miles (4x880).....	7 m., 27.3 s.	Fordham Univ. (T. Foley, F. Tarsney, W. Persichetty, T. Courtney)	U. S. A.	May 21, 1954	Los Angeles, Calif.
4 miles (4x1 mile).....	16 m., 41 s.	Nat'l Team (R. G. Bannister, C. J. Chataway, G. W. Nankoville, D. C. Seaman)	Gr. Brit.-N. I.	Aug. 1, 1953	London

RELAY RACES—METRIC DISTANCES

400 mtrs. (4x100).....	39.8 s.	U. S. A. Nat. Team. (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff)	U. S. A.	Aug. 9, 1936	Berlin
800 mtrs. (4x200).....	1 m., 24 s.	So. Calif.	U. S. A.	May 29, 1949	Los Angeles, Calif.
1,600 mtrs. (4x400)...	3 m., 3.9 s.	Jamaica Team. (A. S. Wint, L. Laing, H. McKenley, G. Rhoden)	Jamaica, B.W.I.	July 27, 1952	Helsinki
3,200 mtrs. (4x800)...	7 m., 26.8 s.	Soviet Army Team. (O Ageev, S. Sukhanov, G. Mody, G. Ivakin)	U.S.S.R.	July 25, 1954	Kiev, U.S.S.R.
6,000 mtrs. (4x1,500)...	15 m., 21.2 s.	Budapesti Honved. Sport Egyesulet (L. Tabori, I. Rozavolygi, F. Miles, S. Iharos)	Hungary	July 14, 1954	Budapest

FIELD EVENTS

High jump.....	6 ft., 11 1/2 in. (2.12 m.)	Walt Davis	U. S. A.	June 27, 1953	Dayton, Ohio
Running broad jump.....	26 ft., 8 3/4 in. (8.13 m.)	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	May 25, 1935	Ann Arbor
Run., hop, step, jump.....	53 ft., 2 1/2 in. (16 m., 23 cm.)	L. Scherbakov	U.S.S.R.	July 19, 1953	Moscow
Pole vault.....	15 ft., 7 3/4 in.	C. Warmerdam	U. S. A.	May 23, 1942	Modesto, Calif.
16 lb. shot put.....	60 ft., 10 in. (18.43 m.)	W. Parry O'Brien	U. S. A.	July 11, 1954	Los Angeles, Calif.
Discus throw.....	194 ft., 6 in. (59.28 m.)	Fortune Gordien	U. S. A.	Aug. 22, 1953	Pasadena, Calif.
Javelin throw.....	263 ft., 10 in. (80.41 m.)	Bud Held	U. S. A.	Aug. 8, 1953	Pasadena, Calif.
16 lb. hammer throw.....	207 ft., 9 3/4 in. (63.34 m.)	Mikhail Krivonosov	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 29, 1954	Berne, Switz.
Decathlon.....	7,887 pts.	Robert Mathias	U. S. A.	July 25-26, 1952	Helsinki

WOMEN
RUNNING

100 yards.....	16.4 s.	Marjorie Jackson	Australia	Mar. 8, 1952	Sydney, Aust
220 yds.....	24.0 s.	Marjorie Jackson	Australia	Aug. 5, 1954	Vancouver, B. C.
880 yards.....	2 m., 68.4 s.	Nina Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	July 18, 1954	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
60 meters.....	7.3 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	Sept. 24, 1933	Lemberg
100 meters.....	11.4 s.	Marjorie Jackson	Australia	Oct. 4, 1953	Gifu, Japan
200 meters.....	23.4 s.	Marjorie Jackson	Australia	July 25, 1952	Helsinki
800 meters.....	2 m., 66.6 s.	Nina Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	Sept. 16, 1954	Kiev, U.S.S.R.

RELAY RACES

440 yards (4x110).....	46.3 s.	Australian Nat'l. Team (de La Hunt, Jackson, W. Cripps, V. Johnston)	Australia	Aug. 4, 1952	London
400 mtrs. (4x100).....	45.6 s.	National Team (V. Kalashnikova, Z. Sofronova, N. Dvalishvili-Hnikina, L. Turova)	U.S.S.R.	Sept. 20, 1953	Budapest, Hungary
800 mtrs. (4x200).....	1 m., 36.4 s.	National Team (F. Calajnicova, V. Kazantova, Z. Sofronova, N. Dvalishvili-Hnikina)	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 9, 1953	Bucharest, Rumania
880 yds. (4x220).....	1 m., 39.9 s.	National Team (A. Pashley, J. Newbould, S. Hampton, A. Johnson)	Great Britain	Sept. 30, 1953	London
2,640 yards (3x880)...	6 m., 36.2 s.	National Team (A. Baenkai, A. Oros, A. Kazi)	Hungary	July 21, 1954	Tata, Hungary
2,400 mtrs. (3x800)...	6 m., 33.2 s.	National Team (N. Chernoshchok, D. Barahovich, N. Otkolenko-Pletneva)	U.S.S.R.	Sept. 19, 1953	Budapest, Hungary

HURDLES

80 meters.....	16.9 s.	S. B. De La Hunt	Australia	July 23, 1952	Helsinki
		M. Golubnichaja	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 3, 1954	Kiev, USSR

FIELD EVENTS

Running high jump.....	5 ft., 8 in. (1.73 m.)	A. Chudina	U.S.S.R.	May 22, 1954	Kiev, U.S.S.R.
Broad jump.....	20 ft., 7 1/2 in. (6.28 m.)	Yvette Williams	New Zealand	Feb. 20, 1954	Gisborne, N. Z.
Shot put.....	53 ft., 4 3/4 in. (16.28 m.)	Galina Zybina	U.S.S.R.	Sept. 14, 1954	Kiev, U.S.S.R.
Discus throw.....	187 ft., 1 1/2 in. (57.4 m.)	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	Oct. 18, 1952	Tbilisi
Javelin.....	182 ft. (55.48 m.)	N. Konjaeva	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 6, 1954	Kiev, U.S.S.R.
Pentathlon.....	4,704 pts.	Alexandra Chudina	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 8-9, 1954	Bucharest, Rumania

American Track and Field Records

Source: Amateur Athletic Union. Indoor records are for tracks not more than 220 yards per lap unless otherwise noted. (F) designates foreign holder of American record; in such instances best comparable records by American citizens also are listed. A number of new records await confirmation.

MEN—OUTDOOR

Distance	Time	Holder	Where Made	Date
100 yards	9.3 s.	Melvin E. Patton	Fresno, Calif.	May 5, 1948
220 yards	20.2 s.	Melvin E. Patton	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 7, 1949
220 yards (slight curve)	20.5 s.	Roland A. Locke	Lincoln, Nebr.	May 1, 1926
220 yards (around turn)	20.6 s.	Andrew Stanfield	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 26, 1951
300 yards	29.8 s.	Herbert McKenley (F)	New York, N. Y.	July 2, 1946
440 yards	46 s.	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Calif.	April 23, 1921
600 yards	1 m., 09.2 s.	Cliff Bourland	Los Angeles, Calif.	April 17, 1943
880 yards	1 m., 48.6 s.	Herbert McKenley (F)	Berkeley, Calif.	June 5, 1948
1,000 yards	2 m., 09.3 s.	Ben Eastman	San Francisco, Calif.	April 1, 1933
1,320 yards	2 m., 58.2 s.	Malvin Whitfield	Turku, Finland	July 17, 1953
1 mile	4 m., 00.6 s.	Chas. H. Fenske	Milwaukee, Wis.	June 2, 1939
2 miles	8 m., 51.3 s.	Wes Santee	Randalls Island, N. Y.	July 6, 1952
3 miles	13 m., 51.8 s.	Wes Santee	Compton, Calif.	June 4, 1954
4 miles	19 m., 17.3 s.	Gunder Haegg (F)	Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 7, 1943
5 miles	24 m., 36.8 s.	Fred Wilt	Providence, R. I.	May 26, 1951
6 miles	30 m., 11.4 s.	Charles Capozzoli	London, England	Aug. 2, 1952
7 miles	35 m., 35.8 s.	Donald R. Lash	East Lansing, Mich.	Nov. 21, 1918
8 miles	40 m., 48.8 s.	Charles Pores	Great Lakes, Ill.	Sept. 31, 1932
9 miles	46 m., 03.4 s.	Janusz Kusocinski (F)	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 20, 1952
10 miles	51 m., 03.4 s.	Curtis Stone	Long Beach, Calif.	Nov. 1, 1913
15 miles	1 h., 21 m., 45.3 s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1913
20 miles	1 h., 23 m., 24.2 s.	H. Kolehmainen	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1913
1 hour	11 mi., 153 yds.	H. Kolehmainen	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1913
		Mikko Hietanen (F)	New York, N. Y.	June 15, 1947
		Charles Pores	New York, N. Y.	June 1, 1919
		James Clark	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1909
		Albin Stenroos	Celtic Park, N. Y.	May 26, 1925

MEN—INDOOR

60 yards (dirt track)	6.1 s.	Ralph Metcalfe	Notre Dame, Ind.	March 11, 1933
		Jesse Owens	Chicago, Ill.	March 9, 1935
		Sam S. Stoller	Chicago, Ill.	March 14, 1936
		Bill Carter	Indianapolis	March 15, 1941
		Charles F. Peters	Bloomington, Ind.	Feb. 21, 1950
		James J. Golliday	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 10, 1951
		Thane Baker	Boulder, Colo.	March 29, 1952
		Ben Johnson	New York City	Feb. 5, 1938
		Perrin Walker	Chicago, Ill.	March 12, 1938
		Herbert Thompson	New York City	March 20, 1938
		Barney Ewell	New York City	Feb. 4, 1939
		Herbert Thompson	New York City	Feb. 7, 1942
		Herbert Thompson	New York City	March 14, 1942
		Edward Conwell	New York City	March 27, 1943
		Henry N. Ewell	New York City	1944-46-47
		Thomas Carey	New York, N. Y.	1947 (triple)
		William J. Dwyer	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 22, 1947
		Andy Stanfield	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 29, 1949
		Louis A. Clarke	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1953
		Theo. P. Ellison	Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 9, 1924
		Robert Rodenkirchen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1935
		James Lingel	Hanover, N. H.	Feb. 22, 1938
		Herbert McKenley (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1953
		Roy Cochran	Chicago, Ill.	March 14, 1947
		Herbert McKenley (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1942
		Mal Whitfield	Chicago, Ill.	March 15, 1947
		John Borican	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1953
		John Woodruff	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1942
		Don Gehrmann	Hanover, N. H.	March 14, 1940
		John Borican	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1952
		John Borican	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1940
		Gilbert Dodds	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1953
		Glenn Cunningham	Hanover, N. H.	Feb. 9, 1924
		Horace Ashenfelter	New York, N. Y.	March 1, 1935
		J. Gregory Rice	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1942
		William Ritola (F)	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1923
		G. V. Bonhag	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1910
		William Ritola (F)	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 17, 1925
		G. V. Bonhag	New York, N. Y.	March 16, 1909
		H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
		H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
		H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
		H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
		H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1909
		M. Maloney	New York, N. Y.	

MEN—METRIC DISTANCES—OUTDOOR

100 meters	10.2 s.	Jesse Owens	Chicago, Ill.	June 20, 1936
		Harold Davies	Compton, Calif.	June 6, 1941
		Lloyd LaBeach	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
		Norwood Ewell	Evanston, Ill.	July 9, 1945

Distance	Time	Holder	Where Made	Date
200 meters.....	20.2 s.	Melvin E. Patton	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 7, 1949
200 meters (slight curve)	20.5 s.	Roland Locke	Lincoln, Nebr.	May 1, 1926
200 meters (with turn)	20.6 s.	Andrew Stanfield	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 28, 1952
300 meters.....	33 s.	Andy Stanfield	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 26, 1951
400 meters.....	45.9 s.	Herbert McKenley (F)	Milwaukee, Wis.	July 3, 1948
500 meters.....	1 m., 01 s.	Mal Whitfield	Antwerp, Belgium	July 25, 1949
600 meters.....	1 m., 17.3 s.	Mal Whitfield	Long Beach, Calif.	June 14, 1952
800 meters.....	1 m., 48.0 s.	Mal Whitfield	Orebro, Sweden	Aug. 14, 1953
1,000 meters.....	2 m., 20.8 s.	Mal Whitfield	Eskilstuna, Sweden	Aug. 16, 1953
1,500 meters.....	3 m., 42.8 s.	Wes Santee	Compton, Calif.	June 4, 1954
3,000 meters.....	8 m., 12.2 s.	Fred Wilt	Finland	July 29, 1950
5,000 meters.....	14 m., 26.8 s.	Fred Wilt	Helsinki, Finland	June 29, 1950
8,000 meters.....	25 m., 44 s.	W. J. Kramer	Celtic Park, N. Y.	June 2, 1912
10,000 meters.....	30 m., 1.4 s.	Janusz Kusocinski (F)	Los Angeles, Calif.	July 31, 1932
	30 m., 33.4 s.	Curtis Stone	Long Beach, Calif.	June 20, 1952

METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

60 meters.....	6.6 s.	Jesse Owens	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1935
		Ben Johnson	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1938
100 meters.....	10.7 s.	Herbert Thompson	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1939
200 meters.....	22.2 s.	Robt. Rodenkirchen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1938
400 meters.....	47.9 s.	Theo. P. Ellison	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 23, 1935
500 meters.....	1 m., 02.9 s.	Roy Cochran	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1942
		Mal Whitfield	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1953
600 meters.....	1 m., 20.3 s.	Mal Whitfield	Chicago, Ill.	March 28, 1953
800 meters.....	1 m., 50 s.	James B. Herbert	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1938
800 meters (long laps)	1 m., 47 s.	John Gorican	New York, N. Y.	March 25, 1942
		John Woodruff	Hanover, N. H.	March 14, 1940
1,000 meters.....	2 m., 26.4 s.	Lloyd Hahn	New York, N. Y.	March 26, 1927
1,500 meters.....	3 m., 48.4 s.	Glenn Cunningham	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1938
2,000 meters.....	5 m., 22.4 s.	Paavo Nurmi (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1925
3,000 meters.....	8 m., 17.7 s.	Horace Ashenfelter	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 6, 1954
4,000 meters.....	11 m., 27.4 s.	Horace Ashenfelter	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1954
5,000 meters.....	14 m., 23.2 s.	William Ritola (F)	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 24, 1925
	14 m., 30.9 s.	Donald R. Lash	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 25, 1939

WALKING—OUTDOOR

1 mile.....	6 m., 29.6 s.	F. P. Murray	New York, N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1883
2 miles.....	13 m., 48.6 s.	F. P. Murray	Williamsburg, L. I.	May 30, 1884
3 miles.....	21 m., 09.2 s.	F. P. Murray	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 6, 1883
4 miles.....	29 m., 40.8 s.	T. H. Armstrong Jr.	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 6, 1887
5 miles.....	36 m., 10 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
	38 m., 54 s.	W. H. Purdy	New York, N. Y.	May 22, 1880
6 miles.....	43 m., 28.4 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
	45 m., 28.0 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
7 miles.....	50 m., 40.8 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
	52 m., 51.6 s.	Harry Hinkel	Forest Park, L. I.	Oct. 23, 1926
8 miles.....	1 h., 1 m., 34 s.	R. F. Remer	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 24, 1918
9 miles.....	1 h., 10 m., 08 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
10 miles.....	1 h., 17 m., 40 3/4 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
15 miles.....	2 h., 2 m., 57.6 s.	William Plant	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1921
20 miles.....	3 h., 8 m., 10 s.	J. B. Clark	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles.....	4 h., 3 m., 35 s.	J. B. Clark	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1879
1 hour.....	7 mi., 1,437 yd., 4 in.	R. F. Remer	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 24, 1918
2 hours.....	14 mi., 1,115 yd.	William Plant	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1921

WALKING—INDOOR

1 mile.....	6 m., 19.2 s.	Henry H. Laskau	New York, N. Y.	March 4, 1950
2 miles.....	13 m., 37 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 18, 1916
3 miles.....	20 m., 49.8 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 1912
4 miles.....	28 m., 06.2 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 1912
5 miles.....	35 m., 48.4 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
6 miles.....	43 m., 09.8 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—OUTDOOR

3,000 meters.....	12 m., 52.7 s.	Henry Laskau	Long Beach, Calif.	June 20, 1952
5,000 meters.....	22 m., 56.8 s.	Harry Hinkel	Milwaukee, Wis.	June 30, 1934
10,000 meters.....	47 m., 05 s.	Harry Hinkel	Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1926
15,000 meters.....	1 h., 14 m., 36 s.	John Knackstedt	Forest Park, N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1934

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

1,500 meters.....	6 m., 07.3 s.	Henry Cleman (F)	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1935
	6 m., 08.8 s.	Louis Welch	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 10, 1934
3,000 meters.....	12 m., 49 s.	William Plant	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 13, 1926
4,000 meters.....	17 m., 13.2 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 1912
	17 m., 51.2 s.	J. B. Pearman	New York, N. Y.	March 14, 1925
5,000 meters.....	21 m., 50.6 s.	William Plant	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1925
7,000 meters.....	31 m., 16.6 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
8,000 meters.....	35 m., 35.6 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
9,000 meters.....	40 m., 10.8 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925
10,000 meters.....	44 m., 38 s.	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1925

RELAY RACING

(Long track—More than 220 yards

per lap. *Denotes indoor record.)

400 meters (4x100)—39.8s., United States Team (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff), Berlin, Aug. 9, 1936.

440 yards (4x110)—40.5s. University of Southern California (Leland LaFond, William C. Anderson, Payton Jordan, Adrian Talley), Fresno, Calif., May 14, 1938; Texas Univ. (D. Smith, J. Prewitt; A. Frieden, C. Thomas), Houston, Texas, May 29, 1954 and Modesto, Calif., May 22, 1954.

800 meters (4x200)—1m. 24s. University of Southern California (Draper, Fitch, Abbott, Parsons), Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1934; U.S.C. (Patton, Frazier, Pasquali, Stocks), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949.

880 yards (4x220)—1m. 24s. Univ. of Southern California (Patton, Stocks, Pasquale, Frazier), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949.

1000 meters medley relay (100, 200, 300, 400)—1m. 50s., United States Team (Mal Whitfield, Craig Dixon, Richard Ault, Andrew Stanfield), Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1949.

1m. 56.1s., New York A. C. (Willard Allen, John Kunit, Milton Flewelling, James McPoland), New York, N. Y., July 9, 1935.

* (440, 100, 200, 300)—1m. 59.7s. New York Curb Exchange A. A. (James Herbert, Harry Hoffman, Edward O'Sullivan, George Dee), New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

1060 yards sprint medley (440, 100, 220, 300)—

***1m. 52.0s.**, N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1953.

1600 meters (4x400)—3m. 4s., United States Team (Matson, Cole, Moore, Whitfield), Helsinki, Finland, July 27, 1952.

1 mile (4x140)—3m. 8.8s., United States Team (G. Cole, J. Mashburn, R. Pearman, M. Whitfield), London, Aug. 9, 1952. ***3m. 14.4s.**, N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), Buffalo, N. Y., March 21, 1953.

Two miles (4x880)—7m. 27.3s., Fordham Univ. (T. Foley, F. Tarsney, W. Persichetty, T. Courtney), Los Angeles, Calif., May 21, 1954. ***7m. 33.9s.**, Seton Hall College (Anthony Luciano, Robert Rainer, Frank Fletcher, Chet Lipski), New York City, March 25, 1942.

4 miles (4x1 mile)—16m. 52.6s., United States Team (J. Montes, W. Druetzler, W. Santee, J. Barnes), London, Aug. 4, 1952. ***17m. 21.7s.**, Univ. of Pennsylvania (Gene Venzke, Carl Coan, William McKinnif, Daniel Dean), Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1933.

2,900 meters medley (400, 200, 800, 1,500)—6m. 58.9s., U. S. Army Team (H. Bright, G. Brown, H. Cryer, W. Druetzler), Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1953.

Medley (440, 220, 880, mile)—7m. 18.8s., New York University (Leslie MacMitchell, Frank Cotter, Dave Lawyer, Bill Hulse), New York City, May 26, 1942. ***7m. 25.3s.**, New York University (Fabian Francis, Jared Fangbner, Joe Gares, Leslie MacMitchell), New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

2½ miles distance medley (880, 440, 1320, 1 mile)—9m. 50.4s., Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, L. Koby, A. Dallzell, W. Santee), Des Moines, Iowa, Apr. 24, 1954.

Sprint medley relay (440, 220, 220, 880)—3m. 20.2s., Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, R. Moody, R. Blair, W. Santee), Austin, Tex., Apr. 2, 1954.

HURDLE RACING

60 yards: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—*7.1s., Harrison Dillard, New York City, March 20, 1948. **Five 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—*6.8s.**, Medill Gartsier, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1948. **Dirt track—*6.8s.**, Harrison Dillard, Lafayette, Ind. March 22, 1947.

65 meters: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.3s., Allan Tolmich, New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

70 yards: Six 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—*8.3s., Richard Attlesley, Navy Olympic Team, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1952. **Six 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles (dirt track)—7.8s.**, Robert E. Wright, Chicago, March 6, 1942; Harrison Dillard, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1947.

120 yards: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s., Richard H. Attlesley, Fresno, Calif., May 13, 1950.

110 meters: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s., Richard Attlesley, Helsinki, Finland, July 10, 1950. ***14.4s.**, Haakon Lidman (Sweden), Davisville, R. I., April 7, 1945. ***15.8s.**, Sol Furth, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1932.

200 meters: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s., Fred Wolcott, Princeton, N. J., June 8, 1940; Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947.

220 yards: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s., Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947.

Around turn—23s., Harrison Dillard, Minneapolis, Minn., June 22, 1946.

400 meters: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—50.6s., Glenn Hardin, Stockholm, Sweden, July 26, 1934.

440 yards: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—51.6s., Charles Moore, London, Aug. 9, 1952.

STEEPLECHASE

3,000 meters—8m. 45.4s., Horace Ashenfelter, Helsinki, July 25, 1952.

3,000 meters—*8m. 48.6s., Thomas Deckard, New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

2 miles—9m. 55.2s., Tom Deckard, New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1939. ***9m. 35.4s.**, Joseph P. McCluskey, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1941.

JUMPING—WITHOUT WEIGHTS

Standing high jump—5 ft. 5½ in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913. ***5 ft. 6 in.**, Harold M. Osborn, St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1936.

Running high jump—6 ft. 11½ in., Walt Davis, Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1953. **Board take-off: *6 ft. 10½ in.**, Kenneth Wiesner, Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1953. **Dirt take-off—*6 ft. 9¾ in.**, Melvin Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1937.

Standing broad jump—11 ft. 4¾ in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump—26 ft. 8¼ in., Jesse Owens, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, 1935. ***25 ft. 9 in.**, Jesse Owens, New York City, Feb. 23, 1935.

Running, hop step and jump—51 ft. 7 in., Chuhei Nambu (Japan), Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, 1932. **50 ft. 11½ in.**, Billy Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1941.

POLE VAULT

For height—15 ft. 7½ in., Cornelius Warmerdam, Modesto, Calif., May 23, 1942. ***15 ft. 8½ in.**, (board runway), Cornelius Warmerdam, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1943.

For distance—*28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER

Weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle—195 ft. 4½ in., Martin Engel, Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1953.

PUTTING 16-LB. SHOT

60 ft. 10 in., W. Parry O'Brien, Los Angeles, Calif., June 11, 1954.

***59 ft. 4 in.**, W. Parry O'Brien, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

Right and left hands, with toe board—91 ft. 10½ in., (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4½ in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Calif., June 2, 1912. **Without toe board—91 ft. 10 in.**, (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

THROWING THE DISCUS

Weight, 4 lbs. 6½ oz. From 8 ft. 2½ in. circle—194 ft. 6 in., Fortune Gordien, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 22, 1953.

THROWING THE JAVELIN

263 ft. 10 in., Franklin Held, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 8, 1953.

THROWING WEIGHTS

***56-lb. weight for distance, without follow—42 ft. hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—42 ft. 5¾ in.**, Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1954.

56-lb. weight for height—16 ft. 11¼ in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 20, 1914.

35-lb. weight for distance—60 ft. 7¾ in., James H. Scholtz, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1949. ***63 ft. 5 in.**, Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

ALL-ROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

7,743 points, Robert E. Richards, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 25, 1951.

DECATHLON

7,887 points (new scoring system), Robert Mathias, Helsinki, July 25-26, 1952.

PENTATHLON

3,400 points, Bratton Norton, Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1954.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the athlete who "by his (or her) performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship." The A. A. U. polls sports leaders throughout the country in its search.

Year	Name	Sport	Points	Year	Name	Sport	Points
1930..	Robert T. Jones	Golf	1,625	1943..	Gilbert Dodds	Track	860
1931..	Barney Berlinger	Track	425	1944..	Ann Curtis	Swimming	694
1932..	J. A. Bausch	Track	687	1945..	Felix A. Blanchard	Football	923
1933..	Glenn Cunningham	Track	611	1946..	Arnold Tucker	Football	597
1934..	W. R. Bonthron	Track	1,072	1947..	John B. Kelly, Jr.	Rowing	663
1935..	W. L. Little, Jr.	Golf	694	1948..	Robert B. Mathias	Track	1,491
1936..	Glenn Morris	Track	1,106	1949..	Richard T. Button	Skating	1,197
1937..	J. D. Budge	Tennis	1,398	1950..	Fred Wolf	Track	1,263
1938..	Don Leah	Track	459	1951..	Rev. Robt. E. Richards ..	Track	1,112
1939..	J. W. Burk	Rowing	1,063	1952..	Horace Ashenfelter	Track	1,676
1940..	J. Gregory Rice	Track	1,013	1953..	Dr. Sammy Lee	Diving	1,689
1941..	Leslie MacMitchell	Track	848	1954..	Mal Whitfield	Track	
1942..	Cornelius Warmerdam ..	Track	1,101				

World's Fastest Motorcycle Record Set

The fastest speed ever recorded by a motorcycle, 191 m.p.h., was achieved by Johnny Allen, Fort Worth, Texas, on an especially built streamlined cycle at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, Sept. 3, 1955. John Caffey, Omaha, Nebr., set a 74-cu. in. Class A record of 140.41 m.p.h.

Public Schools Athletic League of New York

By Tom Orr, School Sports Authority

The Public Schools Athletic League of New York was organized in 1903 by the late General George Wingate as its first president. On Dec. 31, 1904, the P. S. A. L. presented its first athletic program with a track meet in Madison Square Garden and since then has held meets every year.

The league's program has been devoted to the development of health, sportsmanship and good citizenship through athletics. More than 100,000 boys annually participate in its outdoor and indoor track meets, cross-country, baseball, basketball, handball, soccer-football, swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, hockey and football games.

High School Indoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds.	0:5.6	Sapirstein, Lincoln	1943
60 yds.	0:6.4	Semi-final Wenger, New Utrecht	1942
70 yds.	0:08	Turebin, Harris	1912
75 yds.	0:08.2	Maurello, Childs	1936
100 yds., Sr.	0:10	Ira Kaplan, Erasmus	1946
100 yds., Jr. (heat)	0:10.8	Roger Montgomery, Boys' High	1947
120 yd. hurdles	0:15.8	Ben Levinson, Eastern District H. S.	1911
220 yds., Jr.	0:24.6	Reul, Stuyvesant	1921
220 yds., Sr.	0:22.8	Engels, Commercial	1911
280 yds.	0:31	Ellison, DeWitt Clinton	1935
300 yds.	0:33.1	Friedman, New Utrecht	1943
440 yds.	0:50.4	McDonnell, Morris	1942
880 yds. relay	1:34.6	John Taylor, DeWitt Clinton	1945
880 yds. run	1:58.6	Boys' High (James Mullins, Morris Singleton, Ansley Holmes, Al Canty)	1948
1000 yds.	2:20.9	Slater, Lincoln	1935
1 mile	4:27.4	Scott, DeWitt Clinton	1935
12 lb. shot	56 ft. 9½ in.	Mac Mitchell, George Washington	1938
High jump	6 ft. 4½ in.	Randy Philipotts, Morris High	1944
100 yd. hurdles	0:14	Taylor, New Utrecht	1930
1200 yds. relay	2:12	Spitz, Flushing	1915-16
440 yd. relay	0:50.6	Hughes, Flushing	1930
704 yd. relay, Jr.	1:24.6	Boys' High (John Lamot, Rufus Gordon, Henry Lyons, Rudy Gittens)	1950
880 yd. relay, Jr.	1:41.2	Commercial (Kelfus, Levinson, Gillman, Levin)	1925
880 yd. relay, 120 lb.	1:40.4	Boys' (Bryce, Jones, Tackner, Salmon)	1903
880 yd. relay, midleg	1:49.8	Manual Training (Fennell, Katz, Nottman, Lakow)	1927
1 mile relay	3:26.5	Manual Training (Dorogonas, Lerner, Haag, Shapiro)	1927
2 mile relay	8:40.7	Morris (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum)	1906
		G. Washington (Mac Poland, Francis, Bergman, Dixon)	1935
		Bayside (Hampar, Shoulds, Ferro, Wierenga, Schnyder, Weil)	1943

High School Outdoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds.	0:05.6	Jewup, Boys' High	1904
100 yds.	0:09.6	Hussey, Stuyvesant	1923
100 yds., Jr.	0:10.5	Ryder, Manual Training	1922
110 yds.	0:10.5	Friedman, New Utrecht	1943
220 yds., Jr.	0:23.6	McNulty, Erasmus	1905
220 yds., Sr.	0:21.6	Taylor, Boys' High	1908
440 yds.	0:49.0	Jim Conaway, Boys' High	1948
880 yds.	1:59.2	Ralph Bass, Boys' High	1955
1,000 yds.	2:16.4	Rosner, New Utrecht	1926
1 mile	4:23.2	Williams, Stuyvesant	1938
120 yd. high hurdles	0:15.6	Mac Mitchell, George Washington	1938
200 yd. low hurdles	0:22.7	McCaffrey, Evander Childs	1939
220 yd. low hurdles	0:24.7	Jack Nehama, New Utrecht	1954
240 yd. relay	2:17.7	Eison, Stuyvesant	1939
1 mile relay	2:10.6	New Utrecht (Gerston, Sabatelle, Vitiello, Terranova)	1946
High jump	5 ft. 4½ in.	Haaren (Vaughn, Morton, Atkinson, McCalla)	1947
Broad jump	23 ft. 4 in.	Monroe (Fogel, Share, Lazarus, Wapnalsch)	1928
12 lb. shot put	56 ft. 11 in.	Byrnes, New Utrecht	1936
Pole vault	12 ft. 8½ in.	Andusky, New Utrecht	1929
Discus	130 ft. 3 in.	Paul Cuffari, Stuyvesant	1948
140 yd. relay 120 lb. class	0:49.4	Stanley Feinman, Lincoln	1955
880 yd. relay, Jr.	1:34.6	Pinnegan, Manual Training	1911
880 yd. relay, Sr.	1:32.8	Hamilton (Balfus, Levinson, Goldfinger, Morrison)	1925
		DeWitt Clinton (Krosney, Neanis, Katz, Askauree)	1928
		Boys' High (Al Trumpet, Al Canty, Morris Singleton, Jim Mullins)	1948

Champions in Other School Sports, 1955**SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

BASEBALL—Bryant
BASKETBALL—Jamaica
FENCING—Stuyvesant
GOLF—Curtis
HANDBALL—Lafayette
ICE HOCKEY—Manual Training

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 187; Bronx, P. S. 83; Brooklyn, P. S. 163; Queens, P. S. 151; Richmond, P. S. 17.
BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 51; Queens, P. S. 151; Richmond, P. S. 44.

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

(Activities now merged with other schools)

BASEBALL—Samuel Gompers.
HANDBALL—Chelsea, Manhattan.
SWIMMING—East New York, Brooklyn.
INDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.
OUTDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.
BASKETBALL—Woodrow Wilson.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 172; Brooklyn, P. S. 136; Bronx, P. S. 45; Queens, P. S. 157.
BASKETBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 83; Brooklyn, P. S. 51; Queens, P. S. 157.

High School Indoor Swimming Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Evander Childs.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds., free.	0:23.9	Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs	1948
50 yds., breast.	0:32.4	Asher, Boys	1927
50 yds., back.	0:29.1	Kurlak, Stuyvesant	1937
75 yds., breast.	0:50	Pappas, Richmond Hill	1942
75 yds., free.	0:57.6	Thompson, Commerce	1907
100 yds., free.	0:53.2	Donald Sheff, Lincoln	1952
100 yds., breast.	1:05.5	Robert Kim, Brooklyn Tech	1954
100 yds., backstroke.	1:03.0	Richard Anwarter, Lane High School	1955
220 yds., free.	2:03.9	Martin Maloney, Technical	1926
100 yd. relay.	1:50.8	Richmond Hill (William Howe, Myron Silver, Francis Voigt)	1948
150 yd. medley relay	1:24.9	Commerce (O'Neil, Greenwald, Boyle, Thompson)	1907
160 yd. relay.	1:47.8	Stuyvesant (Shaw, Crossman, Shopland, Knowles)	1923
800 ft. relay.	2:41	Jackson High, (Sullivan, Weir, Warner, McCarty)	1940
200 yd. relay.	1:41.2		

High School Indoor Skating Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
440 yds.	0:45.4	Burton, Bryant	1932
880 yds.	1:28.6	Desatnek, Erasmus	1933
1/4 mile.	2:18.8	McCann, Bryant	1933
1 mile, Sr.	3:42.2	Rehn, Stuyvesant	1922

Catholic High Schools A. A. Outdoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Archbishop Stepinac H. S.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
100 yds.	0:09.9	John Quigley, De La Salle	1939
		Collins, Brook Prep	1931
		Finegan, St. Ann's	1933
220 yds.	0:21.2	Vernon Dixon, Bishop Loughlin	1950
120 yd. high hurdles.	0:16.2	William Drew, Bishop Loughlin	1942
220 yd. low hurdles.	0:24.8	Vincent Mannix, Loughlin	1942
440 yds.	0:49.3	Ronald Ferraro, De La Salle	1951
880 yds.	1:56.7	Ralph Diaz, Cardinal Hayes	1954
		Loughlin (E. Hammock, R. Pettit, F. Materello, R. Dixon)	1952
880 yd. relay.	1:53.5	Manhattan Prep (R. Ryan, Duggan, D. Ryan, De Poale)	1952
One mile.	4:28.1	Robert Sbarra, Bishop Loughlin	1942
1 mile relay.	3:27.3	St. Augustine's (Farley, Lutz, Carver, Falls)	
2 mile relay.	8:11.1	St. John's (V. Destephane, F. Treutlein, J. Flynn, R. McKay)	1954
Broad jump.	23 ft. 5 in.	Ted Johnson, Rice H. S.	1954
High jump.	6 ft. 1/2 in.	John Rogan, Cardinal Hayes	1950
12 lb. shot.	58 ft. 9 in.	Maurier, St. John's Prep	1933
Pole vault.	12 ft. 3 1/2 in.	Jim Redmond, Fordham Prep	1952
Discus.	125 ft. 6 in.	Paul Baronecchi, Cardinal Hayes	1952
Javelin.	178 ft. 10 in.	Bob Winslow, Bishop Loughlin	1955

Catholic High Schools A. A. Indoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—St. Francis.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds.	0:05.6	William Kent, Loughlin	1945
		James Ryan, Cardinal Hayes	1949
		James Crowley, Loughlin	1947
		Louis Andrade, Rice H. S.	1950
		Gerald Jackson, Mt. St. Michael	1952
		George Cotton, La Salle	1952
100 yds.	0:10.3	Harley, St. John's Prep	1941
200 yds.	0:21	Maloney, St. John's Prep	1930
220 yds.	0:22.1	Ted Johnson, Rice H. S.	1955
280 yds.	0:30.0	Quigley, La Salle	1955
440 yds.	0:50.4	Ralph Diaz, Cardinal Hayes	1955
880 yds.	1:57.7	Loughlin (Mannix, Duggan, Joyce, Hogan)	1951
880 yd. relay.	1:36.6	St. Francis Prep (W. Gallagher, R. Pettit, F. Kabisch, J. O'Neill)	1954
960 yd. relay.	1:46.1	Cardinal Hayes (J. Yanney, C. Cooper, G. Marr, C. Jones)	1955
		St. Francis Prep (F. Manousou, R. Balkowski, J. Richetti, W. Maroney)	1942
One mile.	4:29.1	Baumann, Loughlin	
One mile relay.	3:20.0	St. Francis Prep (R. Smith, V. Male, F. De Fontes, F. Kabisch)	1955
2 mile relay.	8:15.4	Bishop Loughlin (C. Swiger, F. McDonald, T. Mohr, J. Cawley)	1954
High jump.	6 ft. 2 1/2 in.	Eugene Mercer, Cardinal Hayes	1954
Shot put.	57 ft. 1 in.	Paul Baronecchi, Cardinal Hayes	1953

Catholic High Schools A. A. Swimming Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—St. Francis.

Event	Record	Holder	Year
40 yds., free.	0:19.4	Foster, St. Francis	1939
40 yds., back.	0:22.4	Maric, St. Francis	1945
50 yds., free.	0:25.5	Richard Outleb, Cardinal Hayes	1917
60 yds., breast.	0:37.6	Reinhardt, Loughlin	1945
100 yds., back.	1:04.8	John Hayman, Brooklyn Prep	1942
100 yds., free.	0:54.2	James McCarthy, Brooklyn Prep	1955
100 yds., breast.	1:08.0	Robert Meyer, Archbishop Stepinac	1955
200 yds., free.	2:04.0	C. Crigiano, St. John's	1949
220 yds., free.	2:22.5	Irwin, Loughlin	1939
120 yd. medley relay.	1:09.9	Cassidy, Crigiano, St. John's Prep	1950
150 yd. medley.	1:57.2	St. Francis (Lewis, Newton, Shanks, Shultz)	1952
200 yd. relay.	1:46.0	St. John's Prep (Woods, Levinson, Crigiano)	1952
		Brooklyn Prep (Lynch, Dunn, Duffy, McCarthy)	1952

Catholic School Champions in Other Sports, 1955

BASEBALL—St. Ann's
BASKETBALL—St. FrancisHANDBALL—Cardinal Hayes
TENNIS—Chaminade H. S.

67th Annual A.A.U. Track and Field Championships

Boulder, Colo., June 24-25, 1955

100 yds.—1, Morrow, Abilene Christian; 2, Richardson, Army; 3, Smith, Texas. Time—0:09.5.
 220 yds.—1, Richard, Army; 2, Blair, Kansas;
 3, Stanfield, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—0:21.0 (new meet record).
 440 yds.—1, Jenkins, Villanova; 2, Lea, USAF; 3, Malocco, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—0:46.7.
 880 yds.—1, Sowell, Pittsburgh; 2, Courtney, Fordham; 3, Tidwell, Kansas State. Time—1:47.6 (bettered listed world record).
 1 mile—1, Santee, U.S.M.C.; 2, Dwyer, Army; 3, Seaman, Los Angeles A.C. Time—4:11.5.
 3 miles—1, H. Ashenfelter, New York A.C.; 2, McKenzie, New York Pioneer Club; 3, Hunt, Los Angeles A.C. Time—14:45.2.
 6 miles—1, Hart, Collegiate Track & Field Club, Philadelphia; 2, McKenzie, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 3, King, New York A.C. Time—31:58.5.
 120-yd. high hurdles—1, Campbell, Indiana; 2, Youkers, Penn State; 3, Pratt, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—0:13.9.
 220-yd. low hurdles—1, Pratt, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 2, Burton, Miami Univ.; 3, Jackson, West Chester State Teachers. Time—0:23.5.
 440-yd. hurdles—1, Culbreath, Morgan State; 2, Atterberry, Army; 3, Luttrell, San Francisco Olympic Club. Time—0:52.0.
 2-mile steeplechase—1, Reiser, Eugene Town Club; 2, W. Ashenfelter, N.Y.A.C.; 3, Shea, Northwestern. Time—10:20.7.
 2-mile walk—1, Laskau, 92nd St. YMHA; 2, Huncke, Army; 3, McDonald, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—15:00.4.
 High jump—1 (tie), Shelton, Los Angeles A.C.; Dumas, Centennial H.S., Compton, Calif., 6 feet 10 inches; 3, Wilson, Santa Clara Youth Center, 6 feet 8 inches.

67th Annual A.A.U. Indoor Track & Field Championships

Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1955

60 yds.—John Haines, Pennsylvania. Time—0:06.1 (equals world indoor and meet record).
 600 yds.—Charles Jenkins, Villanova. Time—1:11.9.
 1,000 yds.—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh. Time—2:08.2 (equals world indoor and meet record).
 1 mile—Wes Santee, Lawrence, Kans. Time—4:07.9 (new meet record).
 3 miles—Horace Ashenfelter, New York A.C. Time—13:54.0.
 60-yd. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard, Cleveland, Ohio. Time—0:07.3.
 Sprint medley relay—Pioneer Club Team A (Bovens, Ryan, Gathers, Stanfield). Time—1:53.8.
 1-mile relay—Morgan State (Wade, Solomon, Rogers, Culbreath). Time—3:18.5.
 2-mile relay—Syracuse (Milner, Vielbig, Armstrong, Shupe). Time—7:39.7.

34th Annual National Collegiate A.A. Track Championships

Los Angeles, Calif., June 17-18, 1955

100 yds.—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:09.6.
 220 yds.—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:21.1 (new meet record).
 440 yds.—J. W. Mashburn, Oklahoma A.&M. Time—0:46.6.
 880 yds.—Tom Courtney, Fordham. Time—1:49.5.
 1 mile—Jim Bailey, Oregon. Time—4:05.6.
 2 miles—Ken Reiser, Oregon. Time—9:04.5.
 120-yd. high hurdles—Milt Campbell, Indiana. Time—0:13.9 (ties meet record).
 220-yd. low hurdles—Charles Pratt, Manhattan. Time—0:23.1.

79th Annual I.C.A.A.A. Track and Field Championships

Downing Stadium, New York, N. Y., May 28, 1955

100 yds.—John Haines, Pennsylvania. Time—0:09.5 (new meet record).
 220 yds.—Art Pollard, Penn State. Time—0:20.8.
 440 yds.—Charles Jenkins, Villanova. Time—0:47.2.
 880 yds.—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh. Time—1:49.1 (new meet record).
 1 mile—Burr Grim, Maryland. Time—4:09.9 (new meet record).
 2 miles—George King, N.Y.U. Time—9:15.7.
 1-mile relay—Villanova (Moran, Maliff, Peterson, Jenkins). Time—3:15.2.
 120-yd. high hurdles—Joe Shankle, Duke. Time—0:14.1.
 220-yd. low hurdles—Charles Pratt, Manhattan. Time—0:23.0.
 High jump—Wilfred Lee, Pennsylvania, 6 feet 6½ inches.
 Broad jump—Joel Shankle, Duke, 24 feet 8 inches.

Broad jump—1, G. Bell, unattached, Terre Haute, Ind., 26 feet ½ inch; 2, Bennett, Army, 25 feet 1¼ inches; 3, Andrews, Arizona, 25 feet ¼ inch.

Pole vault—1, Richards, Los Angeles A.C., 15 feet; 2 (tie), Levack, Los Angeles A.C.; Smith, Los Angeles A.C., 14 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, P. O'Brien, USAF, 58 feet 5¼ inches; 2, Jones, Miami (Ohio), 56 feet 3 inches; 3, Nieder, Kansas, 55 feet 10 inches.

Discus—1, P. O'Brien, USAF, 175 feet 7 inches; 2, Gordien, Los Angeles A.C., 174 feet 6 inches; 3, Hoch, Los Angeles A.C., 171 feet 10½ inches.

Javelin—1, Held, San Francisco Olympic Club, 260 feet 3 inches (new meet record); 2, Young, San Francisco Olympic Club, 251 feet 11½ inches; 3, Miller, unattached, Phoenix, Ariz., 243 feet 10½ inches.

Hop, step and jump—1, Paredes, Cuban National P.E. Institute, 50 feet 4 inches; 2, Sharpe, West Chester State Teachers, 48 feet 6½ inches; 3, Floerke, unattached, Kansas City, Kans., 48 feet 5 inches.

56-lb. weight—Backus, New York A.C., 43 feet 5 inches (new American and meet record); 2, Dillon, New York A.C., 35 feet; 3, Berst, New York A.C., 34 feet 4 inches.

Hammer—1, Connolly, Boston A.A., 199 feet 8 inches (new American and meet record); 2, Backus, New York A.C., 185 feet 1 inch; 3, Felton, New York A.C., 171 feet 2 inches.

Point score—New York A.C., 111; Los Angeles A.C., 27¼; New York Pioneer Club, 54; San Francisco Olympic Club, 34½; Miami (Ohio), 16; Kansas, 16; West Chester State Teachers, 14; Abilene Christian, 14; Indiana, 11.

1-mile walk—Henry Laskau, 92nd St. Y.M.H.A. Time—6:30.4.

Women's 640-yd. relay—German-American A.C. (Darnowski, Pelosi, Miller, Phillips). Time—1:18.8.

Broad jump—Pvt. Roselyn Range, Armed Forces, 25 feet 1 inch.

Shot put—Lieut. Parry O'Brien, Armed Forces and Los Angeles A.C., 59 feet 5½ inches (new world indoor and meet record).

35-pound weight—Bob Backus, New York A.C., 60 feet 4½ inches.

High jump—(tie), Lieut. J. Lewis Hall, Armed Forces; Ernie Shelton, Los Angeles A.C., 6 feet 8¾ inches.

Pole vault—Rev. Robert Richards, Los Angeles A.C., 15 feet 4 inches (new meet record).

Team point score—Pioneer Club, 24; New York A.C., 15; Los Angeles A.C., 10; Villanova, 9; N.Y.U., 6; Morgan State, 6.

High jump—Ernie Shelton, U.S.C., 6 feet 11½ inches.

Broad jump—Joel Shankle, Duke, 24 feet 3¼ inches.

Pole vault—Don Bragg, Villanova, 15 feet 1 inch.

Shot put—Bill Nieder, Kansas, 57 feet 3 inches.

Discus—Des Koch, U.S.C., 176 feet ¾ inch.

Javelin—Les Bitner, Kansas, 246 feet 1 inch.

Point score—Southern California, 42; U.C.L.A., 34; Kansas, 30; Oregon, 29; Northwestern, 20; Manhattan, 18; Villanova, 18; Duke, 16; Occidental, 14; Penn State, 14.

Pole vault—Don Bragg, Villanova, 14 feet 6 inches (new meet record).

Shot put—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 55 feet 11 inches.

Discus—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 170 feet 6 inches.

Javelin—Al Cantello, La Salle, 228 feet 8½ inches (new meet record).

Hammer—Don Seifert, Brown, 186 feet 10 inches (new meet record).

Metropolitan A.A.U. 100-yd. Handicap—Lindy Remigino, New York A. C. (scratch). Time—0:09.8.

A.A.U. 440-yd. Handicap—Lionel Stevens, St. John's (30 yds.). Time—0:47.8.

Point score—Manhattan, 38; Penn State, 35¾; Boston Univ., 17½; Villanova, 17; Yale, 16-7/12; Duke, 10; Pennsylvania, 10; LaSalle, 9; Pittsburgh, 7¾; Cornell, 7; Princeton, 7; N.Y.U., 7.

61st Annual Pennsylvania Relays

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29-30, 1955

Heptagonal Mile Relay—Cornell (Boland, Stanton, Morris, Dadagian). Time—3:20.0.
Metropolitan Mile Relay—Manhattan (Ryan, Simmons, Moore, English). Time—3:19.3.
Pennsylvania State Teachers Mile Relay—West Chester Teachers (Jackson, Davis, McAnerey, Lewis). Time—3:29.8.
Eastern Junior College Mile—New York City Community College (Winakur, Norman, Allen, Lemonier). Time—3:31.8.
Distance medley relay—N.Y.U. (Lockerbie, Frazier, Matza, King). Time—10:09.8.
440-yd. relay championship—Morgan State (Waters, Johnson, Rogers, Kave). Time—0:41.9.
880-yd. relay championship—Manhattan (Caselli, Pratt, Simmons, Moore). Time—1:26.6.
1-mile relay championship—Villanova (Moran, Maliff, Heitsman, Jenkins). Time—3:17.6.
1-mile freshman championship—Villanova (Sydnor, Budney, Simpson, Delany). Time—3:18.4 (new meet record).
Middle Atlantic Mile—St. Joseph's, Philadelphia (Byrnes, McManue, Morgan, McLaughlin). Time—3:20.6 (new meet record).
2-mile relay championship—Syracuse (Ritchie, Armstrong, Shupe, Vichig). Time—7:39.6.
4-mile relay championship—Manhattan (Malloy, St. Clair, Goodwin, Doulin). Time—17:41.2.
480-yd. shuttle hurdles relay—Manhattan (Dooley, Bize, Knight, Pratt). Time—0:60.7.
Sprint medley championship—Villanova (Moran, Heitsman, Maliff, Jenkins). Time—3:26.3.

Individual Events

100 yds.—Lt. Rod Richard, Fort Lee, Va. Time—0:09.7.
120-yd. high hurdles—Joel Shankle, Duke. Time—0:14.1 (new meet record).
400-meter hurdles—Josh Culbreath, Morgan State. Time—0:53.2.
A.A.U. 400-meter hurdles—Paul Thrash, Pittsburgh. Time—0:54.7.

2 miles—James Beatty, North Carolina. Time—9:19.8.
High jump—(tie), George Dennis, Morgan State; Robert Barksdale, Morgan State; Mark Harman, La Salle; Robert Davis, Georgia, 6 feet 4 inches.
Broad jump—Joel Shankle, Duke, 23 feet 6½ inches.
Pole vault—Donald Bragg, Villanova, 14 feet 4½ inches (new meet record).
Discus—Stewart Thompson, Yale, 162 feet 2½ inches.
Shot put—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 54 feet 8 inches.
Javelin—Al Cantello, La Salle, 233 feet 11 inches (new meet record).
Hammer—Pvt. Martin Engel, Fort Dix, 183 feet 4 inches (new meet record).

High School Relays

440 yds.—Boys High, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Haber-sham, Davis, Youngblood, Barnwell). Time—0:43.6.
1 mile—Avon Grove, Pa. (Booker, Johnson, Thomson, Lewis). Time—3:36.7.
1 mile—Palmira, N. J. (McCombs, Flourny, Long, Hinson). Time—3:30.2.
1 mile—Moorestown, N. J. (Oldshaw, Marshall, Zwierner, Brooks). Time—3:34.3.
1 mile—Camden, N. J. (Smith, Holmes, Higes, Stark). Time—3:33.2.
1 mile—Dobbin's, Philadelphia (Hackett, Morton, Turner, Branam). Time—3:31.7.
1 mile—Bordentown, M. I. (Dietz, Yanes, Sitt-ton, Dias). Time—3:36.5.
1 mile—Huntington, Mass. (McCorley, Clymes, Irons, Dioniso). Time—3:31.4.
Medley relay—Sewanhaka (Breedon, Fisher, Martone, Dunn). Time—10:50.0.
1-mile championship—Boys High, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Davis, Lunford, Barnwell, Bass). Time—3:23.8.
1 mile, prep schools—Mercersburg, Pa. (Garcla, Anderson, Denham, Hill). Time—3:30.3.

21st Annual Heptagonal Track and Field Championships

Princeton, N. J., May 14, 1955

100 yds.—John Haines, Pennsylvania. Time—0:09.5 (new meet record).
440 yds.—Joseph Myers, Princeton. Time—0:47.8 (new meet record).
880 yds.—Michael Browne, Cornell. Time—1:54.9.
1 mile—Robert Schaller, Yale. Time—4:18.1.
2 miles—Jack Vodrey, Princeton. Time—9:34.1.
440-yd. relay—Pennsylvania (Berman, Lebegood, Kline, Haines). Time—0:42.5.
1-mile relay—Cornell (Lattomus, Dadagian, Stanton, Morris). Time—3:18.0.
120-yd. high hurdles—Richard Mathewson, Cornell. Time—0:14.7.
220-yd. low hurdles—Wallace Mossop, Navy. Time—0:23.8.

High jump—Wilfred Lee, Pennsylvania, 6 feet 5 inches.
Broad jump—Bob Rittenburg, Harvard, 23 feet 5½ inches.
Pole vault—(tie), Bill Howell and David McIntyre, Navy; Bill Buchanan and Louis Metzger, Dartmouth; Kirby Smith, Harvard; Norman Beachley, Cornell; Mike Keating, Army, all 13 feet.
Shot put—Stewart Thomson, Yale, 53 feet 3 inches.
Discus—Arthur Siler, Harvard, 155 feet 5½ inches.
Javelin—Donald Alser, Navy, 196 feet 11½ inches.
Hammer—Albert Hall, Cornell, 193 feet 7 inches.
Team point score—Cornell, 44-1/28; Yale, 44; Harvard, 43-2/7; Navy, 31½; Army, 27-1/28.

55th Annual Western Conference Track and Field Championships

Columbus, Ohio, May 28, 1955

100 yds.—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:09.5.
220 yds.—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:21.3.
440 yds.—Kevan Gasper, Michigan State. Time—0:47.8.
880 yds.—Peter Gray, Michigan. Time—1:51.4.
1 mile—John Moule, Michigan. Time—4:14.8.
2 miles—Rich Ferguson, Iowa. Time—9:24.4.
120-yd. high hurdles—Willard Thomson, Illinois. Time—0:14.0 (ties meet record).
220-yd. low hurdles—Willard Thomson, Illinois. Time—0:23.0.
1-mile relay—Michigan (Sloan, Gray, Floodin, Scruggs). Time—3:14.4.

High jump—Mark Booth, Michigan, 6 feet 6 inches.
Broad jump—Clarence Stielstra, Michigan, 23 feet 5¾ inches.
Pole vault—Bob Appleman, Michigan, 13 feet 8¾ inches.
Shot put—Dave Owen, Michigan, 54 feet 4¾ inches.
Discus—Jerry Helgeson, Minnesota, 159 feet 6¾ inches.
Point score—Michigan, 62-1/6; Illinois, 31-12/18; Iowa, 25-2/9; Minnesota, 24-1/8; Michigan State, 19-4/9; Ohio State, 16-2/9; Indiana, 12-1/8.

22nd Annual National Interscholastic Track Championships (Indoor)

Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1955

60 yds.—Joseph Elder, Rindge Technical, Cambridge, Mass. Time—0:06.5.
440 yds.—Ed Collymore, Rindge Technical. Time—0:51.1.
1,000 yds.—John Slowik, James Monroe. Time—2:19.8.
1 mile—Gerald Costello, Edison Vocational. Time—4:29.2.
60-yd. high hurdles—Francis Washington, Boston Trade High. Time—0:07.8.

6-lap relay—Boys High (Youngblood, Davis, Mims, Barnwell). Time—1:43.7.
1-mile relay—Lincoln, Jersey City (L. Smith, Simms, Z. Smith, H. Smith). Time—3:24.4 (new meet record).
High jump—(tie), Mike Herman, Lincoln; Andy Wolgemuth, Verona, 6 feet 1¾ inches.
12-lb. shot put—William Markle, Hill School, 55 feet 11¼ inches.
Team point score—Rindge Technical, 10; Rochelle, 7; New Utrecht, 6½; Boys High, 6½.

Speed Skating Championships in 1955

UNITED STATES NATIONAL OUTDOOR

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29-30

Men

220 yds.—Bill Carow, West Allis, Wis. Time—0:18.4.
440 yds.—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, Minn. Time—0:36.8.
880 yds.—Ken Bartholomew. Time—1:21.2.
1 mile—Ken Bartholomew. Time—2:36.2.
1 mile—Arnold Uhrlass, Newburgh, N. Y. 3:30.7.
2 miles—Gene Sandvig, Minneapolis, Minn. Time—5:46.8.

5 miles—Ken Bartholomew. Time—15:50.7.
Point score—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, Minn., 160 pts.

Women

220 yds.—Pat Gibson, Madison, Wis. Time—0:20.2 (new American record).
440 yds.—Pat Gibson. Time—0:40.8.
880 yds.—Pat Gibson. Time—1:36.8.
1 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—2:27.6.
1 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—3:33.8.
Point score—Pat Gibson, 150 pts.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 26-27

Men

440 yds.—Bill Disney, Pasadena, Calif. Time—0:40.1.
880 yds.—Bob Olson, Glendale, Calif. Time—1:16.0.
1 mile—Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y. Time—2:06.6.
1 mile—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—2:56.3.
5 miles—Bill Disney, Pasadena, Calif. Time—15:49.1.
Point score—(tie), Bill Disney, Pasadena, Calif., 120 pts.

Calif.; Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y., 100 pts.

Women

440 yds.—Barbara M. DeSchepper, Detroit, Mich. Time—0:43.4.
880 yds.—Barbara M. DeSchepper. Time—1:29.3.
1 mile—Barbara M. DeSchepper. Time—2:21.6.
1 mile—Barbara M. DeSchepper. Time—3:15.2.
Point score—Barbara M. DeSchepper, Detroit, Mich., 120 pts.

NORTH AMERICAN OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 12-13

Men

220 yds.—Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y. Time—0:20.2.
440 yds.—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—0:37.9.
880 yds.—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—1:28.3.
1 mile—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—2:19.1.
1 mile—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—3:12.8.
5 miles—Dick Walton, New York, N. Y. Time—16:24.3.
5 miles—Alec Grogan, Pittsfield, Mass. Time—16:25.6.

Point score—Ray Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y., 160 pts.

Women

220 yds.—Pat Gibson, Madison, Wis. Time—0:21.7.
440 yds.—Pat Gibson. Time—0:42.8.
880 yds.—Jeanne Robinson, Detroit, Mich. Time—1:35.4.
1 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—2:35.5.
1 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—3:26.0.
Point score—Pat Gibson, Madison, Wis., 140 pts.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men—Moscow, USSR, Feb. 19-20

500 meters—T. Salonen, Finland. Time—0:42.6.
5,000 meters—Boris Shilkov, USSR. Time—8:45.3.
1,500 meters—Oleg Goncharenko, USSR.
10,000 meters—Sigge Ericsson Sweden. Time—17:09.8.

Point score—1, Sigge Ericsson, Sweden, 194,996; 2, Oleg Goncharenko, USSR, 195,831; 3, Boris Shilkov, USSR, 195,858.

Women—Kuopio, Finland, Feb. 13

Point score—1, Rimma Zhukowa, USSR, 212,857 pts.; 2, Tamara Rykova, USSR, 215,007; 3, Sofia Kondakova, USSR, 215,563.

Figure Skating Championships in 1955

U. S. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 30—April 2

Men—Hayes Alan Jenkins, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Ladies—Tenley Albright, Newton, Mass.

Pairs—Carole Ann Ormaca and Robin Greiner, Fresno, Calif.

Junior Men—Tom Moore, Seattle, Wash.

Junior Ladies—Nancy Heiss, New York, N. Y.

Junior Pairs—Maribel Owen and Charles Foster, Boston, Mass.

Novice Men—James Short, Los Angeles, Calif.

Novice Ladies—Carol Wanek, New York, N. Y.

Gold Dance—Carmel and Edward Bodel, Lafayette, Calif.

Silver Dance—Barbara Stein and Ray Sato, Los Angeles, Calif.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 15-18

Men—Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States.

Ladies—Tenley Albright, United States.

Pairs—Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Canada.

Dance—Jean Westwood and Lawrence Demmy, Great Britain.

NORTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Regina, Sask., Canada, March 15-16

Men—Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States.

Ladies—Tenley Albright, United States.

Pairs—Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Canada.

Dance—Carmel Bodel and Edward Bodel, United States.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Jan. 20-22

Men—Charles Snelling, Toronto, Ont.

Ladies—Carol Jane Pacht, Ottawa, Ont.

Pairs—Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Toronto.

Fours—Peggy Lount, Jackie Oldham, Ian Campbell and Clifford Spearing, Toronto, Ont.

Junior Men—Donald Jackson, Ottawa, Ont.

Junior Ladies—Wanda June Beasley, Toronto, Ont.

Senior Dance—Linds Johnston and Jeffery Johnston, London, Ont.

Junior Dance—Barbara Jean Jacques and Gordon Manzie, Toronto, Ont.

Waltz—Beverly de Nance, and William A. de Nance, Jr., Toronto.

Tenstep—Linds Johnston and Jeffery Johnston, London, Ont.

U. S. SECTIONALS

Eastern, Princeton, N. J., Mar. 10-12—Men:

David Travers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ladies: Muriel Reich, Lake Placid, N. Y.; Pairs: Mary Kay Keller and Richard Keller, Buffalo, N. Y.

Midwestern, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17-19—

Men: Barlow Nelson, Colorado Springs, Colo.;

Ladies: Charlene Adams, Chicago, Ill.; Junior

Pairs: Janet Harley and Roy Pringle, Detroit, Mich.

Pacific Coast, Los Angeles, Mar. 3-5—Men:

Tom Moore, Seattle, Wash.; Ladies: Sherry Dorsey, Seattle, Wash.; Pairs: Patricia Kilgore and James Barlow, Los Angeles, Calif.

Chances of Scoring a Hole-in-One

Based on 20 years of play in the New York World-Telegram and The Sun Tournament, 1932-1953, the chances of scoring an ace are 8,606 to one. Ten aces were scored in the 20-year period, as follows: Jack Hagen, Oceanside, N. Y., at Bayside, 1933; Frank S. Schriver, Chester, N. Y., at Forest Hill Field Club, and T. A. Menzel, Stamford, Conn., at Leewood Golf Club, 1937; Oscar Goess, Bellmore, N. Y., at Bayside, 1941; Emery Thomas, at Forest Hill, 1947; Al Collins, Leewood, 1950; Ernest R. Grauer, Dunwoodie; Ralph Muranelli, Split Rock; Joseph J. Farrell, Split Rock, 1952; J. B. Lowery, Knollwood, 1953.

World Swimming Records

Approved by International Swimming Federation, Sept. 8, 1955

MEN'S FREE STYLE

Distance	Time	Holder	Country	Where made	Date
100 yds.	0:49.2	Richard Cleveland	U. S. A.	Columbus, Ohio	Feb. 23, 1952
100 meters	0:54.8	Richard Cleveland	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 1, 1954
200 meters	2:03.4	J. C. Wardrop	Gr. Brit.	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 4, 1955
220 yards	2:03.4	J. C. Wardrop	Gr. Brit.	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 4, 1955
400 meters	4:26.7	Ford H. Konno	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 3, 1954
440 yards	4:28.1	John B. Marshall	Australia	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 17, 1951
800 meters	9:30.7	Ford H. Konno	U. S. A.	Honolulu, T. H.	July 7, 1951
880 yards	9:37.5	John B. Marshall	Australia	Seattle, Wash.	July 23, 1951
1,500 meters	18:19.0	H. Furuhashi	Japan	Los Angeles, Calif.	Aug. 16, 1949
1,760 yds. (1 mile)	19:49.4	John B. Marshall	Australia	New Haven, Conn.	July 7, 1950

MEN'S BREAST-STROKE

100 yards	1:04.3	L. Brock	Sweden	Lund, Sweden	May 29, 1953
100 meters	1:09.8	M. Petrusевич	Poland	Wroclaw, Poland	May 23, 1954
500 meters	2:33.7	M. Furukawa	Japan	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 5, 1955
500 yards	2:38.0	R. Gowboy, Jr.	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 1, 1955

MEN'S BUTTERFLY

100 yards	0:54.7	A. Wiggins	U. S. A.	Columbus, Ohio	Jan. 22, 1955
100 meters	1:01.5	A. Wiggins	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 2, 1955
200 meters	2:21.6	J. Nagasawa	Japan	Tokyo, Japan	Sept. 17, 1954
220 yards	2:26.1	Ph. Drake	U. S. A.	Chapel Hill, N. C.	July 20, 1955

MEN'S BACK-STROKE

100 yards	0:55.7	Y. Oyakawa	U. S. A.	Columbus, Ohio	Feb. 27, 1954
100 meters	1:02.1	G. Bozon	France	Troyes, France	Feb. 27, 1955
200 meters	2:18.3	G. Bozon	France	Algiers, Alg.	June 26, 1953
220 yards (No record registered)					

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

400 yards	4:36.9	J. C. Wardrop	Gr. Brit.	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 1, 1955
400 meters	5:15.4	V. Stroujanov	U.S.S.R.	Minsk, U.S.S.R.	Oct. 2, 1954

MEN'S FREE STYLE RELAYS

400 yds. (4x100)	3:21.3	Yale Univ. (K. Donovan, H. Gid- conse, D. Armstrong, J. Niles)	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 12, 1955
400 m. (4x100)	3:46.8	Nat'l team. (H. Suzuki, A. Tani, T. Goto, M. Koga)	Japan	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 6, 1955
800 yds. (4x100)	7:39.9	Yale Univ. (W. Moore, J. Mc- Lane, M. Smith, D. Sheff)	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 14, 1953
800 m. (4x100)	8:29.4	Yale Univ. (W. Moore, J. Mc- Lane, D. Sheff, R. Thoman)	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 16, 1952

MEN'S MEDLEY RELAYS

400 yds. (4x100)	3:48.0	Ohio State (Y. Oyakawa, A. Hig- gins, B. Ledger, D. Cleveland)	U. S. A.	Columbus, Ohio	Jan. 22, 1955
400 m. (4x100)	4:15.7	Nat'l team. (K. Hase, M. Furu- kawa, T. Ishimoto, M. Koga)	Japan	Osaka, Japan	Aug. 13, 1955

WOMEN'S FREE STYLE

100 yards	0:58.1	J. Alderson	U. S. A.	Chicago, Ill.	July 30, 1954
100 meters	1:04.6	W. den Ouden	Neth.	Amsterdam, Neth.	Feb. 27, 1936
200 meters	2:21.7	R. Hveger	Denmark	Aarhus, Den.	Sept. 11, 1938
220 yards	2:22.6	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen, Den.	Apr. 23, 1939
400 meters	5:00.1	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen, Den.	Sept. 15, 1940
440 yards	5:07.9	Ann Curtis	U. S. A.	Seattle, Wash.	May 3, 1947
800 meters	10:42.4	V. Gyenge	Hungary	Budapest, Hungary	June 28, 1953
880 yards	11:00.2	L. Crapp	Australia	Townsville, Aust.	June 25, 1954
1,500 meters	20:46.5	L. de Nijls	Neth.	Utrecht, Neth.	July 23, 1955
1,760 yds. (1 mile)	22:05.5	L. de Nijls	Neth.	Utrecht, Neth.	Aug. 12, 1955

WOMEN'S BUTTERFLY

100 yards	1:06.1	M. Kok	Neth.	Hilversum, Neth.	Apr. 3, 1955
100 meters	1:13.7	A. Voorbij	Neth.	Naarden, Neth.	July 14, 1955

WOMEN'S BACK-STROKE

100 yards	1:04.6	G. Wielema	Neth.	Hilversum, Neth.	Mar. 13, 1950
100 meters	1:10.9	C. Kint	Neth.	Rotterdam, Neth.	Sept. 22, 1939
200 meters	2:35.3	G. Wielema	Neth.	Hilversum, Neth.	Apr. 2, 1950

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

400 meters	5:40.8	E. Szekely	Hungary	Budapest, Hungary	July 13, 1955
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WOMEN'S FREE STYLE RELAYS

400 yds. (4x100)	3:59.2	Walter Reed S. C. (K. Knapp, S. Mann, W. Werner, M. Gil- lette)	U. S. A.	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Apr. 16, 1954
400 m. (4x100)	4:24.4	Nat'l team. (I. Novak, J. Temes, E. Novak, K. Szoke)	Hungary	Helsinki, Finland	Aug. 1, 1952

WOMEN'S MEDLEY RELAY

400 yds. (4x100)	4:33.5	Walter Reed S. C. (S. Mann, M. Sears, B. Mullen, W. Werner)	U. S. A.	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Apr. 9, 1955
400 m. (4x100)	5:00.1	Nat'l team. (J. van Alphen, H. Brulns, A. Voorbij, H. Balkenende)	Neth.	Paris, France	July 17, 1955

Swimming National Championships in 1955

MEN'S NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Los Angeles, Calif., July 20-22

100-meter Freestyle—1, Sandy Gideonese, New Haven S.C.; 2, Richard Cleveland, Hawaii S.C.; 3, John Glover, New York A.C. Time—0:57.6.

200-meter Freestyle—1, William Woolsey, unattached, Hawaii; 2, Ford Konno, Hawaii S.C.; 3, George Onekea, Jr., Hawaii S.C. Time—2:08.2 (new championship record).

400-meter Freestyle—1, Ford Konno, Hawaii S.C.; 2, William Woolsey, unattached, Honolulu, T.H.; 3, George Onekea, Hawaii S.C. Time—4:38.7.

1,500-meter Freestyle—1, George Onekea, Jr., Hawaii S.C.; 2, George Breen, unattached; 3, William Yorzyk, New Haven, S.C. Time—18:52.3.

200-meter Breast Stroke—1, Bob Mattson, No. Carolina State; 2, Charles Hardin, New Haven S.C.; 3, Dick Faden, No. Carolina State. Time—2:46.8 (new American and championship record).

200-meter Butterfly—1, Bill Yorzyk, New Haven S.C.; 2, George Harrison, Berkeley City Club; 3, Jack Nelson, U.S.A.F.E. Time—2:29.1 (new championship record).

100-meter Back Stroke—1, Yoshi Oyakawa, Hawaii S.C.; 2, Frank McKinney, Indianapolis A.C.; 3, Al Wiggins, unattached, Honolulu, T.H. Time—1:05.3 (new championship record).

200-meter Back Stroke—1, Yoshi Oyakawa,

Hawaii S.C.; 2, Frank McKinney, Indianapolis A.C.; 3, Al Wiggins, unattached, Pittsburgh, Pa. Time—2:26.1 (new American and championship record).

400-meter Individual Medley—1, George Harrison, Berkeley City Club; 2, Bob Mattson, No. Carolina State; 3, Tim Jecko, Walter Reed S.C. Time—5:23.3 (new American and championship record).

400-meter Medley Relay—1, New Haven S.C. (Kennedy, Hardin, Yorzyk, Gideonese); 2, North Carolina State; 3, Hawaii S.C. Time—4:28.6 (new championship record).

800-meter Freestyle Relay—1, New Haven S.C. "A" (Phair, Yorzyk, Armstrong, Smith); 2, Hawaii S.C.; 3, Del Mar "A" Time—8:54.2.

Springboard Dive—1, Don Harper, unattached, 597.85 pts.; 2, Joaquin Capilla, Mexican Swim. Fed., 594.05; 3, David Browning, U. S. Navy, 592.95.

10-meter Platform Dive—1, Gary Tobian, Los Angeles A.C., 551.10 pts.; 2, Joaquin Capilla, Mexican Swim. Fed., 506.40; 3, Jerry Harrison, Pasadena A.C., 495.75.

Point score—George Onekea, 15; Yoshi Oyakawa, 14; William Yorzyk, 13.

Team point score—New Haven S.C. 65; Hawaii S.C., 64; North Carolina State, 35.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11-14

100-meter Freestyle—1, Wanda Werner, Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Helen Stewart, Vancouver A.S.C.; 3, Doug Gray, Walter Reed S.C. Time—1:06.1.

400-meter Freestyle—1, Doug Gray, Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Marley Shriver, Los Angeles A.C.; 3, Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A. Time—5:16.1.

800-meter Freestyle—1, Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A.; 2, Doug Gray, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Marley Shriver, Los Angeles A.C. Time—10:54.3.

1,500-meter Freestyle—1, Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A.; 2, Doug Gray, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Luella Lilly, Multnomah A.C. Time—21:15.4.

100-meter Back Stroke—1, Carin Cone, unattached, Ridgewood, N. J.; 2, Cynthia Gill, Ft. Lauderdale S.A.; 3, Cora O'Connor, Lafayette S.C. Time—1:15.6.

200-meter Back Stroke—1, Carin Cone, unattached, Ridgewood, N. J.; 2, Mary Ann Marchino, Indianapolis A.C.; 3, Maureen Murphy, Multnomah A.C. Time—2:45.6.

100-meter Butterfly—1, Betty Mullen, Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Mary Jane Sears, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Shelley Mann, Walter Reed S.C. Time—1:15.0.

200-meter Breast Stroke—1, Mary Jane Sears, Walter S.C.; 2, Marie Gillett, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Susan Doll, Santa Clara S.C. Time—3:01.4.

400-meter Individual Medley—1, Marie Gillett,

Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Mary Jane Sears, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Nancy Simons, unattached, Chicago, Ill. Time—6:01.5.

1-meter Springboard Dive—1, Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 446.10 pts.; 2, Ann Cooper, Los Angeles A.C., 398.25; 3, Phyllis Shields, Indianapolis A.C., 384.20.

3-meter Springboard Dive—1, Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 525.15 pts.; 2, Jeanne Stunyo, Detroit A.C., 500.00; 3, Emily T. Houghton, Detroit A.C., 468.60.

Platform Dive—1, June Irwin, Pasadena A.C., 262.95 pts.; 2, Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 256.95; 3, Gail Benton, Los Angeles A.C., 212.40.

400-meter Medley Relay—1, Walter Reed S.C. (S. Mann, M. Sears, B. Mullen, W. Werner); 2, Multnomah A.C.; 3, Indianapolis A.C. Team "A" Time—5:07.0.

800-meter Freestyle Relay—1, Walter Reed S.C. (S. Mann, M. Gillett, D. Gray, W. Werner); 2, Santa Clara S.C.; 3, Los Angeles A.C. Team "A" Time—10:10.3.

Point score—Doug Gray, Walter Reed S.C., 21; Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 19; Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A., 18; Mary Jane Sears, Walter Reed S.C., 17.

Team point score—Walter Reed S.C., 109; Los Angeles A.C., 60; Ft. Lauderdale S.A., 37; Santa Clara S.C., 27; Indianapolis A.C. and Multnomah A.C., 22.

32nd Annual N.C.A.A. Championships, Oxford, 51 Yale, 51.

Western Conference Championships, Columbus, Canadian National Exhibition Marathon, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9—Cliff Lumsden, New Toronto.

National Handball Championships in 1955

National A. A. U. Four-wall Championship, New Haven Conn., Apr. 16-23—Singles: Sam Costa, Brooklyn, N. Y., def. Bill Lauro, Brooklyn, 21-18, 21-17. Doubles: Joe Ingrassia-John Abate, New York A. C., def. Sam Costa-T. Fasano, 21-6, 21-6.

National A. A. U. One-wall Championships, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9-22—Singles: Harold Hanft, Rockaway Handball Club, def. Morris Kravitz,

Brooklyn, N. Y., 17-21, 21-17, 12-14 (default). Doubles: Oscar and Ruby Obert, McBurney Y. M. C. A., def. I. Kirzner-E. Bowers, Hebrew Education Society, 21-15, 21-15.

U. S. H. A. Championships, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 26—Singles: Jimmy Jacobs, Los Angeles, def. Vic Hershkowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., 21-20, 21-7. Masters' Doubles: Alex Boissere-Joe Shane, Los Angeles, def. George Brotemarkle, Los Angeles, and Bart Hackney, Long Beach, Calif., 21-8, 21-8.

Helms World Trophy Winners

The Helms World Trophy Award, instituted in 1949, recognizing the six foremost amateur athletes of the six continents, is an annual project of the Helms Athletic Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif. Selections are retroactive to 1896, year of the first modern Olympiad. The trophy itself made of still living receive silver plaques commemorating their recognition.

WORLD TROPHY WINNERS IN 1954

Continent	Winner	Country	Sport
North America	Wes Santee	United States	Track
Africa	Emanuel Ifeajuna	Nigeria	Track
Asia	Shazo Sasahara	Japan	Wrestling
Australasia	Jon Henricks	Australia	Swimming
Europe	Dr. Roger Bannister	England	Track
South America	Jose Telles	Brazil	Track
	De Conceicao		

English Channel Swimmers

The usual route of Channel swimmers, from Cape Griz Nez, France, to Dover, England, is about 20 miles. Those swimming in the opposite direction are so noted. Times are expressed in hours and minutes and are swimming official by the Channel Swimming Association only if swimmers are accompanied by official observers.

1875	*Matthew Webb, Britain	21:45	1950	Florence Chadwick, U.S.	13:20
1911	*Thomas Burgess, Britain	22:35		Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt (race)	10:49
1923	*Henry F. Sullivan, U.S.	27:25		Roger Le Morvan, France	11:03
	Enrique Tiraboschi, Argentina	16:33		Mareeh Hassan Hamad, Egypt	12:04
	Charles Toth, U.S.	16:54		Sam Rockett, Britain	14:17
1926	Gertrude Ederle, U.S.	14:31		William E. Barnie, Scotland	14:45
	Mrs. Millie Gade Corson, U.S.	15:28		Eileen Fenton, Britain	15:31
	Hans Wierkotter, Germany	12:40		Jason Zirganos, Greece	16:17
	Norman L. Derham, England	13:55		Antonio Albertondo, Argentina	16:18
	Georges Michel, France	11:05		Jenny Kammergaard, Denmark	16:27
	Venceslas Spacek, Bohemia	10:45	1951	Abd el Litif Heli, Egypt	15:42
1927	Edward H. Temme, Britain	14:29		Philip Rising, Britain	15:56
	Mercedes Gleitze, Britain	15:15		Jenny Eileen James, Britain	13:55
	Mrs. Ivy Gill, Britain	15:09		William Barnie, Scotland	19:02
1928	Ivy Hawke, Britain	19:16		Hassan Hamad, Egypt (race)	12:12
	Ishak Helmy, Egypt	23:40		*Florence Chadwick, U.S.	16:22
	Hilda Sharp, Britain	14:58		Roger Le Morvan, France	12:13
1930	Margaret Duncan, So. Africa	16:17		*William Barnie, Scotland	18:42
1933	Sunny Lowry, England	15:45		*Thomas Blower, Britain	15:26
1934	*Edward H. Temme, Britain	15:54		Victor Birkett, Britain	16:55
	Emma Faber, Austria	14:40		Kathleen Mayoh, Britain	18:15
1935	Haydn Taylor, Britain	14:48		Bakr Soliman, Egypt	15:44
1937	*Thomas Blower, Britain	13:21	1952	*Philip Mickman, Britain	18:38
1938	*Fearney Wheatcroft, Britain	13:35		Philip Rising, Britain	16:05
	Frau Wendell, Germany	15:33		Abd el Monen Abou, Egypt	13:45
1939	Sally Bauer, Sweden	14:50	1953	Taufia Bleik, Lebanon	15:23
1947	Daniel Carpio, Peru	15:31		Abd el Abou, Egypt	14:42
1948	*Thomas Blower, Britain	17:38		Damian Beltran, Mexico	15:53
	Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt	12:36	1954	*Florence Chadwick, U.S.	14:42
	*Gianni Gambi, Italy	23:48		Murat Guler, Turkey	12:25
1949	Philip Mickman, Britain	15:46		Baptista Pereira, Portugal (race)	14:10
	*Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt	16:40		Glen Burlingame, U.S.	14:36
	Mareeh Hassan Hamad, Egypt	22:01	1955	Marilyn Bell, Canada	11:45
	Fernand Dumoulin, Belgium	18:55		Abd el Abou Heli, Egypt (race)	12:03
	Jason Zirganos, Greece			Thomas L. Park, United States (race)	13:15
				Damian Beltran, Mexico (race)	14:06
				Bill Pickering, England	

*England to France

Other Endurance Swims in 1955

- Greta Patterson, 18, of Batavia, N. Y., swam Lake Erie from Angola, N. Y., to Crystal Beach, Ont., 15 miles, in 13 hours, July 4.
Barbara Leonard, 21, of Los Altos, Calif., swam the Straits of Mackinac in 2 hrs. 36 min. 4 sec., Sept. 3.
Segundo Castello of Spain, lowered the record for swimming the Strait of Gibraltar to 4 hrs. 58 min., Sept. 2.
Carlos Ritter, 63, of Argentina swam the Bosphorus both ways, July 26. Times: 27 minutes, 55 minutes respectively.

Amateur Wrestling in 1955

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS
Amityville, L. I., N. Y., Mar. 31-Apr. 2

Free Style

- 114.5 lbs.—Katsuhoshi Yakayama, Japan.
125.5 lbs.—Shuhei Iwano, Japan.
136.5 lbs.—Motochichi Matohashi, Japan.
147.5 lbs.—Joseph Scandura, New York A.C.
165.5 lbs.—Dr. Melvin Northrup, San Francisco, Calif.
174 lbs.—Wenzel Hubel, Fort Campbell, Ky.
191 lbs.—Tim Woodin, Ithaca (N.Y.) Grapplers.
Unlimited—William Kerslake, Cleveland, Ohio.
Team—New York A.C., 19 pts.

Greco-Roman

- 114.5 lbs.—Katsuhoshi Yakayama, Japan.
125.5 lbs.—Epsuma Imada, Japan.
136.5 lbs.—Tadashi Mumajiri, Japan.
147.5 lbs.—Newton Copple, New York A.C.
160.5 lbs.—Henrick Hasen, McBurney YMCA.
174 lbs.—Jim Packham, Boston (Mass.) YMCA.
191 lbs.—Bob Steekle, Kitchener YMCA, Toronto, Ont. Canada.
Unlimited—William Kerslake, Cleveland, Ohio.
Team—Fort Campbell, Ky., 22 pts.

25th ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Mar. 25-26

- 115 lbs.—Terrence McCann, Iowa, pinned David Bowlin, Oklahoma A.&M.
123 lbs.—Ed Peery, Pittsburgh, pinned Lewis Guidi, West Virginia.
130 lbs.—Myron Roderick, Oklahoma A.&M., def. Bobby Lyons, Oklahoma.
137 lbs.—Lawrence Rofnicola, Penn State, def. Andrew Kaul, Michigan.
147 lbs.—Edward Elcheberger, Lehigh, pinned Loyd Corwin, Cornell (Iowa).
167 lbs.—Bill Weick, Iowa Teachers, def. Mike Rodriguez, Michigan.

Western Conference Championships, Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 5—Michigan, 50 pts.; Iowa, 46; Illinois, 37; Wisconsin, 33; Purdue, 16.

Curling Championships in 1955

- Douglas Medal, Mount Hope, N. Y., Jan. 14-16
—Country Club No. 1, Brookline, Mass. (W. Donald Swan, skip), defeated Schenectady No. 2, 12-11. Consolation—Schenectady No. 1 (Malcolm T. Means, skip) defeated Hamilton (Ont.) Thistles.
Caledonian C. C. Centennial Bonspiel, Mount Hope, N. Y., Jan. 30—Thistle Club, Montreal (Dick Walsh, skip) defeated Mahopac Curling Club, 19-5.
International Series, Mount Hope, N. Y., Feb. 7—Royal Caledonian Curling Club, Scotland, defeated Grand National, U. S., by total of 166-89.
Hovey Trophy, Mount Hope, N. Y., Feb. 11—Glenview (Ill.) Witches (Mrs. George W. Dixon, skip) defeated Utica No. 1, 13-4.
Gordon Grand National Medal, Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 20—Utica No. 1 (Fred Parkinson, skip) defeated Utica No. 2, 12-8.
Howard Stokton Memorial Bonspiel, Brookline, Mass., Feb. 27—Chicago (Harold Buist, skip) defeated Ottawa, 13-8.

Power Boat Racing Records

Source: American Power Boat Association Racing Association; approved to Sept. 10, 1955

MOTOR BOAT COURSE RECORDS IN COMPETITION

Event	Dist. (miles)	Speed (m.p.h.)	Date	Location	Owner or driver	Boat name
Gold Cup, lap	3	108.663	8/ 4/51	Seattle, Wash.	Lou Fageol	Slo-Mo-Shun V
Gold Cup, heat	30	103.159	8/ 7/55	Seattle, Wash.	Joe Taggart	Slo-Mo-Shun IV
Gold Cup, race	90	99.552	8/ 7/55	Seattle, Wash.	Lee Schoenith	Gale V
B.I.T., Harmsworth, lap	5 n.	102.676	9/ 2/50	Detroit, Mich.	Lou Fageol	Slo-Mo-Shun IV
B.I.T., Harmsworth, heat	40 n.	100.181	9/ 2/50	Detroit, Mich.	Lou Fageol	Slo-Mo-Shun IV
B.I.T., Harmsworth, race	80 n.	95.623	9/ 2/50	Detroit, Mich.	Lou Fageol	Slo-Mo-Shun IV
President's Cup, lap	3	98.400	9/19/54	Washington, D. C.	Bill Cantrell	Gale IV
President's Cup, heat	15	95.775	9/19/54	Washington, D. C.	Bill Cantrell	Gale IV
President's Cup, race	45	91.378	9/19/54	Washington, D. C.	Bill Cantrell	Gale IV
Silver Cup, lap	3	100.887	9/ 7/53	Detroit, Mich.	Chuck Thompson	Such Crust III
Silver Cup, heat	12	96.476	9/ 3/51	Detroit, Mich.	Chuck Thompson	Miss Pepsi
Silver Cup, race	45	93.120	8/27/55	Detroit, Mich.	Dan Foster	Tempo VII

MOTOR BOAT RECORDS IN COMPETITION

Class	Speed	Date	Location	Owner or driver	Boat name
Unlimited Hydroplane	111.742	8/12/51	Detroit, Mich.	Lou Fageol	Slo-Mo-Shun IV
7 Litre Hydroplane	80.609	8/14/55	Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis Nuta, Jr.	Miami Crown 11
266 cu. in. Hydroplane	87.890	11/10/51	Salton Sea, Calif.	Paul Sawyer	Alter Ego
225 cu. in. Hydroplane	80.433	8/ 9/53	Seattle, Wash.	Richard Hallett	I'm In
136 cu. in. Hydroplane	62.685	8/ 6/55	Seattle, Wash.	Bob Boehm	Jerky
135 cu. in. Hydroplane	77.519	11/10/51	Salton Sea, Calif.	Morlan Visel	Little Joe
91 cu. in. Hydroplane	59.960	2/17/51	St. Petersburg, Fla.	J. N. Van Deman	Red Witch
48 cu. in. Hydroplane	67.720	11/ 6/54	Salton Sea, Calif.	Louis Meyer, Jr.	Low-Kay
Pacific One Design Hydro.	57.216	10/17/53	Salton Sea, Calif.	Marlon Beaver	Little Beaver
Cracker Box Inb. Run	68.002	8/ 6/55	Seattle, Wash.	Bob Patterson	Hot Clinders
44 cu. in. Runabout	44.280	9/12/53	Red Bank, N. J.	Robert McAllister	Yankee Boy
Jersey Speed Skiff	64.153	9/12/53	Red Bank, N. J.	James Camp	Slo Poke
B Rac. Inb. Run	59.840	10/18/53	Salton Sea, Calif.	Ernest Rose	Lil Bee
D Serv. Inb. Run	50.719	8/14/54	Buffalo, N. Y.	Harry Bieford	Skip
E Rac. Inb. Run	72.757	11/ 6/54	Salton Sea, Calif.	Marion Parker	E-Gad
E Serv. Inb. Run	52.957	8/14/55	Buffalo, N. Y.	Enoch Walker	Vaughn Francis
F Serv. Inb. Run	50.533	9/24/50	New Martinsville, W. Va.	Edison Hedges	Red Eagle
M Out. Hydroplane	39.045	2/ 1/53	Lake Alfred, Fla.	R. D. Frawley	Thum
A Out. Hydroplane	50.237	10/17/54	DeLake, Oreg.	Jack Leek	Gotta Go
B Out. Hydroplane	55.012	1/30/54	Lakeland, Fla.	Wm. Tenney	Hornet XVI
C Out. Hydroplane	60.729	1/31/53	Lakeland, Fla.	Wm. Tenney	Hornet X
C Serv. Out. Hydro.	51.078	9/ 6/53	Devils Lake, Oreg.	L. Samsel	Hubba Hubba
F Out. Hydroplane	63.779	10/17/54	DeLake, Oreg.	Burt Ross	Ross Go
C Rac. Out. Run	57.489	10/17/54	DeLake, Oreg.	Bud Wiget	Crosswind
C Serv. Out. Run	48.283	1/29/55	Lakeland, Fla.	Bud Wiget	Crosswind
F Rac. Out. Run	55.572	10/17/54	DeLake, Oreg.	Bud Wiget	Crossfire

MOTOR BOAT RECORDS—ONE MILE

Class	Speed	Date	Location	Owner or driver	Boat name
Unlimited Hydroplane	178.497	7/ 7/52	Seattle, Wash.	Stanley Sayres	Slo-Mo-Shun IV
7 Litre Hydroplane	115.203	10/ 3/53	Elizabeth City, N. C.	Geo. Byers, Jr.	Miss DeSoto
266 cu. in. Hydroplane	121.703	11/11/52	Salton Sea, Calif.	Bob Sykes	Guess Who
225 cu. in. Hydroplane	107.238	8/ 9/54	Seattle, Wash.	Richard Hallett	Flying Saucer
136 cu. in. Hydroplane	81.271	8/ 8/55	Seattle, Wash.	Bob Boehm	Jerky
135 cu. in. Hydroplane	101.373	11/ 8/54	Salton Sea, Calif.	Buddy Holloway	Screaming Eagle
91 cu. in. Hydroplane	78.202	12/28/53	Miami, Fla.	Sam Crooks	Dragon
48 cu. in. Hydroplane	87.135	11/ 5/54	Salton Sea, Calif.	Duane Allen	Tinkertoy
Pacific One Design Hydro.	62.745	10/16/53	Salton Sea, Calif.	Marlon Beaver	Little Beaver
Cracker Box Inb. Run	81.486	8/ 8/55	Seattle, Wash.	Carl Maginn	Hot Ice
44 cu. in. Runabout	50.740	9/26/53	New Martinsville, W. Va.	Robert McAllister	Yankee Boy
Jersey Speed Skiff	56.604	9/25/54	New Martinsville, W. Va.	Dan Ardolino	Jo Carol Too
B Rac. Inb. Run	72.547	8/ 8/55	Seattle, Wash.	Ernest Rose	Lil Bee
D Serv. Inb. Run	57.064	8/22/54	Abingdon, Md.	Harry Bieford	Skip
E Rac. Inb. Run	85.312	12/20/54	Miami, Fla.	Guy Wilson	Slipper-E
E Serv. Inb. Run	56.967	8/22/54	Abingdon, Md.	Enoch Walker	Vaughn Francis
F Serv. Inb. Run	57.280	7/ 8/51	Bush River, Md.	Edison Hedges	Red Eagle
K Rac. Inb. Run	69.438	9/ 8/50	Ocean City, N. J.	Gene Gatter	Beaver II
M Out. Hydroplane	42.303	3/21/49	Lake Alfred, Fla.	Eleanor Shakeshaft	Thum
A Out. Hydroplane	61.069	8/ 9/54	Seattle, Wash.	Jack Leek	Gotta Go VI
B Out. Hydroplane	67.296	7/10/55	Clarksville, Va.	Wm. Tenney	Hornet
C Out. Hydroplane	68.631	8/ 9/54	Seattle, Wash.	Wm. Tenney	Hornet
C Serv. Out. Hydroplane	57.678	8/ 9/54	Seattle, Wash.	L. Samsel	Hubba Hubba
F Out. Hydroplane	75.402	10/16/54	DeLake, Oreg.	Burt Ross	Ross Go
C Rac. Out. Run	63.581	8/ 9/54	Seattle, Wash.	Bud Wiget	Crosswind
C Serv. Out. Run	51.613	5/21/49	San Diego, Calif.	Tommy Newton	Miss Santa
F Rac. Out. Run	63.811	8/ 9/54	Seattle, Wash.	Bud Wiget	Crossfire

WORLD JET SPEEDBOAT RECORD

Donald Campbell of England, son of the late Sir Malcolm Campbell, onetime world speed king on land and water, set an official world record of 202.32 m.p.h. in his turbojet hydroplane Bluebird on Ulswater Lake, England, July 23, 1955. The record is listed by the Union of International Motorboating under a separate classification for jet-driven craft.

The unofficial jet record of 206.89 m.p.h., fastest speed ever reached on water, was set by John Cobb over a measured mile on Loch Ness, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1952, before his speedboat Crusader disintegrated and killed the British auto and boat racing ace. This performance, certified by the Marine Motoring Association, did not constitute an official world record because the required record run was not made.

Power Boat Racing Champions

GOLD CUP

Year	Boat	Owner	Driver	Winner's fastest heat	Site
1936	Impshi	Horace Dodge	Kaye Don	47.12	Lake George, N. Y.
1937	Notre Dame	Herbert Mendelson	Clell Perry	68.64	Detroit, Mich.
1938	Algi	Count Theo. Rossi	Count Theo. Rossi	66.08	Detroit, Mich.
1939	My Sin	Z. G. Simmons, Jr.	Z. G. Simmons, Jr.	67.05	Detroit, Mich.
1940	Hotsy Totsy	Sidney Allen	Sidney Allen	51.31	Greenwich, Conn.
1941	My Sin	Z. G. Simmons, Jr.	Z. G. Simmons, Jr.	52.50	Red Bank, N. J.
1942-1945 (Not held)					
1946	Tempo VI	Guy Lombardo	Guy Lombardo	70.87	Detroit, Mich.
1947	Miss Peps V	Dossin Bros.	Danny Foster	61.87	Jamaica Bay, N. Y.
1948	Miss Great Lakes	A. F. Fallon	Danny Foster	52.89	Detroit, Mich.
1949	My Sweetie	E. Gregory-E. Schoenherr	Bill Cantrell	78.64	Detroit, Mich.
1950	Slo-Mo-Shun IV	S. S. Sayres	Ted Jones	80.99	Detroit, Mich.
1951	Slo-Mo-Shun V	S. S. Sayres	Lou Fageol	91.766	Seattle, Wash.
1952	Slo-Mo-Shun IV	S. S. Sayres	Stanley Dollar	84.355	Seattle, Wash.
1953	Slo-Mo-Shun IV	S. S. Sayres	Fageol-Taggart	95.268	Seattle, Wash.
1954	Slo-Mo-Shun V	S. S. Sayres	Lou Fageol	95.784	Seattle, Wash.
1955	Gale V	Joseph A. Schoenith	Lee Schoenith	100.954	Seattle, Wash.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL (HARMSWORTH) TROPHY

Year	Boat	Owner	Nation	Speed	Site
1920	Miss America I	Gar Wood	United States	61.51	Osborne Bay, Eng.
1921	Miss America II	Gar Wood	United States	59.75	Detroit, Mich.
1922	Miss America V	Gar Wood	United States	61.118	Detroit, Mich.
1923	Miss America VII	Gar Wood	United States	59.325	Detroit, Mich.
1924	Miss America VIII	Gar Wood	United States	75.287	Detroit, Mich.
1925	Miss America IX	Gar Wood	United States	77.233	Detroit, Mich.
1926	Miss America X	George Wood	United States	85.861	Detroit, Mich.
1927	Miss America XI	Gar Wood	United States	78.489	Lake St. Clair
1928	Miss America XII	Gar Wood	United States	86.939	St. Clair River
1929	Miss America XIII	Stanley Dollar	United States	94.285	Detroit, Mich.
1930	Slo-Mo-Shun IV	S. S. Sayres	United States	95.623	Detroit, Mich.
1931-1955 (Not held)					

OTHER CHAMPIONS IN 1955

National Seven-Liter Championship, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 14—Miami Queen II, driven by Louis Nuta, Jr., Miami, Fla. Time of fastest heat: 80.609 m.p.h.

Silver Cup Race, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27—Tempo VIII, owned by Guy Lombardo, driven by Dan Foster, 1,100 points.

National 44-cu.in. Championship, Millville, N.J., Sept. 5—Bugs, owned and driven by William Ott, Meadville, Pa., 800 points.

Around Manhattan Race, New York, N.Y., Sept. 11—Class D: Ray Lenk, Detroit, Mich. Time: 1:33.05.

President's Cup, Washington, D.C., Sept. 18—Tempo VII, driven by Dan Foster, 969 points.

Canoeing Championships in 1955

Source: National Paddling Committee, American Canoe Association

NATIONAL PADDLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Potomac River, Washington, D.C., July 31 (1,000-meter course)

One-man Single—1, George Byers, Samoset C.C.; 2, John Haas, Philadelphia C.C.; James Bowe, Inwood C.C. Time—5:22.6.

Tandem Singles—1, John Pagkos-Tom Budrock, Yonkers C.C.; 2, Frank Krick-John Haas, Philadelphia C.C.; 3, Richard Moran-Phil Donohue, Samoset C.C. Time—4:18.0.

Fours Single—1, Philadelphia C.C. (H. Rotzel, R. Harrington, J. Barnitz, F. Krick); 2, Yonkers C.C.; 3, Inwood C.C. Time—5:02.0.

One-man Double—1, John Pagkos, Yonkers C.C.; 2, Russell Desmond, Yonkers C.C.; 3, William Schuette, Potomac B.C. Time—4:52.4.

Tandem Doubles—1, John Pagkos-Russell Desmond, Yonkers C.C.; 2, Eric Feicht-Jim Bowe, Inwood C.C.; 3, Ken Clark-John Elsemann, Jr., Potomac B.C. Time—4:18.2.

Fours Double—Yonkers C.C. (J. Pagkos, A. Geraty, G. Barker, J. Anderson). Time—4:53.0.

Junior Events

One-man Single—1, Phil Doherty, Samoset C.C.;

2, Nick Messerschmidt, Wanda C.C.; 3, Harvey Rotzeli, Philadelphia C.C.

Tandem Singles—1, Wally Haase-Tom Jones, Potomac B.C.; 2, Russell Desmond-George Barker, Yonkers C.C.; 3, Harvey Rotzeli-Richard Harrington, Philadelphia C.C. Time—4:01.6.

Fours Single—1, Yonkers C.C. (C. Hourican, A. Heas, M. Pagkos, G. Barker); 2, Inwood C.C.; Wanda C.C. Time—5:03.9.

One-man Double—1, Ed Houston, Inwood C.C.; 2, Ken Clark, Potomac B.C.; 3, Tom Jones. Time—4:47.2.

Tandem Doubles—1, Ken Wilson-E. Houston, Inwood C.C.; 2, Clem Hourican-Andy Geraty, Yonkers C.C.; 3, George Barker-Greg Anderson, Yonkers C.C. Time—4:16.7.

Fours Double—Yonkers C.C. (G. Anderson-R. Desmond, C. Hourican, L. Cooper). Time—5:33.5.

Goodenough Trophy—Ed Houston, Inwood C.C., 817 points.

Point score—Yonkers C.C., 44; Inwood C.C., 24; Philadelphia C.C., 13; Potomac B.C., 12; Samoset C.C., 11; Wanda C.C., 4.

3rd NORTH AMERICAN CANOE RACING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cartierville Boating Club, Montreal, Que., Aug. 21 (1,000-meter course)

One-man Single Blade—1, Don Stringer, Sudbury C.C., Canada; 2, Dan Kelly, Grand Trunk B.C., Canada; 3, Phil Donohue, Samoset C.C., United States. Time—4:07.0.

One-man Double Blade—1, L. Smith, Winnipet C.C., Canada; 2, John Pagkos, Yonkers C.C.; 3, Russell Desmond, Yonkers C.C. Time—3:52.0.

Tandem Single Blades—A. Jordan-C. Hodge, Lachine C.C., Canada; 2, T. Hodgson-W. Stevenson, Island C.C., Canada; 3, John Pagkos-Russell Desmond, Yonkers C.C., United States. Time—4:23.0.

Tandem Double Blades—1, W. Harris-O. Ward, Lachine C.C., Canada; 2, L. Lukanovich-J. McMoran, Sudbury C.C., Canada; 3, John Pagkos-Russell Desmond, Yonkers C.C. Time—3:43.4.

Four-man Single Blades—Lachine C.C., Canada (A. Jordan, A. Thomson, D. Rose, C. Hodge); 2, Island C.C., Canada; 3, Balmy Beach C.C., Canada. Time—4:02.6.

Four-man Double Blades—Lachine C.C., Canada (A. Bredevakis, L. Rist, J. Lafair, D. Milborn); 2, Sudbury C.C., Canada; 3, Inwood C.C., United States. Time—5:50.3.

National Decked Sailing Championships—Adolph Morse, Phoenix Canoe Club.

National Cruising Sailing Championships—Steve Lysak, Yonkers Canoe Club.

U. S. Tennis Championships

For tennis results previous to those listed see earlier issues of The World Almanac.

MEN'S SINGLES

Year	Champion	Final Opponent	Year	Champion	Final Opponent
1910	W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy	1934	Frederick J. Perry	Wilmer L. Allison
1911	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin	1935	Wilmer L. Allison	Sidney B. Wood
1912	M. E. McLoughlin	R. N. Williams	1936	Frederick J. Perry	J. Donald Budge
1913	M. E. McLoughlin	M. N. Williams	1937	J. Donald Budge	Baron G. Von Cramm
1914	R. N. Williams	M. E. McLoughlin	1938	J. Donald Budge	C. Gene Mako
1915	Wm. M. Johnston	M. E. McLoughlin	1939	R. L. Riggs	W. Van Horn
1916	R. N. Williams	Wm. M. Johnston	1940	D. McNeill	R. L. Riggs
*1917	R. L. Murray	N. W. Niles	1941	R. L. Riggs	F. L. Kovacs
1918	R. L. Murray	Wm. T. Tilden	1942	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	F. A. Parker
1919	Wm. M. Johnston	Wm. T. Tilden	1943	Lieut. (J. G.)—J. R. Hunt	(C. G. Seaman)
1920	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1944	Sgt. Frank Parker	J. A. Kramer
1921	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1945	Sgt. Frank Parker	W. F. Talbert
1922	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1946	John Kramer	Thomas Brown, Jr.
1923	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1947	John Kramer	Frank Parker
1924	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1948	Richard Gonzales	Eric Sturgess
1925	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1949	Richard Gonzales	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1926	Rene Lacoste	Jean Borotra	1950	Arthur Larsen	Herbert Flam
1927	Rene Lacoste	Wm. T. Tilden	1951	Frank Sedgman	E. Victor Seixas, Jr.
1928	Henri Cochet	Francis T. Hunter	1952	Frank Sedgman	Gardnar Mulloy
1929	Wm. T. Tilden	Francis T. Hunter	1953	Tony Trabert	E. Victor Seixas, Jr.
1930	John H. Doeg	Francis X. Shields	1954	E. Victor Seixas, Jr.	Rex Hartwig
1931	H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	George M. Lott, Jr.	1955	Tony Trabert	Lewls Head
1932	H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	Henri Cochet			
1933	Frederick J. Perry	John H. Crawford			

*National Patriotic Tournament. Challenge round abolished.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Year	Doubles Champions	Year	Doubles Champions
1925-26	R. N. Williams and Vincent Richards	1941	J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1927	W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter	1942	Lt. G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert
1928	G. M. Lott, Jr., and John Hennessey	1943	J. Kramer and Frank Parker
1929	G. M. Lott, Jr. and John H. Doeg	1944	Lt. W. D. McNeill and a/c R. Falkenberg
1930	G. M. Lott, Jr., and John H. Doeg	1945	Lt. G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert
1931	John Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison	1946	G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert
1932	H. E. Vines, Jr., and Keith Gledhill	1947	J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1933	G. M. Lott and Lester Stoeft	1948	G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert
1934	G. M. Lott and Lester Stoeft	1949	John Bromwich and William Sidwell
1935	W. Allison and J. Van Ryn	1950	John E. Bromwich and Frank Sedgman
1936	J. D. Budge and C. G. Mako	1951	Frank Sedgman and Kenneth McGregor (Aust.)
1937	H. Henkle and Baron G. Von Cramm (Ger.)	1952	Mervyn Rose and E. Victor Seixas, Jr.
1938	J. D. Budge and C. G. Mako	1953	Rex Hartwig and Mervyn Rose
1939	A. K. Quist & J. E. Bromwich (Aust.)	1954	E. Victor Seixas, Jr. and Tony Trabert
1940	J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	1955	Kosel Kamo and Atsushi Miyagi

WOMEN'S SINGLES, DOUBLES, MIXED DOUBLES

Yr.	Singles Champions	Doubles Champions	Mixed Doubles Champions
1914	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne & Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d
1915	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Miss E. Sears	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & H. C. Johnson
1916	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt and E. Sears	Miss E. Sears & W. E. Davis
1917	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears	Miss M. Bjurstedt & I. C. Wright
1918	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & I. C. Wright
1919	Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman	Misses E. Goss and M. Zinderstein	Miss M. Zinderstein & V. Richards
1920	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & W. F. Johnson
1921	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Miss M. Brown & Mrs. L. R. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. M. Johnston
1922	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d
1923	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. B. C. Covell & Miss K. McKane	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d
1924	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Helen Wills	Miss Helen Wills & V. Richards
1925	Miss Helen Wills	Helen Wills & Mary Browne	Miss K. McKane & J. B. Hawkes
1926	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Ryan & E. Goss	Miss E. Ryan & J. Borotra
1927	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. K. McK. Godfrey & Miss E. Harvey	
1928	Miss Helen Wills	Miss Wills & Mrs. Wightman	Miss E. Bennett & H. Cochet
1929	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. M. Watson & Mrs. L. R. C. Michell	Miss Wills & J. B. Hawkes
1930	Miss Betty Nuthall	Miss Nuthall & Miss Palfrey	Miss B. Nuthall & G. M. Lott
1931	Mrs. Helen Wills Moody	Mrs. E. B. Whittingstall & Miss Betty Nuthall	Miss Edith Cross & W. Allison
1932	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss Betty Nuthall & G. M. Lott
1933	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss F. James & Miss B. Nuthall	Miss Sarah Palfrey & F. J. Perry
1934	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss E. Ryan & H. E. Vines, Jr.
1935	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs, Mrs. Palfrey Fabyan	Miss H. Jacobs & G. M. Lott
1936	Miss Alice Marble	Miss C. Babcock & Mrs. J. Van Ryn	Mrs. Palfrey Fabyan, E. Maier
1937	Miss A. Lizana (Chile)	Miss A. Marble & Mrs. S. P. Fabyan	Miss A. Marble & C. G. Mako
1938	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble & S. P. Fabyan	Mrs. S. P. Fabyan & J. D. Budge
1939	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss A. Marble & J. D. Budge
1940	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss Alice Marble & H. C. Hopman
1941	Mrs. E. T. Cooke	Mrs. E. T. Cooke & Miss M. Osborne	Miss Alice Marble & R. L. Riggs
1942	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Mrs. E. T. Cooke & J. A. Kramer
1943	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss A. L. Brough & F. R. Schroeder Jr.
1944	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert
1945	Mrs. E. T. Cooke	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert
1946	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert
1947	Miss A. L. Brough	Misses A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & J. Bromwich
1948	Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont	
1949	Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & T. Brown, Jr.
1950	Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & E. Sturgess
1951	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart and Shirley Fry	Mrs. M. O. du Pont & Kenneth MacGregor
1952	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart and Shirley Fry	Doris Hart & Frank Sedgman
1953	Maureen Connolly	Doris Hart and Shirley Fry	Doris Hart & Frank Sedgman
1954	Doris Hart	Doris Hart and Shirley Fry	Doris Hart & E. Victor Seixas, Jr.
1955	Doris Hart	Doris Hart and Shirley Fry	Doris Hart & E. Victor Seixas, Jr.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Champion	Doubles Champions	Yr.	Champion	Doubles Champions
1927	W. T. Tilden, 2d	J. Hennessey-L. Williams.	1941	Frank A. Parker	J. A. Kramer-F. H. Schroeder, Jr.
1928	Not Held.		1942	S. Greenberg....	W. Talbert-W. Reedy
1929	Emmett Pare	J. G. Hall-Fritz Mercur.	1943	S. Greenberg....	E. Coehell-B. R. Kimbell
1930	B. M. Grant, Jr.	F. Mercur-J. G. Hall.	1944	F. Segura....	F. Segura-W. Talbert
1931	H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	H. E. Vines, Jr.-K. Gledhill	1945	W. Talbert....	F. Segura-W. Talbert
1932	G. M. Lott, Jr.	G. M. Lott, Jr.-B. M. Grant, Jr.	1946	Frank A. Parker	G. Malloy-W. Talbert
1933	F. Parker	G. Mako-J. P. Tidball.	1947	Frank A. Parker	J. Schroeder-J. Turo
1934	B. M. Grant, Jr.	J. D. Budge-C. G. Mako.	1948	R. A. Gonzales....	S. Match-T. Chambers
1935	B. M. Grant, Jr.	B. Bell-J. G. Hall	1949	R. A. Gonzales....	E. V. Selas-S. Match
1936	R. L. Riggs	R. L. Riggs-W. Sabin	1950	Herbert Flam....	H. Flam-A. Larsen
1937	R. L. Riggs....	J. McDiarmid-E. H. McCauliff	1951	Tony Trabert....	T. Trabert-H. Richardson
1938	R. L. Riggs....	J. R. Hunt-L. Wetherell	1952	Arthur Larsen....	C. Golden-A. Larsen
1939	Frank A. Parker	C. G. Mako-F. A. Parker	1953	E. Vic Selas, Jr.	B. Bartz-G. Golden
1940	D. McNeill....	R. L. Harmon-R. C. Peacock	1954	B. Bartz....	T. Trabert-E. V. Selas, Jr.
			1955	Tony Trabert....	T. Trabert-H. Richardson

MEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Singles	Doubles	Yr.	Singles	Doubles
1932	Greg. Mangin.	G. M. Lott, Jr., & J. Van Ryn.	1946	F. Segura....	D. McNeill and F. Guernsey
1933	Greg. Mangin.	C. Sutter, E. McCauliff.	1947	J. A. Kramer....	R. Falkenberg & J. A. Kramer
1934	L. R. Stoecken.	B. Bell & F. J. Bowden.	1948	W. P. Talbert....	B. Borotra and M. Bernard
1935	Greg. Mangin.	B. Bell and Greg. Mangin.	1949	R. A. Gonzales....	Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill
1936	Greg. Mangin.	K. Schroeder and J. G. Hall	1950	Don McNeill....	Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill
1937	Frank Parker....	C. S. Mangin and F. Parker	1951	William Talbert	Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill
1938	Don McNeill....	F. J. Bowden and J. Pitman.	1952	Richard Savitt	Wm. Talbert and Budge Patty
1939	Wayne Sabin....	C. Sutter & G. McCauliff.	1953	Arthur Larsen....	A. Larsen and K. Nielsen
1940	R. L. Riggs....	E. T. Cooke & R. L. Riggs	1954	Sven Davidson	W. F. Talbert and Tony Trabert
1941	F. L. Kovacs....	F. D. Guernsey & W. D. McNeill	1955	Tony Trabert....	E. V. Selas, Jr. and T. Trabert
1942-1943, 1944, 1945	not held				

WOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Champion	Doubles Champions	Yr.	Champion	Doubles Champions
1932	Miss M. Morrell	Miss M. Morrell-Mrs. M. G. Van Ryn.	1945	Mrs. H. P. Ribbany	Miss K. Wintrop and Mrs. M. M. Johnson
1933	Miss D. Chase.	Mrs. Wightman-S. Palfrey.	1946	Mrs. H. P. Ribbany	Miss R. Carter and Mrs. H. P. Ribbany
1934	Miss N. Taubele.	Misses N. Taubele-Jane Sharp.	1947	Miss P. Betz....	Miss D. Hart and Miss B. Scofield
1935	Miss J. Sharp....	Mrs. D. A. Andrus, Mme. S. Henrotin.	1948	Mrs. P. C. Todd.	Miss D. Hart and Miss B. Scofield
1936	Mrs. J. Van Ryn	Mrs. D. A. Andrus & Mme. S. Henrotin.	1949	Miss G. Moran....	Miss G. Moran and Mrs. R. A. Buck
1937	Mme. S. Henrotin	Mrs. D. A. Andrus & Mme. S. Henrotin.	1950	Miss Nancy Chaffee	Miss Nancy Chaffee and Mrs. R. A. Buck
1938	Miss V. Hollinger	Mrs. V. R. Johnson and Miss K. Wintrop.	1951	Miss Nancy Chaffee	Miss Nancy Chaffee and Mrs. Richard Buck
1939	Miss P. Betz....	Misses Taubele & G. Surber	1952	Mrs. Nancy Chaffee	Mrs. Nancy Chaffee Kiner and Mrs. Patricia Todd
1940	Mrs. S. P. Fabyan	Miss G. Wheeler and Miss N. Taubele	1953	Mrs. Theima Long....	Mrs. Theima Long and Mrs. Barbara Davidson
1941	Miss P. Betz....	Misses P. Betz and D. Bundy	1954	Mrs. Dorothy W. Levine	Mrs. Dorothy W. Levine and Mrs. Barbara Ward
1942	Mrs. R. B. Todd	Miss K. Wintrop and Mrs. V. R. Johnson	1955	Katharine Hubbell	K. Hubbell and J. Jeffery
1943	Miss P. Betz....	Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss P. Betz			
1944	Miss K. Wintrop	Miss K. Wintrop and Mrs. M. M. Johnson			

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Singles	College	Doubles	College
1935	W. Hess....	Rice Inst....	R. Bennett, and P. Newton....	California
1936	E. Sutter....	Tulane....	B. Dey and W. Seward....	Stanford
1937	E. Sutter....	Tulane....	R. Bennett and P. Newton....	So. California
1938	F. D. Guernsey....	Rice Inst....	J. R. Hunt and L. Wetherell....	So. California
1939	F. D. Guernsey....	Rice Inst....	D. Inhoff and R. Peacock....	California
1940	D. McNeill....	Kenyon....	L. A. Dee and James Wade....	Stanford
1941	J. R. Hunt....	U. S. N. A....	E. Olewine and Charles Matman....	So. California
1942	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	Stanford....	C. R. Schroeder, Jr. and L. Dee....	Stanford
1943	Francisco Segura	Miami....	J. Hickman and W. Driver....	Texas
1944	Francisco Segura	Miami....	J. Hickman and F. Kelley....	Texas
1945	Francisco Segura	So. California.	F. Segura and T. Burke....	Miami
1946	Robert Falkenberg	Will. & Mary.	Robert Falkenberg & Thomas Falkenberg	R. California
1947	Gardner Larned	San Francisco.	R. Curtiss and S. Match....	Rice Inst.
1948	Harry Likas....	Tulane....	F. Kovalevski & B. Bartz....	Will. & Mary.
1949	Jack Turo....	U. C. L. A....	J. Brinks and Fred Fisher....	Washington
1950	Herbert Flam....	Cincinnati....	H. Flam and W. E. Garrett....	U. C. L. A.
1951	Tony Trabert....	So. California.	Earl Coehell and Hugh Stewart....	U. C. L. A.
1952	Hugh Stewart....	Tulane....	Lawrence Huebner and Robert Perry....	So. California
1953	Hamilton Richardson	Tulane....	Robert Perry and Ron Livingston....	U. C. L. A.
1954	Hamilton Richardson	Tulane....	Pancho Contreras and Joaquin Reyes....	So. California
1955	Jose Aguero....	Tulane....		

Wightman Cup Match Results

Year	Place	Winner	Score matches	Year	Place	Winner	Score matches
1925	Forest Hills, U. S.	England....	4-3	1938	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	5-2
1926	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	4-3	1939	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5-2
1927	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5-2	1940	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	7-0
1928	Wimbledon, England..	England....	4-3	1941	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	7-0
1929	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	4-3	1942	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	6-1
1930	Wimbledon, England..	England....	4-3	1943	Haverford, Pa.	U. S.	7-0
1931	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5-2	1944	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	7-0
1932	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	4-3	1945	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	U. S.	6-1
1933	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5-2	1952	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	7-0
1934	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	4-3	1953	Rye, N. Y.	U. S.	7-0
1935	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	4-3	1954	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	6-0
1936	Wimbledon, England..	U. S.	4-3	1955	Rye, N. Y.	U. S.	6-1
1937	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	6-1				

Series Standing Since 1923—United States, 23; England, 4.

Yacht Racing in 1955

Lipton Cup Race (28 miles), Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 29—Hoot Mon, 4:29:26.0.

Miami-Nassau Race (184 mi.)—Hoot Mon (Pirie, Brown, Ulmer).

Nassau Race (30 mi.)—Finisterre (Carleton Mitchell), 5:23:00.0.

Mid-winter Dinghy Championship, Larchmont, N. Y.—Agony (Arthur Knapp, Jr.), 963.

Cuba Cup Series, Havana, Cuba—Flower (Robert Lippincott), 55 pts.

Bacardi Cup Series, Havana, Cuba—Kurush IV (Jorge de Cardenas, Havana), 74 pts.

National Mid-winter Comet Championship, Miami, Fla., Feb. 20—Harvey Lekson, Silver Springs, Md., 104½ pts.

Int'l. Mid-winter Snipe Regatta, Clearwater, Fla., Mar. 11—John Hayward, Clearwater, Fla., 6,241 pts.

St. Petersburg-Havana Race—Fleet: Hoot Mon, Class C (Worth Brown, Charles Ulmer, Woody Pirie, Miami, Fla.). Class A: Ciclon (Luis Vidana, Havana, Cuba).

Myers Cup, Nassau, Bahamas, Apr. 19—Creepy (Foster Clarke, Nassau), 28 pts.

Amorita Cup Series, Hamilton, Bermuda, May 2-5—Bermuda.

New England Dinghy Championship, New London, Conn., May 15—M.I.T., 160 pts.

Storm Trysail Block Island Race—Nina (DeCoursey Fales), 27:14:35.

Atlantic Coast Thistle Championship, Lavallete, N. J., June 19—Glue Pot (Bill Nexsen, Columbus, Ohio), 71¼ pts.

Transatlantic Race, Newport-Marstrand, Sweden (3,450 mi.)—Carina (Richard S. Nye, Greenwich, Conn.), 20 days 8 hr. 16 min. 28 sec.

Havana-San Sebastian Race (7,200 mi.)—Mare Nostrum (Enrique Urrutia, Spain).

Great Lakes Thistle Championship, Rochester, N. Y.—Bill Heintz, Cumberstone, Md., 109 pts.

Sycc Cup (Women), Rye, N. Y.—Toni Monetti, Manhasset Bay Y.C., 57¼ pts.

Manchester-Halifax Race (360 mi.)—Malay (Dan Stormier, Padanaram, Mass.), 65:11:25.0.

Tour of Gotland, Sweden—Class I: Windigo (Walter Gubelmann, New York, N. Y.). Class II: Koelnig, West Germany. Class IV: Arabell (P. Sparre, New York, N. Y.).

57th Larchmont Race Week, Larchmont, N. Y.—

Challen Trophy: Iris (Cornelius Shields, Jr.), Star Class: Shannon (Skip Etchells), Atlantic: Hound (Van Wyck Loomis), International: Stardust (Warner Willcox), 210; Padashah (Dick Ronan), S. Class: Fidget (Wilmer Wright), Raven: Jim Roosevelt, 110; Iris (Cornelius Shields), Rhodes: 18; Huck (Bob Curtis), Lightning (I): Dick Sykes, Manhasset Bay. Comet: Chrissy Drake, Manhasset Bay, 12-Meter: Vim (Don Matthews), Blue Jay: Grey Ghost (Bizzy Monte-Sano).

Huron-Mackinac Race (243 mi.)—Fleet: Glory Bea, Class D (Jim Parlin, Bayview Yacht Club, Detroit, Mich.), 38:08:48.0. Class A: Ivanhoe, Class B: Kathmar II (David Sloss, Bayview, Detroit, Mich.). Class C: Fleetwood (Nick Gell, Chicago, Ill.).

British-American Cup, Cowes, England—United States team, 4 straight.

Fastnet Rock Challenge Race, Plymouth, England (605 mi.)—Carina II (Richard S. Nye, New York, N. Y.), 81:43:32.0.

National Snipe Championship, Lake Allatoona, Ga.—Harry Allen, Westport, Conn.

Long Island Sound Junior Championship, Larchmont, N. Y.—Fred Hibberd, Jr., American Y.C., Rye, N. Y., 17 pts.

International 110 Championship, Ocean City, N. J.—Iris (Cornelius Shields, Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.), 113 pts.

World Snipe Championship, Santander, Spain—Portorose (Mario Capio, Italy), 7,242 pts.

Int'l. Lightning Championships, New Orleans, La.—Tom Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.

Int'l. Comet Championship, Mattituck, L. I.—Howard Lippincott, Riverton, N. J.

World Star Championship, Rye, N. Y.—Jorge de Cardenas, Cuba, 250 pts.

23rd Manhasset Bay Race Week, Port Washington, L. I.—International: Black Arrow (Donald Mackenzie), S. Class: Sirius (Henry Boschen), Atlantic: Sprite (John Kunz), 110; Cinderella (Peter Herman).

Hampton One Design Championships, Fishing Bay, Va.—Uh-Oh 11 (Charles R. Smith, Jr., Annapolis Y.C.).

International Yacht Races for the America's Cup

Competition for the America's Cup grew out of the first contest to establish a world yachting championship, one of the carnival features of the London Exposition of 1851. The race, open to all classes of yachts from all over the world, covered a 60-mile course around the Isle of Wight; the prize was a cup worth about \$500, donated by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, known as the "America's Cup" because it was first won by the United States yacht America. Successive efforts of British yachtsmen have failed to win the famous trophy which remains in the United States. For details of individual races see the *World Almanac* for 1954 and previous years.

1851 America.
1870 Magic.
1871 Columbia (2 races); Sappho (2 races); Livonia (British) (1 race).
1876 Madeleine (2 races).
1881 Mischief (2 races).
1885 Puritan (2 races).
1886 Mayflower (2 races).
1887 Volunteer (2 races).
1893 Vigilant (3 races).

1895 Defender (3 races).
1899 Columbia (3 races).
1901 Columbia (3 races).
1903 Reliance (3 races).
1920 Resolute (best of 7 races).
1930 Enterprise (4 races).
1934 Rainbow (4 races); Endeavour II (British) (2 races).
1937 Ranger (4 races).

National Marbles Tournament Winners

The National Marbles Tournament is held annually, with contestants sponsored by daily newspapers. Winners since 1937 and their ages:

1937—Bill Kloss, 13, Canton, Ohio.
1938—Frank Santo, 13, Throop, Pa.
1939—Harry DeBoard, 14, Landenberg, Pa.
1940—James Music, 13, East Point, Ky.
1941—Gerald Robinson, 14, Scranton, Pa.
1942—Charles Mott, 14, Huntington, W. Va.
1943—Richard Ryabik, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1944—1945, 1946, no tournament.
1947—Benjamin Sklar, 12, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1948—Herbert Turman, 14, Beloit, Wis.; Jean Smedley, 13, Philadelphia, Pa.
1949—George Wentz, 13, Huntington, W. Va.; Emma Miller, 11, Canton, Ohio.
1950—Robert Retzlaff, 14, Montgomery, Ala.

Kay Allen, 13, Greensboro, N. C.
1951—Shirley "Windy" Allen, 14, Beckley (W. Va.) Post-Herald; Ida Jean Hopkins, 13, Cleveland (Ohio) Press.
1952—Russell Gwaltney, 14, Salem (Va.) Recreation Dept.; Dorothy Hobbs, 13, Augusta (Ga.) Herald.
1953—Jerry Roy, 13, Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Dispatch; Arlene Riddett, 14, Yonkers (N.Y.) Kiwanis Club.
1954—Bobby Hickman, 14, Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Dispatch; Wanita Kuchar, 9, Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.

Rodeo Cowboy Competition in 1955

Source: Rodeo Cowboys Association
Standings to Oct. 1, 1955, based on RCA point system

All-Around
Jim Shoulders, Henryetta, Okla., 30,539
Casey Tibbs, Ft. Pierre, So. Dak., 28,594
Harry Tompkins, Dublin, Texas, 21,725
Jack Buschbom, Cassville, Wis., 18,228

Guy Weeks, Abilene, Texas, 17,553
Eddy Akridge, Hesperia, Calif., 16,748
J. D. McKenna, Sheridan, Wyo., 15,528
Dean Oliver, Boise, Idaho, 15,480
Alvin Nelson, Sentinel Butte, No. Dak., 14,721
Bill Linderman, Walla Walla, Wash., 14,698

ALL-AROUND RODEO COWBOY CHAMPIONS—RCA SYSTEM

1947 Todd Whatley, Bethel, Okla.
1948 Gerald Roberts, Phoenix, Ariz.
1949 Jim Shoulders
1950 Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Mont.

1951 Casey Tibbs, Ft. Pierre, So. Dak.
1952 Harry Tompkins, Dublin, Texas
1953 Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Mont.
1954 Buck Rutherford, Lenapah, Okla.



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The World Almanac

1956 Calendar

JANUARY · 1956

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	16	17	18	19	20	21
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JULY · 1956

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FEBRUARY · 1956

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APRIL · 1956

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OCTOBER · 1956

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MAY · 1956

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NOVEMBER · 1956

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JUNE · 1956

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DECEMBER · 1956

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